

BELVEDERE TIBURON LIBRARY



3 1111 02790 3077

TIME ALMANAC

ENCYCLOPÆDIA
POWERED BY Britannica®

2012



THE MOST COMPLETE ALMANAC FOR TODAY'S WORLD

CALENDAR OCTOBER 2011–DECEMBER 2012

OCTOBER 2011						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23/30	24/31	25	26	27	28	29

NOVEMBER 2011						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

DECEMBER 2011						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

JANUARY 2012						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

FEBRUARY 2012						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29			

MARCH 2012						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

APRIL 2012						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

MAY 2012						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

JUNE 2012						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

JULY 2012						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

AUGUST 2012						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

SEPTEMBER 2012						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23/30	24	25	26	27	28	29

OCTOBER 2012						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

NOVEMBER 2012						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

DECEMBER 2012						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23/30	24/31	25	26	27	28	29

T R 031 Time 2012
The Time almanac

31111027903077

BEL-TIB

Year in Review

People

Awards

Nature, Science,
Medicine, &
Technology

World

United States

Business

Arts,
Entertainment,
& Leisure

Sport

POWERED BY



Jacob E. Safra, *Chairman of the Board*
Jorge Aguilar-Cauz, *President*

Chicago · London · New Delhi · Paris · Seoul · Sydney · Taipei · Tokyo



EDITORIAL

Thad King, Editor
Michael J. Anderson
Patricia Bauer
Robert M. Lewis
Kenneth Pletcher
Barbara Schreiber
Melinda C. Shepherd
Karen Jacobs Sparks
Amy Tikkanen

PRODUCTION CONTROL

Marilyn L. Barton

WORLD DATA

Stephen Neher
Mary Kasprzak
Leticia A. Dixon

CARTOGRAPHY

Michael Nutter
Ken Chmielewski

EDITORIAL LIBRARY

Henry Bolzon
Lars Mahinske

COPY

Sylvia Wallace
Glenn Jenne
Shirese Franklin
Benedict Hane
Jennifer Sale

ART AND COMPOSITION

Steven N. Kapusta
Carol A. Gaines
Christine McCabe
Cate Nichols
Patrick Riley
Thomas J. Spanos

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

Carmen-Maria Hetrea
Sheila Vasich
Mansur Abdullah
John Pagan

MANUFACTURING

Kim Gerber

MEDIA ASSET MANAGEMENT

Jeannine Deubel
Kimberly Cleary
Kurt Heintz

ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA, INC.

Jacob E. Safra
Chairman of the Board

Jorge Aguilar-Cauz
President

Michael Ross
*Senior Vice President,
Education GM*

Dale H. Hoiberg
*Senior Vice President
and Editor*

Michael Levy
Executive Editor, Core Reference

J.E. Luebering
Director, Core Reference

Rosaline Jackson-Keys
Director, Almanac and World Data

Marsha Mackenzie
*Executive Director,
Media and Production*



CONTRIBUTING EDITOR

Kelly Knauer

DESIGN

Anthony Wing Kosner

PICTURES

Patricia Cadley

TIME HOME ENTERTAINMENT

Richard Fraiman
Publisher

Steven Sandonato
*Vice President, Business
Development & Strategy*

Carol Pittard
*Executive Director, Marketing
Services*

Tom Mifsud
*Executive Director, Retail and
Special Sales*

Peter Harper
*Executive Director, New Product
Development*

Stephen Koepp
Editorial Director

Laura Adam
*Director, Bookazine Development
& Marketing*

Joy Butts
Publishing Director

Glenn Buonocore
Finance Director

Helen Wan
Assistant General Counsel

Suzanne Janso
Book Production Manager

Anne-Michelle Gallero
Design and Prepress Manager

Michela Wilde
Brand Manager

Alex Voznesenskiy
Associate Prepress Manager

Special thanks to: Christine Austin, Jeremy Bilon, Jim Childs, Susan Chodakiewicz, Rose Cirrincione, Jacqueline Fitzgerald, Carrie Hertan, Christine Font, Lauren Hall, Malena Jones, Mona Li, Robert Marasco, Kimberly Marshall, Amy Migliaccio, Nina Mistry, Dave Rozzelle, Ilene Schreider, Adriana Tierno, Vanessa Wu

© 2011 BY ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA, INC. All rights reserved.

All TIME material copyright © 2011 Time Inc. All rights reserved.

Front cover photo credits: Earth: Reto Stöckli, Nazmi El Saleous, and Marit Jentoft-Nilsen, NASA GSFC. Insets, top row, left to right: Carsten Koall/Getty Images; JJI Press/AFP/Getty Images; API/Gamma-Rapho via Getty Images; Chip Somodevilla/Getty Images. Bottom row, left to right: Adek Berry/AFP/Getty Images; AP Images; Sean Gallup/Getty Images. Back cover photo credits, left to right: Roberto Schmidt/AFP/Getty Images; Paul Bergen/Redferns/Getty Images; Mike Gullett/AP Images; AP Images; Larry French/AP Images

ISBN-10: 1-60320-206-4; ISBN-13: 978-1-60320-206-0 Hardcover

ISBN-10: 1-60320-901-8; ISBN-13: 978-1-60320-901-4 Paperback

International Standard Serial Number: 0073-7860

No part of this work may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, or by any information storage and retrieval system, without permission in writing from the publisher.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA ALMANAC 2012

Britannica.com may be accessed on the Internet at <http://www.britannica.com>. For information on group and bulk sales, please send an e-mail to books@eb.com.

(Trademark Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.) Printed in U.S.A.

If you would like to order any of our hardcover Collector's Edition books, please call us at 1-800-327-6388 (Monday through Friday, 7:00 A.M.–8:00 P.M. or Saturday, 7:00 A.M.–6:00 P.M. Central Time).

Year in Review

Features

Osama bin Laden: How the US Finally Got Its Man.....	5
<i>by David von Drehle, TIME</i>	
Invasive Species: Exotic Intruders	7
<i>by John P. Rafferty</i>	
Wind Turbines: A New Spin on Energy	8
<i>by Lee Hudson Teslik</i>	
Cyberwarfare: The Invisible Threat	9
<i>by John B. Sheldon</i>	
Chronology, July 2010–June 2011 Month by Month.....	11
Disasters, July 2010–June 2011 Month by Month.....	31

People

The TIME 100, 2011.....	35
Celebrities and Newsmakers	37
Obituaries.....	76

Awards

TIME's Top 100 Films	89
TIME's Person of the Year, 1927–2010	90
Nobel Prizes.....	91
Special Achievement Awards	104
Science Honors	109

Nature, Science, Medicine, & Technology

Fishing: The End of the Line.....	115
<i>by Bryan Walsh, TIME</i>	
Time	116
The Universe	123
Constellations	124
Astronomical Phenomena for 2012	128
Measurements and Numbers	144
Applied Science.....	149
Communications	149
Aerospace Technology	151
Space Exploration	151
Space Exploration Firsts.....	154
Air Travel.....	155
Meteorology.....	156
Geologic Disasters	160
Civil Engineering	162

Life on Earth	167
Geology.....	169
Geography	171
Preserving Nature	175
Health.....	176
Diet and Exercise.....	181

World

How Japan Will Reawaken	187
<i>by Hannah Beech, TIME</i>	
Countries of the World	188
PHOTOS	PLATES 1–16
FLAGS	PLATES 17–22
MAPS	PLATES 23–32
Rulers and Regimes	488
Populations	501
Language	502
Scholarship	504
Religion	505
The 2011 Annual Megacensus of Religions.....	508
Terrorism	512
Military Affairs.....	515

United States

Torn Asunder: How the Deadliest Twister in Decades Ripped Through Joplin, Missouri	517
<i>by David von Drehle, TIME</i>	
History	518
United States Chronology	518
Important Documents in US History	520
Government	532
The Presidency	532
The Supreme Court.....	557
The Congress.....	560
The Senate	560
The House of Representatives.....	562
Military Affairs	569
Population	575
The States and Other Areas.....	582
State Government.....	608
Cities.....	613
Law and Crime.....	615
Society	620
Family.....	620
Education.....	622

Business

Want to Make More than a Banker? Become a Farmer!.....	625
<i>by Stephen Gandel, TIME</i>	
US Economy.....	626
Energy.....	627
Travel and Tourism.....	628
Employment.....	630
Consumer Prices.....	637
US Budget.....	638
US Taxes.....	642

Arts, Entertainment, & Leisure

All Is Well: Harry Potter's Film Saga Concludes.....	645
<i>by Richard Corliss, TIME</i>	
Motion Pictures.....	646
Academy Awards.....	646
Television.....	660
Emmy Awards.....	660
Theater.....	664
Tony Awards.....	664
Encyclopædia Britannica's 20 Notable US Theater Companies....	667
Music.....	667
Grammy Awards.....	667
Encyclopædia Britannica's 20 World-Class Orchestras.....	673
Encyclopædia Britannica's Top 20 Opera Companies.....	673
Arts and Letters Awards.....	674
Pulitzer Prizes.....	674
Architecture Awards.....	694

Sport

Sporting Codes for Countries.....	695
The Olympic Games.....	696
Special Olympics.....	761
Automobile Racing.....	761
Baseball.....	763
Basketball.....	767
Bowling.....	772
Cricket.....	773
Cycling.....	773
Football.....	775
US.....	776
Canadian.....	783
Australian.....	783
Rugby.....	783
Association Football (Soccer).....	784
Golf.....	788
Horse Racing.....	794
Ice Hockey.....	803
Marathon.....	806
Skiing.....	809
Swimming.....	813
Tennis.....	819
Track & Field.....	835
Volleyball.....	840
Weight Lifting.....	841
INDEX.....	842

Year in Review

Osama bin Laden: How the US Finally Got Its Man

by David von Drehle, *TIME*

The four helicopters chuffed urgently through the Khyber Pass, racing over the lights of Peshawar and down toward the quiet city of Abbottabad and the prosperous neighborhood of Bilal Town. In the dark houses below slept doctors, lawyers, retired military officers—and perhaps the world's most wanted fugitive. The American birds were on their way to find out.

Ahead loomed a strange-looking house in a walled compound. The pilots knew it well, having trained for their mission using a specially built replica. The house was three stories tall, as if to guarantee a clear view of approaching threats, and the walls were higher and thicker than any ordinary resident would require. Another high wall shielded the upper balcony from view. A second smaller house stood nearby. As a pair of backup helicopters orbited overhead, an HH-60 Pave Hawk chopper and a CH-47 Chinook dipped toward the compound. A dozen SEALs fast-roped onto the roof of a building from the HH-60 before it lost its lift and landed hard against a wall. The Chinook landed, and its troops clambered out.

Half a world away, it was Sunday afternoon in the crowded White House Situation Room. Pres. Barack Obama was stone-faced as he followed the unfolding drama on silent video screens—a drama he alone had the power to start but now was powerless to control.

At a meeting three days earlier, Obama had heard his options summarized, three ways of dealing with tantalizing yet uncertain intelligence that had been developed over painstaking months and years. He could continue to watch the strange compound using spies and satellites in hopes that the prey would reveal himself. He could knock out the building from a safe distance using B-2 bombers and their precision-guided payloads. Or he could unleash the special force of SEALs known as Team 6.

How strong was the intelligence? he asked. A 50% to 80% chance, he was told. What could go wrong? Plenty: a hostage situation, a diplomatic crisis—a dozen varieties of the sort of botch that ruins a presidency. In 1980, Pres. Jimmy Carter authorized a daring helicopter raid on Tehran to free American hostages. The ensuing debacle helped bury his reelection hopes.

To wait was to risk a leak, now that more than a hundred people had been briefed on the possible raid. To bomb might mean that the US would never know for sure whether the mission was a success. As for an assault by special forces, US relations with the Pakistani government were tricky enough without staging a raid on sovereign territory.

It is said that only the hard decisions make it to a president's plate. This was one. Obama's inner circle was deeply divided. After more than an hour of discussion, Obama dismissed the group, saying he wanted time to reflect—but not much time. The next morning, as the president left the White House to tour tornado damage in Alabama, he paused on his way through the Diplomatic Reception Room to render his decision: send the SEALs.

On Saturday the weather was cloudy in Abbottabad. Obama kept his appointment at the annual White House Correspondents' Dinner, where a ballroom full of snoops had no inkling of the news volcano rumbling under their feet. The next morning, White House officials closed the West Wing to visitors, and Obama joined his staff in the Situation Room as the mission lifted off from a base in Jalalabad, southern Afghanistan. The bet was placed: American choppers invaded the airspace of a foreign country without warning, to attack a walled compound housing unknown occupants.

As the birds swooped down on the mysterious house, chaos added the satellite feeds for some 40 minutes. A hole was blown through the side of the house, gunfire erupted. SEALs worked their way through the smaller buildings inside the compound. Others swarmed upward in the main building, floor by floor, until they came to the room where they hoped to find their cornered target. Then they were inside the room for a final burst of gunfire.

What had happened? The president sat and stared while several of his aides paced. The minutes "passed like days," one official recalls. The grounded chopper felt like a bad omen.

Then a voice briskly crackled with the hoped-for code name: "Visual on Geronimo."

Osama bin Laden, elusive emir of the al-Qaeda terrorist network, the man who said yes to the 9/11 attacks, the taunting voice and daunting catalyst of thousands of political murders on four continents, was dead. The US had finally found the long-sought needle in a huge and dangerous haystack. Through 15 of the most divisive years of modern American politics, the hunt for bin Laden was one of the few steadily shared endeavors that linked administrations. Pres. Bill Clinton sent a shower of Tomahawk missiles down on bin Laden's suspected hiding place in 1998 after al-Qaeda bombed two US embassies in Africa. Pres. George W. Bush dispatched troops to Afghanistan in 2001 after al-Qaeda destroyed the World Trade Center and damaged the Pentagon. Each time, bin Laden escaped, evaporating into the lawless Afghan borderlands where no spy, drone, or satellite could find him.

"Dead or alive," Bush declared in 2001, when the smell of smoke was still acrid, and the cowboy rhetoric struck a chord. It took a long time to make good on that vow—an interval in which the very idea of American power and effectiveness took a beating. Thus, to find this one man on a planet of close to 7 billion, to roar out of the night and strike with the coiled wrath of an unforgetting people, was grimly satisfying. The thousands of Americans across the country whose impulse was to celebrate—banging drums outside the White House, waving flags at Ground Zero—were moved perhaps by more than unrefined delight at the villain's comeuppance. It was a relief to find that America can still fix a bull's-eye on a difficult goal, stick with it year after frustrating year, and succeed when almost no one expects it.

Living the Good Life

So he wasn't in a cave after all. Osama bin Laden, master marketer of mass murder, loved to traffic in the image of the ascetic warrior-prophet. In one of his most famous videotapes, he chose gray rocks for a backdrop, a rough camo jacket for a costume, and a rifle for a prop. He portrayed a hard, pure alternative to the decadent weakness of the modern world.

Now we know otherwise. Bin Laden was not the stoic soldier that he played onscreen. The exiled son of a Saudi construction mogul was living in a million-dollar home in a wealthy town nestled among green hills. He apparently slept in a king-size bed with a much younger wife. He had satellite TV. This, most of all, was fitting, because no matter how many hours he spent talking nostalgically of the 12th century and the glory of the Islamic caliphate, bin Laden was a master of the 21st century image machine.

He understood the power of the underdog to turn an enemy's strength into a fatal weakness. If your foe spans the globe, blow up his embassies. If he fills the skies with airplanes, hijack some and smash them into his buildings. Bin Laden learned this judo as a mujahid fighting the USSR in Afghanistan, and he perfected it against the US. No Hollywood filmmaker ever staged a more terrifying spectacle than 9/11, which bin Laden conjured from a few box cutters and 19 misguided martyrs. When the Twin Towers fell, he became the embodiment of the stateless, unstoppable villains of James Bond fantasy.

It was necessary, then, to find him and render him mortal again, reduce him to mere humanity—not just as a matter of justice but as a matter of self-defense. The raid took him down to size. Obama's chief counterterrorism adviser, John Brennan, found himself disgusted by bin Laden in a whole new way: "Here is bin Laden, who has been calling for these attacks, living in this million-dollar-plus compound, living in an area that is far removed from the front. I think it really just speaks to just how false his narrative has been over the years."

From Intel to Capture

The path to bin Laden began in the dark prisons of the CIA's post-9/11 terrorist crackdown. Under questioning, captured al-Qaeda operatives described bin Laden's preferred mode of communication. He knew that he couldn't trust electronics, so he passed his orders through letters hand-carried by fanatically devoted couriers. One in particular caught the CIA's attention, though he was known only by a nickname.

Interrogators grilled 9/11 mastermind Khalid Sheikh Mohammed for details about the courier. When he pleaded ignorance, they knew they were onto something promising. Abu Faraj al-Libbi, a senior al-Qaeda figure captured in 2005, also played dumb. Both men were subjected to so-called enhanced interrogation techniques, including, in Mohammed's case, the waterboard. The US previously prosecuted as torturers those who used waterboarding, and critics say it violates international treaties. They also argue that extreme techniques are counterproductive. The report that Mohammed and al-Libbi were more forthcoming after the harsh treatment guarantees that the argument will go on.

Gradually, the courier's identity was pieced together. The next job was to find him. The CIA tracked down his family and associates, then turned to the National Security Agency to put them under electronic surveillance. For a long time, nothing happened. Finally, in the summer of 2010, agents intercepted the call

they'd been waiting for. The CIA picked up the courier's trail in Peshawar and then followed him until he led them to the compound in Abbottabad. Now the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency trained a spy satellite on the triangular fortress. Over time, despite the residents' secrecy, analysts grew more confident that they had hit the jackpot.

Obama was first informed of the breakthrough in August. By February the clues were solid enough for CIA Director Leon Panetta to begin planning a raid. Panetta called the commander of the Joint Special Operations Command (JSOC), Vice Admiral William McRaven. JSOC is the potent weapon created from the humiliation of the failed 1980 hostage-rescue mission. Ultimately, the plan devised by McRaven's troops called for about 80 men aboard four helicopters. "I don't want you to plan for an option that doesn't allow you to fight your way out," Obama told his military planners. Darkness was the cloak and speed essential; the force had to be in and out of Pakistan before the Pakistani military could respond. They rehearsed against a 30-minute clock. The orders were capture or kill.

Meanwhile, the pace of secret White House briefings accelerated in March and April, culminating in the 28 April session at which Obama weighed the conflicting advice of his senior circle. When the decision was made to strike the compound, bin Laden still had not been spotted among the residents behind the walls.

The raiders found him near the end of their search through the house. The courier was already dead on the first floor, along with his brother and a woman caught in the cross fire. When the SEALs encountered bin Laden, he was with one of his wives. The young woman started toward the SEALs and was shot in the leg. Bin Laden, unarmed, appeared ready to resist, according to a Defense Department account.

In an instant it was over: in all, four men and one woman lay dead. Bin Laden was shot in the head and in the chest. One of bin Laden's wives confirmed his identity even as a photograph of the dead man's face was relayed for examination by a face-recognition program. As the SEAL team prepared to load the body onto a helicopter, at Langley McRaven delivered the verdict. His voice was relayed to the White House Situation Room: "Geronimo: E-KIA," meaning enemy—killed in action.

"We got him," Obama said.

The strike force had eluded Pakistani radar on the flight into the country, but once the firefight erupted, the air force scrambled jets, which might arrive with guns blazing. A decision was made to destroy the stricken chopper. Surviving women and children in the compound—some of them wounded—were moved to safety as the explosives were placed and detonated. In the meantime, SEALs emerged from the house carrying computer drives and other potential intelligence treasures collected during a hasty search.

Aloft, the raiders performed a head count to confirm that they hadn't lost a man. That news sent a second wave of smiles through the Situation Room. DNA from the body was matched to known relatives of bin Laden's—a third form of identification.

The dead man's next stop was the USS *Carl Vinson*, an aircraft carrier in the Arabian Sea. There, his body was washed and wrapped in a white sheet, then dropped overboard. There would be no grave for his admirers to venerate. The face that haunted the Western world, the eyes that looked on the blazing towers with pride of authorship, sank sightless beneath the waves.

Invasive Species: Exotic Intruders

by John P. Rafferty

The increasing prevalence of invasive species and their impact on biodiversity briefly pushed global warming and climate change out of the environmental spotlight, especially since the United Nations and many conservation organizations recognized 2010 as the International Year of Biodiversity. In particular, the activities of two invasive groups of animals in North America—the Asian carp, a collection of Eurasian fishes that belonged to the family Cyprinidae, and the Burmese python (*Python molurus bivittatus*)—received the most attention during the year.

Invasive species, which are also known as exotic or alien species, are plants, animals, and other organisms that have been introduced either accidentally or deliberately by human actions into places outside their natural geographic range. Many foreign species set free in new environments do not survive very long because they do not possess the evolutionary tools to adapt to the challenges of the new habitat. Some species introduced to new environments, however, have a built-in competitive advantage over native species; they can establish themselves in the new environment and disrupt ecological processes there, especially if their new habitat lacks natural predators to keep them in check. Since invasive competitors thwart native species in their bid to obtain food, over time they can effectively replace, and thus eliminate from

the ecosystem, the species they compete with. On the other hand, invasive predators, which also could spread diseases, may be so adept at capturing prey that prey populations decline over time, and many prey species are eliminated from affected ecosystems.

One of the best contemporary examples of an invasive competitor is the Asian carp. After having been taken to the United States in the 1970s to help control algae on catfish farms in the Deep South, bighead carp (*Hypophthalmichthys nobilis*) and silver carp (*H. molitrix*) escaped into the Mississippi River system during flooding episodes in the early 1990s. After establishing self-sustaining populations in the lower Mississippi River, they began to move northward. Thus far, they have been restricted to the Mississippi River watershed; however, it is feared that they will enter the Great Lakes through the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal. Once in the Great Lakes ecosystem, they could seriously disrupt the food chains of the major lakes and adjoining rivers. These two species of carp pose the greatest danger. They consume large amounts of algae and zooplankton, eating as much as 40% of their body weight per day. They are fierce competitors that often push aside native fish to obtain food, and their populations grow rapidly, accounting for 90% of the biomass in some stretches of the Mississippi and Illinois rivers. (Some scientists suggest, however, that the carp's impact may be tempered by the presence of the quagga mussel, *Dreissena bugensis*, a filter-feeding mollusk that has al-

ready scoured plankton from parts of the Great Lakes.) In addition, silver carp often leap out of the water when startled by noise, creating life-threatening aerial hazards to anglers, water-skiers, and boaters.

With the discovery of Asian carp DNA in the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal and in Lake Michigan, a controversy erupted between Illinois and a coalition of other Great Lakes states and a Canadian province. The coalition asked Illinois to close the locks to prevent the transfer of the carp between the Mississippi River and the Great Lakes. Citing the potential loss of shipping revenue, Illinois declined—an action that spawned two petitions to the US Supreme Court with the goal of forcing Illinois to close the canal's locks. All three petitions were rebuffed by the courts in 2010. However, the announcement in early September that John Goss, the former director of the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, would

serve as US Pres. Barack Obama's Asian carp czar, along with the allotment of US\$79 million earlier in the year, signaled greater White House involvement in the issue.

Florida ecosystems, in contrast, faced a different type of invader. Unlike the Asian carp, the Burmese python is a voracious predator. Released into the Florida landscape after Hurricane Andrew damaged pet stores in 1992, as well as by change-of-

“Growing to nearly 6 m (20 ft) long, these giant constrictor snakes have become significant predators in the area, challenging the American alligator for dominance.”

heart pet owners, Burmese pythons have established breeding populations in the state. Growing to nearly 6 m (20 ft) long, these giant constrictor snakes have become significant predators in the area, challenging the American alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*) for dominance. The python's penchant for consuming the Key Largo wood rat (*Neotoma floridana*) and the wood stork (*Mycteria americana*) have caused both species to decline locally. As python numbers continue to grow, predation pressure on these and other prey animals will as well. Wildlife managers and government officials gave up hope of completely eradicating the animals, choosing instead to implement a program of monitoring and control. They also worry that the Burmese python could interbreed with the more aggressive African rock python (*Python sebae sebae*), another species released by pet owners. Those concerned remain optimistic about containing the animals, however. A cold snap descending on Florida in January 2010 was thought to have killed large numbers of pythons.

Unfortunately, the Asian carp and Burmese python are only two examples of several invasive species currently affecting North America. During the 19th and 20th centuries, the Great Lakes region was altered by the sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*), a primitive fish that uses a specially modified sucker to latch on to game fish and drain their blood. In the 1980s the introduction of the zebra mussel (*Dreissena polymorpha*), a filter-feeding mollusk that clogs water intake

pipes and removes much of the algae from the aquatic ecosystems it inhabits, created further ecological disruption. Other parts of the US are covered by kudzu (*Pueraria montana* var. *lobata*), a fast-growing vine native to Asia that deprives native plants of sunlight, and plagued by the red imported fire ant (*Solenopsis invicta*), an aggressive swarming and biting species native to South America.

The invasive species problem is neither new nor restricted to North America. One of the best-known historical examples is the spread of the Norway, or brown, rat (*Rattus norvegicus*) throughout the islands of the Pacific Ocean. Since the rat's accidental introduction during the voyages of exploration between the late 18th and 19th centuries, populations have established themselves on numerous Pacific islands, including Hawaii and New Zealand, where they prey on many native birds, small reptiles, and amphibians. Dogs, cats, pigs, and other domesticated animals taken to new lands caused the extinction of many other species, including the dodo (*Raphus cucullatus*). In modern times, red squirrels (*Sciurus vulgaris*) in the United Kingdom are being replaced by North American gray squirrels (*S. carolinensis*), which breed faster than red squirrels and are better equipped to survive harsh conditions.

Although invasive species occur on all continents, Australia and Oceania have been particularly hard hit. The first wave of invasive species arrived in Australia and the islands of the Pacific with European explorers in the form of feral cats and various rat species. European wild rabbits (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) were introduced to the continent in 1827 and have multiplied significantly. Over time, they degraded grazing lands by stripping the bark from native trees and shrubs and consuming their seeds and leaves. The red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) has wreaked havoc on marsupials and native rodents since its introduction in the 1850s. The voracious cane toad (*Bufo marinus*), a poisonous species with few natural predators, was introduced to Australia

in the 1930s from Hawaii to reduce the effects of beetles on sugarcane plantations. Cane toads are responsible for a variety of ills, such as population declines in native prey species (bees and other small animals), population drops in amphibian species that compete with them, and the poisoning of species that consume them. On Guam, Saipan, and several other Pacific islands, the brown tree snake (*Boiga irregularis*) has caused the extinction of several birds, reptiles, and amphibians and two of Guam's three native bat species.

The best way to thwart further invasions and contribute to the protection of biodiversity is to prevent the introductions of exotic species to new areas. Although international trade and travel continue to provide opportunities for "exotic stowaways," governments and citizens can reduce the risk of their release to new environments. Closer inspection of pallets, containers, and other international shipping materials at ports of departure and arrival could uncover insects, seeds, and other stowaway organisms. Tougher fines and the threat of incarceration might also deter buyers, sellers, and transporters of illegal exotic pets.

More stringent control at ports will not work for invasive species already established, however. Climate change, for example, may afford some invasive species new opportunities. The continued rise in atmospheric carbon dioxide concentrations has been shown to fuel photosynthesis (and thus growth and reproductive success) in some plants. For botanical invaders such as kudzu and Oriental bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus*), climate warming associated with increases in atmospheric carbon will likely allow these species to gain footholds in habitats formerly off-limits to them. To prevent such scenarios from playing out, aggressive monitoring and eradication programs need to be put in place. Ideally, these actions, combined with effective education programs that give citizens the knowledge and resources to deal with exotic plants, animals, and other species in their region, will prevent the further loss of biodiversity from invasive species.

John P. Rafferty is the Associate Editor of Earth and Life Sciences for Encyclopædia Britannica.

Wind Turbines: A New Spin on Energy

by Lee Hudson Teslik

The wind-energy industry, which for a decade has been one of the fastest-growing sources of energy production in advanced economies, hit a stumbling block in 2010 despite a promising start to the year. In April the US federal government approved the first American offshore wind farm—the proposed Cape Wind project in Nantucket Sound, Massachusetts—buoying industry hopes for rapid development and stirring discontent among coastal communities along the waterway. By late summer, however, this momentum had been deflated by industry reports that wind-farm installations had dropped dramatically, falling by more than 70% compared with the same period in 2009. The news, alongside the delays in US Pres. Barack Obama's climate-change legislation, left a mixed outlook for an industry that has garnered increasing support from governments while also requiring large capital investments amid major economic constraints.

The long-term trend for wind-energy development in the United States and Western Europe remains one of growth. In 2008, despite the economic downturn,

the United States funded wind development and surpassed Germany as the global leader in wind-power capacity. This growth appeared to be accelerating worldwide through 2009, a year when the world's economies added a record-breaking 37.5 gigawatts of wind-power capacity—a more than 30% increase in capacity over 2008. Projects subsidized by economic stimulus spending, particularly in China and the United States, played a major role in boosting this increase in capacity.

A few news events in early 2010 seemed to mark a continuation of this trend. Overall, the World Wind Energy Association estimated that 16 gigawatts of capacity were added in the first half of the year, which included the construction of three wind turbines on Ross Island in Antarctica. The proposal for the Cape Wind project called for a wind farm similar to those standing off the coasts of some European countries and China. In April Germany opened its first offshore wind farm, some 45 km (28 mi) off the coast in the North Sea, with a test field of 12 wind turbines. In July China's first full-size commercial offshore wind farm,

the 102-MW Donghai Bridge Wind Farm in the East China Sea, began transmitting power. It initially provided electricity to the Expo 2010 Shanghai China. The turbines were expected to generate enough power for 200,000 households in Shanghai. In September the Thanet wind farm, the world's largest offshore project to date, commenced operations off the coast of Kent, England. It boasted 100 turbines, which would be expanded to 341 turbines within four years.

The biggest threat to wind-energy development in 2010 came not from environmental concerns but from economic and legislative ones. In some respects it was highly unlikely that the industry would repeat its heady 2009 performance, much of which was propelled by temporary economic-stimulus measures implemented by governments around the world. As these programs expired in 2010, financial pullback was inevitable, but analysts said that owing to expiring stimulus programs, the slowdown in turbine installations in 2010 had surpassed what might have been expected.

In July the leading industry research group, the American Wind Energy Association, reported that the installation of new turbines in the US during the first half of 2010 fell 71% compared with the same period in 2009. The group projected that the decline in in-

stallations would continue and that the industry would install a little over half as many turbines in 2010 as it did in 2009.

The decline seemed to be the result of multiple factors. First, Spain, a leading source of industry growth, experienced a major economic downturn in early 2010 and thus sharply scaled back its investment in turbines. Second, slower growth trends in the United States were attributed to fragile credit markets that followed in the wake of the financial crisis. As a result, private investment was not freely available. Thus, companies had a difficult time making up for the withdrawal of government funding. In a capital-intensive industry that requires massive up-front expenditures in infrastructure, the lack of available credit proved to be a major impediment to growth.

Doubts also emerged in the second half of 2010 about whether the US government would follow through on plans to expand wind-power capacity. President Obama's sweeping climate-change legislation, which once seemed likely to bolster the wind-energy industry, stalled in mid-2010, ahead of the congressional elections. Late in the year, analysts said that the industry's prospects going forward in the US would depend heavily on whether (and in what form) this legislation eventually passed into law.

“In July the leading industry research group...reported that the installation of new turbines in the US during the first half of 2010 fell 71% compared with the same period in 2009.”

Cyberwarfare: The Invisible Threat

by John B. Sheldon

Computers and the networks that connect them are collectively known as the domain of cyberspace, and in 2010 the issue of security in cyberspace came to the fore, particularly the growing fear of cyberwarfare waged by other states or their proxies against government and military networks in order to disrupt, destroy, or deny their use. In the US, Secretary of Defense Robert Gates on May 21 formally announced the appointment of Army Gen. Keith B. Alexander, director of the National Security Agency (NSA), as the first commander of the newly established US Cyber Command (USCYBERCOM). The announcement was the culmination of more than a year of preparation by the Department of Defense. Soon after a government Cyberspace Policy Review was published in May 2009, Gates had issued a memorandum calling for the establishment of USCYBERCOM, and Alexander underwent months of US Senate hearings before he was promoted to a four-star general in May 2010 and confirmed in his new position. USCYBERCOM, based at Fort Meade, Maryland, was charged with conducting all US military cyberoperations across thousands of computer networks and with mounting offensive strikes in cyberspace if required. USCYBERCOM became fully operational in late 2010.

Western countries depend on cyberspace for the everyday functioning of nearly all aspects of modern

society, including critical infrastructures and financial institutions, and less-developed countries are becoming more reliant upon cyberspace every year. Therefore, the threat of cyberwar and its purported effects are a source of great concern for governments and militaries around the world. Cyberwarfare should not be confused with the terrorist use of cyberspace or with cyberespionage or cybercrime. Some states that have engaged in cyberwar may also have engaged in disruptive activities such as cyberespionage, but such activities in themselves do not constitute cyberwar.

The cyberspace domain is composed of three layers: the physical, including hardware, cables, satellites, and other equipment; the syntactic, which includes computer operating systems and other software; and the semantic, which involves human interaction with the information generated by computers and the way that information is perceived and interpreted by its user. Physical attacks usually occur during conventional conflicts, such as NATO's Operation Allied Force against Yugoslavia in 1999 and the US-led operation against Iraq in 2003, in which communication networks, computer facilities, and telecommunications were damaged or destroyed.

Attacks can be made against the syntactic layer by using cyberweapons that destroy, interfere with, corrupt, monitor, or otherwise damage the software. Such

weapons include malicious software, or malware, such as viruses, trojans, spyware, and worms that can introduce corrupted code. In distributed denial of service (DDoS) attacks, hackers, using malware, hijack a large number of computers to create botnets, groups of zombie computers that then attack other targeted computers, preventing their proper function. This method was used in cyberattacks against Estonia in April and May 2007 and against Georgia in August 2008. On both occasions it was alleged that Russian hackers, mostly civilians, conducted DDoS attacks against key government, financial, media, and commercial Web sites. In 2010 Australian government Web sites came under DDoS attack by cyberactivists protesting national Internet filters.

Semantic cyberattacks manipulate human users' perceptions and interpretations of computer-generated data in order to obtain valuable information (such as passwords, financial details, and classified government information) from the users through fraudulent means. Social engineering techniques include phishing (attackers send seemingly innocuous e-mails to targeted users, inviting them to divulge protected information for apparently legitimate purposes) and baiting (malware-infected software is left in a public place in the hope that a target user will find and install it, thus compromising the entire computer system). Semantic methods are used mostly to conduct espionage and criminal activity.

One of the first references to the term cyberwar can be found in "Cyberwar Is Coming!" a landmark article by John Arquilla and David Ronfeldt, two researchers for the RAND Corporation, published in 1993 in the journal *Comparative Strategy*. The term is increasingly controversial, however, and many experts in the fields of computer security and international politics suggest that the cyberactivities in question can be more accurately described as crime, espionage, or even terrorism but not necessarily as war, since the latter term has important political, legal, and military implications. It is far from apparent that an act of espionage by one state against another, via cyberspace, equals an act of war—just as traditional methods of espionage have rarely, if ever, led to war. For example, a number of countries, including India, Germany, and the US, believe that they have been victims of Chinese cyberespionage efforts, but overall diplomatic relations remain undamaged. Similarly, criminal acts perpetrated in and from cyberspace are viewed as a matter for law enforcement, though there is evidence to suggest that Russian organized crime syndicates helped to facilitate the cyberattacks against Georgia in 2008 and that they were hired by either Hamas or Hezbollah to attack Israeli Web sites. On the other hand, a cyberattack made by one state against another, resulting in damage against critical infrastructures or financial networks, might legitimately be considered an armed attack if attribution could be reliably proved.

Perhaps the greatest challenge is the anonymity of cyberspace, in which anyone can mask his or her identity, location, and motive.

In recent years cyberwar has assumed a more prominent role in conventional armed conflicts, ranging from the Israeli-Hezbollah conflict in Lebanon in 2006 to the Russian invasion of Georgia in 2008. In these cases cyberattacks were launched by all belligerents before the armed conflicts began, and cyberattacks continued long after the shooting stopped, yet it cannot be claimed that the cyberattacks caused the conflicts. Similarly, the cyberattacks against Estonia in 2007 were conducted in the context of a wider political crisis.

Despite its increasing prominence, there are many challenges for both attackers and defenders engaging in cyberwarfare. One challenge is the difficulty of distinguishing between lawful combatants and civilian noncombatants. Civilians are capable of mounting and participating in cyberattacks against state agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and individual targets. The legal status of such individuals—under the laws of armed conflict and the Geneva Conventions—is unclear, presenting additional difficulty for those prosecuting and defending against cyberwar.

Perhaps the greatest challenge is the anonymity of cyberspace, in which anyone can mask his or her identity, location, and motive. For example, there is little solid evidence linking the Russian government to the Estonian and Georgian cyberattacks, so one can only speculate as to what motivated the attackers. If the identity, location, and motivation of an attack cannot be established, it becomes very difficult to deter such an attack, and using offensive cybercapabilities in retaliation carries a strong and often unacceptable risk that the wrong target will face reprisal.

Key features of any country's major cyberdefense structure include firewalls to filter network traffic, encryption of data, tools to prevent and detect network intruders, physical security of equipment and facilities, and training and monitoring of network users. A growing number of modern militaries also are creating units specifically designed to defend against the escalating threat of cyberwar, including the US Air Force and the US Navy, both of which formed new commands under USCYBERCOM. In the UK the Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ) created a Cyber Security Operations Centre in September 2009, and France set up its Network and Information Security Agency in July 2009.

While the present focus is on defending against cyberattacks, the use of offensive cybercapabilities is also being considered. In many Western countries such capabilities are proscribed extensively by law and are alleged to be the preserve of intelligence agencies such as the NSA in the US and GCHQ in the UK. In China it is believed that organizations such as the General Staff Department Third and Fourth Departments, at least six Technical Reconnaissance Bureaus, and a number of People's Liberation Army Information Warfare Militia Units are all charged with cyberdefense, attack, and espionage.

Chronology, July 2010–June 2011

A day-by-day listing of important and interesting events, adapted from Britannica Book of the Year. See also *Disasters*.

July 2010

- 1 Jul The East African Community, consisting of Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, and Burundi, launches a common market for products, capital, and workers.
- James H. Billington, the American librarian of Congress, names W.S. Merwin the country's 17th poet laureate; Merwin succeeds Kay Ryan.
- 2 Jul The UN General Assembly approves the creation of a new umbrella agency, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, to be called UN Women.
- 3 Jul American Serena Williams defeats Vera Zvonareva of Russia to take her fourth All-England (Wimbledon) women's tennis championship; the following day Rafael Nadal of Spain wins the men's title for the second time when he defeats Tomas Berdych of the Czech Republic.
- 4 Jul In Poland's runoff presidential election, acting president Bronislaw Komorowski of the ruling Civic Platform party defeats Jaroslaw Kaczynski, twin brother of Lech Kaczynski, whose death in a plane crash in April left the office vacant.
- 5 Jul The leaders of Russia, Belarus, and Kazakhstan sign an agreement forming a customs union of the three countries.
- A new and controversial law allowing an unrestricted right to abortion within the first 14 weeks of pregnancy goes into effect in Spain.
- 6 Jul The automobile manufacturer Chrysler announces that it plans to open about 200 dealerships in 2010 in the US to sell the subcompact Fiat 500; they will be the first Fiat dealerships in the country in 26 years.
- 7 Jul British researchers announce the discovery near Norfolk, England, of 78 flint tools that date to some 800,000 years ago, suggesting the earliest-yet-discovered hominin occupation in northern Europe.
- 8 Jul The European Parliament agrees to reactivate a program that allows the US to monitor banking and financial transfers in Europe for possible financing of terrorist activity; the program was suspended in February.
- The US and Russia agree that the 10 people recently arrested as unregistered Russian spies in the US will be released to Russia in exchange for the release of 4 men held in Russian prisons for their contacts with Western intelligence agencies.
- 9 Jul A demonstration in favor of independence for southern Sudan takes place in the region's capital, Juba; a referendum on the issue is scheduled to take place on 9 Jan 2011.
- The conservation organization WWF announces that the global population of wild tigers has fallen to as low as 3,200.
- 10 Jul The energy company BP removes a cap that partially contained the gushing of oil from the broken oil well under the Gulf of Mexico in order to be able to attach a tighter cap.
- 11 Jul Bombs explode in a restaurant and a rugby club in Kampala, Uganda, both crowded with fans watching the association football (soccer) World

Cup final; at least 76 people are killed, and suspicion falls on the al-Shabaab militants of Somalia.

QUOTE OF THE MONTH

“ We can't rule anything out. This was obviously terrorism, from the way it was targeted at World Cup watchers in public places. ”

—Ugandan police inspector Kale Kayihura, after bombs killed dozens of World Cup spectators in Kampala, 11 July

- In Johannesburg, Spain defeats the Netherlands 1–0 with a goal in the 116th minute by Spanish striker Andrés Iniesta to win the country's first association football (soccer) World Cup.
- Paula Creamer of the US scores a four-stroke victory over Choi Na-Yeon of South Korea and Suzann Pettersen of Norway to win the US Women's Open golf tournament in Oakmont PA.
- 12 Jul Britain's Office for National Statistics releases revised figures showing that the recession in 2008–09 in the country cut deeper into the economy than previously thought and that economic growth in the first quarter of 2010 was only 0.3%.
- 13 Jul Police in Italy arrest more than 300 people and seize weapons, drugs, and property in an operation against the 'Ndrangheta criminal organization; among those arrested are government officials and Domenico Oppedisano, believed to be the head of the syndicate.
- 14 Jul Afghan Pres. Hamid Karzai, after several days of negotiations with NATO military leaders, agrees to a program to create local defense forces to bolster military and police forces.
- 15 Jul The US Congress passes a major bill to increase government oversight of financial companies and markets in an effort to remedy the causes of the severe recession that began in 2008.
- The energy company BP successfully tests a new containment cap on the gushing well in the Gulf of Mexico, completely stopping the flow of oil for the first time in 86 days.
- 16 Jul Two oil pipelines in Dalian, China, explode after an oil tanker unloaded its cargo into the pipelines; a fire and a large oil spill follow.
- 17 Jul The annual EuroPride march of gay men, lesbians, bisexuals, and transsexuals from throughout Europe and North America takes place in Warsaw, Poland, where it is not universally welcomed; it is the first time that the event has been held in a formerly communist country.
- 18 Jul Louis Oosthuizen of South Africa defeats England's Lee Westwood by seven strokes to win the British Open golf tournament on the Old Course at St. Andrews in Fife, Scotland.
- 19 Jul The online bookseller Amazon.com announces that for the past three months its sales of e-books have been greater than its sales of hardcover books.

- More than 150 comic-book stores in the US open at midnight to make the final chapter in the popular saga of Scott Pilgrim, *Scott Pilgrim's Finest Hour*, written and drawn by Bryan Lee O'Malley, available to fans.
- 20 Jul** A conference of international leaders takes place in Kabul; the conferees agree to grant a larger portion of foreign aid to the Afghan government rather than to individual ministries or non-governmental organizations and approve a timetable proposed by Pres. Hamid Karzai for a transition to Afghan-led security.
- 21 Jul** The IMF cancels Haiti's debt of US\$268 million and approves a loan of an additional US\$60 million.
- 22 Jul** The International Court of Justice rules, in response to a complaint lodged by Serbia, that Kosovo did not violate international law when it declared itself independent in February 2008.
 - In a cricket Test match in which Sri Lanka defeats India, Sri Lankan spin bowler Muttiah Muralitharan, in his final Test cricket match, becomes the first cricketer ever to take 800 Test wickets.
- 23 Jul** During an African Union summit meeting in Kampala, Uganda, Guinea agrees to send a battalion to join African Union peacekeepers in Somalia; together with a force from Djibouti, these will be the first African Union peacekeepers in Somalia from predominately Muslim countries.
- 24 Jul** Relentless rains result in the breach of the 83-year-old Lake Delhi dam in Iowa, which causes the recreational lake to drain away and releases floodwaters into the Maquoketa River, resulting in great destruction to homes, businesses, and farmland.
- 25 Jul** The organization WikiLeaks.org posts on its Web site tens of thousands of pages of classified US military field reports on the war in Afghanistan.
 - Spanish cyclist Alberto Contador wins the Tour de France for the second year in a row.
- Brazil wins the FIVB World League championship in volleyball in Córdoba, Argentina, defeating Russia to take a record ninth World League title.
- 26 Jul** In Cambodia's UN-backed war crimes tribunal's first verdict, Kaing Guek Eav, known as Duch, who oversaw the torture and executions of thousands of prisoners at the Tuol Sleng prison under the Khmer Rouge regime, is found guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity and sentenced to 35 years in prison.
- 27 Jul** The US Forest Service announces that caves on federal land in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Wyoming will be closed to explorers for a year in an effort to contain the spread of white-nose syndrome, a disease that has killed more than one million bats.
- 28 Jul** In Spain the legislature of Catalonia votes to ban the Spanish tradition of bullfighting in the region.
 - Australian coral researchers announce the discovery at Arno atoll in the Marshall Islands of the giant Pacific elkhorn coral, a previously unknown species that may be the rarest of all corals, confined only to that atoll.
- 29 Jul** Pres. 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih of Yemen invites leaders of the al-Huthi rebels to join talks between the Yemeni government and assorted opposition parties.
- 30 Jul** Violent fighting between those who support and those who oppose ongoing peace talks with the Sudanese government breaks out in a refugee camp in the Darfur region of Sudan; UN reports indicate that about 600 people have died in violence in Darfur in the past few months.
- 31 Jul** A four-man team skippered by Leven Brown of Scotland sets a record for rowing across the Atlantic from New York to Britain when it lands in the Isles of Scilly 43 days 21 hr 26 min 48 sec from its departure on 17 June, a journey of 5,250 km (3,262 mi).

August 2010

- 1 Aug** The Netherlands withdraws its forces from Afghanistan; it is the first NATO member to end its mission there.
 - Taiwanese golfer Yani Tseng captures the Women's British Open golf tournament.
- 2 Aug** ► A US federal team of scientists and engineers estimates that the amount of oil that flowed into the Gulf of Mexico following the explosion of the energy company BP's Deepwater Horizon oil rig on 20 April is roughly 4,900,000 bbl, about 800,000 bbl of which was captured, making it the largest-ever accidental release of oil into marine waters.
- 3 Aug** Israeli and Lebanese troops stationed at the border between the countries exchange gunfire, reportedly leaving four Lebanese and at least one Israeli dead; each side blames the other for starting the incident.
 - New York City zoning officials clear the way for the building of a community center and mosque to be constructed two blocks north of the site of the World Trade Center, commonly referred to since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, as "ground zero"; opposition to the planned center, often fanned by right-wing commentators, has appeared in much of the country and frequently takes on an anti-Islam tone.
- 4 Aug** The US government says that the energy company BP's use of a so-called static kill to seal the broken oil well in the Gulf of Mexico by filling it with mud is a success and that there should be no further leaking from the well; the following day cement is used to plug the pipe for the first time.
 - In San Francisco, Vaughn R. Walker, a US federal judge, rules that the law approved by voters in 2008 that allows only opposite-sex couples to marry violates the equal-protection clause of the Constitution.
- 5 Aug** An iceberg covering at least 251 sq km (97 sq mi) breaks off from Greenland's Petermann Glacier; it is the largest ice island to break free in the Northern Hemisphere since 1962.
- 6 Aug** The US Department of Labor reports that the unemployment rate in July remained steady at 9.5% and that, though the private sector added 71,000 jobs, the economy as a whole lost 131,000 jobs.
- 7 Aug** Elena Kagan is sworn in as a US Supreme Court justice.
 - Muscle Massive wins the Hambletonian harness race by a half length over favorite Lucky Chucky at the Meadowlands Racetrack in East Rutherford NJ.
 - The Pro Football Hall of Fame in Canton OH inducts running backs Emmitt Smith and Floyd Little,

- wide receiver Jerry Rice, cornerback Dick LeBeau, linebacker Rickey Jackson, guard Russ Grimm, and defensive tackle John Randle.
- 8 Aug** A UN spokesman declares that the organization will return staff members to Somalia for the first time since it withdrew from the country in 1993.
- 9 Aug** The US Environmental Protection Agency for the first time issues rules limiting mercury emissions from the manufacture of cement; the agency says that the new rules should reduce such emissions and particulate matter 92% annually from 2013.
- 10 Aug** The US Federal Reserve announces that it will buy long-term government debt in hopes of preventing a slowing of the tenuous economic recovery.
- The journal *Archives of Neurology* publishes a study that found that a test of spinal fluid can accurately diagnose and predict the development of Alzheimer disease.
- 11 Aug** The Mecca Clock Tower, with four faces 46 m (151 ft) in diameter and illuminated by LED lights, begins marking time in Saudi Arabia; it runs on Arabia Standard Time and is intended to challenge Greenwich Mean Time as the world standard.
- 12 Aug** Dési Bouterse, who twice led the country at the head of a military junta and was on trial for murder at the time of his election by the legislature, takes office as president of Suriname.
- 13 Aug** The Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame in Springfield MA inducts as members NBA players Scottie Pippen, Karl Malone, Dennis Johnson, and Gus Johnson, WNBA star Cynthia Cooper, Brazilian player Maciel Pereira, owner Jerry Buss, and high school coach Bob Hurley, Sr., as well as the US Olympic teams from the Games of 1960 and 1992.
- 14 Aug** The opening ceremonies for the inaugural Youth Olympic Games take place in Singapore, where some 3,600 athletes 14 to 18 years of age from 204 countries will compete in two dozen summer sports over the next 12 days.
- 15 Aug** At the Whistling Straits golf club in Kohler WI, Martin Kaymer of Germany defeats Bubba Watson of the US in a three-hole playoff to win the PGA championship tournament.
- Danielle Kang of California wins the US women's amateur golf title in Charlotte NC.
- 16 Aug** Japanese government figures are released showing that the country's economy in the second fiscal quarter was valued at US\$1.28 trillion, thus resulting in China (which posted US\$1.33 trillion in the same quarter) surpassing Japan to become the second biggest economy in the world.
- Venezuela and Trinidad and Tobago sign an agreement on the sharing of the Loran-Manatee gas field, which straddles the maritime border between the two countries.
- 17 Aug** Lebanon passes a law granting Palestinians in the country, of whom there are an estimated 400,000, the same rights to work that other foreigners enjoy.
- Taiwan's legislature ratifies the trade agreement that was signed with China in June.
- 18 Aug** China's state-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission announces that it will invest billions of dollars in development of electric and hybrid automobiles.
- 19 Aug** Scientists at the Smithsonian Institution announce that they have found that over the past billion years, the Moon has shrunk by about 183 m (600 ft) in diameter and that it may still be shrinking.
- The Fields Medals, awarded every four years to mathematicians aged 40 or younger, are presented to Elon Lindenstrauss, Ngo Bao Chau, Stanislav Smirnov, and Cédric Villani; the Chern Medal for lifetime achievement goes to Louis Nirenberg.
- 20 Aug** US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton announces that Palestinian leader Mahmoud Abbas will engage in direct talks with Israel in hopes of finding a way to return to the peace process.
- 21 Aug** Near Bushehr, Iran, officials from Iran and Russia ceremonially open Iran's first nuclear power plant; it will be jointly operated with Russian technicians.
- 22 Aug** Seventeen days after the collapse of a gold and copper mine in northern Chile, 33 miners trapped 700 m (2,300 ft) underground tie a note to a rescuers' drill that has penetrated the area in which they have taken refuge, notifying those above of their survival; plans for their rescue begin.

QUOTE OF THE MONTH

“ The 33 of us in the shelter are well. ”

—Note from miners trapped 17 days earlier in the collapse of a gold and copper mine in Chile, found attached to a rescuer's drill, 22 August

23 Aug US District Court Judge Royce C. Lamberth, to the shock of the scientific community, overturns an executive order allowing limited federal funding of stem cell research.

24 Aug The National Association of Realtors in the US reports that home sales in July were 25.5% lower than in the previous July, in spite of historically low mortgage interest rates and falling prices.

25 Aug The final unit of the 4.2-million-kW Xiaowan Hydropower Station in China's Yunnan province begins operating; the project gives the country the highest hydropower capacity in the world.

26 Aug Brazilian Pres. Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva ceremonially signs the contract for the building of the massive Belo Monte hydroelectric dam on the Xingu River; it is planned to be the third largest dam in the world and to supply electricity to 23 million homes.

► The winners of the inaugural Horton Foote Prize for playwriting are announced: *Ruined* by Lynn Nottage wins the award for outstanding new American play, and the prize for promising new American play goes to *Middletown* by Will Eno.

27 Aug The North American Lutheran Church is created in Grove City OH by 199 congregations that opposed the more accepting stance toward gay clergy recently adopted by the Evangelical Lutheran Church of America.

28 Aug Conservative broadcaster Glenn Beck leads a rally of tens of thousands of people, many of them Tea Party partisans or libertarians, at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington DC; he calls for Christian religious revival.

29 Aug The Emmy Awards are presented in Los Angeles; winners include the TV shows *Modern Family* and *Mad Men* and the actors Jim Parsons, Bryan Cranston, Edie Falco, Kyra Sedgwick, Eric Stonestreet, Aaron Paul, Jane Lynch, and Archie Panjabi.

► In University Place WA, Peter Uihlein wins the US men's amateur golf championship.

► The Edogawa Minami team from Tokyo defeats the Waipio team from Waipahu HI 4–1 to win baseball's 64th Little League World Series.

30 Aug India's legislature ratifies the final legislation necessary to complete the implementation of a nuclear agreement made with the US in 2005.

► The US Food and Drug Administration releases reports of inspections that found numerous and egregious sanitation violations at farms run by egg producers Wright County Egg and Hillandale Farms,

the companies that were found to have produced eggs contaminated with salmonella.

31 Aug In a nationally televised address, US Pres. Barack Obama announces an end to the country's combat mission in Iraq, though 49,700 troops will remain in a supporting capacity for another year.

September 2010

1 Sep In Washington DC, US Pres. Barack Obama, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, Palestinian Authority Pres. Mahmoud Abbas, Egyptian Pres. Hosni Mubarak, and King 'Abdullah II of Jordan meet to begin a push to achieve agreement between Israel and Palestine.

2 Sep The American fast-food chain Burger King agrees to be bought by the Brazilian-backed investment firm 3G Capital.

3 Sep The US Food and Drug Administration publishes its assessment that salmon genetically engineered to grow quickly can be safely eaten and poses little risk of ecological disruption.

4 Sep A magnitude-7.0 earthquake with its epicenter about 45 km (28 mi) west of Christchurch strikes in New Zealand; most major buildings in Christchurch are built to withstand earthquakes, but some US\$2.9 billion in damage does result.

5 Sep The Basque militant organization ETA publicly declares a cease-fire in Spain.

6 Sep The International Atomic Energy Agency reports that Iran is continuing its refusal to adequately cooperate with the agency's requests for information and access to facilities.

7 Sep Israel, the newest member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, signs the OECD Convention, pledging its dedication to the organization's goals.

► Mayor Richard M. Daley of Chicago announces that he will not seek a seventh term of office in 2011.

8 Sep China's Foreign Ministry summons Japan's ambassador to China for the second time to complain about Japan's seizure the previous day of a Chinese fishing boat's captain in the waters around islands called Diaoyu in China and Senkaku in Japan that are claimed by both countries.

9 Sep US District Court Judge Virginia Phillips rules that the "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" policy, which prohibits the military from seeking to learn the sexual orientation of service members but permits the discharge of service members who are found to be homosexual, is unconstitutional.

► India's cabinet ratifies a plan to include data on caste status in the census scheduled for 2011; caste information was last collected in the 1931 census.

10 Sep The US government announces that Staff Sgt. Salvatore A. Giunta will be granted the Medal of Honor for conspicuous bravery during a battle in eastern Afghanistan in 2007; he will be the first living service member since the Vietnam War to receive the honor.

11 Sep North Korea proposes the resumption of reunions of families that were divided by the Korean War; it is the first time that North Korea has proposed such meetings.

► Kim Clijsters of Belgium defeats Russian Vera Zvonareva to win the women's US Open tennis championship for the third time; two days later in a

final postponed by rain, Rafael Nadal of Spain defeats Novak Djokovic of Serbia to take the men's title for the first time in his career.

12 Sep Turkish voters resoundingly approve 26 amendments to the country's constitution that increase civil rights, make the military responsible to civilian courts, and increase the control of the president and legislature over judicial appointments.

► Violent demonstrations take place in eastern Afghanistan over a widely publicized plan by Terry Jones, pastor of a small independent church in Gainesville FL to burn copies of the Qur'an on 11 September, despite the fact that Jones eventually canceled the plan.

13 Sep Cuba announces plans to lay off 500,000 people from the government payroll by March 2011 in a major turn toward the private sector.

14 Sep UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon announces that former Chilean president Michelle Bachelet will head the new agency UN Women.

► The UN World Food Programme says that the number of people in the world who can be classified as hungry has fallen from the record high in 2009 of 1.02 billion to 925 million, the first time in 15 years that the figure has fallen.

15 Sep Russian Pres. Dmitry Medvedev signs a treaty with Norwegian Prime Minister Jens Stoltenberg that settles a border dispute over a region of the Barents Sea in the Arctic Ocean that has undeveloped petroleum reserves.

► In the Atlantic Ocean, Hurricane Julia strengthens to a Category 4, marking the first time on record that a hurricane has become so strong such a distance east of land; Hurricane Igor is also a Category 4, and this is the first time since 1926 that two Category 4 hurricanes have been active simultaneously in the Atlantic.

16 Sep The US Census Bureau reveals that the poverty rate in 2009 rose sharply to 14.3%, a 15-year high, that the median household income, which had experienced a big drop in 2008, remained steady in 2009, and that the number of those without health insurance rose from 46 million in 2008 to 51 million in 2009.

QUOTE OF THE MONTH

"This is the first time in memory that an entire decade has produced essentially no economic growth for the typical American household."

—Harvard University economist Lawrence Katz, commenting on newly released Census Bureau information, 16 September

► The Seattle Storm defeats the Atlanta Dream 87-84 to sweep the final series and win the

- Women's National Basketball Association championship.
- 17 Sep** Colorado wildlife officials report that lynx have been successfully reestablished in Colorado after an 11-year program; the feline species had become extinct in the state by the early 1970s.
- 18 Sep** Legislative elections take place in Afghanistan in spite of Taliban efforts to disrupt the polling; turnout is reported to be light, and complaints of irregularities begin within days.
- 19 Sep** The gushing oil well in the Gulf of Mexico is declared permanently sealed and the spill over after the completion of a relief well allowed the sealing of the broken well from the bottom on 17 September and testing showed that the seal will hold.
- 20 Sep** The Business Cycle Dating Committee declares that the recession in the US ended in June 2009; it was the longest recession the country had experienced since World War II.
- ▶ The Steinberg Distinguished Playwright Award, which carries a US\$200,000 prize, is presented to Lynn Nottage.
- 21 Sep** Hundreds of people attend a two-day seminar in Rosemont IL dealing with the growing scourge of bedbugs in the US.
- 22 Sep** In the Iranian city of Mahabad, a bomb goes off along the route of a parade marking the anniversary of the start of the Iran-Iraq War; at least 10 people are killed.
- 23 Sep** In a speech at the opening of the annual meeting of the UN General Assembly, Iranian Pres. Mahmoud Ahmadinejad says that it is widely believed that the US government orchestrated the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001; 33 delegations walk out.
- ▶ The Thanet wind farm opens in the North Sea off the southeast coast of England; with 100 turbines expected to produce 300 MW of electricity, it is the world's largest offshore wind farm.
- 24 Sep** On *The Oprah Winfrey Show*, Mark Zuckerberg, CEO of the social-networking site Facebook, announces that he is donating US\$100 million to improve Newark's public school system.
- 25 Sep** India announces a new approach to the unrest in Kashmir, including the relaxing of curfew, the release from jail of student protesters, the re-opening of schools and universities, and opening of dialogue with various groups in Kashmir.
- 26 Sep** The Israeli freeze on construction in Jewish settlements in the West Bank expires.
- 27 Sep** Gustavo Sánchez Cervantes, who became acting mayor of the Mexican city of Tancitaro in December 2009 after the elected mayor resigned because of threats from organized crime, is found murdered; he is the 11th Mexican mayor to have been killed in 2010.
- 28 Sep** Kim Jong-Eun, the youngest son of North Korean leader Kim Jong Il, along with Kim Jong Il's sister and four other people, are reported to have been made four-star generals; it is widely assumed that Kim Jong-Eun has been made heir to the leadership of the country.
- ▶ Japan's minister of economic and fiscal policy declares that a de facto halt in the export of rare earth minerals from China to Japan, which China denies, is threatening Japan's economy; the minerals are crucial in the manufacture of myriad products.
- 29 Sep** Astronomers report having found in the constellation Libra orbiting the star Gliese 581 a planet, Gliese 581g, that appears to be in the so-called Goldilocks zone, a distance from the star that would be neither so hot nor so cold as to preclude the possibility of life.
- 30 Sep** The Dow Jones Industrial Average finishes the month 7.7% higher than it started, posting its best September in 71 years; the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index gains 8.7% for the month, and the NASDAQ is up 12%.

October 2010

- 1 Oct** The US government formally apologizes for a recently uncovered American program in which some 700 Guatemalan prisoners and mental patients were deliberately infected with gonorrhea and syphilis in order to study the effects of penicillin in 1946–48.
- ▶ The 2010 Lasker Awards for medical research are presented: winners are Douglas Coleman and Jeffrey Friedman, Napoleone Ferrara, and David Weatherall.
- 2 Oct** Iranian Intelligence Minister Heydar Moslehi announces that arrests have been made in connection with the ongoing infection of computers in the country's nuclear operations by the destructive Stuxnet worm, which is believed to have been created by a government for the purpose of disrupting Iran's nuclear program.
- ▶ Scottish driver Dario Franchitti wins his third overall IndyCar drivers' championship.
 - ▶ The Collingwood Magpies defeat the St. Kilda Saints 16.12 (108)–7.10 (52) in the Australian Football League Grand Final Replay after a tie in the Grand Final a week earlier, thus winning the AFL title.
- 3 Oct** Sébastien Loeb of France secures a record seventh successive world rally championship automobile racing drivers' title with his first-place finish in the Rallye de France.
- 4 Oct** The Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine is awarded to British physiologist Robert Edwards for his development, with British physician Patrick Steptoe (1913–88), of in vitro fertilization; Edwards won the Lasker Award in 2001 for the same work.
- ▶ In golf's Ryder Cup competition in Newport, Wales, Europe defeats the US with a 14½–13½ margin of victory.
- 5 Oct** The Nobel Prize for Physics is awarded to Russian-born scientists Andre Geim and Konstantin Novoselov for their work on the creation of graphene, a one-atom-thick form of carbon with many possible applications.
- 6 Oct** The Nobel Prize for Chemistry is awarded to Richard Heck of the US, Ei-ichi Negishi of Japan and the US, and Akira Suzuki of Japan for their independent advances in the use of palladium as a catalyst in linking carbon atoms to form complex structures widely used in pharmaceutical manufacturing.
- 7 Oct** The Nobel Prize for Literature is awarded to Peruvian novelist Mario Vargas Llosa.
- 8 Oct** The Nobel Peace Prize is awarded to imprisoned Chinese democracy advocate Liu Xiaobo.
- ▶ The US Department of Labor reports that the unemployment rate in September remained at 9.6% (to which it had risen in August) and that, though the private sector added 64,000 jobs, the economy as a whole lost 95,000 nonfarm jobs.

- The Dow Jones industrial Average closes at 11,006.48. Its first close above 11,000 since May.
- 9 Oct** Pakistan announces that it will reopen its main border crossing with Afghanistan; the crossing was closed after NATO helicopters killed two Pakistani soldiers in a strike on a Pakistani border post on 30 September and dozens of NATO and American supply trucks stranded at the closed crossing had been torched.
- 10 Oct** Hanoi celebrates 1,000 years of history with an enormous procession and other festivities.
- The Chicago Marathon is won by Sammy Wanjiru of Kenya with a time of 2 hr 6 min 24 sec; the women's victor is Liliya Shobukhova of Russia with a time of 2 hr 20 min 25 sec.
- 11 Oct** The Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences goes to American economists Peter Diamond and Dale Mortensen and Cyprus-born British economist Christopher Pissarides for their work on search theory.
- 12 Oct** The Man Booker Prize goes to British writer Howard Jacobson for his comic novel *The Finkler Question*.
- 13 Oct** In a dramatic rescue, the 33 Chilean miners who have been trapped underground since a 5 August explosion in the San José gold and copper mine are lifted to the surface, one by one, over 22½ hours in a specially designed capsule.
- The UN Security Council agrees to extend for a year the authorization for the NATO-led mission in Afghanistan.
- In Tokyo the Japan Art Association awards the Praemium Imperiale to Italian pianist Maurizio Pollini, German sculptor Rebecca Horn, Italian painter Enrico Castellani, Italian actress Sophia Loren, and Japanese architect Toyo Ito.
- 14 Oct** The UN Food and Agriculture Organization announces that the virus rinderpest, which for millennia was a worldwide scourge of livestock, with an 80% mortality rate, but was last reported in Kenya in 2001, has been eradicated; this is the second disease ever declared eliminated.
- 15 Oct** The final section of the world's longest tunnel, the Gotthard Base Tunnel, is drilled through under the Swiss Alps; a high-speed railroad through the 57-km (35-mi) tunnel is planned to open in 2017.
- The US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration reopens some 17,870 sq km (6,900 sq mi) of waters in the Gulf of Mexico south of the Florida Panhandle to commercial and recreational fishing, almost one-third of the area that was closed after the BP oil spill that resulted from the April explosion and sinking of the Deepwater Horizon oil platform.
- 16 Oct** Hundreds of US and Afghan troops begin an air assault on an area of Afghanistan from which Taliban forces have launched attacks on Kandahar.
- 17 Oct** Afghanistan's independent Election Commission postpones the announcement of the results of the 18 September legislative election hours before it was expected; the reason is thought to be the pervasive fraud associated with the balloting.
- Pope Benedict XVI canonizes six new saints, including the nun Mary Helen MacKillop (1842–1909), who becomes the first Australian saint.
- 18 Oct** The US Bureau of Reclamation says that Lake Mead, impounded by the Hoover Dam to provide water to people across the Southwest, has fallen to the record low level of 330.13 m (1,083.09 ft) above sea level.
- 19 Oct** It is revealed that China's unofficial embargo on shipping rare earth minerals to Japan has spread to Europe and the US.
- 20 Oct** The British government announces a 19% reduction in public spending, the deepest cut in six decades; the plan includes the elimination of 490,000 public-sector jobs and cutbacks in social welfare programs.
- 21 Oct** NASA scientists report that the LCROSS mission, in which a spacecraft was deliberately crashed into the Moon's Cabeus Crater to send data on the dust thus dislodged, has revealed a multitude of minerals reflecting the history of objects that have struck the Moon and also a surprisingly large amount of water ice, perhaps as much as 8.5% of the mixture.
- 22 Oct** The World Health Organization reports that at least 150 people have succumbed in an outbreak of cholera centered in northwestern Haiti; it is the first appearance of the disease in the Caribbean region in some 50 years.
- 23 Oct** The death toll in the cholera outbreak in Haiti rises to 208.
- 24 Oct** A geologic study of the earthquake that occurred in Haiti in January reveals a previously unknown fault as the source of the quake; the Enriquillo-Plantain Garden fault, originally thought to be the source, remains dangerously stressed.
- 25 Oct** Afghan Pres. Hamid Karzai publicly acknowledges that his government does regularly receive cash from Iran.

QUOTE OF THE MONTH

“ They do give us bags of money—yes, yes, it is done. ”

—Afghan Pres. Hamid Karzai,
acknowledging receiving cash from Iran,
25 October

- For the first time since early 2008, a shipment of food aid—5,000 tons of rice—departs South Korea for delivery to North Korea.
- 26 Oct** Water at China's Three Gorges Dam reaches a level of 175 m (574 ft), achieving its maximum capacity for the first time.
- 27 Oct** The Dorothy and Lillian Gish Prize is awarded to Nigerian novelist Chinua Achebe.
- 28 Oct** China's undeclared embargo on the export of rare earth minerals appears to end.
- 29 Oct** Two packages of toner cartridges packed with strong explosives are found in England and in Dubai, UAE, after a tip from Saudi Arabia; the packages were shipped from Yemen and addressed to synagogues in Chicago.
- The UN Convention on Biological Diversity agrees on the Nagoya Protocol, a set of 20 goals, among them to at least halve the rate of extinction of species by 2020; it is also agreed that profits from pharmaceutical and other products derived from genetic material will be shared with both advanced and less-developed countries.
- 30 Oct** On the National Mall in Washington DC, tens of thousands of people attend the “Rally to Restore Sanity and/or Fear,” organized by satirists Jon Stewart and Stephen Colbert.
- 31 Oct** The iconic Pontiac car brand, which began in 1926 in Pontiac MI, is retired by its owner, General Motors.

November 2010

- 1 Nov Russian Pres. Dmitry Medvedev makes a visit to the Kuril Islands, claimed by both Russia and Japan; it is the first time the islands have been visited by a Russian leader, and the following day Japan recalls its ambassador to Russia.
- In the World Series, the San Francisco Giants defeat the Texas Rangers 3–1 in game five to win the Major League Baseball championship; it is the first championship for the Giants since 1954, when the franchise was in New York City.
- 2 Nov In legislative elections in the US, the Republican Party gains 63 seats to win control over the House of Representatives, and the Democratic Party retains a narrow majority in the Senate; many Republican victors are champions of the Tea Party movement.
- British Prime Minister David Cameron and French Pres. Nicolas Sarkozy sign an agreement creating a defense partnership between France and the UK.
- 3 Nov The US Federal Reserve states that because of the “disappointingly slow” pace of the economic recovery, it will purchase US\$600 billion in long-term Treasury securities in hopes of speeding progress.
- 4 Nov Ireland announces plans to slash public spending and raise taxes to reduce its budget deficit; interest rates on Irish government bonds rise dramatically.
- 5 Nov The US Department of Labor reports that in October the unemployment rate was 9.6% for the third successive month and that after four months of losses, the economy added 151,000 nonfarm jobs.
- Marine biologists report having found dead and dying coral reefs in an area of the Gulf of Mexico where plumes of oil from the BP oil spill were documented about 11 km (7 mi) southwest of the site of the broken well; it is considered almost certain that oil from the spill caused the damage.
- 6 Nov Authorities in Mexico report that 18 of the bodies in a mass grave found a few days earlier outside Acapulco are those of some of the 20 men who were kidnapped in October when they went to the resort city for a vacation.
- 7 Nov The Chiba Lotte Marines defeat the Chunichi Dragons 8–7 in 12 innings in game seven to win baseball’s Japan Series.
- Gebre Gebremariam of Ethiopia wins the New York City marathon with a time of 2 hr 8 min 14 sec, and Kenya’s Edna Kiplagat is the fastest woman, with a time of 2 hr 28 min 20 sec.
- The Breeders’ Cup Classic Thoroughbred horse race is won by Blame at Churchill Downs in Louisville KY; Blame defeats the previously undefeated Zenyatta by less than a head.
- 8 Nov Ice hockey players Dino Ciccarelli, Cammi Granato, and Angela James, manager Jim Devellano, and owner Daryl (“Doc”) Seaman are inducted into the Hockey Hall of Fame in Toronto.
- 9 Nov It is reported that the cholera epidemic in Haiti has reached Port-au-Prince and that at least 583 people have died of the disease in the country.
- The 13th annual Mark Twain Prize for American Humor is awarded to Tina Fey in a ceremony at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington DC.
- 10 Nov The New York Times announces that beginning in 2011 it will add the category of e-books to its publication of lists of best-selling books.
- 11 Nov UNICEF and WHO declare a campaign to immunize some three million people in the Republic

of the Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Angola against polio in response to the outbreak of the disease in the Republic of the Congo.

- At the Latin Grammy Awards in Las Vegas, Mexican pop group Camila wins record of the year for “Mientes,” and the award for album of the year goes to Dominican merengue star Juan Luis Guerra for *A son de Guerra*.
- 12 Nov A meeting in Seoul of the Group of 20 countries with industrialized and emerging economies agrees to increase the amount of capital banks must hold but defers other major decisions.
- The Daily Beast, a Web site founded by Tina Brown, and the newsmagazine Newsweek announce a merger agreement; the new entity is to be called the Newsweek Daily Beast Co., and Brown will serve as editor in chief for both the magazine and the Web site.
- 13 Nov Opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi is released from house arrest in Myanmar (Burma) and is greeted by a jubilant crowd; she has spent 15 of the past 21 years under house arrest, with her most recent detention beginning in 2003.

QUOTE OF THE MONTH

“ We haven’t seen each other for so long. I have so much to tell you. ”

—Aung San Suu Kyi addressing her supporters on her release from house arrest in Myanmar (Burma), 13 November

- In Arlington TX, Manny Pacquiao, who was recently elected to the legislature in the Philippines, defeats Antonio Margarito of Mexico by unanimous decision to win the vacant WBC junior-middleweight boxing title.
- 14 Nov With his win in the Abu Dhabi Grand Prix, German driver Sebastian Vettel secures the Formula One automobile racing drivers’ championship.
- 15 Nov The National Independent Electoral Commission in Guinea declares that Alpha Condé won the runoff presidential election on 7 November; supporters of his opponent, Cellou Dalein Diallo, violently protest the results.
- 16 Nov The engagement of Prince William of Wales, son of Charles, prince of Wales, and Diana, princess of Wales, to his longtime girlfriend, Kate Middleton, is announced in London.
- 17 Nov In the first civilian trial of a former detainee at the Guantánamo Bay detention camp, Ahmed Khalifan Ghailani is found guilty of one count of conspiracy to destroy government buildings and property and acquitted on more than 280 other counts in a US federal court; the judge had disallowed important parts of the prosecution’s case as being the fruit of torture.
- The automobile manufacturer General Motors, bailed out by the US government in 2008, returns to the stock market in an eagerly anticipated initial public offering that proves to be the largest American IPO in history and halves the government’s ownership of the company.
- 18 Nov Activision, the publisher of the first-person shooter video game *Call of Duty: Black Ops* reports that it generated US\$650 million in sales world-

- wide in its first five days of release, breaking the introductory five-day sales record for a video game.
- 19 Nov** The US Transportation Security Administration exempts uniformed airline pilots from new airline passenger screening procedures, including full-body scans and more intrusive pat-downs, which have raised objections from pilots and flight attendants in addition to passengers.
- 20 Nov** In Boston the new Art of the Americas Wing of the Museum of Fine Arts opens to delighted reviews.
- 21 Nov** After the final auto race of the season, Jimmie Johnson is crowned winner of the NASCAR drivers' championship for a record fifth consecutive year.
- ▶ The Colorado Rapids win the Major League Soccer title with a 2–1 overtime victory over FC Dallas in the MLS Cup in Toronto.
- 22 Nov** The US government issues new rules requiring medical insurance companies to spend a minimum of 80–85% of premiums collected on medical care.
- 23 Nov** Unexpected artillery shelling by North Korea kills two marines and two civilians on the South Korean island of Yeonpyeong; the attack causes international consternation.
- ▶ The National Association of Realtors reports that sales of existing American homes in October were 26% lower than they had been in October 2009; the expiration of a tax credit for first-time home buyers is thought to be a major cause of the drop.
- 24 Nov** Irish Prime Minister Brian Cowen unveils an austerity plan that includes deep cuts in public spending as well as tax increases.
- 25 Nov** South Korean Pres. Lee Myung Bak accepts the resignation of his defense minister and announces plans to put more troops and weapons on Yeongpyeong Island.
- ▶ Ana Maria Matute of Spain is named the winner of the Cervantes Prize for literary achievement in the Spanish language.
- 26 Nov** Police and armed forces in Brazil declare that they have taken control of the favela Vila Cruzeiro in Rio de Janeiro, and they are fighting gang members in the Alemão favela complex; 41 people have died in violence in the favelas in the past six days.
- 27 Nov** Thousands of people march and rally in Dublin in protest against the government's proposed austerity plan.
- ▶ In Paris the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas votes to reduce the allowable catch of the dangerously overfished bluefin tuna in 2011 to 12,900 tons from 13,500 tons in 2010; conservationists believe a moratorium is necessary.
- 28 Nov** The WikiLeaks Web site posts the first installment of some 250,000 classified US diplomatic cables from roughly the past three years, exposing many private opinions and other secrets.
- ▶ The finance ministers of the EU approve the release of bailout funds for Ireland and also agree on a permanent fund to be created, including rules stating that beginning in 2013, bondholders of troubled companies can face exposure in financial rescues.
 - ▶ The Montreal Alouettes capture the 98th Canadian Football League Grey Cup, defeating the Saskatchewan Roughriders 21–18.
- 29 Nov** Riots take place in several places in Egypt over accusations of widespread fraud in the previous day's legislative elections.
- ▶ The UN reports that militias and the armed forces in the Democratic Republic of the Congo have created criminal networks to steal mineral resources in the country and attempt to sell them for private gain.
- 30 Nov** Eurostat reports that in October the unemployment rate of the 16 member countries of the euro zone rose to 10.1%, its highest level since 1998; the rate for the European Union as a whole remained at 9.6%.

December 2010

- 1 Dec** The Health Ministry in Haiti reports the death toll from the cholera outbreak that began in October has reached 1,817.
- 2 Dec** Scientists reveal that an experiment took bacteria from the bottom of arsenic-rich Mono Lake in California and gradually increased the amount of arsenic in their environment until the bacteria were able to live on arsenic alone, without the phosphorus that has been considered one of the six chemical elements necessary for life.
- 3 Dec** The UN International Atomic Energy Agency decides to create a bank for nuclear fuel that countries can use for nuclear reactors for energy production; it is hoped that this will free countries from the need to produce nuclear fuel on their own.
- ▶ The US and South Korea sign a far-reaching free-trade agreement that will eliminate tariffs on most exports; legislatures in both countries must ratify the deal, which is a revision of a 2007 agreement.
 - ▶ The US Department of Labor reports that the unemployment rate in November jumped to 9.8%, while only 39,000 nonfarm jobs were created in the private sector.
- 4 Dec** The day after Spain approved an austerity package that includes the partial privatization of the country's two major airports, sparking a wildcat strike by air traffic controllers, the government for the first time since its 1975 return to democracy declares a "state of alarm," which puts air traffic control under military supervision.
- 5 Dec** The annual Kennedy Center Honors are presented in Washington DC to television talk show host Oprah Winfrey, country musician Merle Haggard, choreographer Bill T. Jones, musical theater composer and lyricist Jerry Herman, and pop musician Sir Paul McCartney.
- ▶ Serbia defeats France 3–2 to win its first Davis Cup in men's international team tennis.
- 6 Dec** Britain's Turner Prize is presented in London to Scottish artist Susan Philipsz; her winning entry, "Lowlands," is a recording of her singing the 16th-century Scottish lament "Lowlands Away" under three bridges over the River Clyde in Glasgow.
- 7 Dec** WikiLeaks founder Julian Assange turns himself in to British authorities in London and is detained; he is wanted in Sweden on charges of sexual misbehavior.
- ▶ A copy of *Birds of America* by John James Audubon sells at a Sotheby's auction in London for £7.3 million (US\$11.5 million), a new record for a printed book.
- 8 Dec** Supporters of jailed WikiLeaks founder Julian Assange launch denial-of-service attacks against Web sites that stopped hosting and that stopped facilitating donations to WikiLeaks.
- ▶ Falcon 9, a rocket built by the private company SpaceX, takes off from Kennedy Space Center in

- Florida and places an empty capsule into Earth orbit in a successful demonstration for NASA.
- 9 Dec** In London, Parliament passes a steep increase in university tuition while violent student protests take place outside, including an attack on a car carrying Prince Charles and his wife, Lady Camilla, to the theater.
- The African Union suspends Côte d'Ivoire's membership in the organization pending the yielding of power by Laurent Gbagbo to Alassane Ouattara, who is internationally recognized as the winner of the 28 November presidential election.
- 10 Dec** At the ceremony to present the Nobel Peace Prize to imprisoned Chinese human rights activist Liu Xiaobo, the winner's chair is vacant and no representative attends to accept the award on his behalf; this is the first time since 1935 that this has happened.
- A law is passed in Bolivia that lowers the retirement age from 65 for men and 60 for women to 58 and that extends pensions to people working in the informal economy.
- 11 Dec** A UN climate change conference in Cancún, Mexico, concludes with an agreement that, among other things, creates a fund to help less-developed countries cope with climate change, funds preservation of tropical forests, and strengthens emission-reduction promises from the 2009 conference.
- Steer roper Trevor Brazile wins the all-around cowboy world championship for a record eighth time at the Wrangler National Finals Rodeo in Las Vegas; he also wins titles in team roping (header) and tie-down roping.
- 12 Dec** A high-speed rail link between Helsinki and St. Petersburg is inaugurated, with Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin and Finnish Pres. Tarja Halonen taking part.
- 13 Dec** Scientists studying a massive eruption that covered a complete hemisphere of the Sun conclude that coronal events on the Sun are connected across vast distances, covering most of the body of the star, by magnetic fields.
- 14 Dec** Officials in Mexico declare that the death toll from drug-related violence in Juárez in 2010 has reached 3,000; in 2007 the figure was 300.
- 15 Dec** The Micex securities exchange in Moscow begins direct trading between the Russian ruble and the Chinese renminbi (yuan).
- Pres. John Evans Atta Mills of Ghana ceremonially opens the Jubilee oil field, which is expected to produce initially 55,000 bbl and eventually 120,000 bbl per day of coveted light sweet crude oil.
- 16 Dec** In Côte d'Ivoire, security forces loyal to Pres. Laurent Gbagbo, who refuses to give up power, fire on a march on the state television headquarters by supporters of winning presidential candidate Alassane Ouattara; some 15 people are killed.
- 17 Dec** The Pan American Health Organization says that because of a worldwide shortage of cholera vaccine, a pilot program to test vaccination strategies should be instituted in Haiti, where 2,405 people have died of the disease since its outbreak in October.
- 18 Dec** The US Congress repeals the "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" rule, which prohibited openly gay people from serving in the US military.
- 19 Dec** Alyaksandr Lukashenka is reelected president of Belarus, and an opposition protest is violently suppressed.
- 20 Dec** South Korea conducts a live-fire military exercise on Yeonpyeong Island, which was shelled by North Korea in November; in spite of bellicose threats of retaliation from North Korea, it does not react to the exercise.
- 21 Dec** The University of Connecticut Huskies women's basketball team, coached by Geno Auriemma, defeats Florida State University 93–62 to win its 89th consecutive game, breaking the record for Division I college basketball set by the UCLA men's team coached by John Wooden in 1971–74.
- 22 Dec** US Pres. Barack Obama overcomes political opposition in the US Senate, which ratifies the New START treaty reducing nuclear stockpiles that Obama signed with Russian Pres. Dmitry Medvedev in April.
- 23 Dec** Ireland takes majority control of Allied Irish Banks, once the country's largest banking institution.
- 24 Dec** At the women's world chess championship in Hatay, Turkey, Hou Yifan of China, aged 16, defeats Ruan Lufei, also of China, to become the youngest world chess champion in history.
- 25 Dec** China's central bank raises its benchmark lending interest rate for the second time in 2010, to 5.81%.
- 26 Dec** Thousands of people demonstrate in Moscow in favor of ethnic tolerance and an end to friction between Russians and migrants from the Caucasus.
- 27 Dec** Relief crews in Colombia say that they have closed 178 m (584 ft) of the breach in the levee containing the Dique Canal that opened on 30 November because of heavy rainfall and allowed the Magdalena River to flood a populated floodplain; 80 m (262 ft) of the levee remain ruptured.
- 28 Dec** The Ministry of Commerce in China announces a 35% decrease in quotas of rare earth minerals for export in the opening months of 2011.
- 29 Dec** Five men are arrested in Denmark and Sweden; authorities in Denmark say that they were planning a major terrorist assault on the newspaper *Jyllands-Posten*, which in 2005 inflamed Muslim opinion with the publication of cartoons mocking the Prophet Muhammad.
- *Wild Oats XI* is awarded line honors as the first boat to finish the 2010 Sydney Hobart Yacht Race in Australia; *Secret Men's Business 3.5* is later declared the overall winner.
- 30 Dec** The Web site Iraq Body Count releases its final figure for civilian deaths in Iraq in 2010; it says 4,023 civilians died in violence during the year, slightly fewer than the 4,680 deaths it counted for 2009.
- 31 Dec** In defiance of international attempts to persuade him to step down, Laurent Gbagbo declares that he will not cede power as president of Côte d'Ivoire.

QUOTE OF THE MONTH

“This is what's at stake: Either we assist in the installation of democracy in Ivory Coast or we stand by indifferent and allow democracy to be assassinated.”

—Guillaume Soro, appointed prime minister of Côte d'Ivoire by Alassane Ouattara, on Laurent Gbagbo's refusal to leave office, 31 December

- At the last bell of the year at the New York Stock Exchange, the Dow Jones Industrial Average has risen 11% since the beginning of the year.

January 2011

- 1 **Jan** The Estonian kroon is replaced by the euro as Estonia becomes the 17th member of the euro zone.
- ▶ The US dollar becomes the official currency in the Dutch special municipalities of Bonaire, Sint Eustatius, and Saba.
- 2 **Jan** A 7.1-magnitude earthquake rattles southern Chile, causing some 50,000 people to evacuate, but there are no reports of casualties or damage.
- 3 **Jan** Christian protests stemming from the New Year's bombing at a Coptic Christian church in Alexandria take place in Cairo, where rioting also occurs.
- ▶ A second attempt by African heads of state to persuade Laurent Gbagbo, who lost the 2010 presidential election in Côte d'Ivoire, to step down fails; Gbagbo maintains that his presidency is legitimate.
- 4 **Jan** US Pres. Barack Obama signs the Food Safety Modernization Act into law; it requires processors of food to take responsibility for preventing contamination, requires the Food and Drug Administration to establish safety standards for production and harvesting of fruits and vegetables, and for the first time gives the FDA the authority to recall contaminated food from the market.
- 5 **Jan** The UN Food and Agriculture Organization publishes a report saying that its world food price index—measuring prices of commodities in the export market—went up 32% between June and December 2010, reaching a record high.
- 6 **Jan** US military officials declare that some 1,000 US Marines will be deployed to Afghanistan, most of them to Helmand province, to attempt to consolidate gains.
- 7 **Jan** The US Department of Labor reports that the unemployment rate in December 2010 fell from 9.8% to 9.4% and that the economy added 103,000 jobs.
- 8 **Jan** At a "Congress on Your Corner" event outside a supermarket in Tucson AZ, a deranged gunman approaches US Rep. Gabrielle Giffords and shoots her in the head, gravely wounding her, and then opens fire on the crowd, shooting 18 other people attending the event before he is stopped by bystanders and taken into custody; six people, including a federal judge and a nine-year-old girl, are killed.
- 9 **Jan** Officials in Tunisia say that protests over unemployment the previous two days left some 14 people dead; leaders of the demonstrations, which began in December 2010 after a produce vendor set himself on fire to protest the police's seizure of his cart, say the death toll is "closer to 20."
- ▶ A weeklong referendum on independence gets under way in southern Sudan; jubilant voters throng the polling places.
- 10 **Jan** The Basque militant separatist group ETA declares a permanent cease-fire; it does not, however, offer to disarm.
- ▶ Auburn University defeats the University of Oregon 22–19 in college football's Bowl Championship Series title game in Glendale AZ to win the NCAA Football Bowl Subdivision championship.
- ▶ In the field of children's literature, the Newbery Medal is awarded to Clare Vanderpool for her novel *Moon over Manifest*, and Erin E. Stead wins the Caldecott Medal for her illustrations for *A Sick Day for Amos McGee* by Philip C. Stead.
- 11 **Jan** The 123 Agreement between Russia and the US on cooperation on civilian nuclear power goes into effect.
- 12 **Jan** Massive demonstrations take place in Tunis as well as other cities in Tunisia in spite of efforts by government forces to shut the protests down and the replacement of the minister of the interior; demonstrators call for the resignation of the president.
- ▶ River waters in Queensland continue to rise, and authorities in Australia urge residents of parts of Brisbane to evacuate as even a reservoir built to protect the city from flooding overflows; floodwaters inundate some 30,000 homes and businesses.
- ▶ The US National Climatic Data Center reports that the average global temperature in 2010 was 0.62 °C (1.12 °F) above the historical average, making 2010 a tie with 2005 for the warmest year since record keeping began in 1880; 2010 was also the wettest year on record.
- 13 **Jan** The US Environmental Protection Agency revokes the permit granted to Arch Coal for a proposed coal mine that would have removed mountain tops in a 922-ha (2,278-ac) area in West Virginia to access the coal within the mountains and would have placed the resulting debris into valleys and rivers.
- 14 **Jan** Zine al-Abidine Ben Ali abandons the presidency of Tunisia and flees the country in the face of relentlessly swelling protests; Prime Minister Mohamed Ghannouchi declares that he is now interim president.

QUOTE OF THE MONTH

“What happened here is going to affect the whole Arab world.”

—Zied Mhersi, a demonstrator in Tunis, Tunisia, after the fall of Pres. Zine al-Abidine Ben Ali, 14 January

- ▶ Prosecutors in Milan announce that they are investigating Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi in connection with a prostitution case.
- ▶ The British-based energy company BP announces a partnership with the Russian company Rosneft to conduct oil exploration in the Russian Arctic.
- 15 **Jan** As violent antigovernment demonstrations continue in Tunisia, Prime Minister Mohamed Ghannouchi, who the previous day declared himself interim president, relinquishes power to Fouad Mebazaa, the speaker of the Chamber of Deputies; the constitution mandates that the speaker succeed the president in case of emergency.
- ▶ The Dakar Rally concludes in Buenos Aires; the winners are Qatari driver Nasser al-Attiyah in a Volkswagen automobile, Spanish driver Marc Coma on a KTM motorcycle, Russian driver Vladimir Chagin in a Kamaz truck, and Argentine driver Alejandro Patronelli in a Yamaha ATV.
- 16 **Jan** Jean-Claude ("Baby Doc") Duvalier, who was dictator of Haiti from 1971 until he fled to exile in France in 1986, returns to Haiti; his motives are unclear.
- ▶ At the Golden Globe Awards in Beverly Hills CA, best picture honors go to *The Social Network* and

The Kids Are All Right; best director goes to David Fincher for *The Social Network*.

17 Jan At Thoroughbred horse racing's 2010 Eclipse Awards, the nearly undefeated mare Zenyatta (19–1) is named Horse of the Year.

18 Jan Pres. Hu Jintao of China arrives in Washington DC for a state visit.

► The Piracy Reporting Center of the International Maritime Bureau reports that pirates attacked 445 ships in 2010 and took close to 1,200 people hostage, 8 of whom were killed; it is the fourth consecutive year of increased piracy.

19 Jan In what appears to be part of a power struggle between Afghan Pres. Hamid Karzai and the Independent Election Commission and Electoral Complaints Commission, Karzai orders that the seating of the new legislature be delayed by a month.

► The US House of Representatives votes to repeal the health care reform act signed into law in 2010; the measure is considered unlikely to come to a vote in the Senate.

20 Jan China's National Bureau of Statistics reports that the country's economy grew at a blistering 9.8% rate in the final quarter of 2010.

► *The Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal* reports that in countries in which infants are vaccinated against rotavirus, which can cause quickly fatal bouts of diarrhea and kills half a million children a year, the incidence of the disease has fallen dramatically.

21 Jan Protest marches take place in several cities in Jordan, where demonstrators demand the right to elect the prime minister and object to the country's poverty.

► Hospira, Inc., the only American company that makes sodium thiopental, the anesthetic generally used in capital punishment by lethal injection in the US, declares that it is ceasing its production of the drug.

22 Jan The FIS world snowboarding championships conclude in Spain; Benjamin Karl of Austria wins two gold medals, one in slalom and one in giant slalom.

► Sumo yokozuna Hakuho defeats ozeki Baruto to win his 18th (and 6th consecutive) Emperor's Cup at the New Year basho (grand tournament) in Tokyo.

23 Jan Some 34,000 people march in Brussels to demand the formation of a new government; Belgium has been without a government since elections in June 2010.

24 Jan A powerful bomb explodes in the public waiting area of the international arrivals hall of Domodedovo, Russia's largest airport, outside Moscow; at least 36 people are killed.

25 Jan Unexpectedly large demonstrations, apparently inspired by a Facebook page, swell in several cities in Egypt to demand the downfall of the country's government.

► In his state of the union address, US Pres. Barack Obama proposes areas for increased spending to bolster the country's international competitiveness

and suggests areas for cost cutting to reduce the budget deficit.

26 Jan Antigovernment protests continue in Egypt as government security forces unleash tear gas and truncheons in an effort to quell the uprising; hundreds are arrested.

► The BBC World Service, citing slashing in its funding by the British government, announces that it must close five language services and reduce its workforce by a quarter over the next three years.

► The Dow Jones Industrial Average rises above 12,000 for the first time since June 2008, before falling again to close at 11,985.44.

27 Jan Thousands of people march in Sanaa, Yemen, demanding reforms or the fall of the government.

► A report published in *Science* magazine describes the finding at the Jebel Faya site in the United Arab Emirates of stone tools 127,000 years old that raise the suggestion that modern humans may have spread out from Africa earlier than the 50,000 years ago that is generally held to be the case.

28 Jan Pres. Hosni Mubarak of Egypt orders a shutdown of Internet and cell phone communications and vows to enforce security as antigovernment protests continue to grow in size and vehemence, and demonstrators fight successfully against security forces.

► The US Department of Commerce reports that the country's GDP expanded at an annual rate of 3.2% in the final quarter of 2010, an improvement from the third quarter.

29 Jan For the first time in his tenure, Egyptian Pres. Hosni Mubarak names a vice president—intelligence chief Omar Suleiman—and replaces Ahmad Nazif with Ahmed Shafiq as prime minister; meanwhile, security forces clash with tens of thousands of protesters, but the military largely remains on the sidelines.

► Belgian Kim Clijsters defeats Li Na of China to win the Australian Open women's tennis championship; the following day Novak Djokovic of Serbia defeats Briton Andy Murray to take the men's title.

► Japan wins the Asian Cup in association football (soccer) for a record fourth time when it defeats Australia 1–0 in extra time in the final match in Doha, Qatar.

► Top awards at the Sundance Film Festival in Park City UT go to *Like Crazy*, *How To Die in Oregon*, *Circumstance*, and *Buck*.

30 Jan It is reported that losses at Kabul Bank owing to mismanagement and fraud may be as high as US\$900 million, three times earlier estimates; Kabul Bank is Afghanistan's main bank.

31 Jan The legislature of Myanmar (Burma) meets in Nay Pyi Taw in its first session in 22 years.

► The US government issues new nutritional guidelines for the first time since 2005; the new measures recommend eating less overall, replacing soft drinks with water, and making half of each meal consist of vegetables and fruit, among other suggestions.

February 2011

1 Feb As hundreds of thousands of antigovernment protesters fill Cairo's Tahrir Square, Egyptian Pres. Hosni Mubarak addresses the country in a televised speech in which he declares that he will not run for office again and will step down in September; the angered crowds demand his immediate resignation.

► King 'Abdullah II of Jordan responds to growing antigovernment demonstrations by dismissing the cabinet and replacing Prime Minister Samir al-Rifai with Marouf al-Bakhit.

2 Feb Pres. 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih of Yemen offers concessions to antigovernment protesters and

promises not only to abandon his effort to change the constitution to allow him to remain in office for life but also to step down at the end of his term of office in 2013.

- ▶ Rupert Murdoch announces the debut of *The Daily*, a panmedia daily news publication available only on Apple's iPad tablet computer by subscription through the App Store.
- 3 Feb On its 17th attempt to choose a new prime minister, the legislature of Nepal elects Jhlanath Khanal of the Communist Party of Nepal (Unified Marxist-Leninist) to the post.
- 4 Feb The US Department of Labor reports that the unemployment rate in January fell significantly from the previous month to 9% but that the economy added only 36,000 jobs.
- 5 Feb With signatures on instruments of ratification from US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton and Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov, the New START treaty, which was agreed to in 2010 and provides for limited nuclear disarmament, goes into effect.
- 6 Feb After three days of shelling by Thai and Cambodian soldiers over the 11th-century Hindu temple Preah Vihear, which is claimed by both countries despite a 1962 ruling by the World Court in Cambodia's favor, Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen asks the UN to convene a meeting aimed at ending the fighting.
- ▶ In Arlington TX, the Green Bay Packers defeat the Pittsburgh Steelers 31–25 to win the National Football League's Super Bowl XLV.
- 7 Feb The results of the referendum held in southern Sudan are announced in Khartoum; 98.83% voted in favor of independence, and Pres. Omar al-Bashir declares that he accepts the results.
- ▶ The Obregón Yaquis of Mexico defeat the Anzoátegui Caribes of Venezuela 3–2 to win baseball's Caribbean Series.
- 8 Feb The UN Food and Agriculture Organization warns that a severe drought in China's agricultural area, particularly in Shandong province, is causing hardship and threatening the wheat crop; China is the world's largest producer of wheat.
- 9 Feb Preliminary talks between North Korea and South Korea intended to set an agenda for substantive military discussion break down when the North Korean delegation walks out.
- 10 Feb Hundreds of thousands of people gather in Tahrir Square in Cairo to hear a suddenly announced speech from Egyptian Pres. Hosni Mubarak in which they anticipate he will announce that he is stepping down; instead, Mubarak declares that he will not resign but will delegate authority to his new vice president, Omar Suleiman.
- ▶ Researchers from the University of Missouri and Arizona State University report in the journal *Science* the discovery of a fourth metatarsal of the hominid species *Australopithecus afarensis*, of which Lucy is the best-known example; the foot bone shows for the first time that *A. afarensis* walked upright.
- 11 Feb Hundreds of thousands of Egyptians, enraged by Pres. Hosni Mubarak's failure to resign, flood the streets of Cairo; as dusk falls, Vice Pres. Omar Suleiman announces that Mubarak has stepped down and handed authority to the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces.
- ▶ Wisconsin Gov. Scott Walker proposes a budget that cuts salaries and pensions of most public employees, severely limits the right to collective bargaining for public-employee unions, and impedes the ability of such unions to collect dues.

QUOTE OF THE MONTH

“We can breathe fresh air, we can feel our freedom. After 30 years of absence from the world, Egypt is back.”

—Gamal Heshamt, former Egyptian legislator, on the fall of Pres. Hosni Mubarak, 11 February

- ▶ The US Department of Agriculture approves the commercial growing of corn that has been genetically engineered to be easy to process into ethanol; those in businesses involved in the use of corn for food products object.
- 12 Feb The Palestinian Authority calls for presidential and legislative elections to be held by September; the militant organization Hamas, which won the last such elections in 2006, rejects the call.
- 13 Feb Egypt's Supreme Council of the Armed Forces dissolves the legislature, suspends the constitution, and calls for elections to be held in six months; the government of Prime Minister Ahmed Shafiq remains in a caretaker role.
- ▶ Some 1,000 young people, organized via text message, march in Sanaa, Yemen, to demand the immediate resignation of the country's president.
- ▶ At the Grammy Awards in Los Angeles, the top winner is country band Lady Antebellum, which wins five awards, including both song of the year and record of the year for “Need You Now”; the album of the year is Arcade Fire's *The Suburbs*, and the best new artist is jazz bassist and vocalist Esperanza Spalding.
- 14 Feb Tens of thousands of people in various cities in Iran march in protests against the government, but the demonstrations are crushed by security forces.
- ▶ A judge in Ecuador orders the oil company Chevron to pay US\$9 billion in damages for environmental destruction caused in the 1970s by the oil company Texaco when it was operating in the rain forest in Ecuador in partnership with Ecuador's state oil company; Chevron, which will appeal, bought Texaco in 2001.
- ▶ The NASA spacecraft Stardust passes within 200 km (125 mi) of Comet Tempel 1, taking photographs, which will be compared with those taken when the comet was visited in 2005 by the spacecraft Deep Impact.
- 15 Feb The stock exchanges NYSE Euronext, which operates the New York Stock Exchange, and Deutsche Börse, operator of the Frankfurt (Germany) Stock Exchange, announce a planned merger.
- ▶ US Pres. Barack Obama awards the Presidential Medal of Freedom to, among others, former US president George H.W. Bush, US Rep. John Lewis, poet Maya Angelou, former baseball player Stan Musial, former basketball player Bill Russell, and businessman Warren Buffett.
- ▶ Foxcliffe Hickory Wind wins Best in Show at the Westminster Kennel Club's 135th dog show; the Scottish deerhound, known as Hickory, is the first of its breed to win the competition.
- 16 Feb Large antigovernment protests take place in Benghazi, Libya; marches also occur in the cities of Zentan and Zawiyat al-Bayda.
- ▶ Thousands of protesters fill the state capital building in Madison WI to oppose the bill proposed by

- Gov. Scott Walker that would cut public union benefits and curtail bargaining rights.
- ▶ The bookstore chain Borders files for bankruptcy protection and plans to close about 200 of its more than 650 stores.
- 17 Feb** Laurent Gbagbo, who refused to cede power in Côte d'Ivoire after having lost a presidential election in 2010, orders the government to seize major banks that suspended business in the country.
- 18 Feb** Bahrain's military opens fire on protesters entering Manama's Pearl Square; an unknown number are killed.
- ▶ Japan's Ministry of Agriculture announces that the annual whale hunt, which Japan says is for scientific research, is being cut short because of harassment by the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society, which seeks to prevent the hunting of whales.
- 19 Feb** Police forces withdraw from Pearl Square in Manama, Bahrain, and joyous antigovernment protesters fill the square.
- ▶ The Iranian film *Jodaeiye Nader az Simin* (A Separation), directed by Asghar Farhadi, wins the Golden Bear at the Berlin International Film Festival.
- 20 Feb** In Daytona Beach FL, the 53rd running of the Daytona 500 NASCAR race is won by Trevor Bayne, who, at age 20, is the youngest-ever winner.
- 21 Feb** Antigovernment rioters take to the streets of Tripoli, the capital of Libya, and militia members loyal to Libyan leader Muammar al-Qaddafi respond with deadly force; human rights activists believe that more than 220 people have died in clashes between antigovernment protesters and security forces in the country.
- 22 Feb** A 6.3-magnitude quake, centered about 10 km (6 mi) from downtown Christchurch, NZ, and about 5 km (3 mi) underground, causes buildings in much of the city, including skyscrapers, to collapse and kills at least 180 people.
- ▶ Americans Jean and Scott Adam and their crew, Phyllis Macay and Robert Riggie, who were seized by pirates on 18 February as they were sailing in the Arabian Sea, are killed by the pirates; there are more than 50 vessels and 800 hostages being held by pirates.
- 23 Feb** US Attorney General Eric Holder declares that a review has found that portions of the 1996 Defense of Marriage Act, which disallows federal recognition of same-sex marriages that are legal in other jurisdictions, are unconstitutional and that therefore the Department of Justice will no longer defend the law in suits against it.
- ▶ The price of a barrel of light sweet crude oil briefly passes US\$100 for the first time since October 2008.
- 24 Feb** For the first time since the November 2010 election in Côte d'Ivoire, armed forces loyal to Laurent Gbagbo engage in conflict with the militia that supports the winner of the election, Alassane Ouattara; 13 combatants are reported killed.
- ▶ Algeria officially ends a state of emergency that has been in place for 19 years; protest marches in Algiers, however, remain forbidden.
 - ▶ The space shuttle *Discovery* takes off on its final mission; it will deliver supplies and a storage module to the International Space Station.
- 25 Feb** Forces loyal to Libyan leader Muammar al-Qaddafi bloodily put down antigovernment protests in Tripoli; Libya's ambassador to the US and its missions to the Arab League and the UN resign in protest against the violent response to the demonstrations.
- ▶ Large antigovernment protests take place in several cities in Yemen, notably in Sanaa and Ta'izz.
- 26 Feb** Two gunmen infiltrate the Baiji Refinery, Iraq's biggest oil refinery, and set off bombs, badly damaging the facility and shutting it down.
- 27 Feb** Protesters demanding political reforms, more jobs, and better pay begin fighting with Omani police when officers attempt to shut down the demonstration in Suhar, Oman; two protesters are killed.
- ▶ At the 83rd Academy Awards presentation, Oscars are won by, among others, *The King's Speech* (best picture) and its director, Tom Hooper, and actors Colin Firth, Natalie Portman, Christian Bale, and Melissa Leo.
- 28 Feb** As Western countries discuss how to respond to increasing bloodshed in the country, US warships begin moving closer to Libya, and the European Union announces new sanctions.

March 2011

- 1 Mar** The French fashion house Christian Dior fires its star designer, John Galiano, after the appearance of a video in which he is seen engaging in what appears to be a drunken anti-Semitic rant.
- 2 Mar** Shahbaz Bhatti, Pakistan's minister of minorities and the only Christian member of the cabinet, is shot dead in his car in Islamabad; he had worked to reform the country's law that makes blasphemy a capital crime.
- ▶ The US Supreme Court rules that the picketing of soldiers' funerals by members of the Westboro Baptist Church with signs saying that the deaths are God's punishment for the toleration of homosexuality in the US is permitted speech under the First Amendment to the Constitution.
- 3 Mar** Fouad Mebazaa, interim president of Tunisia, announces that an election for members of a council to rewrite the country's constitution will take place on 24 July.
- ▶ It is reported that a week of fighting in the Abyei region of Sudan on the border between north and south has left more than 100 people dead.
- 4 Mar** Tens of thousands of pro-democracy demonstrators march in the streets of Manama, Bahrain; large pro-democracy protests also take place in Amman, Jordan, while police and military personnel prevent possible demonstrations in Djibouti.
- ▶ The US Department of Labor reports that the unemployment rate in February dropped to 8.9% and that the number of jobs added to the economy rose to 192,000; nonetheless, the percentage of adults actively involved in the workforce (either employed or seeking work) remains at a low 64.2%.
- 5 Mar** Forces loyal to Libyan leader Muammar al-Qaddafi lay siege to the rebel-held town of Al-Zawiya; a day earlier, rebels had taken the port city of Ras Lanuf.
- 6 Mar** Bursts of lava from new fissures that began opening the previous day between the Napau and Pu'u O'o craters on Hawaii's Kilauea volcano reach heights of 24 m (80 ft), which leads to the closure of parts of Hawaii Volcanoes National Park.

- 7 Mar Tunisia's interim government disbands the state security department.
- ▶ Prime Minister John Key of New Zealand declares that as a result of the earthquakes on 4 Sep 2010 and on 22 February, more than 10,000 houses and other buildings in Christchurch will have to be demolished and that parts of the city will have to be abandoned because of liquefaction.
 - ▶ US Pres. Barack Obama issues an executive order allowing the resumption of military trials of detainees at the US detention center at Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, and governing the treatment of the remaining 172 detainees there; the military trials had been halted two years earlier.
- 8 Mar Ayatollah Mohammad Reza Mahdavi Kani replaces Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani as head of the Assembly of Experts in Iran; the body chooses Iran's supreme leader.
- ▶ The Bangladesh High Court rules that the Bangladesh Bank was within its rights when it removed Muhammad Yunus as managing director of the Grameen Bank, the microfinance bank Yunus founded in 1976.
- 9 Mar Three weeks after Democratic members of Wisconsin's state Senate left the state to prevent the body from achieving a quorum to vote on a measure introduced by Gov. Scott Walker to severely limit collective bargaining rights of public employees, Republicans sever funding appropriation from the proposed law and approve it.
- ▶ The producers of the Broadway show *Spider-Man: Turn Off the Dark*, which has had 101 preview performances but is not yet ready to open, replace its star director, Julie Taymor, with Philip William McKinley.
 - ▶ The US\$250,000 A.M. Turing Award for excellence in computer science is granted to Leslie Valiant for his work in the mathematical foundations of computer learning and in parallel computing.
- 10 Mar The Dalai Lama announces his relinquishment of political authority within the Tibetan government in exile.
- ▶ In New York City the winners of the National Book Critics Circle Awards are announced as Jennifer Egan for *A Visit from the Goon Squad* (fiction), Isabel Wilkerson for *The Warmth of Other Suns: The Epic Story of America's Great Migration* (nonfiction), Sarah Bakewell for *How To Live: Or a Life of Montaigne in One Question and Twenty Attempts at an Answer* (biography), Darin Strauss for *Half a Life* (autobiography), C.D. Wright for *One with Others* (poetry), and Clare Cavanagh for *Lyric Poetry and Modern Politics: Russia, Poland, and the West* (criticism).
- 11 Mar A 9.0-magnitude earthquake rocks Japan and sets off a tsunami with waves as high as 9 m (30 ft) that engulfs towns along hundreds of kilometers of Japan's northeastern coast; some 24,000 people are killed.
- 12 Mar Evacuations are ordered for those living in the immediate area around Japan's Daiichi and Daini nuclear power plants after the cooling systems shut down during the earthquake and the generators to keep them running were subsequently damaged by the tsunami; later there is an explosion in the number 1 reactor at Daiichi, which is then flooded with seawater in hopes of preventing a meltdown.
- ▶ The Arab League, which suspended Libya's membership on 22 February, requests that the UN Security Council impose a no-flight zone over Libya in hopes of preventing further attacks by Muammar al-Qaddafi against those seeking democracy.
 - ▶ Leaders of the euro zone agree to lower the interest rate that Greece must pay on its debt and to set more flexible rules for the use of a bailout fund for the euro.
- 13 Mar Antigovernment protesters in Bahrain block access to the financial district of Manama in spite of police attempts to disperse the demonstrators.
- ▶ In London *Legally Blonde*, the *Musical* wins three Laurence Olivier Awards: best new musical, best actress in a musical or entertainment (Sheridan Smith), and best supporting actress in a musical or entertainment (Jill Halfpenny).
- 14 Mar A large explosion occurs at the number 3 reactor at the Daiichi nuclear plant in Japan, and because the plant is off-line, the country's power company announces a planned series of rolling blackouts.
- ▶ Some 1,200 troops from Saudi Arabia and 800 from the United Arab Emirates under the aegis of the Gulf Cooperation Council arrive in Bahrain to help the government put down antigovernment protests.
 - ▶ In a ceremony in New York City, the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame inducts musicians Darlene Love, Neil Diamond, Alice Cooper, Dr. John, and Tom Waits; musician Leon Russell and record label owners Jac Holzman and Art Rupe are also honored.
- 15 Mar King Hamad ibn Isa al-Khalifah of Bahrain declares a three-month state of emergency as a result of continuing antigovernment protests in the country.
- ▶ John Baker wins the Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race, crossing under the Buried Arch in Nome AK after setting a course record time of 8 days 18 hours 46 minutes 39 seconds; Baker is the first Alaskan Inupiat to win the race.
 - ▶ The winner of the PEN/Faulkner Award for Fiction is announced as Deborah Eisenberg for her compilation *The Collected Stories of Deborah Eisenberg*.
- 16 Mar Government troops in Bahrain demolish the protest tent camp in Manama's Pearl Square and clear the square of demonstrators in a crackdown that leaves at least three protesters and two security officers dead.
- ▶ Palestinian Authority Pres. Mahmoud Abbas announces that he has accepted Hamas leader Ismail Haniya's invitation to travel to Gaza for unity talks.
 - ▶ The US\$1 million Birgit Nilsson Prize for outstanding achievement in opera and concert is awarded to Chicago Symphony Orchestra director Riccardo Muti.
- 17 Mar The UN Security Council authorizes the use of force, including the establishment of a no-flight zone, to prevent forces loyal to Libyan leader

QUOTE OF THE MONTH

“ I thought it would stop, but it just kept shaking and shaking and getting stronger. ”

—Toshiaki Takahashi, a city official in Sendai, Japan, describing his experience of the 9.0-magnitude earthquake, 11 March

- ▶ Some 100,000 people engage in a sit-in in Sanaa, Yemen, to demand the resignation of the president.

- Muammar al-Qaddafi from attacking civilians in the country.
- ▶ NASA's spacecraft Messenger, launched in 2004, achieves orbit around the planet Mercury.
- 18 Mar** Government supporters open fire on protesters in Sanaa, Yemen, killing at least 50 people, and Pres. 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih declares a state of emergency.
- ▶ Antigovernment protests take place in four cities in Syria, the largest of them in Dar'a; they are immediately and brutally squashed.
 - ▶ The Pearl Monument, erected in 1982 in Manama, Bahrain, in honor of a Gulf Cooperation Council meeting there, is torn down by authorities; the monument had become a symbol of the protests in Manama's Pearl Square.
- 19 Mar** Leaders of a coalition of Western and Arab countries begin a military intervention in Libya, sending missiles against Libyan government forces attacking rebels in Benghazi and other towns in enforcement of a previously announced no-flight zone.
- ▶ Amendments to Egypt's constitution are resoundingly approved in a referendum; amendments include a limit of two four-year terms of office for the president and judicial supervision of elections.
 - ▶ Despite a 24–8 loss to Ireland, England wins the Six Nations Rugby Union championship with a 4–1 record when France (3–2) defeats Wales (3–2).
- 20 Mar** Pres. 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih of Yemen dismisses the government of Prime Minister Ali Muhammad Mujawar.
- ▶ The American telecommunications giant AT&T announces that it will buy cellular telephone carrier T-Mobile; the resulting company will be the country's largest carrier.
- 21 Mar** The Dow Jones Industrial Average rises above 12,000 points, a level it sank below on 12 March.
- ▶ Researchers in Canada say that DNA analysis shows that the rare Amsterdam albatross, discovered in 1983, is a separate species from the wandering albatross; there are only 170 Amsterdam albatrosses, named for their breeding ground on Nouvelle Amsterdam island in the southern Indian Ocean.
- 22 Mar** The US Census Bureau releases figures showing that the population of Detroit fell a stunning 25% between 2000 and 2010; the city lost 237,500 people to end up with a population of only 713,777.
- 23 Mar** Several people are killed in Dar'a, Syria, when army personnel fire on demonstrators.
- ▶ The banking giant Bank of America declares that the US Federal Reserve Board has rejected its plans to increase the dividends that it pays to shareholders.
 - ▶ The Norwegian Academy of Science and Letters awards its annual Abel Prize for outstanding work in mathematics to American mathematician John Milnor for his discoveries in topology, geometry, and algebra.
- 24 Mar** NATO agrees to take command of coalition forces maintaining the no-flight zone over Libya; later it agrees to take the lead on the entire military campaign to prevent Muammar al-Qaddafi's forces from overrunning the opposition.
- 25 Mar** Thousands of pro-democracy demonstrators march in Dar'a and other cities in Syria; they are met with live fire from the military, and dozens are reported killed.
- ▶ Science magazine publishes a report on arrowheads and other tools found at the Butter-milk Creek site in central Texas that date to as long ago as 15,500 years; among the implications are that the traditional view that humans first traveled to North America 13,000 years ago over the Bering Strait cannot be correct and that the technology ascribed to the Clovis people was not imported from Asia but rather developed in North America.
- 26 Mar** Hundreds of thousands of people march in London to protest proposed spending cuts by the government.
- ▶ The Japanese horse Victoire Pisa wins the Dubai World Cup, the world's richest horse race.
 - ▶ Oxford defeats Cambridge in the 157th University Boat Race; Cambridge nonetheless leads the series 80–76.
- 27 Mar** Radiation levels high enough to cause radiation sickness are unexpectedly found in waters that have flooded turbine buildings next to reactors at Japan's stricken Daiichi nuclear complex.
- ▶ At the American Chemical Society's annual meeting, Daniel Nocera of MIT declares that his research team has developed a practical "artificial leaf," a small, extremely efficient photovoltaic cell that can be placed in water in sunlight to produce electricity; he believes it can be put to use in less-developed countries.
- 28 Mar** US Pres. Barack Obama makes a nationally televised speech to explain his decision to launch a military intervention in Libya.
- ▶ India's Ministry of Environment and Forests releases the results of a survey of the population of wild tigers in the country; it found that though the area of tiger habitat is shrinking, the number of tigers rose from 1,411 in 2006 to 1,706, approximately a 20% increase.
 - ▶ Portuguese architect Eduardo Souto de Moura is named winner of the 2011 Pritzker Architecture Prize; among his works is a sports stadium built into a hillside in Braga, Portugal.
- 29 Mar** In the face of clashes between antigovernment and pro-government demonstrators, the government of Syria resigns.
- ▶ The rating agency Standard & Poor's lowers its debt ratings for both Greece and Portugal.
 - ▶ The sixth and last installment in the best-selling Earth's Children series of novels by Jean M. Auel, *The Land of Painted Caves*, goes on sale; the first book of the series, *The Clan of the Cave Bear*, was published in 1980.
 - ▶ The winner of the Astrid Lindgren Memorial Award for children's literature is announced as Australian author and illustrator Shaun Tan.
- 30 Mar** Libyan Foreign Minister Moussa Koussa defects to Britain; forces loyal to Muammar al-Qaddafi, however, retake several towns recently ceded to the rebels in Libya.
- ▶ Forces loyal to Alassane Ouattara take control of Côte d'Ivoire's administrative capital, Yamoussoukro.
- 31 Mar** The Indian Ocean island of Mayotte officially becomes France's 101st *département*.
- ▶ In the Richard Nixon Presidential Library and Museum in Yorba Linda CA, the Watergate Gallery, an exhaustive delineation of the final chapter of Nixon's presidency curated by historian Timothy Naftali, opens to the public.

April 2011

- 1 Apr** Thousands of protesters demonstrate in several cities in Syria, but security forces react with violence; at least 15 people are said to have been killed.
 - ▶ After clerics in Mazar-e Sharif, Afghanistan, urge anti-American action in response to the virtually unreported burning of a Qu'ran by fringe pastor Terry Jones in Florida on 20 March, thousands of rioters attack the UN compound in the city; 12 people, 7 of them UN workers, are killed.
 - ▶ The US Department of Labor reports that the unemployment rate in March decreased to 8.8% and that the economy added 216,000 nonfarm jobs; this is seen as auspicious news.
- 2 Apr** UN officials and aid organizations report that they have found that hundreds of people were massacred in Duekoué, Côte d'Ivoire, the previous week during fighting between forces loyal to Alassane Ouattara and those favoring Laurent Gbagbo.
 - ▶ Officials in Japan report the discovery of a breach in a maintenance pit near the stricken Fukushima Daiichi nuclear plant that has been leaking highly radioactive water into the sea.
 - ▶ In the final of the cricket World Cup in Mumbai (Bombay), India, led by Mahendra Singh Dhoni, defeats Sri Lanka to win the title for the first time since 1983; more than one billion people worldwide watch the event on television, making it probably the most-seen sports event in history.
- 3 Apr** Ai Weiwei, an internationally known artist and the designer of the Olympic stadium in Beijing, is arrested by authorities in China as part of a crack-down on critics of the government.
- 4 Apr** Security forces fire on tens of thousands of antigovernment protesters in Ta'izz, Yemen, killing at least 10 people.
 - ▶ The NCAA championship in men's basketball is won by the University of Connecticut, which defeats Butler University 53-41; the following day Texas A&M University defeats the University of Notre Dame 76-70 to win the women's title.
- 5 Apr** The government of Brazil refuses to halt construction on the giant Belo Monte hydroelectric dam in spite of a request from the Organization of American States (OAS); preliminary construction began in March.
- 6 Apr** Portuguese Prime Minister José Sócrates in a televised address declares that he has requested financial aid from the European Commission.
 - ▶ The IMF issues its annual report on the economies of the West Bank and Gaza; the report for the first time declares that the Palestinian Authority is capable of conducting the economic policies of an independent country.
 - ▶ Martin J. Rees, a British theoretical astrophysicist, is named the winner of the Templeton Prize for his contributions to affirming the spiritual dimension of life and to raising questions about the fundamental nature of existence.
- 7 Apr** In a controversial move, the European Central Bank raises its benchmark interest rate for the first time since 2008; the new rate is 1.25%, a quarter point higher.
 - ▶ The publisher of *The Girl with the Dragon Tattoo*, by Stieg Larsson, announces that it has sold more than a million downloaded e-books; it is believed to be the first publication to reach that benchmark.
- 8 Apr** A demonstration by tens of thousands of people who feel that the military government of Egypt is failing to support democratic reform takes place in Cairo's Tahrir Square.
 - ▶ The Walt Disney Co. breaks ground on the Shanghai Disney Resort in China; the complex, which is planned to eventually encompass 700 ha (1,730 ac), is scheduled to open in 2015.
- 9 Apr** Long-shot jumper Ballabriggs, ridden by jockey Jason Maguire, wins the Grand National steeplechase horse race at the Aintree course in Liverpool, England, by two and a quarter lengths; two horses, however, are fatally injured in the race.
- 10 Apr** As momentum in the battle for control of Côte d'Ivoire appears to swing in favor of Laurent Gbagbo, French and UN forces fire on Gbagbo's residence and on the presidential palace in Abidjan.
 - ▶ Charl Schwartzel of South Africa wins the Masters golf tournament in Augusta GA, finishing two strokes ahead of Australians Jason Day and Adam Scott.
 - ▶ Canada, led by skip Jeff Stoughton, bests Scotland to win the world men's championship in curling at the tournament in Regina, SK, Canada.
- 11 Apr** In Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, the forces of Alassane Ouattara capture Laurent Gbagbo, who had refused to give up power after losing the 2010 presidential election to Ouattara.

QUOTE OF THE MONTH

“Today a white page opens in front of us, white like the white of our flag, symbol of hope and peace.”

—Alassane Ouattara, winner of the 2010 presidential election in Côte d'Ivoire, on the capture of former president Laurent Gbagbo, who refused to give up power, 11 April

- 12 Apr** Japan raises its assessment of the seriousness of the crisis in mid-March at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant to a 7 on the International Nuclear Event Scale; 7 is the highest level on the scale and is the level assigned to the nuclear accident at Chernobyl in 1986.
 - ▶ NASA administrator Charles F. Bolden, Jr., announces that the retired space shuttle *Discovery* will be housed at the Smithsonian Institution's Udvar-Hazy Center in Washington DC, the *Endeavour* will go to the California Science Center in Los Angeles, and the *Atlantis* will go to the visitor complex of the Kennedy Space Center in Florida.
 - ▶ The winner of the 2011 Ruth Lilly Poetry Prize is named as David Ferry.
- 13 Apr** A suicide bomber detonates his weapon at a meeting of elders to resolve local disputes in Afghanistan's Kunar province; at least 12 people are killed.
- 14 Apr** UN officials agree that Iraqi security forces killed dozens of Iranian exiles in a camp in Diyala province the previous week; Iraqi officials deny that the event occurred.
 - ▶ A summit meeting of leaders of the nascent economic organization BRICS, which comprises the emerging economic powers Brazil, Russia, India,

- China, and South Africa, takes place in Sanya, in China's Hainan province.
- ▶ The American television network ABC announces the cancellation of its long-running daytime soap operas *All My Children* and *One Life to Live*.
 - 15 Apr** Violent fighting breaks out between Salafist Muslims and supporters of King 'Abdullah II in Al-Zarqa', Jordan.
 - 16 Apr** Egypt's Supreme Administrative Court formally dissolves the National Democratic Party, the party of former president Hosni Mubarak.
 - 17 Apr** Protests take place in cities throughout Syria; security forces respond with deadly force, with violence especially reported in Hims.
 - ▶ Emmanuel Mutai of Kenya wins the London Marathon with a time of 2 hr 4 min 40 sec, and Mary Keitany of Kenya is the fastest woman in the race, with a time of 2 hr 19 min 19 sec.
 - 18 Apr** In New York City the winners of the 2011 Pulitzer Prizes are announced: two awards go to the *New York Times*, which wins for international reporting and commentary, and two awards go to the *Los Angeles Times*, which wins for public service and feature photography; winners in arts and letters include Bruce Norris in drama and Jennifer Egan in fiction.
 - ▶ The 115th Boston Marathon is won by Geoffrey Mutai of Kenya with an astonishing time of 2 hr 3 min 2 sec, the fastest time ever recorded for a major marathon; the fastest woman is Caroline Kilel of Kenya, who posts a time of 2 hr 22 min 36 sec.
 - 19 Apr** British Foreign Secretary William Hague announces that the government has decided to send military advisers to assist rebels in Libya in their cause.
 - ▶ At the first Communist Party congress held in Cuba in 14 years, a program of modifications is adopted, and Raúl Castro is named first secretary.
 - ▶ Security forces in Syria violently clear a protest sit-in in Hims, and the state of emergency, in place since 1963, is officially lifted.
 - 20 Apr** The price of an ounce of gold for the first time exceeds US\$1,500.
 - ▶ India launches a rocket from Andhra Pradesh that successfully places three scientific satellites into orbit around Earth.
 - ▶ US Secretary of Homeland Security Janet Napolitano announces that the color-coded system of terrorism alerts will be replaced by a new plan in which alerts—either elevated, denoting credible general threats, or imminent, denoting credible, specific, and impending threats—will be issued as warranted and will convey information on the nature of the dangers.
 - 21 Apr** US Pres. Barack Obama authorizes the use of armed drones in the fight against the forces of Libyan leader Muammar al-Qaddafi; also, rebels in Libya gain control of the town of Wazin, on the border with Tunisia.
 - ▶ Dozens of people being held in an immigration detention center in Sydney engage in rioting in which they burn down nine of the buildings in the center, including laundry, kitchen, computer, and medical facilities.
 - 22 Apr** Antigovernment protesters march in at least 20 cities throughout Syria and are met with gunfire by security forces; more than 100 demonstrators are killed, with the highest death toll in Azra.
 - 23 Apr** Yemeni Pres. 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih agrees to a transition proposal by the Gulf Cooperation Council, saying that he will step down if a number of conditions, including the cessation of protests, are met.
 - ▶ At least 11 people are killed when Syrian security forces fire on mourners at funerals for protesters killed the previous day.
 - 24 Apr** On the third day of shooting across a disputed border between Cambodia and Thailand, at least 10 people are killed, and the area is evacuated.
 - 25 Apr** Some 500 Taliban prisoners escape from the main prison in southern Afghanistan through a tunnel that had been built over a five-month period and stretched 0.8 km (0.5 mi).
 - 26 Apr** Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi and French Pres. Nicolas Sarkozy jointly request that the European Commission make changes in the 1985 Schengen Agreement, which allows free passage between member countries of the EU, and ask for other changes to address the crisis caused by immigrants fleeing turmoil in North Africa.
 - ▶ A week after an attack by hackers on Sony's PlayStation online network made the game-playing service unavailable to subscribers, Sony reveals that the attacker also gained access to personal and financial information of account holders.
 - 27 Apr** The Palestinian political entities Fatah and Hamas announce that they have agreed to a deal brokered by the interim Egyptian government to create a unity government and hold elections within a year.
 - ▶ The government of Sudan declares that it will not recognize the independence of South Sudan when that country comes into existence in July if South Sudan claims the oil-rich border area of Abyei as its own; Sudanese Pres. Omar Hassan al-Bashir says that Abyei belongs to northern Sudan.
 - ▶ Waves of tornadoes sweep through six states in the American South, leaving a large swath of devastation and killing at least 342 people; in Alabama alone some 250 people lose their lives.
 - ▶ US Pres. Barack Obama releases to public view a copy of his long-form birth certificate in an attempt to put to rest rumors that seem to be gaining increasing currency among his political opposition that he was not born in the US and thus is not eligible to hold the presidency.
 - 28 Apr** The US Department of Commerce reports that the country's economy grew by only 1.8% in the first quarter of 2011.
 - 29 Apr** Demonstrators attempting to break the government siege of Dar'a, Syria, where the first antigovernment protests in the country took place, are met with live fire, and at least 16 people are killed; some 25 people die in clashes in other cities in the country.
 - ▶ Toshiro Kosako, who was made a nuclear adviser to the government of Japan after the 11 March earthquake and tsunami that critically damaged the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear plant, resigns in a tearful news conference in protest against the government's failure, in his view, to protect the public appropriately from radiation.
 - ▶ Prince William of Wales weds Catherine Middleton in a solemn and romantic ceremony at Westminster Abbey in London; some three billion people worldwide watch the televised nuptials.
 - 30 Apr** Libyan leader Muammar al-Qaddafi in a televised speech offers negotiations but refuses to step down or leave the country; shortly thereafter NATO warplanes strike government targets in Tripoli, including a house in which Qaddafi's youngest son and three of his grandchildren are killed.

- ▶ Miki Ando of Japan wins the gold medal in ladies' figure skating at the ISU world figure skating championships in Moscow, where the event was moved when the aftermath of the 11 March earthquake and tsunami prevented it from taking place in its originally scheduled location, Tokyo.

- ▶ Frankel, ridden by Tom Queally, wins the Two Thousand Guineas Thoroughbred horse race by six lengths in Newmarket, Suffolk, England.

May 2011

- 1 May US Pres. Barack Obama makes a late-night televised appearance in the East Room of the White House to announce that US military operatives entered a house in Abbottabad, Pakistan, in which al-Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden had been living and killed bin Laden.

QUOTE OF THE MONTH

“*And on nights like this one, we can say to those families who have lost loved ones to al-Qaeda's terror: Justice has been done.*”

—US Pres. Barack Obama, announcing the killing of Osama bin Laden, 1 May

- ▶ Pope Benedict XVI presides over a ceremony in St. Peter's Square at the Vatican in which Pope John Paul II (1978–2005) is beatified.
- 2 May The US Army Corps of Engineers destroys a levee on the Mississippi River, preventing flooding from washing away Cairo IL and instead flooding farmland in Missouri, in a desperate attempt to save towns downriver from further catastrophic flooding.
- ▶ The automobile manufacturer Chrysler Group announces a quarterly profit for the first time since 2006.
- 3 May Portugal agrees to accept a plan that calls for the country to reduce its deficit in return for international funding.
- ▶ The US and Romania reach an agreement on the location of antimissile interceptors in Romania as part of the US-led missile defense program.
- 4 May In Cairo, Palestinian Authority Pres. Mahmoud Abbas, leader of Fatah, and Khaled Meshal, head of Hamas, sign a reconciliation agreement that calls for the creation of a joint caretaker government ahead of elections.
- ▶ China's State Council announces the formation of the State Internet Information Office, which will be charged with overseeing and regulating all Internet content in the country.
- 5 May Legislative elections in Scotland give a majority of seats to the Scottish National Party.
- ▶ Brazil's Supreme Court recognizes civil unions for same-sex couples, a legal status that entails the same rights as those conferred by marriage.
- 6 May The US Department of Labor reports that in spite of a somewhat encouraging increase to 244,000 in the number of nonfarm jobs, the unemployment rate in April rose to 9%.
- 7 May Filipino champion Manny Pacquiao wins a welterweight boxing match against American Shane Mosley by unanimous decision in Las Vegas; it is Pacquiao's 14th straight victory.
- ▶ Animal Kingdom, ridden by John Velazquez, comes from behind to win the Kentucky Derby by more than 2 lengths.
- 8 May The UN announces an agreement between northern Sudan and southern Sudan to withdraw forces from the disputed Abyei border region and to field a joint north-south force instead.
- ▶ Thousands of people march in Mexico City to demand an end to the drug war in Mexico; a leader of the movement is journalist and poet Javier Sicilia, whose son was killed several weeks earlier.
- 9 May A government commission in Chile approves the massive HidroAysén hydroelectric project, which will entail the building of five dams in Patagonia.
- ▶ At the National Magazine Awards presentation in New York City, *National Geographic* wins the Magazine of the Year award.
- 10 May Japanese Prime Minister Naoto Kan announces that the country will cancel plans to build 14 new nuclear reactors.
- ▶ The computer company Microsoft Corp. announces an agreement to buy Skype, the online voice and video telecommunication corporation.
- ▶ The Presbyterian Church (USA) agrees to a change to its constitution that will allow the ordination of people in same-sex relationships as ministers, elders, and deacons.
- 11 May Raj Rajaratnam, the billionaire founder and former manager of the Galleon Group hedge fund, is found guilty by a federal jury of 14 counts of fraud and conspiracy in an insider-trading case in New York City.
- ▶ The search engine company Google Inc. introduces a laptop computer, the Chromebook, that uses a cloud-based operating system in which nearly all data and software are stored on the Internet rather than on the computer's own hard drive.
- 12 May At a meeting in Nuuk, Greenland, the eight member countries of the Arctic Council sign its first legally binding agreement, governing search-and-rescue operations in the Arctic Ocean, and decide to create protocols for preventing and cleaning up oil spills; increased thawing in the region has made oil exploration more and more feasible.
- ▶ The results of a large-scale randomized study led by the US National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases are made public; the study found that people who were infected with HIV and were put on the antiviral regimen used to treat AIDS were 96% less likely to infect sexual partners with HIV than people not on such medication; the current protocol is to wait for the development of AIDS before prescribing the medication.
- 13 May George Mitchell resigns as US envoy to the Middle East, despairing of the possibility of a peace agreement between Israel and Palestine.
- 14 May Syrian troops occupy the city of Tall Kalakh, on the border with Lebanon, detaining hundreds of people; residents flee over the border.
- ▶ Manchester United wins the English Premier League title; it is the team's 19th English title in association football (soccer), a new record.
- ▶ In Düsseldorf, Germany, Azerbaijani duo Eli/Nikki wins the Eurovision Song Contest with their song “Running Scared.”
- 15 May In Vicksburg MS the Mississippi River reaches a height of 17.2 m (56.3 ft), 4 m (13 ft)

- above flood stage, breaking the record set in 1927; it has not yet crested.
- ▶ Finland defeats Sweden 6–1 to win the men's International Ice Hockey Federation world championship.
- 16 May** At a meeting in Brussels, the financial leaders of the member countries of the euro zone formally approve a bailout for Portugal of €78 billion (US\$110 billion).
- ▶ The US government reaches its debt limit; the Department of the Treasury begins accounting maneuvers that will postpone the reckoning until 2 August.
 - ▶ The space shuttle *Endeavour* is launched for its final flight, carrying the Alpha Magnetic Spectrometer, a detector to be deployed on the International Space Station in a particle-physics experiment that will measure cosmic radiation and search for anti-matter galaxies and dark matter.
- 17 May** Queen Elizabeth II of Britain arrives in Dublin for a four-day visit to Ireland; she is the first reigning British monarch to travel to the republic.
- ▶ The joint venture between British energy giant BP and the Russian state-controlled oil-and-gas company Rosneft that was announced in January collapses.
- 18 May** The Portuguese association football (soccer) team FC Porto defeats Braga of Portugal 1–0 to win the UEFA Europa League title in Dublin.
- ▶ American novelist Philip Roth is named the fourth winner of the biennial Man Booker International Prize for fiction.
- 19 May** The online bookseller Amazon.com announces that since 1 April its customers have bought 105 e-books for every 100 paperback and hardcover books.
- 20 May** Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, meeting in Washington DC with US Pres. Barack Obama, rejects Obama's proposals for compromises in negotiating peace with Palestine, beginning with the idea of using the pre-1967 borders as a starting point.
- ▶ Thousands of antigovernment protesters march in cities throughout Syria, defying the government crackdown, in which at least 44 protesters are killed.
- 21 May** Bernard Hopkins wins the WBC and IBO light-heavyweight titles by unanimous decision over Jean Pascal; Hopkins, at 46, becomes the oldest fighter to win a boxing championship, as he is six months older than George Foreman was when he won the WBA and IBF heavyweight championships in 1994.
- ▶ Shackleford, under jockey Jesus Castanon, wins the Preakness Stakes, the second event in US Thoroughbred horse racing's Triple Crown, by a half-length over Kentucky Derby winner Animal Kingdom.
- 22 May** A huge tornado touches down in Joplin MO, devastating about a third of the city and leaving at least 150 residents dead.
- ▶ The American film *The Tree of Life* wins the Palme d'Or at the Cannes Festival in France.
 - ▶ In spite of his loss to ozeki Kaio on the final day of the May Technical Examination Tournament (held instead of the Natsu Basho [summer grand sumo tournament]), yokozuna Hakuho wins his seventh consecutive tournament, tying Asashoryu's record.
- 23 May** The US Supreme Court rules that California's prison system is overcrowded to the point of violating the constitutional ban on "cruel and unusual punishment" and orders the release of more than 30,000 inmates.
- ▶ The FBI releases statistics showing that the rate of violent and property crimes in the US declined in the past year by 5.5% and 2.8%, respectively, continuing a trend that has run counter to expectations.
- 24 May** The Tokyo Electric Power Co. says that it is probably the case that three of the nuclear reactors at the Fukushima Daiichi power plant had fuel meltdowns early in the crisis caused by the 11 March earthquake and tsunami in Japan.
- ▶ Health authorities in Germany declare that an unusually large outbreak of *E. coli* infections of unknown cause is taking place, with three deaths so far.
 - ▶ NASA reports that the rover Spirit, stuck in sand on Mars for two years, is no longer operating; the rover Opportunity continues to send data from the other side of the planet.
- 25 May** Egypt's transitional government confirms that the country will reopen its border with the Gaza Strip on May 28.
- 26 May** Former general Ratko Mladic, who is believed to have led Bosnian Serb forces that conducted the nearly four-year siege of Sarajevo in the early 1990s and the massacre at Srebrenica in 1995, is arrested in Lazarevo, Serbia.
- ▶ Fifteen minutes before the USA Patriot Act is due to expire, the US Congress passes legislation extending the act for four years, and Pres. Barack Obama, in France, directs the use of an autopen to sign the bill into law; it is the first time an autopen has been used by a US president to sign a bill.
- 27 May** Leaders of the Group of Eight industrialized countries, meeting in Deauville, France, agree to send US\$20 billion in aid to Egypt and Tunisia in hopes of helping to improve economic conditions in the countries.
- ▶ The Italian automobile manufacturer Fiat announces that it will acquire majority ownership of American carmaker Chrysler by buying out the US government's stake in the company.
- 28 May** In association football (soccer), FC Barcelona of Spain defeats the English team Manchester United FC 3–1 to win the UEFA Champions League title in London.
- 29 May** The European Center for Disease Prevention and Control says that the outbreak of *E. coli* infections in northern Germany is one of the largest ever reported; the infections, from a particularly virulent and resistant strain, have been traced to the eating of raw vegetables and have thus far killed 10 people.
- ▶ The 95th Indianapolis 500 automobile race is won by Dan Wheldon of Britain after American frontrunner J.R. Hildebrand crashed in the final lap; it is the centennial of the first Indy 500 (the race was not run during the two world wars).
- 30 May** Germany announces a plan to phase out all of its nuclear power plants by 2022 and expand its use of renewable resources; nuclear power provides 23% of the country's electricity.
- 31 May** After Libyan leader Muammar al-Qaddafi refuses efforts by South African Pres. Jacob Zuma to persuade him to relinquish power, NATO resumes air strikes on Tripoli.
- ▶ Three days after NATO air strikes killed as many as 14 civilians in Afghanistan's Helmand province, Afghan Pres. Hamid Karzai demands that NATO cease making such strikes.

June 2011

- 1 Jun Security forces in Syria stage raids on towns in the area of Hims, where antigovernment protests have taken place; at least 42 people are killed.
 - ▶ A few days after the return to Honduras of former president Manuel Zelaya, the Organization of American States (OAS) reinstates Honduras as a member.
 - 2 Jun US first lady Michelle Obama unveils a new symbol to show what a healthy diet should consist of; the symbol, a dinner plate indicating the recommended portions of each food group in a healthy meal, replaces the food pyramid most recently revised in 2005.
 - ▶ The 84th Scripps National Spelling Bee is won by Sukanya Roy of South Abington PA when she correctly spells *cymotrichous*.
 - 3 Jun Syria shuts down Internet access in the country in an unsuccessful attempt to quell antigovernment protests, which continue to spread in spite of the government's brutal crackdown; activists report the deaths of at least 65 demonstrators in Hamah.
 - ▶ The US Department of Labor reports that the unemployment rate in May rose to 9.1%; the economy added only 54,000 nonfarm jobs.
 - 4 Jun The day after he was wounded in an attack on the mosque in the presidential compound in Sanaa, Yemeni Pres. 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih agrees to travel to Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, for medical treatment.
- QUOTE OF THE MONTH

“ I think he could not have been luckier than that to have a face-saving device by leaving the country for a good medical cause. ”

—Abdulaziz Sager, chairman of the Gulf Research Center in Saudi Arabia, on the departure from Yemen of Yemeni Pres. 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, 4 June
- ▶ Li Na of China defeats Italian Francesca Schiavone to win the women's French Open tennis title; the following day Rafael Nadal of Spain defeats Roger Federer of Switzerland to capture the men's championship for the sixth time, equaling the French Open record set in 1981 by Björn Borg.
 - ▶ The Derby at Epsom Downs in Surrey, England, is won by Pour Moi, ridden by Mickael Barzalona.
 - 5 Jun Pro-Palestinian protesters attempt to breach Israel's border with Syria in waves; Israeli soldiers fire tear gas and eventually bullets at them, causing bloodshed.
 - 6 Jun Steve Jobs, CEO of Apple Inc., introduces iCloud, a free service that will store content and apps on remote servers and make the content thus stored available for use on all Apple devices an individual owns.
 - ▶ The Bowl Championship Series strips the University of Southern California of its BCS national championship in 2004 because of violations regarding improper benefits given to players; the organization will recognize no champion for that season of college football.
 - 7 Jun NATO forces make a rare daytime bombing raid against the compound of Libyan leader Muammar al-Qaddafi in Tripoli; Qaddafi responds with an audio recording saying that he will never surrender.
 - ▶ The British tabloid newspaper *News of the World*, as part of a settlement reached with actress Sienna Miller for having illegally intercepted her cell phone messages in 2005 and 2006, publicly apologizes to her; the paper published articles about her private life based on information gleaned from the messages.
 - 8 Jun The IMF reports internally that it has suffered a major cyberattack, the full dimensions of which have not yet been discovered.
 - ▶ It is reported that two new elements, with atomic numbers of 114 and 116, respectively, have been accepted by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry and added to the periodic table of elements.
 - ▶ Téa Obreht wins the Orange Prize, an award for fiction written by women and published in the UK, for her first novel, *The Tiger's Wife*.
 - 9 Jun Somalia's interim government reaches an agreement to extend its own mandate for a further year; the agreement includes the requirement that Prime Minister Mohamed Abdullahi Mohamed resign in 30 days, and that stipulation leads to rioting by civilians and soldiers in Mogadishu.
 - ▶ Turkey authorizes the construction of refugee camps to accommodate Syrians fleeing across the border, including much of the population of Jisr al-Shugur; Syrian security forces surround the city.
 - 10 Jun UN officials say that the military of Sudan is conducting house-to-house searches for opposition supporters in Kadugli, which is in northern Sudan but has many residents who support southern Sudan; tens of thousands of people have fled the area.
 - ▶ Authorities in Germany say that sprouts have been conclusively identified as the source of the *E. coli* epidemic in the country that began in May and has left at least 31 people dead.
 - 11 Jun Lauren Taylor of England wins the ladies British amateur golf tournament; at the age of 16, she is the youngest person to have won the title.
 - ▶ Long shot Ruler On Ice, with jockey Jose Valdivia, Jr., aboard, wins the Belmont Stakes, the last event in Thoroughbred horse racing's US Triple Crown.
 - 12 Jun The Dallas Mavericks defeat the Miami Heat 105–95 in game six of the best-of-seven tournament to secure the team's first-ever National Basketball Association championship.
 - ▶ The 65th Tony Awards are presented in New York City; winners include *War Horse*, *The Book of Mormon* (which takes nine awards), *The Normal Heart*, and *Anything Goes* and actors Mark Rylance, Frances McDormand, Norbert Leo Butz, and Sutton Foster; lifetime achievement awards go to theater executive Philip J. Smith and South African playwright Athol Fugard.
 - 13 Jun In a referendum in Italy, voters overturn laws to restart the nuclear energy program, put the water supply in private hands, and allow the prime minister immunity from prosecution while in office.
 - 14 Jun US Pres. Barack Obama's visit to Puerto Rico marks the first visit to the commonwealth by a US president since Pres. John F. Kennedy in 1961.
 - ▶ After 183 previous performances, the musical *Spider-Man: Turn Off the Dark* opens on Broadway; it receives rather lukewarm reviews.
 - 15 Jun The online music service Pandora Media makes its much-anticipated initial public offering of US\$16; though shares rise as high as US\$26, at market close they sell at a respectable US\$17.42.

- ▶ The Boston Bruins defeat the Vancouver Canucks 4–0 to win the Stanley Cup for the first time since 1972; disappointed Canuck fans go on a violent rampage in Vancouver.
- ▶ The International IMPAC Dublin Literary Award is granted to Irish-born American author Colum McCann for his novel *Let the Great World Spin*.
- 16 Jun** The terrorist organization al-Qaeda announces that its new leader is Ayman al-Zawahiri; he succeeds Osama bin Laden, who was killed by US forces on 2 May.
- 17 Jun** King Muhammad VI of Morocco unveils a proposed new constitution that increases the power of the legislature and creates a prime minister but does not greatly decrease the power of the monarch.
- ▶ Antigovernment protests in several cities in Syria are met with a military response, particularly in Hims; at least 19 people are reported killed.
- 18 Jun** A water-filtration system installed at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear plant in Japan in an effort to cool the damaged reactors without adding to the amount of contaminated water breaks down after operating for only five hours.
- 19 Jun** Rory McIlroy of Northern Ireland secures an eight-stroke victory over Jason Day of Australia to win the US Open golf tournament in Bethesda MD.
- 20 Jun** The US Supreme Court rules that a group of 1.5 million women who had worked for the retailer Wal-Mart cannot sue as a class for back pay and damages in a sex discrimination lawsuit.
- ▶ The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees reports that in 2010 there were 43.7 million refugees in the world, the highest number in 15 years.
- ▶ A music foundation in Japan sells a Stradivarius violin known as the Lady Blunt at an online auction for US\$15.9 million, more than four times greater than the previous highest price for a Stradivarius; the proceeds are to go to relief for victims of the 11 March earthquake and tsunami in Japan.
- 21 Jun** The UN General Assembly unanimously elects Ban Ki-Moon to a second term of office as secretary-general.
- 22 Jun** US Pres. Barack Obama announces plans to begin withdrawing troops from Afghanistan by the end of the year and to hand responsibility for security over to Afghanistan's government in 2014.
- ▶ The US Securities and Exchange Commission approves disclosure requirements for large hedge funds.
- 23 Jun** Violent protests in Dakar, Senegal, against changes to the country's constitution proposed by Pres. Abdoulaye Wade that would increase his chances of being elected to a third term of office result in the quick withdrawal of the proposal.
- 24 Jun** The state legislature of New York passes a law permitting same-sex couples to marry.
- ▶ The 2011 winners of the Kyoto Prize are announced: materials scientist John W. Cahn (advanced technology), astrophysicist Rashid Sunyaev (basic sciences), and Kabuki performer Tamasaburo Bando V (arts and philosophy).
- 25 Jun** In Pasadena CA, Mexico comes from behind to defeat the US 4–2 and win the CONCACAF Gold Cup in association football (soccer).
- 26 Jun** Yani Tseng of Taiwan wins the LPGA championship golf tournament in Pittsford NY by 10 strokes over Morgan Pressel of the US.
- ▶ Treasure Beach wins the Irish Derby; it is the sixth consecutive win at the race for horses trained by Aidan O'Brien.
- 27 Jun** The International Criminal Court issues an arrest warrant for Libyan leader Muammar al-Qaddafi on charges of having committed crimes against humanity in February at the beginning of the uprising against him.
- 28 Jun** An official in Saudi Arabia announces that the country will withdraw most of its troops from Bahrain within a week; the Saudi military entered Bahrain in March to assist in quelling antigovernment protests.
- ▶ Some 300 tourists travel from mainland China to Taiwan; it is the first time Chinese citizens have been permitted to travel on their own to Taiwan.
- 29 Jun** The African Union announces that northern and southern Sudan have agreed to the creation of a demilitarized zone between the two countries when South Sudan becomes independent on 9 July.
- ▶ The US Federal Reserve announces caps on the fees that banks charge merchants for processing customers' purchases made with debit cards; the new fees, which will go into effect on 1 October, are about half the current ones.
- 30 Jun** A UN-backed tribunal charged with investigating the 2005 assassination of Lebanese Prime Minister Rafiq al-Hariri sends indictments of four men, two of them believed to be senior members of Hezbollah, to Lebanon's state prosecutor.

Disasters

Listed here are major disasters between July 2010 and June 2011. The list includes natural and nonmilitary mechanical disasters that claimed 25 or more lives and/or resulted in significant damage to property.

July 2010

- 2 Jul** Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. A fuel truck overturns on a highway and explodes in a fireball; at least 230 people in the area, including many who were attempting to siphon fuel from the disabled vehicle, are incinerated.
- 13 Jul** Philippines. Typhoon Conson strikes the island of Luzon, flooding parts of Manila and leaving at least 26 people dead and a further 38 people, most of them fishermen, missing.
- 16 Jul** China. The Ministry of Civil Affairs reports that at least 146 people have died as a result of relentless rains and the resultant floods and landslides since 1 July.
- 17 Jul** China. The Xinhua news agency in China reports that a fire started by an electrical cable in the Xiaonangou coal mine in Shaanxi province has left 28 miners dead, an accident in a mine in Henan province has killed 8 miners, 2 miners have died in a mine in Hunan province, and 13 miners are trapped underground in a mine in Gansu province and later die.
- 19 Jul** West Bengal state, India. As the Vananchal Express train is about to pull out of the station in

- Sainthia, the speeding Uttarbanga Express train plows into it; at least 63 people are killed.
- 22 Jul China.** The state news agency reports that flooding along the Yangtze River and other waterways since 1 July has left at least 273 people dead and a further 218 people missing.
- 23 Jul Peru.** The government declares a state of emergency in districts more than 3,000 m (9,900 ft) above sea level and three regions in the jungle; all have suffered exceptionally cold temperatures that have contributed to the deaths of some 400 people.
- 24 Jul Duisburg, Germany.** Overcrowding in the tunnel entrance to the old freight railway station where the techno music festival the Love Parade is being held leads the crowd to panic; 21 concertgoers are killed in the crush.
- 28 Jul Pakistan.** An Airblue Airbus A321 airplane flying from Karachi to Islamabad crashes into a hillside while trying to land in heavy rain; all 152 aboard perish in the worst aviation disaster in Pakistan's history.

August 2010

- 5 Aug Northwestern Pakistan.** The UN estimates that at least 1,600 people have lost their lives in catastrophic flooding.
- 6 Aug Indian-administered Kashmir.** A flash flood and mud slide decimate the tourist city of Leh and the surrounding area; at least 165 people are killed, with a further 500 missing.
- 8 Aug Gansu province, China.** The Bailong River, blocked by debris from mud slides that also devastate Zhoukou county, escapes its banks and floods several villages; at least 1,254 people die in the disaster, with hundreds more reported missing.

- 28 Jul Democratic Republic of the Congo.** An overloaded boat carrying passengers and cargo capsizes in the Kasai River; at least 80 people die, and it is feared that the death toll may be as high as 140.
- 30 Jul Central Russia.** It is reported that forest fires that have broken out as a result of a heat wave and a drought said to be the most severe in a century have left at least 23 people dead; by 6 August the death toll has risen to 52.
- 31 Jul Pakistan.** Officials say that at least 800 people have lost their lives in the ongoing flooding disaster triggered by record rainfall in the northwestern part of the country.
- 31 Jul Afghanistan.** Officials report that flooding in the northeastern part of the country has left at least 64 people dead and hundreds homeless, though NATO-led Afghan forces have flown rescue missions to the area that have saved more than 2,000 people from the floods.
- 31 Jul Uganda.** More than 70 people are thought to have lost their lives after an overloaded boat capsizes on Lake Albert.

- 11 Aug Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo.** A truck laden with cargo, on top of which passengers ride, falls into Lake Tanganyika; at least 58 people lose their lives.
- 16 Aug China.** Flooding and landslides in the city of Longnan in Gansu province leave at least 36 people dead and 23 missing; two days earlier mud slides in Wenchuan county in Sichuan province killed at least 15 people, with a further 38 reported missing.
- 24 Aug Heilongjiang province, China.** An aircraft operated by the Chinese regional carrier Henan Airlines crashes when attempting to land at Yichun; at least 42 of the 96 aboard are killed.

September 2010

- 2 Sep North Korea.** North Korea's state news agency reports that the country suffered flooding as a result of Typhoon Kompasu; later reports say that scores of people lost their lives.
- 4 Sep Democratic Republic of the Congo.** A boat traveling at night without lights hits a rock and sinks, killing at least 70 passengers; some 200 passengers are feared lost when an overcrowded boat on the Kasai River catches fire and capsizes.
- 6 Sep Pakistan.** The leader of the National Disaster Management Authority says that the death toll from flooding that began in July has risen to 1,752.

- Mid-September Yemen.** Flooding resulting from heavy rainfall causes the deaths of some 56 people in the province of Hodeidah.
- 20 Sep Uttarakhand state, India.** It is reported that three days of incessant rain have led to flooding and landslides that have left at least 41 people dead.
- 30 Sep Mexico.** Heavy rains cause a hillside to collapse in Villa Hidalgo Yalalag, crushing two people to death; this raises the death toll from landslides in southern Mexico in the past week to at least 23.

October 2010

- Early October Benin.** At least 60 people die in flooding resulting from weeks of high rainfall.
- 7 Oct Off Bangladesh.** In the Bay of Bengal, 15 fishing boats are swamped in a storm; at least 200 fishermen are missing.
- 11 Oct West Papua province, Indonesia.** It is reported that at least 145 people have died in flash flooding in the mountains.
- 12 Oct Central Ukraine.** The operator of a passenger bus drives into the path of an oncoming train in spite of warning lights; at least 43 of the bus passengers are killed in the ensuing collision.

- 16 Oct Henan province, China.** An explosion in a coal mine in Yuzhou leaves 37 miners dead.
- 18–19 Oct Philippines.** Typhoon Megi causes serious damage to the east coast of the island of Luzon and kills at least 28 people; some 200,000 are left homeless.
- 22 Oct Central Vietnam.** It is reported that flooding in Ha Tinh province has left at least 74 people dead.
- 23 Oct Thailand.** It is reported that the death toll from flooding that began on 10 October has reached 32; half a million households have lost homes and farmland to the floods.

25 Oct Indonesia. A magnitude-7.7 earthquake off South Pagai in the Mentawai Islands triggers a tsunami that destroys several villages and causes the deaths of at least 509 people.

27 Oct Northern Afghanistan. At a wedding celebration in a mud brick house, the roof collapses, and at least 65 people, mostly women and children, are crushed to death.

November 2010

2 Nov Western Myanmar (Burma). The UN declares that a cyclone in October left at least 45 people dead and some 81,000 homeless.

4 Nov Cuba. AeroCaribbean Flight 883 goes down and bursts into flames near the village of Guasimal; all 68 people aboard the turboprop plane, which was traveling from Santiago de Cuba to Havana, are killed.

4 Nov Indonesia. Eruptions from Mt. Merapi intensify; a series of explosions that began on 26 October have killed at least 56 people so far. By early December the death toll has reached 353.

15 Nov Shanghai, China. A 28-story apartment building that is undergoing renovation catches fire and goes up in flames; at least 58 people die.

15 Nov New Delhi, India. In a poor neighborhood near the Yamuna River, a five-story apartment building

collapses to the ground, killing at least 66 people; shoddy construction is blamed.

18 Nov Colombia. Government officials say that weeks of heavy rain in the area of Bogotá have left at least 136 people dead, and hundreds of thousands have been made homeless.

19 Nov New Zealand. A gas explosion in a coal mine near Atarau traps 29 miners; on 24 November, following another explosion in the mine, the head of the rescue effort declares that the workers could not have survived.

22 Nov Phnom Penh, Cambodia. At a water festival, a panic in the crowd on a bridge leading to an island, possibly triggered by the swaying of the bridge, causes the deaths of at least 378 people, most of whom suffocate.

December 2010

2 Dec Israel. After the outbreak near Haifa of a forest fire that quickly consumes some 324 ha (800 ac), a bus carrying prison guard trainees sent to evacuate a prison bursts into flames; at least 38 trainees are immolated.

3 Dec Europe. Deaths reported in the unusually severe winter weather include at least 30 people in Poland, 4 in the Czech Republic, 3 in Germany, and 2 in northern England.

5 Dec Colombia. A mud slide buries some 30 houses in Bello; at least 82 people are killed.

8 Dec Santiago, Chile. Fighting between rival gangs in the overcrowded San Miguel prison leads to a fire in which at least 81 inmates lose their lives.

15 Dec Christmas Island. A boat carrying people believed to be mostly from Iraq and Iran seeking asylum crashes onto rocks; at least 30 of the passengers are killed, and a further 18 are missing.

16 Dec Between Vietnam and China. A Vietnamese cargo ship capsizes in heavy seas; a Chinese maritime rescue team finds 2 seamen, but 25 are missing.

16 Dec Colombia. Colombian Pres. Juan Manuel Santos says that flooding has left nearly 1 million ha (2.5 million ac) of farmland under water; some 300 people have lost their lives in floods and landslides in the past few weeks.

January 2011

3 Jan Off Yemen's south coast. Officials in Yemen report that two boats carrying migrants, largely from Ethiopia and Somalia, capsized, and some 80 people are thought to have drowned.

9 Jan Iran. An IranAir Boeing 727 crashes and breaks apart as it attempts to land in heavy snow near the northern city of Orumiyyeh; at least 70 of those aboard are killed.

10 Jan Queensland, Australia. Flash floods overwhelm the town of Toowoomba, leaving at least 20 people dead and some 90 missing.

12 Jan Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil. Landslides bury several mountain towns, leaving more than 800 dead, many in the cities of Teresópolis and Nova Friburgo.

13 Jan Queensland, Australia. Days of flooding leave much of Brisbane under water; at least 35 people perish.

14 Jan Kerala state, India. As pilgrims return from a religious festival, a vehicle overturns on a narrow forest path, setting off a panicked stampede in which some 100 people lose their lives.

February 2011

13 Feb Off the coast of Mozambique. A boat carrying Somali migrants toward South Africa sinks; some 50 lives are lost.

22 Feb Off the coast of Yemen. Some 57 Somali refugees perish when their boat capsizes about six kilometres (four miles) from shore; a lone survivor alerts authorities of the disaster, the worst in the area since 2008.

22 Feb Christchurch, NZ. A 6.3-magnitude earthquake with its epicenter about 10 km (6 mi) from

downtown and only some 5 km (3 mi) underground collapses skyscrapers and other buildings in much of the city; at least 180 people are killed, with dozens more reported missing. Ultimately, at least 128 buildings are damaged beyond repair and are condemned.

27 Feb Brazil. At a pre-Carnival street party in Bandeira do Sul, an electric power cable breaks and falls into a crowd of people dancing; at least 17 people are electrocuted.

March 2011

- 10 Mar** Yunnan province, China. A 5.4-magnitude earthquake destroys some 1,200 homes and other buildings near the border with Myanmar (Burma); at least 25 people are killed.
- 11 Mar** Japan. An underwater 9.0-magnitude earthquake causes enormous devastation and unleashes a tsunami with waves as high as 9 m (30 ft) that roars deep ashore along hundreds of miles along the northeastern coast; some 28,000 people perish. Damage to several of the country's nuclear reactors further adds to the misery.
- 12 Mar** New York City. The driver of a chartered bus carrying passengers home from a night gambling in a casino in Connecticut loses control of the bus in the predawn hours; the bus hits a guardrail and tips over to its side, sliding down the highway and hitting a sign pole that shears off the roof, and 15 passengers perish.
- 20 Mar** Southwestern Pakistan. A methane gas explosion collapses part of a coal mine; all 52 miners present are killed.
- 24 Mar** Northeastern Myanmar (Burma). A shallow 6.8-magnitude earthquake is felt over a wide area; at least 74 people are reported killed.
- 28 Mar** Yemen. On the southern coast at a weapons factory that was abandoned by government guards and that had attracted a crowd of looters, an apparently accidental explosion kills at least 150 people.
- 31 Mar** Southern Thailand. Rescue efforts are mounted after a week of unseasonable storms have devastated coastal provinces and islands; at least 53 people have died.

April 2011

- 4 Apr** Democratic Republic of the Congo. A plane carrying UN personnel from Kisangani to Kinshasa crashes upon landing; 32 of the 33 aboard perish.
- 4 Apr** Myanmar. News organizations report that a series of unseasonable storms in mid-March in the Andaman Sea swept thousands of fishermen into the open sea and that, while more than 15,000 were rescued, nearly 700 are missing.
- 6 Apr** Off the coast of Lampedusa, Italy. A boat carrying refugees from sub-Saharan Africa sinks in heavy seas; some 250 are missing and feared lost.
- 10 Apr** Mediterranean. A boat washes up on a beach near Zlitan, Libya; it had set sail bound for Lampedusa, Italy, on 25 March carrying 72 would-be migrants but had run out of fuel and drifted for several days, ignored by European and NATO ships and coast guards, and 61 passengers had expired because of lack of food and water.
- 13 Apr** Thailand. The government says that flooding in the southern part of the country that began in late March has left at least 61 people dead.
- 14–16 Apr** Southern US. Dozens of tornadoes touch down in 12 or more states, destroying hundreds of buildings and leaving at least 45 people dead; fatalities are recorded in North Carolina, Virginia, Arkansas, Alabama, Oklahoma, and Mississippi.
- 25 Apr** Democratic Republic of the Congo. A boat carrying goods and people across Lake Kivu tips and capsizes; at least 38 passengers drown.
- 27 Apr** Southern US. Waves of tornadoes sweep through as many as seven states, leaving a huge swath of devastation and killing some 345 people. In Alabama, some 250 people lose their lives, 45 of them in Tuscaloosa, where one twister was 1.6 km (1 mi) wide.

May 2011

- 2 May** Democratic Republic of the Congo. A boat illegally carrying passengers after dark sinks on the Kasai River; about 100 of the passengers lose their lives.
- 6 May** Off the coast of Libya. A boat carrying some 600 migrants founders shortly after its departure from Tripoli and breaks up; most of those aboard are thought to have died.
- 7 May** Indonesia. A propeller passenger airplane crashes into the sea when attempting to land in bad weather at an airport in the province of West Papua; all 27 aboard are believed to have died.
- 8 May** Togo. Boats carrying people home from a funeral across Lake Togo are caught in a storm and capsize; at least 36 of the passengers drown.
- 21 May** Malaysia. Simultaneous landslides caused by heavy rainfall inundate an orphanage in Selangor state; 20 boys and 4 adults succumb.
- 22 May** Joplin MO. A massive tornado levels about one-third of the city and kills at least 150 residents.
- 30 May** Assam state, India. As a bus carrying a wedding party crosses a wooden bridge, the bridge collapses, sending the bus into the river below; at least 25 of the passengers are killed.

June 2011

- 2 Jun** Off Tunisia. Authorities in Tunisia report that a fishing boat crowded with people attempting to migrate to Europe ran aground near the Kerkennah Islands on 31 May and that, though nearly 600 were rescued, some 270 of the passengers are feared lost.
- 7 Jun** Haiti. Flooding from storms leaves at least 20 people dead; officials fear the flooding will add to the death toll from cholera, which has surpassed 5,000 since the beginning of the epidemic in October 2010.
- 20 Jun** Russia. A RusAir Tupolev Tu-134 passenger jet traveling from Moscow to Petrozavodsk crashes onto a highway just short of the runway on its approach; at least 44 people lose their lives.
- 20 Jun** Southern and eastern China. Officials say that rainfall that began 3 June has caused flooding and landslides in which at least 175 people have perished, with a further 86 people missing; damage is estimated to top US\$5 billion, and Zhejiang province has been particularly hard hit.

People

The TIME 100, 2011: The World's Most Influential People

by the staff of TIME

Each year the editors of TIME designate 100 individuals as the most influential persons of the year. The magazine's designation is not an "award"; it is simply a recognition of a person's influence, for good or for ill.

Grant Achatz The young Chicago chef is refining his visionary take on modernist cuisine.

Mukesh Ambani He leads India's Reliance Industries, a US\$45 billion petrochemical giant.

Julian Assange The leader of WikiLeaks, whatever his personal flaws, proved that state secrets will be never be safe again.

Michele Bachmann The hero of the GOP right is a strong spokeswoman for Tea Party beliefs.

Maria Bashir Afghanistan's only female prosecutor general battles corruption and crime.

Rob Bell The theologian, social-media maven, and author is rethinking US Christianity.

Joe Biden The vice president remains a vital partner to President Obama—and emerged as Americans' Counselor in Chief.

Justin Bieber Surprise! The teen singing sensation may have the staying power of a great star.

John Boehner The GOP speaker of the House clings to values bred into him by faith, family, and community—including a healthy regard for those whose principles differ from his.

Cory Booker The mayor of Newark NJ is a passionate, committed, and generous leader.

Ron Bruder The onetime real estate developer founded the Education for Employment Foundation to help young people in the Middle East learn how to find and keep productive jobs.

David Cameron Britain's Tory PM made tough fiscal cuts and tried to lead from the center, but he was rocked by riots and the tabloid hacking scandal.

Geoffrey Canada The founder of the Harlem Children's Zone has shown time and again that education is the solution to poverty.

Ray Chambers The cofounder of the nonprofit group Malaria No More has helped save millions of lives by distributing antimalaria mosquito nets. He hopes to end Africa's malaria deaths by 2015.

Charles Chao He is the mind behind Weibo, China's most popular—if government censored—Web portal.

Chris Christie New Jersey's outspoken GOP governor offered fresh views on US government.

Amy Chua Her memoir *Battle Hymn of the Tiger Mother* explored the way we inspire our children.

Kim Clijsters Returning to tennis after starting a family, the steady Belgian pro won two straight US Open championships.

Hillary Clinton The US secretary of state is a strong leader and team player who has become a voice for people power around the globe.

Chris Colfer Glee's song-and-dance man spoke out against the plague of teen bullying in the US.

Matt Damon and Gary White The actor and the expert in water-supply systems created Water.org to improve water and sanitation everywhere.

Mahendra Singh Dhoni The likable athlete became a hero when he captained India's cricket team to its first World Cup in 28 years.

Jamie Dimon JPMorgan Chase's boss didn't succumb to the greed that enriched many bankers.

Bineta Diop The founder of Femmes Africa Solidarité focuses on women-led peace building and gender parity throughout Africa.

Esther Duflo The economist's MIT Poverty Action Lab explores what really helps the needy.

The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge The marriage of Britain's Prince William to commoner Kate Middleton gave the world a fairy-tale wedding and pointed the royal family into the future.

Rebecca Eaton Keeping standards high, the longtime director of PBS's *Masterpiece Theatre* has revitalized (and renamed) *Masterpiece*.

Jennifer Egan Her smart, witty novel of life in the music business, *A Visit from the Goon Squad*, won the Pulitzer Prize.

El Général The rap star helped inspire the uprising that toppled Tunisia's president.

Colin Firth In *The King's Speech*, the longtime British star revealed the vulnerability of the most powerful.

Tom Ford The noted fashion designer turned film director with the stylish *A Single Man*.

Jonathan Franzen His novels, including *Freedom* from 2010, agitate, excite, and challenge vast numbers of his fellow Americans.

Wael Ghonim The onetime Google executive deployed social media to help lead Egypt's pivotal and peaceful 2011 revolution.

Gabrielle Giffords The Arizona congresswoman was shot in Tucson AZ but earned acclaim by making a courageous recovery.

Kathy Giusti Afflicted herself, the pharmaceutical exec founded the Multiple Myeloma Research Foundation, helping millions fight the disease.

Reed Hastings The founder of Netflix continues to revolutionize entertainment distribution while keeping customers happy.

Hung Huang Educated in the US, the design maven, magazine editor, and museum curator is creating a fresh culture for China.

Arianna Huffington The baroness of the blogosphere runs a Web site that is popular, adroit, thrifty—and a leader in its field.

Lisa Jackson The head of the EPA is defending Americans' air, water—and future.

Xi Jinping The engineer, lawyer, and wide-angle thinker is likely to be China's next leader.

Takeshi Kanno The heroic physician saved dozens of lives in the frantic days following Japan's deadly tsunami.

David and Charles Koch The brothers used their oil billions to support the arts—and were among the chief financial backers of the Tea Party.

Aung San Suu Kyi The advocate for democracy in Burma walked free after seven years of house arrest, vowing to continue her fight.

John Lasseter The head of Pixar Studios is a master fabricator of joy and a genius of story and animation.

Liang Guanglie China's military mastermind is rapidly expanding his nation's arsenal.

Blake Lively Hollywood's popular young star exudes irresistible, down-to-earth cool.

Sergio Marchionne The Italian-born, Canadian-bred leader of Fiat saved Chrysler, Detroit's No. 3 brand, from shutting down.

Bruno Mars He may be only 25, but this fast-rising young entertainer does it all: singing, writing, producing, and performing.

George R.R. Martin The author of the highly popular *Song of Ice and Fire* fantasy series finally published volume 5 of 7.

Angela Merkel The first woman leader of a major continental European power ably steered Germany and others through the global financial crisis.

Lionel Messi The Argentinian scorer has won international soccer's top prize twice—at 23.

Saad Mohseni The Afghan media magnate challenged both the Taliban and President Hamid Karzai's corrupt regime.

Ayman Mohyeldin The *Al-Jazeera* journalist brilliantly reported on Egypt's peaceful revolution.

Heidi Murkoff She wrote *What to Expect When You're Expecting* 27 years ago, giving millions of moms-to-be around the world a boost of needed confidence.

Benjamin Netanyahu Israel's headline leader is viewed by some as opposing peace in the Middle East and by others as a rock of his nation's stability. His legacy is in play.

Barack Obama He set the country on the path to a future with fewer illusions; he paid a political price for championing health care and financial reforms; and he brought Osama to justice.

Michelle Obama Declaring herself "First Mom," she aims to keep US kids healthy and well-fed.

Larry Page Google's top guy is now the CEO of the company that is helping build the future.

Ahmed Shuja Pasha The head of Pakistan's ISI intelligence service is at the center of the fractious relationship between the US and is an increasingly hostile, if essential, ally.

Marine Le Pen The daughter of the founder of France's National Front party has steered her followers toward the center and become the leading face of the French Right.

General David Petraeus The battle-tested general moved on from his post in Afghanistan to become the director of the CIA.

Amy Poehler In TV's *Parks and Recreation*, her humor is both incisive and heartwarming.

Azim Premji The chairman of the Indian information technology powerhouse Wipro Ltd. has groomed a generation of skilled professionals; now he's making a mark as a philanthropist.

Rain The South Korean pop star won the TIME 100 reader poll three years running. Fan power!

V.S. Ramachandran The Marco Polo of neuroscience maps the mysterious regions of the mind.

Feisal Abdul Rauf The US imam at the center of the World Trade Center mosque flap is a powerful voice for a just and peaceful Islam.

Michelle Rhee The former chancellor of the Washington DC schools advocates "putting kids first."

Cecile Richards Battling a strong headwind, Planned Parenthood's leader is protecting women's health and reproductive freedom.

Derrick Rossi The medical researcher is helping stem-cell science achieve its promise by reprogramming the cells so that they can morph into any type of cell needed.

Dilma Rousseff Brazil's first female president is a champion of social equality and women's rights.

Aruna Roy India's leading voice against social injustice has helped arm the poor with the will and tools to fight for their rights.

Scott Rudin The mogul behind Hollywood's *The Social Network* and *True Grit* assembles top talent to produce thoughtful, award-winning films and plays.

Paul Ryan The Ohio GOP House leader advanced a gutsy plan to address US deficit woes.

Katsunobu Sakurai The mayor of the hard-hit town of Minami Soma assailed Japan's bureaucracy for dithering after the deadly tsunami.

Lamido Sanusi The courageous governor of Nigeria's Central Bank is cleaning up his nation's corrupt financial industry.

Nicolas Sarkozy France's president risked his popularity at home by leading the global coalition to unseat Libya's Colonel Qaddafi.

Sue Savage-Rumbaugh The expert on bonobo monkeys has found key links among all primates.

Joe Scarborough On cable TV's *Morning Joe*, he is an independent, valuable national voice.

Hu Shuli The gutsy journalist shook up China with courageous investigations into corruption and fraud.

Patti Smith The punk-rock poet's coming-of-age memoir *Just Kids* celebrated the power of innocence, utopian ideals, beauty, and revolt.

Joseph Stiglitz The US economist foresaw the crises that sent world economies into a tailspin and helped develop a global response to them.

Sting He may now be a leading philanthropist, but the former Police frontman's jazzy, daring songs are still highly experimental—and enjoyable.

Fathi Terbil The Libyan lawyer helped lead the rebellion against Colonel Muammar Qaddafi.

Jean-Claude Trichet The president of the European Central Bank took a leading role in pressing for reform as the linked sovereign debt and banking crises rocked the Continent.

Peter Vesterbacka His company, Rovio, created *Angry Birds*, the smash hit digital game.

Mark Wahlberg The actor and philanthropist is insightful, extremely funny—and genuine.

Mia Wasikowska The Australian actress, only 21, is poised for a great career.

Matthew Weiner The creative force behind cable TV's award-winning advertising drama *Mad Men* is a poet of vintage glamour.

Ai Weiwei China's provocative, visionary, reform-minded artist was jailed by his government but was released after a global outcry.

Oprah Winfrey The much-admired communicator ended her 25-year run as queen of talk TV to start her own cable channel.

Nathan Wolfe The US virologist is the founder of the Global Viral Forecasting Initiative, an innovative NGO that tracks emerging infectious diseases before they begin to kill humans.

Felisa Wolfe-Simon The head of NASA's Astrobiology Institute has expanded our vision of what life on other worlds may resemble.

Major General Margaret Woodward The Air Force officer broke through the military's glass ceiling by running the first 11 days of the air war against Libya.

Dharma Master Cheng Yen Taiwan's Buddhist spiritual guru leads the Tzu Chi Foundation, a humanitarian machine that aids disaster victims worldwide.

Mark Zuckerberg Facebook's founder—and TIME's Person of the Year 2010—continues to change the way the world communicates.

Celebrities and Newsmakers

These mini-biographies are intended to provide background information about people in the news. See also the Obituaries (below) for recently deceased persons.

- 50 Cent** (Curtis Jackson; 6 Jul 1976, Jamaica, Queens NY), American hard-core rapper.
- Shawn A-in-chut Atleo** (16 Jan 1967?), Canadian First Nations activist; national chief of the Assembly of First Nations from 2009.
- Eva Aariak** (Arctic Bay, NT [now in NU], Canada), Canadian politician; premier of Nunavut from 2008.
- Mahmoud (Ridha) Abbas** (nom de guerre Abu Mazen; 26 Mar 1935, Zefat, British Palestine), Palestinian politician; secretary-general of the Palestine Liberation Organization executive committee and co-founder (with Yasir Arafat) of the Fatah movement; he served as the first prime minister of the Palestinian Authority and was its president from 2005.
- Mohamed Ould Abdel Aziz** (1956, Akjoujt, Mauritania), Mauritanian military leader; chairman of the high council of state, 2008–09, and president from 2009.
- Paula (Julie) Abdul** (19 Jun 1962, San Fernando CA), American pop singer, choreographer, and TV personality.
- Abdullah** ('Abdullah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sa'ud; 1923, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia), Saudi royal; king of Saudi Arabia from 2005.
- Abdullah II** ('Abd Allah ibn al-Husayn; 30 Jan 1962, Amman, Jordan), Jordanian royal; king of Jordan from 1999.
- George Abela** (22 Apr 1948, Qormi, Malta), Maltese politician; president of Malta from 2009.
- Neil Abercrombie** (26 Jun 1938, Buffalo NY), American politician (Democrat); governor of Hawaii from 2010.
- Tuanku Mizan Zainal Abidin ibni al-Marhum Sultan Mahmud** (22 Jan 1962, Kuala Terengganu, Malaysia), Malaysian politician; *yang di-pertuan agong* (head of state) of Malaysia in 2001 and again from 2006.
- J(effrey) J(acob) Abrams** (27 Jun 1966, New York NY), American producer and director.
- Jill (Ellen) Abramson** (19 Mar 1954, New York City NY), American journalist; executive editor of the *New York Times* from 2003.
- Chinua Achebe** (Albert Chinualumogu Achebe; 16 Nov 1930, Ogidi, Nigeria), Nigerian novelist and poet.
- Amy (Lou) Adams** (20 Aug 1974, Aviano, Italy), American stage and film actress.
- Gerry Adams** (Gerard Adams; Irish: Gearóid Mac Ádhaimh; 6 Oct 1948, West Belfast, Northern Ireland), Irish resistance leader; president of Sinn Féin, the political wing of the Irish Republican Army, from 1983.
- John (Coolidge) Adams** (15 Feb 1947, Worcester MA), American composer.
- Adele** (Adele Laurie Blue Adkins; 5 May 1988, West Norwood, England), English soul and jazz singer.
- Thomas Adès** (27 Jun 1971, London, England), British composer, pianist, and conductor.
- Aravind Adiga** (1974, India), Indian writer.
- Ben(jamin Geza) Affleck** (15 Aug 1972, Berkeley CA), American actor, writer, and director.
- Isaiahs Afwerki** (2 Feb 1946, Asmara, Ethiopia [now in Eritrea]), Eritrean independence leader, secretary-general of the Provisional Government, and first president of Eritrea, from 1993.
- Christina (Maria) Aguilera** (18 Dec 1980, Staten Island NY), American pop singer.
- Liaquat Ahamed** (1952?, Kenya), Kenyan businessman and author; his *Lords of Finance: The Bankers Who Broke the World* won the 2010 Pulitzer Prize for history.
- Mahmoud Ahmadinejad** (28 Oct 1956, Garmsar, Iran), Iranian politician; president of Iran from 2005.
- Sheikh Sharif Sheikh Ahmed** (25 Jul 1964, Somalia), Somali politician; nominally president of Somalia from 2009.
- Martti Ahtisaari** (23 Jun 1937, Viipuri, Finland [now Vyborg, Russia]), Finnish politician; president of Finland, 1994–2000, and winner of the 2008 Nobel Peace Prize.
- Daniel Francis Akerson** (21 Oct 1948, California), American corporate executive; CEO (from 2010) and chairman (from 2011) of General Motors Corp.
- Akihito** (original name Tsugu Akihito; era name Heisei; 23 Dec 1933, Tokyo, Japan), Japanese royal; emperor of Japan from 1989.
- Akil Akilov** (1944, Tajikistan?), Tajik politician; prime minister of Tajikistan from 1999.
- Jessica (Marie) Alba** (28 Apr 1981, Pomona CA), American TV and film actress.
- Albert II** (Albert Félix Humbert Théodore Christian Eugène Marie of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; 6 Jun 1934, Brussels, Belgium), Belgian royal; king of Belgium from 1993.
- Albert II** (Albert Alexandre Louis Pierre; 14 Mar 1958, Monaco), Monegasque prince and ruler of Monaco from 2005.
- Sherman J. Alexie, Jr.** (7 Oct 1966, Wellpinit, Spokane Indian Reservation, Washington), American poet and novelist who writes of his Native American upbringing; recipient of the Pen/Faulkner Award for Fiction in 2010.
- Monica Ali** (20 Oct 1967, Dacca, Pakistan [now Dhaka, Bangladesh]), Bangladeshi-born British writer.
- Muhammad Ali** (Cassius Marcellus Clay, Jr.; 17 Jan 1942, Louisville KY), American boxer, the first to win the heavyweight championship three times.
- Samuel A. Alito, Jr.** (1 Apr 1950, Trenton NJ), American jurist; associate justice of the US Supreme Court from 2006.
- Ilham Aliyev** (Ilham Geidar oğly Aliyev; 24 Dec 1961, Baku, USSR [now in Azerbaijan]), Azerbaijani politician; prime minister of Azerbaijan briefly in 2003 and president from October 2003.
- Paul G. Allen** (21 Jan 1953, Mercer Island WA), American corporate executive; cofounder (1975) of Microsoft Corp. and owner of several professional sports teams.
- Thad Allen** (16 Jan 1949, Tucson AZ), American military leader; commandant of the US Coast Guard (2006–10); he coordinated the federal response to Hurricane Katrina (2005) and the Deepwater Horizon oil spill (2010).
- Woody Allen** (Allen Stewart Konigsberg; 1 Dec 1935, Brooklyn NY), American filmmaker and actor.
- Isabel Allende** (2 Aug 1942, Lima, Peru), Chilean writer in the magic realist tradition.
- Pedro Almodóvar (Caballero)** (24 Sep 1949, Calzada de Calatrava, Spain), Spanish film director specializing in melodrama.

- Alois** (Alois Philipp Maria Prince von und zu Liechtenstein; 11 Jun 1968, Zürich, Switzerland), Liechtenstein crown prince.
- Marin Alsop** (16 Oct 1956, New York NY), American conductor and jazz violinist; music director of the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra from 2007; she was the first woman to head a major American orchestra.
- David Alward** (2 Dec 1959, Beverly MA), American-born Canadian politician (Progressive Conservative); premier of New Brunswick from 2010.
- Yukiya Amano** (9 May 1947, Japan), Japanese international official; director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency from 2009.
- James F. Amos** (12 Nov 1946), American military officer; commandant of the US Marine Corps from 2010.
- Paul Thomas Anderson** (26 Jun 1970, Studio City CA), American film director.
- Wes Anderson** (1 May 1969, Houston TX), American film director.
- Tadao Ando** (13 Sep 1941, Osaka, Japan), Japanese architect; recipient of the 1995 Pritzker Prize.
- Marc Andreessen** (9 Jul 1971, Cedar Falls IA), American computer innovator; developer of Netscape.
- Andrew** (Andrew Albert Christian Edward Mountbatten-Windsor; 19 Feb 1960, Buckingham Palace, London, England), British prince; second son of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, duke of Edinburgh; and duke of York.
- Criss Angel** (Christopher Nicholas Sarantakos; 19 Dec 1967, Long Island NY), American magician and illusionist.
- Maya Angelou** (Marguerite Annie Johnson; 4 Apr 1928, St. Louis MO), American poet.
- Jennifer Aniston** (Jennifer Linn Anistassakis; 11 Feb 1969, Sherman Oaks CA), American TV and film actress.
- Kofi Atta Annan** (18 Apr 1938, Kumasi, Gold Coast [now Ghana]), Ghanaian diplomat; UN secretary-general, 1997–2006; coreipient, with the UN, of the 2001 Nobel Peace Prize.
- Anne** (Anne Elizabeth Alice Louise Mountbatten-Windsor; 15 Aug 1950, Clarence House, London, England), British princess; daughter of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, duke of Edinburgh.
- Andrus Ansip** (1 Oct 1956, Tartu, USSR [now in Estonia]), Estonian politician; prime minister of Estonia from 2005.
- Carmelo Anthony** (29 May 1984, New York NY), American pro basketball forward.
- Marc Anthony** (Marco Antonio Muñiz; 16 Sep 1968, Spanish Harlem, New York NY), American salsa singer.
- Judd Appatow** (6 Dec 1967, Syosset NY), American filmmaker.
- Lolita Applewhaite** (Barbados), Barbadian international official; secretary-general of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) from 2011.
- Benigno Aquino III** (8 Feb 1960, Manila, Philippines), Filipino politician; president of the Philippines from 2010.
- Nabil al-Araby** (15 Mar 1935, Egypt), Egyptian secretary-general of the League of Arab States from 2011.
- Óscar Arias (Sánchez)** (13 Sep 1941, Heredia, Costa Rica), Costa Rican statesman; president of Costa Rica, 1986–90 and 2006–10; recipient of the 1987 Nobel Peace Prize.
- Giorgio Armani** (11 Jul 1934, Piacenza, Italy), Italian fashion designer.
- Rae Armantrout** (1947, Vallejo CA), American poet; her *Versed* won the 2010 Pulitzer Prize for poetry.
- Billie Joe Armstrong** (17 Feb 1972, Rodeo CA), American punk-rock vocalist and guitarist (for Green Day).
- Lance Armstrong** (18 Sep 1971, Plano TX), American cyclist who won the Tour de France seven years in succession, 1999–2005.
- Courteney Cox Arquette** (Courteney Bass Cox; 15 Jun 1964, Birmingham AL), American TV and film actress.
- Bashar al-Assad** (11 Sep 1965, Damascus, Syria), Syrian politician; president of Syria from 2000.
- Julian Assange** (3 Jul 1971, Townsville, Australia), Australian computer programmer; founder of WikiLeaks, the media organization and Web site that releases classified or otherwise privileged information.
- Kate Atkinson** (1951, York, England), British author.
- Abdul Rahman ibn Hamad al-Attiyah** (1950, Qatar), Qatari international official; secretary-general of the Gulf Cooperation Council. 2002–11.
- Margaret (Eleanor) Atwood** (18 Nov 1939, Ottawa, ON, Canada), Canadian poet, novelist, and critic.
- Daw Aung San Suu Kyi** (19 Jun 1945, Rangoon, Burma [now Yangon, Myanmar]), Burmese human rights activist; recipient in 1991 of the Nobel Peace Prize.
- David Axelrod** (22 Feb 1953, New York, NY), American political consultant (Democrat).
- Mykola Azarov** (17 Dec 1947, Kaluga, Russia), Russian-born Ukrainian politician; prime minister of Ukraine from 2010.
- (Verónica) Michelle Bachelet (Jería)** (29 Sep 1951, Santiago, Chile), Chilean politician (Socialist); president of Chile, 2006–10; head of UN Women from 2010.
- Michele Bachmann** (6 Apr 1956, Waterloo IA), American politician (Republican); member of the US House of Representatives from 2007.
- Bob Baffert** (13 Jan 1953, Nogales AZ), American trainer of Thoroughbred racehorses.
- (Josiah) Voreque ("Frank") Bainimarama** (27 Apr 1954, Kiuva, Fiji), Fijian military leader; self-appointed acting prime minister of Fiji from 2007.
- Sheila (Colleen) Bair** (3 Apr 1954, Wichita KS), American businesswoman; chair of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), 2006–11.
- Gordon Bajnai** (5 Mar 1968, Szeged, Hungary), Hungarian politician; prime minister of Hungary, 2009–10.
- Kurmanbek Bakiyev** (1 Aug 1949, Masadan, Kirghiz SSR, USSR [now Teyyt, Kyrgyzstan]), Kyrgyz politician; president of Kyrgyzstan, 2005–10.
- John E(lias) Baldacci** (30 Jan 1955, Bangor ME), American politician (Democrat); governor of Maine, 2003–11.
- Alec Baldwin** (Alexander Rae Baldwin III; 3 Apr 1958, Massapequa NY), American film and TV actor.
- Christian (Charles Philip) Bale** (30 Jan 1974, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, Wales), British film actor.
- Jan Peter Balkenende** (7 May 1956, Kapelle, Netherlands), Dutch politician (Christian Democratic Appeal); prime minister of the Netherlands, 2002–10.
- Steven A. Ballmer** (24 Mar 1956, Detroit? MI), American corporate executive; CEO of Microsoft Corp. from 2000.
- Ed(ward) Balls** (25 Feb 1967, Norwich, England), British public official; secretary of state for children, schools, and families, 2007–10; shadow chancellor of the Exchequer from 2011.

- Ban Ki-moon** (13 Jun 1944, Umsong, Japanese-occupied Korea [now in South Korea]), Korean government and international official; secretary-general of the United Nations from 2007.
- Eric Bana** (Eric Banadinovich; 9 Aug 1968, Melbourne, VIC, Australia), Australian actor.
- Rupiah Banda** (13 Feb 1937, Gwanda, Zimbabwe), Zambian politician; president of Zambia from 2008.
- Russell Banks** (28 Mar 1940, Newton MA), American novelist.
- Tyra Banks** (4 Dec 1973, Los Angeles CA), American model, actress, and TV show host.
- Banksy** (1974?, Bristol?, England), British graffiti artist.
- Haley (Reeves) Barbour** (22 Oct 1947, Yazoo City MS), American politician (Republican); governor of Mississippi from 2004.
- Javier (Angel Encinas) Bardem** (1 Mar 1969, Las Palmas, Canary Islands, Spain), Spanish film actor.
- Daniel Barenboim** (15 Nov 1942, Buenos Aires, Argentina), Israeli pianist and conductor; recipient of a Praemium Imperiale in 2007.
- Sacha (Noam) Baron Cohen** (13 Oct 1971, Hammer-smith, London, England), British comedian and actor.
- José Manuel Durão Barroso** (23 Mar 1956, Lisbon, Portugal), Portuguese politician; prime minister of Portugal, 2002–04, and president of the European Commission from 2004.
- Dean (Oliver) Barrow** (2 Mar 1951, Belize City, British Honduras [now Belize]), Belizean politician (United Democratic Party); prime minister of Belize from 2008.
- Dave Barry** (3 Jul 1947, Armonk NY), American humorist, newspaper columnist, and author.
- Drew Barrymore** (Andrew Blythe Barrymore; 22 Feb 1975, Culver City CA), American film actress.
- Frederick Barthelme** (10 Oct 1943, Houston TX), American writer of short stories and novels.
- Bartholomew I** (Dimitrios Archontonis; 29 Feb 1940, Imbros [now Gökceada], Turkey), Eastern Orthodox archbishop of Constantinople and ecumenical patriarch from 1991.
- Richard Barton** (2 Jun 1967, New Canaan CT), American Internet entrepreneur (Expedia.com, Zillow.com).
- Jaume Bartumeu Cassany** (10 Nov 1954, Andorra), Andorran chief executive, 2009–11.
- Carol (Ann) Bartz** (29 Aug 1948, Winona MN), American corporate executive; CEO and president of Yahoo! Inc. from 2009.
- Mikhail (Nikolayevich) Baryshnikov** (28 Jan 1948, Riga, USSR [now in Latvia]), Soviet-born American ballet dancer, director, and actor.
- Traian Basescu** (4 Nov 1951, Basarabi, Romania), Romanian politician; president of Romania from 2004.
- Omar Hassan Ahmad al-Bashir** (1944, Hosh Bannaga, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan), Sudanese military leader; president of Sudan from 1989.
- Sükhbaataryn Batbold** (1963), Mongolian businessman and politician; prime minister of Mongolia from 2009.
- Robert Battle** (1973, Florida), American dancer and choreographer; artistic director of the Alvin Ailey American Dance Theater from 2011.
- Michael (Benjamin) Bay** (17 Feb 1965, Los Angeles CA), American director and producer of action films.
- Beatrix** (31 Jan 1938, Soestdijk, Netherlands), Dutch royal; queen of the Netherlands from 1980.
- Glenn Beck** (10 Feb 1964, Mount Vernon WA), American conservative TV and radio commentator and author.
- David (Robert) Beckham** (2 May 1975, Leytonstone, East London, England), British association football (soccer) player.
- Victoria Beckham** (Victoria Caroline Adams; 7 Apr 1975, Goff's Oak, Hertfordshire, England), British pop singer ("Posh Spice" of the Spice Girls) and designer.
- Kate Beckinsale** (26 Jul 1973, London, England), British actress.
- Mike Beebe** (Michael Dale Beebe; 28 Dec 1946, Amagon AR), American politician (Democrat); governor of Arkansas from 2007.
- Kenenisa Bekele** (13 Jun 1982, near Bekoji, Ethiopia), Ethiopian cross-country runner.
- Bill Belichick** (William Stephen Belichick; 16 Apr 1952, Nashville TN), American football coach.
- Arden L. Bement, Jr.** (22 May 1932, Pittsburgh PA), American materials scientist; director of the National Science Foundation from 2004 to 2010.
- Zine al-Abidine Ben Ali** (3rd Sep 1936, Hammam-Sousse, French Tunisia), Tunisian politician; president of Tunisia, 1987–2011.
- Benedict XVI** (Joseph Alois Ratzinger; 16 Apr 1927, Marktl am Inn, Bavaria, Germany), German Roman Catholic churchman; pope from 2005.
- Raymond Benjamin** (24 Nov 1945, Alexandria, Egypt), French international official; secretary-general of the International Civil Aviation Organization from 2009.
- Regina (Marcia) Benjamin** (26 Oct 1956, Mobile AL), American physician; US surgeon general from 2009.
- Alan Bennett** (9 May 1934, Leeds, England), British dramatist and writer.
- Robert (Julian) Bentley** (3 Feb 1943, Columbiana AL), American doctor and politician (Republican); governor of Alabama from 2011.
- Gurbanguly Berdimukhammedov** (29 Jun 1957, Bararab, USSR [now in Turkmenistan]), Turkmen politician; president of Turkmenistan from 2006.
- Sali (Ram) Berisha** (15 Oct 1944, Tropojë, Albania), Albanian cardiologist and politician (Democratic Party); president of Albania, 1992–97, and prime minister from 2005.
- Silvio Berlusconi** (29 Sep 1936, Milan, Italy), Italian businessman and politician; prime minister of Italy, 1994–95, 2001–06, and again from 2008.
- Ben(jamin Shalom) Bernanke** (13 Dec 1953, Augusta GA), American economist; chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System from 2006.
- Tim(othy J.) Berners-Lee** (8 Jun 1955, London, England), British inventor of the World Wide Web and director of the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) from 1994.
- Halle (Maria) Berry** (14 Aug 1968, Cleveland OH), American film actress and model.
- Tarcisio Cardinal Bertone** (2 Dec 1934, Romano Canavese, Italy), Italian Roman Catholic churchman; secretary of state of the Vatican from 2006.
- Steve(n Lynn) Beshear** (21 Sep 1944, Dawson Springs KY), American politician (Democrat); governor of Kentucky from 2007.
- Beyoncé (Knowles)** (4 Sep 1981, Houston TX), American R&B singer and actress.
- Jeffrey P. Bezos** (12 Jan 1964, Albuquerque NM), American corporate executive; founder and CEO of Amazon.com from 1995.

- Baburam Bhattarai** (1954, Nepal?), Nepalese politician; prime minister of Nepal from 2011.
- Bhumibol Adulyadej** (Rama IX; 5 Dec 1927, Cambridge MA), Thai royal; king of Thailand from 1946.
- Joe Biden** (Joseph Robinette Biden, Jr.; 20 Nov 1942, Scranton PA), American politician (Democrat); senator from Delaware, 1973–2009, and vice president of the US from 2009.
- Justin (Drew) Bieber** (1 Mar 1994, Stratford, ON, Canada), Canadian pop singer.
- Jessica (Claire) Biel** (3 Mar 1982, Ely MN), American TV and film actress.
- Kathryn Bigelow** (27 Nov 1951, San Carlos CA), American film director; she was the first woman to win an Academy Award for best director.
- Paul Biya** (13 Feb 1933, Mvomeka'a, Cameroon), Cameroonian politician; president of Cameroon from 1982.
- Jack Black** (28 Aug 1969, Hermosa Beach CA), American film actor and comic rock musician.
- Rod Blagojevich** (Milorad R. Blagojevich; 10 Dec 1956, Chicago IL), American politician (Democrat); governor of Illinois, 2003–09; he was impeached on corruption allegations that included the attempted sale of US Pres. Barack Obama's vacated Senate seat.
- Dennis C(utler) Blair** (4 Feb 1947, Kittery ME), American military official; US director of national intelligence, 2009–10.
- Tony Blair** (Anthony Charles Lynton Blair; 6 May 1953, Edinburgh, Scotland), British politician (Labour); prime minister of the UK, 1997–2007, and special envoy to the Middle East thereafter.
- Cate Blanchett** (Catherine Elise Blanchett; 14 May 1969, Melbourne, VIC, Australia), Australian film actress.
- Mary J. Blige** (11 Jan 1971, New York NY), American hip-hop soul singer.
- Amy Bloom** (1953, New York NY), American writer.
- Harold (Irving) Bloom** (11 Jul 1930, New York NY), American literary critic.
- Orlando Bloom** (13 Jan 1977, Canterbury, Kent, England), British film actor.
- Michael R. Bloomberg** (14 Feb 1942, Medford MA), American businessman and politician (independent); mayor of New York City from 2002.
- Emil Boc** (6 Sep 1966, Rachitele, Romania), Romanian politician, prime minister of Romania from 2008.
- Andrea Bocelli** (22 Sep 1958, Lajatico, Italy), Italian operatic tenor.
- John A(ndrew) Boehner** (17 Nov 1949, Cincinnati OH), American politician (Republican); representative from Ohio from 1991, House majority leader (2006) and speaker of the House from 2011.
- Irina Bokova** (12 Jul 1952, Bulgaria), Bulgarian diplomat and politician; director general of UNESCO from 2009.
- Charles F(rank) Bolden, Jr.** (19 Aug 1946, Columbia SC), American astronaut; administrator of NASA from 2009.
- Haji Hassanalk Bolkiah Mu'izzadin Waddaulah** (15 Jul 1946, Brunei Town [now Bandar Seri Begawan], Brunei), Bruneian royal; sultan of Brunei from 1967.
- Usain Bolt** (21 Aug 1986, Montego Bay, Jamaica), Jamaican sprinter.
- Barry (Lamar) Bonds** (24 Jul 1964, Riverside CA), American baseball player who broke the all-time home run record in 2007; in 2011 he was found guilty of obstruction of justice for his grand jury testimony concerning steroid use.
- (Thomas) Yayi Boni** (1952, Tchaourou, French Dahomey [now Benin]), Beninese politician (independent); president of Benin from 2006.
- Jon Bon Jovi** (John Francis Bongiovi, Jr.; 2 Mar 1962, Perth Amboy NJ), American rock singer, musician, and songwriter.
- Bono** (Paul David Hewson; also known as Bono Vox; 10 May 1960, Dublin, Ireland), Irish rock vocalist (for U2) as well as a human rights activist and mediator.
- Boiko Borisov** (13 Jun 1959), Bulgarian politician; prime minister of Bulgaria from 2009.
- Umberto Bossi** (19 Sep 1941, Cassano Magnano, Italy), Italian politician and leader of the separatist Northern League from 1991.
- Kate Bosworth** (Catherine Anne Bosworth; 2 Jan 1983, Los Angeles CA), American film and TV actress.
- Bouasone Bouphavanh** (3 Jun 1954, Ban Tao Poun, Salavan province, French Indochina [now in Laos]), Laotian politician; prime minister of Laos, 2006–10.
- Anthony (Michael) Bourdain** (25 Jun 1956, New York NY), American chef, author, and TV personality.
- Abdelaziz Bouteflika** (2 Mar 1937, Tlemcen, Algeria), Algerian politician, diplomat, and president of Algeria from 1999.
- Dési(ré Delano) Bouterse** (13 Oct 1945, Domburg, Dutch Guiana [now Suriname]), Surinamese politician; president of Suriname from 2010.
- Danny Boyle** (20 Oct 1956, Manchester, England), British film director.
- T. Coraghessan Boyle** (Thomas John Boyle; 2 Dec 1948, Peekskill NY), American author.
- François Bozizé** (14 Oct 1946, Mouila, French Equatorial Africa [now in Gabon]), Central African Republic politician; president of the Central African Republic from 2003.
- Dallas Braden** (13 Aug 1983, Phoenix AZ), American professional baseball starting pitcher; he pitched a perfect game for the Oakland Athletics in May 2010, only the 19th player in MLB history to do so.
- Tom Brady** (Thomas Brady; 3 Aug 1977, San Mateo CA), American professional football quarterback.
- Zach(ary Israel) Braff** (6 Apr 1975, South Orange NJ), American TV and film actor.
- Lakhdar Brahimi** (1 Jan 1934, Algeria), Algerian statesman, diplomat, and international official.
- Serge Brammertz** (17 Feb 1962, Eupen, Belgium), Belgian jurist; deputy prosecutor for the International Criminal Court, 2003–07, and prosecutor for the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia from 2008.
- Russell Brand** (4 Jun 1975, Grays, Essex, England), British comedian and actor.
- Richard (Charles Nicholas) Branson** (18 Jul 1950, Shamley Green, Surrey, England), British entrepreneur who founded the Virgin empire in 1973.
- Terry E. Branstad** (17 Nov 1946, Leland IA), American politician (Republican); governor of Iowa from 2011.
- Anthony Braxton** (4 Jun 1945, Chicago IL), American avant-garde reed player and composer.
- Phil(lp Norman) Bredeesen** (21 Nov 1943, Oceanport NJ), American politician (Democrat); governor of Tennessee, 2003–11.
- Alfred Brendel** (5 Jan 1931, Wiesenberg, Moravia [now Czech Republic]), Austrian pianist; recipient of a Praemium Imperiale in 2009.
- Abigail (Kathleen) Breslin** (14 Apr 1996, New York NY), American actress.

- Jan(ice K.) Brewer** (26 Sep 1944, Hollywood CA), American politician (Republican), governor of Arizona from 2009.
- Stephen (Gerald) Breyer** (15 Aug 1938, San Francisco CA), American jurist; associate justice of the US Supreme Court from 1994.
- Sergey (Mikhailovich) Brin** (21 Aug 1973, Moscow, USSR [now in Russia]), Russian-born computer scientist and Internet entrepreneur who cofounded (1998) the Google Internet search engine.
- Matthew Broderick** (21 Mar 1962, New York NY), American actor.
- Martin Brodeur** (6 May 1972, Montreal, QC, Canada), French Canadian ice-hockey player; in 2009 he became the all-time winningest goalie in the National Hockey League.
- Wallace S. Broecker** (29 Nov 1931, Chicago IL), American geochemist, a specialist in climate change; recipient of a National Medal of Science in 1996 and a Crafoord Prize in 2006.
- Josh (J.) Brolin** (12 Feb 1968, Los Angeles CA), American film and TV actor.
- Kix Brooks** (Leon Eric Brooks; 12 May 1955, Shreveport LA), American country-and-western singer.
- (Troyal) Garth Brooks** (7 Feb 1962, Tulsa OK), American country-and-western singer.
- Pierce (Brendan) Brosnan** (16 May 1953, Navan, County Meath, Ireland), Irish actor.
- Dan Brown** (22 Jun 1964, Exeter NH), American novelist.
- Ewart (Frederick) Brown, Jr.** (1946, Bermuda), Bermudan politician; prime minister of Bermuda, 2006–10.
- (James) Gordon Brown** (20 Feb 1951, Glasgow, Scotland), Scottish-born politician (Labour); chancellor of the Exchequer, 1997–2007, and prime minister of the United Kingdom, 2007–10.
- Jerry Brown** (7 Apr 1938, San Francisco CA), American politician (Democrat); governor of California, 1975–83, and from 2011.
- Tina Brown** (Christina Hambley Brown; 21 Nov 1953, Maidenhead, England), English American magazine editor and writer.
- Sam Brownback** (12 Sep 1956, Garnett KS), American politician (Republican); member of the US House of Representatives (1995–96) and US Senate (1996–2011); governor of Kansas from 2011.
- Jerry Bruckheimer** (21 Sep 1945, Detroit MI), American film and TV producer.
- Kobe Bryant** (23 Aug 1978, Philadelphia PA), American basketball player.
- Quentin Bryce** (1942, Brisbane, QLD, Australia), Australian politician; governor-general of Australia from 2008.
- Bill Bryson** (1951, Des Moines IA), American-born journalist and travel writer.
- John Bryson** (24 Jul 1943, New York NY), American businessman; nominee for US secretary of commerce.
- Michael Bublé** (9 Sep 1975, Burnaby, BC, Canada), Canadian pop singer.
- Patrick J(oseph) Buchanan** (2 Nov 1938, Washington DC), American conservative journalist.
- Christopher (Taylor) Buckley** (1952, New York NY), American satiric novelist and magazine editor.
- Mark (Anthony) Buehrle** (23 Mar 1979, St. Charles MO), American professional baseball starting pitcher; he pitched a perfect game for the Chicago White Sox in July 2009, only the 18th player in MLB history to do so.
- Warren (Edward) Buffett** (30 Aug 1930, Omaha NE), American investor; CEO of Berkshire Hathaway Inc. from 1965; one of the world's richest people.
- James J(oseph) Bulger** ("Whitey"; 3 Sep 1929, Boston MA), American mob boss and fugitive; captured in 2011.
- Sandra (Annette) Bullock** (26 Jul 1964, Arlington VA), American film actress.
- Gisele (Caroline Nonnenmacher) Bündchen** (20 Jul 1980, Horizontina, Brazil), Brazilian fashion model.
- Mark Burnett** (17 Jul 1960, Myland, East London, England), English-born American reality-TV-show producer.
- Ken(neth Lauren) Burns** (29 Jul 1953, Brooklyn NY), American documentary filmmaker.
- Sarah Burton** (1975?, England), British fashion designer; creative director of Alexander McQueen from 2010.
- Tim(othy William) Burton** (25 Aug 1958, Burbank CA), American film director and writer.
- Steve Buscemi** (13 Dec 1957, Brooklyn NY), American film actor.
- Barbara Bush** (Barbara Pierce; 8 Jun 1925, Rye NY), American first lady; wife of US Pres. George W. Bush (married 6 Jan 1945).
- George H(erbert) W(alker) Bush** (12 Jun 1924, Milton MA), American statesman; vice president of the US, 1981–89, and 41st president, 1989–93; father of US Pres. George W. Bush.
- George W(alker) Bush** (6 Jul 1946, New Haven CT), American politician (Republican); 43rd president of the US, 2001–09; son of US Pres. George H.W. Bush.
- Laura Bush** (Laura Lane Welch; 4 Nov 1946, Midland TX), American first lady; wife of US Pres. George W. Bush (married 5 Nov 1977).
- Mangosuthu Gatsha Buthelezi** (27 Aug 1928, Mahlabatini, Natal, Union of South Africa [now KwaZulu Natal province, South Africa]), South African Zulu chief, the founder (1975) and leader of the Inkatha Freedom Party.
- Gerard (James) Butler** (13 Nov 1969, Glasgow, Scotland), British actor.
- A.S. Byatt** (Antonia Susan Drabble; 24 Aug 1936, Sheffield, England), English literary critic and novelist.
- (Mary) Rose Byrne** (24 Jul 1979, Balmain, Sydney, NSW, Australia), Australian actress.
- Nicolas Cage** (Nicholas Kim Coppola; 7 Jan 1964, Long Beach CA), American film actor.
- Cai Guo Qiang** (8 Dec 1957, Quanzhou, Fujian province, China), Chinese installation artist.
- Herman Cain** (13 Dec 1945, Memphis TN), American businessman and politician (Republican).
- Santiago Calatrava** (28 Jul 1951, Valencia, Spain), Spanish architect.
- Felipe (de Jesús) Calderón (Hinojosa)** (18 Aug 1962, Morelia, Mexico), Mexican politician (National Action Party); president of Mexico from 2006.
- Micheline Calmy-Rey** (7 Aug 1945, Sion, Switzerland), Swiss politician; president of Switzerland in 2007 and from 2011.
- Eddie Baza Calvo** (29 Aug 1961, Tamuning, Guam), Guamanian politician (Republican); governor of Guam from 2011.
- Felix Perez Camacho** (30 Oct 1957, Camp Zama, Japan), Guamanian politician (Republican); governor of Guam, 2003–11.
- Moussa Dadis Camara** (1964, Koure, Guinea), Guinean military leader; president of Guinea, 2008–10.

- David (William Donald) Cameron** (9 Oct 1966, London, England), British politician (Conservative); prime minister of the United Kingdom from 2010.
- James Cameron** (16 Aug 1954, Kapuskasing, ON, Canada), Canadian film director whose credits include the blockbusters *Titanic* (1997) and *Avatar* (2009).
- Camilla** (Camilla Parker Bowles; Camilla Shand; 17 Jul 1947, London, England), British duchess of Cornwall and celebrity; wife of Charles, prince of Wales (married 9 Apr 2005).
- Louis C. Camilleri** (1955, Alexandria, Egypt), American corporate executive; chairman and CEO of Philip Morris International from 2008.
- Gordon Campbell** (12 Jan 1948, Vancouver, BC, Canada), Canadian politician (Liberal); premier of British Columbia, 2001–11.
- Naomi Campbell** (22 May 1970, London, England), British runway and photographic model.
- Fabio Cannavaro** (13 Sep 1973, Naples, Italy), Italian association football (soccer) player.
- Eric Cantor** (6 Jun 1963, Richmond VA), American politician (Republican); member of the US House of Representatives from 2001 and majority leader from 2011.
- Don(ald L.) Carcieri** (16 Dec 1942, East Greenwich RI), American banker and politician (Republican); governor of Rhode Island, 2003–11.
- Steve(n John) Carell** (16 Aug 1962, Concord MA), American comic actor.
- Drew (Allison) Carey** (23 May 1958, Cleveland OH), American comic TV actor and game-show host.
- Mariah Carey** (27 Mar 1970, Huntington, Long Island, NY), American pop singer.
- Peter (Philip) Carey** (7 May 1943, Bacchus Marsh, VIC, Australia), Australian author.
- Carl XVI Gustaf** (Carl Gustaf Folke Hubertus; 30 Apr 1946, Stockholm, Sweden), Swedish royal; king from 1973.
- Jay Carney** (22 May 1965?, Washington DC), American journalist and media official; White House press secretary from 2011.
- Robert A. Caro** (30 Oct 1935, New York NY), American biographer.
- Caroline** (Caroline Louise Margaret Grimaldi; 23 Jan 1957, Monte Carlo, Monaco), Monegasque princess, the elder daughter of Prince Rainier III and Princess Grace.
- Jim Carrey** (James Eugene Carrey; 17 Jan 1962, Newmarket, ON, Canada), Canadian-born American comic actor.
- Edwin W. Carrington** (1938, Tobago, British West Indies [now in Trinidad and Tobago]), Trinidadian international official; secretary-general of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), 1992–2010.
- Helena Bonham Carter** (26 May 1966, London, England), British film and TV actress.
- Jimmy Carter** (James Earl Carter, Jr.; 1 Oct 1924, Plains GA), American statesman; 39th president of the US, 1977–81, and recipient of the 2002 Nobel Peace Prize.
- Marsh(all N.) Carter** (1940, Washington DC?), American corporate executive; chairman of the New York Stock Exchange from 2005.
- Rosalynn Carter** (18 Aug 1927, Plains GA), American first lady; wife of US Pres. Jimmy Carter (married 7 Jul 1946).
- David Caruso** (7 Jan 1956, Forest Hills NY), American actor.
- James Carville, Jr.** (25 Oct 1944, Carville LA), American political strategist and commentator.
- George W. Casey, Jr.** (22 Jul 1948, Sendai, Japan), American military officer; chief of staff of the US Army, 2007–11.
- Enrico Castellani** (1930, Castelmasse, Italy), Italian artist; recipient of a Praemium Imperiale in 2010.
- Fidel (Alejandro) Castro (Ruz)** (13 Aug 1926, near Birán, Cuba), Cuban revolutionary; leader of Cuba, 1959–2008; he became a defiant symbol of communist revolution in Latin America.
- Raúl (Modesto) Castro (Ruz)** (3 Jun 1931, near Birán, Cuba), Cuban revolutionary leader and politician; acting president of Cuba from 2006, following the illness of his brother Fidel, and president from 2008.
- Helio Castroneves** (10 May 1975, São Paulo, Brazil), Brazilian race-car driver.
- Catherine, duchess of Cambridge** (Catherine Elizabeth Middleton; 9 Jan 1982, Reading, Berkshire, England), British consort of Prince William (married 29 April 2011), duke of Cambridge and second in line to the British throne.
- Kim Cattrall** (21 Aug 1956, Liverpool, England), British-born film and TV actress.
- Aníbal (António) Cavaco Silva** (15 Jul 1939, Boliqueime, Algarve, Portugal), Portuguese politician; prime minister of Portugal, 1985–95, and president from 2006.
- Roberto Cavalli** (15 Nov 1940, Florence, Italy), Italian fashion designer.
- Michael Cera** (7 Jun 1988, Brampton, ON, Canada), Canadian actor.
- Vinton G(ray) Cerf** (23 Jun 1943, New Haven CT), American computer scientist known as the “father of the Internet”; recipient of a Japan Prize in 2008.
- Michael Chabon** (24 May 1963, Washington DC), American novelist and short-story writer.
- Lincoln D. Chafee** (26 Mar 1953, Warwick RI), American politician (Independent); governor of Rhode Island from 2011.
- Riccardo Chailly** (20 Feb 1953, Milan, Italy), Italian orchestra conductor; music director of the Leipzig Opera, 2005–08, and Leipzig’s Gewandhaus Orchestra from 2005.
- John T. Chambers** (23 Aug 1949, Cleveland OH), American corporate executive; CEO (from 1995) and chairman (from 2006) of Cisco Systems, Inc.
- Jackie Chan** (Chan Kwong-Sang; 7 Apr 1954, Hong Kong), Chinese actor and director of martial arts films.
- Margaret Chan** (1947, Hong Kong), Hong Kong-born public health officer; director general of the World Health Organization from 2007.
- Dave Chappelle** (David Chappelle; 24 Aug 1973, Washington DC), American comedian and actor.
- Jean Charest** (John James Charest; 24 Jun 1958, Sherbrooke, QC, Canada), French Canadian politician; leader of the Quebec Liberal Party from 1998 and premier of Quebec from 2003.
- Charles** (Charles Philip Arthur George Mountbatten-Windsor; 14 Nov 1948, Buckingham Palace, London, England), British prince of Wales; the eldest son of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, duke of Edinburgh; and heir apparent to the throne.
- Hugo Chávez (Frías)** (28 Jul 1954, Sabaneta, Venezuela), Venezuelan military leader and politician; president of Venezuela from 1999.
- Don Cheadle** (29 Nov 1964, Kansas City MO), American film and TV actor.
- Dick Cheney** (Richard Bruce Cheney; 30 Jan 1941, Lincoln NE), American politician (Republican); US secretary of defense, 1989–93, and vice president of the US, 2001–09.

- Ron Chernow** (? , ?), American historian and author; his *Washington: A Life* won the 2011 Pulitzer Prize for biography.
- Robert Kipkoeh Cheruiyot** (26 Sep 1978, Eldoret, Kenya), Kenyan long-distance runner.
- Kenny Chesney** (26 Mar 1968, Luttrell TN), American country-and-western singer.
- Dale Chihuly** (20 Sep 1941, Tacoma WA), American glass artist.
- Lee Child** (Jim Grant; 1954, Coventry, West Midlands, England), English author of thrillers.
- Laura Chinchilla** (28 Mar 1959, San José, Costa Rica), Costa Rican politician; first female president of Costa Rica from 2010.
- Fujio Cho** (1937, Tokyo, Japan), Japanese corporate executive; chairman of Toyota Motor Corp. from 2005.
- Deepak Chopra** (22 Oct 1946, New Delhi, British India), Indian-born American endocrinologist, alternative-medicine advocate, and best-selling author.
- Choummaly Sayasone** (6 Mar 1936, Attapu province, French Indochina [now in Laos]), Laotian political official; general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party from 2006, and president of Laos from 2006.
- Chris Christie** (6 Sep 1962, Newark NJ), American lawyer and politician (Republican); governor of New Jersey from 2010.
- Dimitris Christofias** (29 Aug 1946, Kato Dhikomo, British Cyprus), Cypriot politician; president of Cyprus from 2008.
- Steven Chu** (28 Feb 1948, St. Louis MO), American physicist; coreipient of the 1997 Nobel Prize for Physics; US secretary of energy from 2009.
- Ralph J(ohn) Cicerone** (2 May 1943, New Castle PA), American electrical engineer and atmospheric scientist; president of the National Academy of Sciences from 2005.
- Sandra Cisneros** (20 Dec 1954, Chicago IL), American short-story writer and poet.
- Tom Clancy** (Thomas L. Clancy, Jr.; 12 Apr 1947, Baltimore MD), American best-selling novelist.
- James R. Clapper, Jr.** (c. 1941), American military leader; US director of national intelligence from 2010.
- Eric Clapton** (Eric Patrick Clapp; 30 Mar 1945, Ripley, Surrey, England), British guitarist, singer, and songwriter.
- Christy Clark** (20 Oct 1965, Burnaby, BC, Canada), Canadian politician (Liberal); premier of British Columbia from 2011.
- Helen Clark** (26 Feb 1950, Hamilton, New Zealand), New Zealand politician (Labour); prime minister of New Zealand, 1999–2008, and first female administrator of the United Nations Development Programme from 2009.
- Kelly Clarkson** (24 Apr 1982, Burleson TX), American pop singer.
- Patricia (Davies) Clarkson** (29 Dec 1959, New Orleans LA), American stage, film, and TV actress.
- John (Marwood) Cleese** (27 Oct 1939, Weston-super-Mare, England), British comic actor.
- Nick Clegg** (Nicholas William Peter Clegg; 7 Jan 1967, Chalfont St. Giles, Buckinghamshire, England), British politician (Liberal Democrats); deputy prime minister of the United Kingdom from 2010.
- Van Cliburn** (Harvey Lavan Cliburn, Jr.; 12 Jul 1934, Shreveport LA), American pianist.
- Bill Clinton** (William Jefferson Blythe III; 19 Aug 1946, Hope AR), American statesman; 42nd president of the US, 1993–2001.
- Hillary Rodham Clinton** (Hillary Diane Rodham; 26 Oct 1947, Chicago IL), American politician (Democrat); senator from New York, 2001–09, unsuccessful candidate for president of the US in 2008, and US secretary of state from 2009; wife of US Pres. Bill Clinton.
- George Clooney** (6 May 1961, Lexington KY), American film and TV actor.
- Chuck Close** (Charles Thomas Close; 5 Jul 1940, Monroe WA), American Photo-realist painter.
- Glenn Close** (19 Mar 1947, Greenwich CT), American film and stage actress.
- G(erald) Wayne Clough** (24 Sep 1941, Douglas GA), American educator and executive; secretary of the Smithsonian Institution from 2008.
- Diablo Cody** (Brooke Busey; 14 Jun 1978, Chicago IL), American stripper-turned-writer; author of scripts for TV and film.
- Paulo Coelho** (24 Aug 1947, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil), Brazilian novelist.
- Ethan Coen** (21 Sep 1958, St. Louis Park MN), American filmmaker.
- Joel Coen** (29 Nov 1955, St. Louis Park MN), American filmmaker.
- J(ohn) M(axwell) Coetzee** (9 Feb 1940, Cape Town, Union of South Africa), South African novelist and critic; recipient of the 2003 Nobel Prize for Literature.
- Leonard Cohen** (21 Sep 1934, Montreal, QC, Canada), Canadian singer and songwriter.
- Stephen Colbert** (13 May 1964, Charleston SC), American TV commentator and satirist; host of *The Colbert Report* from 2005.
- Ornette Coleman** (9 Mar 1930, Fort Worth TX), American jazz saxophonist, composer, and bandleader; his *Sound Grammar* won the 2007 Pulitzer Prize for music.
- Toni Collette** (Antonia Collette; 1 Nov 1972, Sydney, NSW, Australia), Australian film and TV actress.
- Billy Collins** (1941, New York NY), American poet; poet laureate of the US, 2001–03.
- Francis S. Collins** (14 Apr 1950, Staunton VA), American physician, geneticist, and medical administrator; director of the National Institutes of Health from 2009.
- Suzanne Collins** (1963?), American author of the young adult trilogy *Hunger Games*.
- Álvaro Colom (Caballeros)** (15 Jun 1951, Guatemala City, Guatemala), Guatemalan politician (National Union for Hope); president of Guatemala from 2008.
- Sean Combs** ("Puffy"; Puff Daddy; P. Diddy; Diddy; 4 Nov 1970, Harlem, New York NY), American rap artist, impresario, fashion mogul, and actor.
- Common** (Lonnie Rashid Lynn, Jr.; Common Sense; 13 Mar 1972, Chicago IL), American hip-hop artist and actor.
- Blaise Compaoré** (1951, Ziniane, Upper Volta [now Burkina Faso]), Burkinabe politician; president of Burkina Faso from 1987.
- Alpha Condé** (4 Mar 1938, Boke, Guinea), Guinean politician; president of Guinea from 2011.
- Jennifer Connelly** (12 Dec 1970, Round Top NY), American fashion model and film actress.
- (Thomas) Sean Connery** (25 Aug 1930, Edinburgh, Scotland), Scottish film actor.
- Alberto Contador** (6 Dec 1982, Pinto, Spain), Spanish cyclist; winner of the 2007, 2009, and 2010 Tours de France.
- James T. Conway** (26 Dec 1947, Walnut Ridge AR), American military officer; commandant of the US Marine Corps, 2006–10.

- Dane (Jeffrey) Cook** (18 Mar 1972, Boston MA), American comedian and actor.
- Timothy D. Cook** (1 Nov 1960, Robertsdale AL), American corporate executive; CEO of Apple Computer from 2011.
- Anderson (Hays) Cooper** (3 Jun 1967, New York NY), American TV journalist.
- Bradley Cooper** (5 Jan 1975, Philadelphia PA), American TV and film actor.
- Chris(topher W.) Cooper** (9 Jul 1951, Kansas City MO), American film and TV actor.
- Francis Ford Coppola** (7 Apr 1939, Detroit MI), American film director, writer, and producer.
- Sofia Coppola** (14 May 1971, New York NY), American film director, writer, actress, and designer; daughter of director Francis Ford Coppola.
- Tom Corbett** (Thomas; 17 Jun 1949, Philadelphia PA), American attorney and politician (Republican); governor of Pennsylvania from 2011.
- Chick Corea** (Armando Anthony Corea; 12 Jun 1941, Chelsea MA), American jazz pianist, composer, and bandleader.
- Patricia Cornwell** (Patricia Daniels; 9 Jun 1956, Miami FL), American author of mystery novels.
- Rafael (Vicente) Correa (Delgado)** (6 Apr 1963, Guayaquil, Ecuador), Ecuadorian politician; president of Ecuador from 2007.
- Jon (Stevens) Corzine** (1 Jan 1947, Willey's Station IL), American politician (Democrat); senator from New Jersey, 2001–06, and governor, 2006–10.
- Bill Cosby** (William Henry Cosby, Jr.; 12 Jul 1937, Philadelphia PA), American comedian, actor, and author.
- Bob Costas** (Robert Quinlan Costas; 22 Mar 1952, New York NY), American TV sportscaster and host.
- Kevin (Michael) Costner** (18 Jan 1955, Lynwood CA), American film actor and director.
- Marion Cotillard** (30 Sep 1975, Paris, France), French actress.
- Tom Coughlin** (Thomas Richard Coughlin; 31 Aug 1946, Waterloo NY), American football coach.
- Katie Couric** (7 Jan 1957, Arlington VA), American TV journalist.
- Simon (Phillip) Cowell** (7 Oct 1959, Brighton, East Sussex, England), British record producer and TV personality.
- Brian Cowen** (Irish: Brian Ó Comhain; 10 Jan 1960, Tullamore, County Offaly, Ireland), Irish politician (Fianna Fáil); prime minister of Ireland, 2008–11.
- Paula Cox** (? , Bermuda?), Bermudan politician; prime minister of Bermuda from 2010.
- Tony Cragg** (1949, Liverpool, England), British sculptor and installation artist; recipient of a Praemium Imperiale in 2007.
- Daniel (Wroughton) Craig** (2 Mar 1968, Chester, Cheshire, England), British stage and movie actor who played James Bond in films from 2006.
- Bryan Cranston** (7 Mar 1956, San Fernando Valley, California), American actor.
- Charlie Crist** (Charles Joseph Crist, Jr.; 24 Jul 1956, Altoona PA), American politician (Independent); governor of Florida, 2007–11.
- Stanley Crouch** (14 Dec 1945, Los Angeles CA), American journalist and critic.
- Sheryl Crow** (11 Feb 1962, Kennett MO), American singer-songwriter.
- Russell (Ira) Crowe** (7 Apr 1964, Wellington, New Zealand), New Zealand-born Australian film actor.
- Tom Cruise** (Thomas Cruise Mapother IV; 3 Jul 1962, Syracuse NY), American actor.
- Nilo Cruz** (1962?, Matanzas, Cuba), Cuban-born American playwright.
- Penélope Cruz (Sánchez)** (28 Apr 1974, Madrid, Spain), Spanish film actress.
- Chet Culver** (Chester John Culver; 25 Jan 1966, Washington DC), American politician (Democrat); governor of Iowa, 2007–11.
- Andrew Cuomo** (6 Dec 1957, New York NY), American politician (Democrat); governor of New York since 2011.
- Ann Curry** (19 Nov 1956?, Guam), American TV journalist and news anchor.
- John (Paul) Cusack** (28 Jun 1966, Evanston IL), American film actor.
- Mirko Cvetkovic** (16 Aug 1950, Zajecar, Yugoslavia [now in Serbia]), Serbian politician; prime minister of Serbia from 2008.
- Miley (Ray) Cyrus** (Destiny Hope Cyrus; 23 Nov 1992, Franklin TN), American TV and film actress and singer.
- Dalai Lama** (the 14th Dalai Lama, Tenzin Gyatso; original name Lhamo Dhondrub; 6 Jul 1935, Takster, Amdo province, Tibet [now Tsinghai province, China]), Tibetan spiritual leader (enthroned in 1940) and ruler-in-exile; head of the Tibetan Buddhists; recipient of the 1989 Nobel Peace Prize.
- Richard M(ichael) Daley** (24 Apr 1942, Chicago IL), American politician (Democrat); mayor of Chicago, 1989–2011.
- William M(ichael) Daley** (9 Aug 1948, Chicago IL), American businessman and government official; US secretary of commerce, 1997–2000, and White House chief of staff from 2011.
- Jack Dalrymple** (16 Oct 1948, Minneapolis MN), American businessman and politician (Republican); governor of North Dakota from 2010.
- Matt(hew Page) Damon** (8 Oct 1970, Cambridge MA), American film actor.
- Claire (Catherine) Danes** (12 Apr 1979, New York NY), American actress.
- Lee Daniels** (24 Dec 1959, Philadelphia PA), American film director and producer.
- Mitch(ell Elais) Daniels, Jr.** (7 Apr 1949, Monongahela PA), American businessman and politician (Republican); director of the US Office of Management and Budget, 2001–03, and governor of Indiana from 2005.
- Edwidge Danticat** (19 Jan 1969, Port-au-Prince, Haiti), Haitian-born American author.
- Dennis Daugaard** (11 Jun 1953, Sioux Falls SD), American politician (Republican); governor of South Dakota from 2011.
- Larry David** (2 Jul 1947, Brooklyn NY), American actor and writer.
- Shani Davis** (13 Aug 1982, Chicago IL), American speed skater; first black athlete to win an individual Winter Olympics gold medal.
- Viola Davis** (11 Aug 1965, Saint Matthews SC), American actress.
- Daniel (Michael Blake) Day-Lewis** (29 Apr 1957, London, England), British film actor.
- Pierre de Boissieu** (1945), French statesman; secretary-general of the Council of the European Union from 2009.
- Jaap de Hoop Scheffer** (Jakob Gijsbert de Hoop Scheffer; 3 Apr 1948, Amsterdam, Netherlands), Dutch international official; secretary-general of NATO, 2004–09.
- Robert De Niro** (17 Aug 1943, New York NY), American film actor.

- (John) **Nathan Deal** (25 Aug 1942, Millen GA), American politician (Republican); governor of Georgia from 2011.
- Howard (Brush) Dean III** (17 Nov 1948, New York NY), American physician and politician (Democrat); governor of Vermont, 1991–2003, and chairman of the Democratic National Committee, 2005–09.
- Idriss Déby Itno** (1952, Fada, Chad, French Equatorial Africa [now in Chad]), Chadian politician; president of Chad from 1990.
- Ellen DeGeneres** (26 Jan 1958, Metairie LA), American comedian and TV personality.
- John P. deJongh, Jr.** (13 Nov 1957, St. Thomas, US Virgin Islands), Virgin Islander politician (Democrat); governor of the US Virgin Islands from 2007.
- Benicio Del Toro** (19 Feb 1967, San Turce, Puerto Rico), American film actor.
- Bertrand Delanoë** (30 May 1950, Tunis, French Tunisia), French politician (Socialist); mayor of Paris from 2001.
- Don DeLillo** (20 Nov 1936, New York NY), American postmodernist novelist.
- Michael S. Dell** (23 Feb 1965, Houston TX), American businessman; founder of Dell Computer Corp. and its CEO, 1984–2004 and again from 2007.
- Yelena (Vyacheslavovna) Dementyeva** (15 Oct 1981, Moscow, USSR [now in Russia]), Russian tennis player.
- Martin E. Dempsey** (1952, Bayonne NJ), American military leader; chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff from 2011.
- Patrick Dempsey** (13 Jan 1966, Lewiston ME), American film and TV actor.
- Judith Dench** (Judith Olivia Dench; 9 Dec 1934, York, England), British stage, TV, and film actress; recipient of a 2011 Praemium Imperiale.
- Carl Dennis** (17 Sep 1939, St. Louis MO), American poet.
- Nick Denton** (24 Aug 1966, Hampstead, London, England), British founder of Gawker Media.
- Johnny Depp** (John Christopher Depp II; 9 Jun 1963, Owensboro KY), American film actor.
- Kiran Desai** (3 Sep 1971, New Delhi, India), Indian-born American novelist; her *The Inheritance of Loss* won the 2006 Booker Prize.
- Bernard d'Espagnat** (22 Aug 1921, Fourmagnac, France), French physicist and philosopher of science; recipient of the 2009 Templeton Prize.
- Frankie Dettori** (Lanfranco Dettori; 15 Dec 1970, Milan, Italy), Italian-born English jockey.
- Darrell Dexter** (10 Sep 1957, Halifax, NS, Canada), Canadian politician (Nova Scotia New Democratic Party); premier of Nova Scotia from 2009.
- Ikililou Dhoine** (1962), Comoran politician; president of Comoros from 2011.
- Peter A(rthur) Diamond** (29 Apr 1940, New York City NY), American economist; corecipient of the 2010 Nobel Prize for Economic Sciences.
- Cameron (Michelle) Diaz** (30 Aug 1972, San Diego CA), American model and actress.
- Junot Diaz** (31 Dec 1968, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic), Dominican Republic-born American writer.
- Kate DiCamillo** (25 Mar 1965, Philadelphia PA), American author of children's books.
- Leonardo (Wilhelm) DiCaprio** (11 Nov 1974, Los Angeles CA), American film actor.
- Joan Didion** (5 Dec 1934, Sacramento CA), American author and journalist.
- Vin Diesel** (Mark Vincent; 18 Jul 1967, New York NY), American film actor.
- Matt Dillon** (18 Feb 1964, New Rochelle NY), American film actor.
- Jamie Dimon** (James Dimon; 13 Mar 1956, New York NY), American executive; president and CEO of JP Morgan Chase & Co. from 2005.
- Céline Dion** (30 Mar 1968, Charlemagne, QC, Canada), French Canadian pop singer.
- El Hadj Diouf** (15 Jan 1981, Dakar, Senegal), Senegalese association football (soccer) star for French and English clubs and for the Senegalese national team.
- Jacques Diouf** (1 Aug 1938, Saint-Louis, French West Africa [now in Senegal]), Senegalese international official; director general of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN from 1994.
- Novak Djokovic** (22 May 1987, Belgrade, Serbia), Serbian tennis player.
- Milo Djukanovic** (15 Feb 1962, Niksic, Yugoslavia [now in Montenegro]), Montenegrin politician; president of Montenegro, 1998–2002, and prime minister, 1991–98, 2003–06, and 2008–10.
- Edgar (Laurence) Doctorow** (6 Jan 1931, New York NY), American novelist.
- Mick Dodson** (Michael James Dodson; 10 Apr 1950, Katherine, NT, Australia), Australian Aboriginal leader and activist; he was named Australian of the Year for 2009.
- Gary Doer** (31 Mar 1948, Winnipeg, MB, Canada), Canadian politician (New Democratic Party of Manitoba); premier of Manitoba, 1999–2009, and Canadian ambassador to the US from 2009.
- Timothy M(ichael) Dolan** (6 Feb 1950, St. Louis MO), American Roman Catholic church leader; archbishop of New York from 2009.
- Domenico Dolce** (13 Aug 1958, Polizzi Generosa, near Palermo, Italy), Italian fashion designer and partner of Stefano Gabbana.
- Valdis Dombrovskis** (5 Aug 1971, Riga, Latvia), Latvian politician, prime minister of Latvia from 2009.
- Plácido Domingo** (21 Jan 1941, Madrid, Spain), Spanish-born Mexican operatic tenor.
- John (Joseph) Donahoe II** (1960, US?), American executive; president and CEO of eBay from 2008.
- Patrick R. Donahoe** (? , Pennsylvania?), American postal executive; CEO and postmaster general of the US Postal Service from 2010.
- Tom Donilon** (Thomas E. Donilon), American political consultant and public official; US national security advisor from 2010.
- Vincent (Phillip) D'Onofrio** (30 Jul 1959, Brooklyn NY), American TV and film actor.
- Landon Donovan** (4 Mar 1982, Ontario CA), American association football (soccer) player.
- Shaun Donovan** (24 Jan 1966, New York NY), American architect and government official; US secretary of housing and urban development from 2009.
- Jean-Marie Doré** (1938?), Guinean politician; prime minister of Guinea, 2010.
- Jack Dorsey** (4 Apr 1977, St. Louis MO), American entrepreneur; cofounder of Twitter.
- José Eduardo dos Santos** (28 Aug 1942, Luanda, Portuguese Angola), Angolan statesman and president of Angola from 1979.
- Denzil L. Douglas** (14 Jan 1953, St. Paul's, Saint Kitts, British West Indies [now in Saint Kitts and Nevis]), West Indian politician; prime minister of Saint Kitts and Nevis from 1995.
- James H. Douglas** (21 Jun 1951, Springfield MA), American politician (Republican); governor of Vermont, 2003–11.

- Michael Douglas** (25 Sep 1944, New Brunswick NJ), American film actor and producer.
- Rita (Frances) Dove** (28 Aug 1952, Akron OH), American writer and teacher; poet laureate of the US, 1993–95.
- Maureen Dowd** (14 Jan 1952, Washington DC), American journalist and op-ed columnist for the *New York Times*.
- Robert Downey, Jr.** (4 Apr 1965, New York NY), American actor.
- Jim Doyle** (James Edward Doyle; 23 Nov 1945, Washington DC), American politician (Democrat); governor of Wisconsin, 2003–11.
- Dr. Dre** (Andre Young; 18 Feb 1965, Los Angeles CA), American rap musician and impresario, considered a pioneer of gangsta rap.
- Deborah Drattell** (1956, Brooklyn NY), American composer of operas.
- Didier Drogba** (11 Mar 1978, Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire), Ivorian association football (soccer) player; he was voted African Footballer of the Year for 2006 and 2009.
- Matt Drudge** (27 Oct 1967), American Internet journalist; editor of the *Drudge Report*.
- David (William) Duchovny** (7 Aug 1960, New York NY), American TV and film actor.
- Gustavo (Adolfo) Dudamel (Ramírez)** (26 Jan 1981, Barquisimeto, Venezuela), Venezuelan conductor; music director of the Göteborg (Sweden) Symphony Orchestra from 2007 and the Los Angeles Philharmonic from 2009.
- Robert W. Dudley** (1955, Queens NY), American corporate executive; group chief executive of BP PLC from 2010.
- Hilary (Ann Lisa) Duff** (28 Sep 1987, Houston TX), American TV and film actress and pop singer.
- Carol Ann Duffy** (23 Dec 1955, Glasgow, Scotland), British poet; first woman to serve as poet laureate of Britain, from 2009.
- Mike Duke** (Michael T. Duke; ?, ?), American corporate executive; president and CEO of Wal-Mart from 2009.
- Arne Duncan** (6 Nov 1964, Chicago IL), American education administrator; US secretary of education from 2009.
- Kathy Dunderdale** (Kathleen Mary Margaret Warren Dunderdale; February 1952, Burin, Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada), Canadian politician (Progressive Conservative); premier of Newfoundland and Labrador from 2010.
- Ronnie (Gene) Dunn** (1 Jun 1953, Coleman TX), American country-and-western singer.
- Kirsten (Caroline) Dunst** (30 Apr 1982, Point Pleasant NJ), American film actress.
- Ann E. Dunwoody** (January 1953, Fort Belvoir VA), US general; first woman to reach (2008) four-star status in the US military.
- Robert Duvall** (5 Jan 1931, San Diego CA), American actor, producer, and screenwriter.
- Bob Dylan** (Robert Allen Zimmerman; 24 May 1941, Duluth MN), American singer and songwriter; he received a special citation from the Pulitzer Prize committee in 2008.
- Freeman (John) Dyson** (15 Dec 1923, Crowthorne, Berkshire, England), British-born American physicist and educator.
- James Dyson** (2 May 1947, Cromer, Norfolk, England), British inventor.
- Steve Earle** (Stephen Fain Earle; 17 Jan 1955, Fort Monroe VA), American country singer, guitarist, songwriter, and novelist.
- (Raiph) Dale Earnhardt, Jr.** (10 Oct 1974, Concord NC), American NASCAR race-car driver.
- Clint(on) Eastwood, Jr.** (31 May 1930, San Francisco CA), American film actor and moviemaker.
- Martin Eberhard** (15 May 1960, Berkeley CA), American entrepreneur and cofounder of Tesla Motors.
- Roger Ebert** (18 Jun 1942, Urbana IL), American film critic.
- Marcelo (Luis) Ebrard (Casaubon)** (10 Oct 1959, Mexico City, Mexico), Mexican politician (Party of the Democratic Revolution); head of government of the Federal District (mayor of Mexico City) from 2006.
- Umberto Eco** (5 Jan 1932, Alessandria, Italy), Italian literary critic, novelist, and semiotician.
- Marian Wright Edelman** (6 Jun 1939, Bennettsville SC), American attorney and civil rights advocate who founded the Children's Defense Fund.
- Edward** (Edward Anthony Richard Louis Mountbatten-Windsor; 10 Mar 1964, Buckingham Palace, London, England), British prince; third son of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, duke of Edinburgh; and earl of Wessex.
- Robert Edwards** (27 Sep 1925, Leeds, England), British medical researcher who developed the technique of in vitro fertilization; recipient of the 2010 Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine.
- Tuitatua Tupua Tamasese Efi** (1 Mar 1938, Samoa?), Samoan royal; O le Ao o le Malo (elective monarch) of Samoa from 2007.
- Zac Efron** (18 Oct 1987, San Luis Obispo CA), American TV and film actor.
- Edward Michael Cardinal Egan** (2 Apr 1932, Oak Park IL), American Roman Catholic church leader; archbishop of New York, 2000–09, and cardinal from 2001.
- Jennifer Egan** (1962, Chicago IL), American author; her *A Visit from the Goon Squad* won the 2011 Pulitzer Prize for fiction.
- Dave Eggers** (8 Jan 1970, Chicago IL), American author, screenwriter, and graphic artist; founder and editor of *McSweeney's*, a journal and Web site, from 1998.
- Mohamed ElBaradei** (Muhammad al-Baradei; 17 Jun 1942, Cairo, Egypt), Egyptian international official; director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency, 1997–2009.
- Tsakhiaagiyn Elbegdorj** (30 Mar 1963, Zereg, Mongolia), Mongolian politician (Democratic Party); prime minister of Mongolia, 1998 and 2004–06, and president from 2009.
- Olafur Eliasson** (1967, Copenhagen, Denmark), Danish installation artist.
- Elizabeth II** (Elizabeth Alexandra Mary Windsor; 21 Apr 1926, London, England), British royal; queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from 1952.
- Lawrence J(oseph) Ellison** (17 Aug 1944, Chicago IL), American corporate executive; founder and CEO of Oracle Corp. from 1977.
- James Eliroy** (Lee Earle Ellroy; 4 Mar 1948, Los Angeles CA), American mystery writer.
- Ernie Els** (Theodore Ernest Els; 17 Oct 1969, Johannesburg, South Africa), South African golfer.
- Mike Eman** (Michiel; 1 Sep 1961, Oranjestad, Aruba), Aruban politician; prime minister of Aruba from 2009.
- Rahm Emanuel** (29 Nov 1959, Chicago IL), American politician (Democrat); congressman from Illinois, 2003–09, White House chief of staff, 2009–10, mayor of Chicago from 2011.

- Eminem** (Marshall Bruce Mathers III; 17 Oct 1973, St. Joseph MO), American hip-hop artist.
- Emmanuel III Delly** (Emmanuel-Karim Delly; 6 Oct 1927, Telkaif, Iraq), Iraqi churchman; patriarch of Babylonia and the Chaldeans (leader of the Chaldean Catholic Church) from 2003 and Roman Catholic cardinal from 2007.
- Anne Enright** (11 Oct 1962, Dublin, Ireland), Irish writer; her novel *The Gathering* was awarded the 2007 Man Booker Prize.
- Recep Tayyip Erdogan** (26 Feb 1954, Istanbul, Turkey), Turkish politician (Justice and Development Party); prime minister of Turkey from 2003.
- Dervis Eroglu** (1938), Turkish Cypriot politician; president of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus from 2010.
- Béji Caid Essebsi** (1926, ?), Tunisian politician; interim prime minister of Tunisia from 2011.
- Melissa Etheridge** (29 May 1961, Leavenworth KS), American rock singer and songwriter.
- Samuel Eto'o (Fils)** (10 Mar 1981, Nkon, Cameroon), Cameroonian association football (soccer) player; he was voted African Footballer of the Year in 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2010.
- Robin Eubanks** (25 Oct 1955, Philadelphia PA), American jazz trombone player.
- John Fahey** (New York City NY), American executive; president and CEO of the National Geographic Society, 1998–2010, and chairman of the board from 2011.
- Richard D. Fairbank** (18 Sep 1950, Menlo Park CA), American corporate executive; founder, chairman, and CEO of Capital One Financial Corp. from 1988.
- Edie Falco** (Edith Falco; 5 Jul 1963, Brooklyn NY), American film and TV actress.
- Mary Fallin** (9 Dec 1954, Warrensburg MO), American politician (Republican); governor of Oklahoma from 2011.
- Jimmy Fallon** (James Thomas Fallon, Jr.; 19 Sep 1974, Brooklyn NY), American comedian and talk-show host.
- (Hannah) Dakota Fanning** (23 Feb 1994, Conyers GA), American film actress.
- Abdirahman Mohamed Farole** (1945, Italian Somaliland [now in Somalia]), Somali politician; president of the secessionist republic of Puntland from 2009.
- Louis (Abdul) Farrakhan** (Louis Eugene Walcott; 11 May 1933, Bronx NY), American leader of the Nation of Islam (Black Muslims) from 1978.
- Colin (James) Farrell** (31 May 1976, Dublin, Ireland), Irish actor.
- Suzanne Farrell** (Roberta Sue Ficker; 16 Aug 1945, Cincinnati OH), American ballet dancer.
- Anthony S(tephen) Fauci** (24 Dec 1940, Brooklyn NY), American public-health physician and AIDS researcher; director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases from 1984; recipient of a Lasker Medical Award in 2007.
- (Catharine) Drew Gilpin Faust** (18 Sep 1947, New York NY), American educator and historian; president of Harvard University from 2007.
- Brett (Lorenzo) Favre** (10 Oct 1969, Kihi MS), American pro football quarterback.
- Werner Faymann** (4 May 1960, Vienna, Austria), Austrian politician (Social Democrat); chancellor of Austria from 2008.
- Salam Fayyad** (1952, near Tulkarm, Jordan [West Bank]), Palestinian politician (Third Way); prime minister of the Palestinian Authority from 2007.
- Roger Federer** (8 Aug 1981, Basel, Switzerland), Swiss tennis player who has won the most Grand Slam tournaments in men's professional tennis history.
- Felipe** (Felipe de Borbón y Grecia; 30 Jan 1968, Madrid, Spain), Spanish royal, prince of Asturias, and heir to the Spanish throne.
- Dennis Fentie** (8 Nov 1950, Edmonton, AB, Canada), Canadian politician; premier of Yukon from 2002.
- Alex Ferguson** (31 Dec 1941, Glasgow, Scotland), association football (soccer) coach.
- Craig Ferguson** (17 May 1962, Glasgow, Scotland), British film and TV actor; host of TV's *The Late Late Show* from 2005.
- Sarah (Margaret) Ferguson** (15 Oct 1959, London, England), British celebrity; duchess of York after her marriage (23 Jul 1986) to Prince Andrew; they divorced in 1996.
- Cristina (Elisabet) Fernández (Wilhelm) de Kirchner** (19 Feb 1953, La Plata, Argentina), Argentine politician; president of Argentina, following her husband, Néstor Kirchner, from 2007.
- Leonel Fernández (Reyna)** (26 Dec 1953, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic), Dominican politician; president of the Dominican Republic, 1996–2000 and again from 2004.
- Gil de Ferran** (11 Nov 1967, Paris, France), French-born Brazilian race-car driver.
- (John) Will(iam) Ferrell** (16 Jul 1967, Irvine CA), American comedian and actor.
- America (Georgine) Ferrera** (18 Apr 1984, Los Angeles CA), American film and TV actress.
- Tina Fey** (Elizabeth Stamatina Fey; 18 May 1970, Upper Darby PA), American comedian, writer, and actress.
- Robert Fico** (15 Sep 1964, Topolcany, Czechoslovakia [now in Slovakia]), Slovak politician (Social Democrat); prime minister of Slovakia (2006–10).
- Sally (Margaret) Field** (6 Nov 1946, Pasadena CA), American comic and dramatic actress.
- Ralph (Nathaniel) Fiennes** (22 Dec 1962, Suffolk, England), British dramatic actor.
- Harvey (Forbes) Fierstein** (6 Jun 1954, Brooklyn NY), American playwright and actor.
- Vlad Filat** (6 May 1969, Lapusna, Moldova), Moldovan politician; prime minister of Moldova from 2009.
- François Fillon** (4 Mar 1954, LeMans, France), French politician; prime minister of France from 2007.
- David (Leo) Fincher** (28 Aug 1962, Denver CO), American film director.
- Harvey V. Fineberg** (15 Sep 1945, Pittsburgh PA), American public-health physician and medical administrator; president of the Institute of Medicine from 2002.
- Colin Firth** (10 Sep 1960, Grayshott, Hampshire, England), British actor.
- Heinz Fischer** (9 Oct 1938, Graz, Austria), Austrian politician (Social Democrat); president of Austria from 2004.
- Jan Fischer** (2 Jan 1951, Prague, Czechoslovakia [now in the Czech Republic]), Czech politician; prime minister of the Czech Republic, 2009–10.
- Allison Fisher** (24 Feb 1968, Cheshunt, Hertfordshire, England), British pocket-billiards champion.
- Isla (Lang) Fisher** (3 Feb 1976, Muscat, Oman), British film actress.
- Benigno (Repeki) Fitial** (27 Nov 1945, Saipan, Northern Mariana Islands), Northern Marianas politician (Covenant Party); governor of the Northern Mariana Islands from 2006.

- Patrick Fitzgerald** (22 Dec 1960, New York NY), American special prosecutor in a number of high-profile cases.
- Tim Flannery** (28 Jan 1956, Melbourne, VIC, Australia), Australian zoologist and environmentalist; he was named Australian of the Year for 2007.
- Vince Flynn** (6 Apr 1966, St. Paul MN), American author of thrillers.
- Mohamed Said Fofana** (? , Guinea?), Guinean politician; prime minister of Guinea from 2010.
- Ken Follett** (pseudonyms Zachary Stone and Simon Myles; 5 Jun 1949, Cardiff, Wales), British author of political thrillers and historical novels.
- Eric Foner** (? , ?), American historian, educator, and author; his *The Fiery Trial: Abraham Lincoln and American Slavery* won the 2011 Pulitzer Prize for history.
- Phil Fontaine** (Larry Phillip Fontaine; "Buddy"; 20 Sep 1944, Fort Alexander Reserve, MB, Canada), Canadian Ojibway First Nations activist; national chief of the Assembly of First Nations, 1997–2009.
- Harrison Ford** (13 Jul 1942, Chicago IL), American film actor.
- Rob(ert) Ford** (28 May 1969?, Etobicoke, ON, Canada?), Canadian politician (Progressive Conservative); mayor of Toronto from 2010.
- Tom Ford** (27 Aug 1961, Austin TX), American fashion designer and film director.
- William Clay Ford, Jr.** (3 May 1957, Detroit MI), American businessman; executive chairman of Ford Motor Co. from 2006.
- Diego Forlán** (19 May 1979, Montevideo, Uruguay), Uruguayan association football (soccer) player; won the Golden Ball award in the 2010 FIFA World Cup.
- William Forsythe** (1949, New York NY), American ballet dancer, choreographer, and director.
- Luis G. Fortuño** (31 Oct 1960, San Juan PR), Puerto Rican politician; governor of Puerto Rico from 2009.
- Jodie Foster** (Alicia Christian Foster; 19 Nov 1962, Los Angeles CA), American film actress.
- Norman (Robert) Foster** (1 Jun 1935, near Manchester, England), British architect; recipient of the 1999 Pritzker Prize and a 2002 Praemium Imperiale.
- Megan (Denise) Fox** (16 May 1986, Rockwood TN), American actress.
- Jamie Foxx** (Eric Bishop; 13 Dec 1967, Terrell TX), American actor and comedian.
- Don Francisco** (Mario Kreutzberger; 28 Dec 1940, Talca, Chile), Chilean-born American TV personality; host of the popular show *Sábado Gigante* on the Spanish-language Univision channel.
- James (Edward) Franco** (19 Apr 1978, Palo Alto CA), American actor.
- Al Franken** (21 May 1951, New York NY), American comedian, writer, and politician; senator from Minnesota from 2009.
- Jonathan Franzen** (17 Aug 1959, Western Springs IL), American author.
- Frederik** (Frederik André Henrik Christian; 26 May 1968, Copenhagen, Denmark), Danish crown prince.
- Morgan Freeman** (1 Jun 1937, Memphis TN), American theater and film actor.
- Dawn French** (11 Oct 1957, Holyhead, Wales), British actress, comedian, and writer.
- Dave Freudenthal** (David Duane Freudenthal; 12 Oct 1950, Thermopolis WY), American politician (Democrat); governor of Wyoming, 2003–11.
- Saul Friedländer** (11 Oct 1932, Prague, Czechoslovakia [now in the Czech Republic]), Czech-born French-Israeli historian and professor whose study *The Years of Extermination: Nazi Germany and the Jews, 1939–1945* won the 2008 Pulitzer Prize for general nonfiction.
- Thomas L. Friedman** (20 Jul 1953, Minneapolis MN), American journalist and author; foreign-affairs columnist for the *New York Times*.
- Janus Friis** (1976, Denmark), Danish Internet entrepreneur; codeveloper of Jost, a popular program for receiving TV broadcasts on a personal computer, and Skype, which allows users to make phone calls over the Internet.
- (Carlos) Mauricio Funes (Cartagena)** (18 Oct 1959, San Salvador, El Salvador), Salvadoran journalist and politician; president of El Salvador from 2009.
- Nelly (Kim) Furtado** (2 Dec 1978, Victoria, BC, Canada), Canadian singer and songwriter.
- Stefano Gabbana** (14 Nov 1962, Milan, Italy), Italian fashion designer and partner of Domenico Dolce.
- Zach Galifianakis** (1 Oct 1969, Wilkesboro NC), American actor.
- John Galliano** (Juan Carlos Antonio Galliano Guillen; 28 Nov 1960, Gibraltar), British fashion designer and designer in chief at Christian Dior, 1996–2011.
- Sonia Gandhi** (Sonia Maino; 9 Dec 1947, Turin, Italy), Italian-born Indian widow of Rajiv Gandhi and a political force in India.
- James Gandolfini** (18 Sep 1961, Westwood NJ), American TV and film actor.
- Gabriel (José) García Márquez** (6 Mar 1928, Aracataca, Colombia), Colombian novelist and short-story writer, a figure in the magic realism movement in Latin American literature; recipient of the 1972 Neustadt Prize and the 1982 Nobel Prize for Literature.
- Alan García (Pérez)** (23 May 1949, Lima, Peru), Peruvian politician; president of Peru, 1985–90 and again from 2006.
- Jennifer (Anne) Garner** (17 Apr 1972, Houston TX), American TV and film actress.
- Kevin (Maurice) Garnett** (19 May 1976, Mauldin SC), American professional basketball player.
- Eldar Gasimov** (1989, Baku, Azerbaijan), Azerbaijani singer; winner (as part of the duo El/Nikki, with Nigar Jamal) of the 2011 Eurovision Song Contest.
- Ivan Gasparovic** (27 Mar 1941, Poltar, Czechoslovakia [now in Slovakia]), Slovak politician; president of Slovakia from 2004.
- Bill Gates** (William Henry Gates III; 28 Oct 1955, Seattle WA), American computer programmer, businessman, philanthropist, and cofounder of Microsoft Corp.; he has been named the world's richest person by *Forbes* numerous times, including in 2009.
- Melinda Gates** (Melinda French; 15 Aug 1964, Dallas TX), American philanthropist; cofounder of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.
- Robert M(ichael) Gates** (25 Sep 1943, Wichita KS), American government official; CIA director, 1991–93, and US secretary of defense, 2006–11.
- Jean-Paul Gaultier** (24 Apr 1952, Arcueil, France), French fashion designer.
- Laurent Gbagbo** (31 May 1945, Gagnoa, French West Africa [now in Côte d'Ivoire]), Ivorian politician; president of Côte d'Ivoire, 2000–11.
- Halle Gebrselassie** (18 Apr 1973, Assela, Ethiopia), Ethiopian runner and world record holder in the marathon.

- Frank Gehry** (Frank Owen Goldberg; 28 Feb 1929, Toronto, ON, Canada), Canadian-born American architect and designer whose original, sculptural, often audacious work won him worldwide renown; recipient of the 1989 Pritzker Prize.
- Andre Gelm** (October 1958, Sochi, Russia, USSR), Dutch physicist; corecipient of the 2010 Nobel Prize for Physics.
- Timothy (Franz) Gelthner** (18 Aug 1961, New York NY), American public official; US secretary of the treasury from 2009.
- Julius Genachowski** (19 Aug 1962), American businessman and public official; chairman of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) from 2009.
- Francis (Eugene) Cardinal George** (16 Jan 1937, Chicago IL), American Roman Catholic churchman; archbishop of Chicago from 1997 and cardinal from 1998.
- George Tupou V** (Tupouto'a; 4 May 1948, Nuku'alofa, British Tonga), Tongan royal; king of Tonga from 2006.
- Leo W. Gerard** (1947?, Sudbury, ON, Canada), Canadian labor leader; international president of the United Steelworkers International from 2001.
- Richard (Tiffany) Gere** (31 Aug 1949, Philadelphia PA), American film actor.
- Valery (Abisalovich) Gergiev** (2 May 1953, Moscow, USSR [now in Russia]), Russian conductor; artistic and general director of the Mariinsky Theatre from 1996 and principal conductor of the London Symphony Orchestra from 2007.
- Ricky (Dene) Gervais** (25 Jun 1961, Reading, Berkshire, England), British comedian and actor.
- Ron(ald Anthony) Gettelfinger** (1 Aug 1944, near De Pauw IN), American labor leader; president of the United Automobile Workers, 2002–10.
- Mohamed Ghannouchi** (18 Aug 1941, Al-Hamma, French Tunisia), Tunisian politician; prime minister of Tunisia, 1999–2011.
- Mihai Ghimpu** (19 Nov 1951, Chisinau, Moldova), Moldovan politician; acting president of Moldova, 2009–10.
- Robert Ghiz** (21 Jan 1974, Charlottetown, PE, Canada), Canadian politician (Liberal); premier of Prince Edward Island from 2007.
- Paul (Edward Valentine) Giamatti** (6 Jun 1967, New Haven CT), American film actor.
- Frida Giannini** (1972, Rome, Italy), Italian fashion designer; creative director at Gucci from 2006.
- Jim Gibbons** (James Arthur Gibbons; 16 Dec 1944, Sparks NV), American politician (Republican); governor of Nevada, 2007–11.
- Robert Gibbs** (29 Mar 1971, Auburn AL), American political consultant and media official; White House press secretary, 2009–11.
- Mel (Columille Gerard) Gibson** (3 Jan 1956, Peekskill NY), Australian American actor, producer, and director.
- (Makhdoom Syed) Yousaf Raza Gilani** (9 Jun 1952, Karachi, Pakistan), Pakistani politician (PPP); prime minister of Pakistan from 2008.
- Alan Gilbert** (23 Feb 1967, New York NY), American violinist and conductor; music director of the New York Philharmonic from 2009.
- João Gilberto (do Prado Pereira de Oliveira)** (10 Jun 1931, Juazeiro, Bahia state, Brazil), Brazilian bossa-nova singer, songwriter, and guitarist.
- Julia Gillard** (29 Sep 1961, Barry, Vale of Glamorgan, Wales), Australian politician (Labor); the first female Australian prime minister from 2010.
- Tony Gilroy** (Anthony Joseph Gilroy; 11 Sep 1956, New York NY), American screenwriter and director.
- Newt(on Leroy) Gingrich** (17 Jun 1943, Harrisburg PA), American politician (Republican), author, and TV commentator; speaker of the US House of Representatives, 1995–98.
- Ruth Bader Ginsburg** (15 Mar 1933, Brooklyn NY), American jurist; associate justice of the US Supreme Court from 1993.
- Nikki Giovanni** (Yolande Cornelia Giovanni, Jr.; 7 Jun 1943, Knoxville TN), American poet.
- Rudy Giuliani** (Rudolph William Giuliani; 28 May 1944, Brooklyn NY), American politician (Republican) and consultant; mayor of New York City, 1994–2002.
- Ira Glass** (3 Mar 1959, Baltimore MD), American radio broadcaster, creator (1995) and host of *This American Life* on public radio and later also on cable TV.
- Philip Glass** (31 Jan 1937, Baltimore MD), American minimalist composer.
- Savion Glover** (19 Nov 1973, Newark NJ), American dancer and choreographer.
- Louise (Ellsabeth) Glück** (22 Apr 1943, New York NY), American poet; US poet laureate, 2003–04.
- Faure (Essozimma) Gnassingbé (Eyadéma)** (6 Jun 1966, Afagnan, Togo), Togolese politician; president of Togo in February 2005 and again from May 2005.
- Jean-Luc Godard** (3 Dec 1930, Paris, France), French film director.
- Whoopi Goldberg** (Caryn Elaine Johnson; 13 Nov 1955, New York NY), American comedian, film actress, and TV talk-show host.
- (Orette) Bruce Golding** (5 Dec 1947, Clarendon, Jamaica, British West Indies), Jamaican politician; prime minister of Jamaica from 2007.
- Carlos Gomes, Jr.** (19 Dec 1949, Bolama, Portuguese Guinea [now Guinea-Bissau]), Guinea-Bissau politician; prime minister of Guinea-Bissau, 2004–05 and again from 2009.
- José Horacio Gomez** (26 Dec 1951, Monterrey, Mexico), American Roman Catholic churchman; archbishop of Los Angeles from 2011.
- Ralph E. Gonsalves** (8 Aug 1946, Colonarie, Saint Vincent, British West Indies [now in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines]), West Indian politician; prime minister of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines from 2001.
- Alejandro González Iñárritu** (15 Aug 1963, Mexico City, Mexico), Mexican film director.
- Lawrence Gonzi** (1 Jul 1953, Valletta, Malta), Maltese politician (Nationalist); prime minister of Malta from 2004.
- Roger Goodell** (19 Feb 1959, Jamestown NY), American sports executive; commissioner of the National Football League from 2006.
- Allegra Goodman** (1967, Brooklyn NY), American writer, notably on Jewish themes.
- Doris Kearns Goodwin** (4 Jan 1943, Brooklyn NY), American historian, biographer, and TV commentator.
- Al(bert Arnold) Gore, Jr.** (31 Mar 1948, Washington DC), American statesman and environmental advocate; vice president of the US, 1993–2001, and corecipient of the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize.
- Ryan (Thomas) Gosling** (12 Nov 1980, London, ON, Canada), Canadian TV and film actor.
- Michael Gove** (26 Aug 1967, Edinburgh, Scotland), British politician (Conservative); secretary of state for education from 2010.

- Shawn Graham** (22 Feb 1968, Rexton, NB, Canada), Canadian politician (Liberal); premier of New Brunswick, 2006–10.
- (Allen) Kelsey Grammer** (21 Feb 1955, St. Thomas, US Virgin Islands), American TV actor, writer, and producer.
- Michael Grandage** (2 May 1962, Yorkshire, England), British theater director; artistic director of London's Donmar Warehouse from 2002.
- Jennifer Granholm** (Jennifer Mulhern; 5 Feb 1959, Vancouver, BC, Canada), Canadian-born American attorney and politician (Democrat); governor of Michigan, 2003–11.
- Hugh Grant** (9 Sep 1960, London, England), British film actor.
- Günter (Wilhelm) Grass** (16 Oct 1927, Danzig, Germany [now Gdansk, Poland]), German poet, novelist, playwright, sculptor, and printmaker; recipient of the 1999 Nobel Prize for Literature.
- Michael Graves** (9 July 1934, Indianapolis IN), American postmodernist architect and housewares designer.
- Richard Greenberg** (1958, Long Island NY), American playwright.
- Brian Greene** (9 Feb 1963, New York NY), American physicist and expert on string theory.
- Paul Greengrass** (13 Aug 1955, Cheam, Surrey, England), British film director.
- Alan Greenspan** (6 Mar 1926, New York NY), American monetary policy maker; chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, 1987–2006.
- Christine Gregoire** (Christine O'Grady; 24 Mar 1947, Auburn WA), American politician (Democrat); governor of Washington from 2005.
- Grégoire III Laham** (Lutfi Laham; 15 Dec 1933, Daraya, Syria), Syrian church leader; patriarch of Antioch in the Greek Melkite Catholic Church from 2000.
- Philippa Gregory** (9 Jan 1954, Nairobi, Kenya), British historical novelist.
- Brad Grey** (1958?, Bronx NY), American talent agent, producer, and film executive; chairman and CEO of Paramount Motion Picture Group from 2005.
- Ólafur Ragnar Grímsson** (14 May 1943, Ísafjörður, Iceland), Icelandic politician; president of Iceland from 1996.
- John Grisham** (8 Feb 1955, Jonesboro AR), American lawyer and best-selling novelist.
- Matt(hew Abram) Groening** (15 Feb 1954, Portland OR), American cartoonist and creator (1989) of TV's *The Simpsons*.
- Dave Grohl** (David Eric Grohl; 14 Jan 1969, Warren OH), American rock drummer, guitarist, and singer (for Nirvana and Foo Fighters).
- Gilbert M. Grosvenor** (5 May 1931, Washington DC), American executive; president of the National Geographic Society, 1980–96, and chairman of the board from 1987 to 2010.
- Jon Gruden** (17 Aug 1963, Sandusky OH), American professional football coach and television commentator.
- Martin Gruenberg** (? , ?), American businessman; acting chair of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) from 2011.
- Nikola Gruevski** (31 Aug 1970, Skopje, Yugoslavia [now in Macedonia]), Macedonian politician; prime minister of Macedonia from 2006.
- Dalia Grybauskaitė** (1 Mar 1956, Vilnius, USSR [now in Lithuania]), Lithuanian politician; president of Lithuania from 2009.
- (Edward Michael) Bear Grylls** (7 Jun 1974, Isle of Wight), British survival expert and TV star.
- Armando (Emílio) Guebuza** (20 Jan 1943, Marurupula, Portuguese Mozambique), Mozambican politician; secretary-general of the Frelimo political party from 2002 and president of Mozambique from 2005.
- Ismail Omar Guelleh** (27 Nov 1947, Diré-Dawa, Ethiopia), Djiboutian politician; president of Djibouti from 1999.
- Guillaume** (Guillaume Jean Joseph Marie; 11 Nov 1981, Château de Betzdorf, Luxembourg), Luxembourgian grand duke, prince of Nassau and Bourbon-Parma, and heir to the throne.
- Ozzie Guillen** (Oswaldo José Guillen Barrios; 20 Jan 1964, Ocumare del Tuy, Venezuela), Venezuelan-born professional baseball manager.
- Abdullah Gül** (29 Oct 1950, Kayseri, Turkey), Turkish economist and politician; prime minister of Turkey, 2002–03, and president from 2007.
- James Edward Gunn** (21 Oct 1938, Livingstone TX), American cosmologist; recipient of the 2008 National Medal of Science.
- Tim(othy) Gunn** (29 Jul 1953, Washington DC), fashion consultant and TV personality.
- José Ángel Gurriá Treviño** (8 May 1950, Tampico, Tamaulipas state, Mexico), Mexican economist; secretary-general of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development from 2006.
- Xanana Gusmão** (José Alexandre Gusmão; 20 Jun 1946, Laleia, Portuguese Timor [now East Timor (Timor-Leste)]), Timorese independence leader; first president of independent East Timor, 2002–07, and prime minister from 2007.
- António (Manuel de Oliveira) Guterres** (30 Apr 1949, Lisbon, Portugal), Portuguese politician (Socialist); prime minister, 1995–2002, and UN high commissioner for refugees from 2005.
- Buddy Guy** (George Guy; 30 Jul 1936, Lettsworth LA), American blues guitarist and singer.
- Gyanendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev** (7 Jul 1947, Kathmandu, Nepal), Nepalese king, last monarch of Nepal, 2001–08.
- Jake Gyllenhaal** (Jacob Benjamin Gyllenhaal; 19 Dec 1980, Los Angeles CA), American film actor.
- Haakon** (Haakon Magnus; 20 Jul 1973, Oslo, Norway), Norwegian crown prince and heir to the throne.
- Zaha Hadid** (31 Oct 1950, Baghdad, Iraq), Iraqi-born architect; recipient of the 2004 Pritzker Prize.
- William Hague** (28 Mar 1961, Rotherham, Yorkshire, England), British politician (Conservative); foreign secretary from 2010.
- Hilary Hahn** (27 Nov 1979, Lexington VA), American violinist.
- Stelios Haji-Ioannou** (14 Feb 1967, Athens, Greece), Greek entrepreneur who created the easyGroup holding company, which includes easyJet.
- (Nimrata) Nikki R(andhawa) Haley** (20 Jan 1972, Bamberg SC), American politician (Republican); governor of South Carolina from 2011.
- Donald (Andrew) Hall, Jr.** (20 Sep 1928, New Haven CT), American poet, essayist, and critic; US poet laureate, 2006–07.
- Michael C. Hall** (1 Feb 1971, Raleigh NC), American actor.
- Roy Halladay** (14 May 1977, Denver CO), American professional baseball starting pitcher; he pitched a perfect game for the Philadelphia Phillies in May 2010, only the 20th player in MLB history to do so.

- Tarja (Kaarina) Halonen** (24 Dec 1943, Helsinki, Finland), Finnish politician; president of Finland from 2000.
- Jane Hamilton** (13 Jul 1957, Oak Park IL), American novelist.
- Richard Hamilton** (24 Feb 1922, London, England), British artist; recipient of a 2008 Praemium Imperiale.
- Jon(athan Daniel) Hamm** (10 Mar 1971, St. Louis MO), American actor.
- Herbie Hancock** (Herbert Jeffrey Hancock; 12 Apr 1940, Chicago IL), American Grammy Award-winning jazz keyboardist and composer.
- Chelsea Handler** (25 Feb 1975, Livingston NJ), American comedian, author, and TV talk-show host.
- Daniel Handler** (pseudonym Lemony Snicket; 28 Feb 1970, San Francisco CA), American children's book author.
- Tom Hanks** (Thomas Jeffrey Hanks; 9 Jul 1956, Concord CA), American film actor and director.
- Sean (Patrick) Hannity** (30 Dec 1961, New York NY), American conservative commentator and talk-show host.
- Hans Adam II** (14 Feb 1945, Vaduz, Liechtenstein), Liechtenstein royal; prince of Liechtenstein from 1989.
- Harald V** (21 Feb 1937, Skaugum, Norway), Norwegian royal; king of Norway from 1991.
- Marcia Gay Harden** (14 Aug 1959, La Jolla CA), American film, stage, and TV actress.
- Paul Harding** (? , 1967?), American teacher and author; his *Tinkers* won the 2010 Pulitzer Prize for fiction.
- Joy Harjo** (9 May 1951, Tulsa OK), American poet, musician, and Native American (Muskogee) activist.
- Stephen (Joseph) Harper** (30 Apr 1959, Toronto, ON, Canada), Canadian politician (Conservative); prime minister of Canada from 2006.
- Padraig Harrington** (31 Aug 1971, Dublin, Ireland), Irish golfer.
- Ed(ward Allen) Harris** (28 Nov 1950, Englewood NJ), American film and stage actor and director.
- Neil Patrick Harris** (15 Jun 1973, Albuquerque NM), American actor.
- Harry** (Henry Charles Albert David Mountbatten-Windsor; 15 Sep 1984, London, England), British prince of Wales; son of Charles and Diana, prince and princess of Wales, and third in line to the British throne.
- Mary Hart** (Mary Johanna Harum; 8 Nov 1950, Madison SD), American actress and cohost of *Entertainment Tonight* on TV, 1982–2011.
- Sheikh Hasina Wazed** (28 Sep 1947, Tungipara, India [now in Bangladesh]), Bangladeshi politician; prime minister of Bangladesh, 1996–2001 and again from 2009.
- Bill Haslam** (23 Aug 1958, Knoxville TN), American politician (Republican); governor of Tennessee from 2011.
- Robert Hass** (1 Mar 1941, San Francisco CA), American poet; US poet laureate, 1995–97.
- Anne (Jacqueline) Hathaway** (12 Nov 1982, Brooklyn NY), American film actress.
- Yukio Hatoyama** (11 Feb 1947, Tokyo, Japan), Japanese politician (Democratic Party of Japan); prime minister of Japan, 2009–10.
- Tony Hawk** (Anthony Frank Hawk; 12 May 1968, San Diego CA), American professional skateboarder.
- Stephen W. Hawking** (8 Jan 1942, Oxford, Oxfordshire, England), British theoretical physicist, a specialist in cosmology and quantum gravity.
- Salma Hayek (Jiménez)** (2 Sep 1966, Coatzacoalcas, Veracruz state, Mexico), Mexican-born actress.
- Roy Haynes** (13 Mar 1926, Roxbury, Boston MA), American jazz drummer and bandleader.
- Todd Haynes** (2 Jan 1961, Los Angeles CA), American film director, producer, and screenwriter.
- Tony Hayward** (1957, Slough, England), British corporate executive; group chief executive of BP PLC (2007–10); he initially handled the company's response to the Horizon Deepwater oil spill (2010).
- Seamus (Justin) Heaney** (13 Apr 1939, near Castledawson, County Londonderry, Northern Ireland), Irish poet; recipient of the 1995 Nobel Prize for Literature.
- Richard (Fred) Heck** (15 Aug 1931, Springfield MA), American chemist; coreipient of the 2010 Nobel Prize for Chemistry.
- Hugh M. Hefner** (9 Apr 1926, Chicago IL), American magazine publisher (*Playboy*).
- Katherine (Marie) Heigl** (24 Nov 1978, Washington DC), American model and TV and film actress.
- Dave Heineman** (David Eugene Heineman; 12 May 1948, Falls City NE), American politician (Republican); governor of Nebraska from 2005.
- Ed Helms** (24 Jan 1974, Atlanta GA), American actor.
- Henri** (16 Apr 1955, Château de Betzdorf, Luxembourg), grand duke of Luxembourg from 2000.
- (Charles) Brad(ford) Henry** (10 Jun 1963, Shawnee OK), American politician (Democrat); governor of Oklahoma, 2003–11.
- Thierry (Daniel) Henry** (17 Aug 1977, Châtillon, near Paris, France), French association football (soccer) player.
- Gary R(ichard) Herbert** (7 May 1947, American Fork UT), American politician (Republican); governor of Utah from 2009.
- Seymour M(ylon) Hersh** (8 Apr 1937, Chicago IL), American investigative reporter and writer.
- Jacques Herzog** (19 Apr 1950, Basel, Switzerland), Swiss architect; coreipient of the 2001 Pritzker Prize and of a Praemium Imperiale in 2007.
- John Hickenlooper** (6 Feb 1952, Narbeth PA), American politician (Democrat); governor of Colorado from 2011.
- Jennifer Higdon** (31 Dec 1962, Brooklyn NY), American composer; her *Violin Concerto* won the 2010 Pulitzer Prize for music.
- Tommy Hilfiger** (Thomas Jacob Hilfiger; 24 Mar 1951, Elmira NY), American fashion designer.
- Faith Hill** (Audrey Faith Perry; 21 Sep 1967, Jackson MS), American country singer.
- Julia Butterfly Hill** (18 Feb 1974, Mount Vernon MO), American environmental activist.
- Paris Hilton** (17 Feb 1981, New York NY), American heiress and socialite.
- Sam(uel Archibald Anthony) Hinds** (27 Dec 1943, Mahaicony, British Guiana [now Guyana]), Guyanese politician; president of Guyana in 1997 and prime minister, 1992–97, 1997–99, and again from 1999.
- Emile (Davenport) Hirsch** (13 Mar 1985, Palms CA), American film actor.
- Damien Hirst** (1965, Bristol, England), British artist.
- Christopher Hitchens** (26 Apr 1949, Portsmouth, England), American cultural and political critic and journalist.
- Stanley Ho** (Ho Hung-sun; 25 Nov 1921, Hong Kong), Macanese gaming magnate and multimillionaire.
- Susan Hockfield** (1951, Chicago IL), American neuroscientist; president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 2004.

- David Hockney** (9 Jul 1937, Bradford, Yorkshire, England), British painter, draftsman, printmaker, photographer, and stage designer.
- John (Henry) Hoeven III** (13 Mar 1957, Bismarck ND), American politician (Republican); governor of North Dakota, 2000–10.
- James P(hillip) Hoffa** (19 May 1941, Detroit MI), American labor leader; president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters from 1999.
- David E. Hoffman** (1955?, Palo Alto CA), American newspaper editor and author; his *The Dead Hand: The Untold Story of the Cold War Arms Race and Its Dangerous Legacy* won the 2010 Pulitzer Prize for general nonfiction.
- Dustin Hoffman** (8 Aug 1937, Los Angeles CA), American film and stage actor.
- Philip Seymour Hoffman** (23 Jul 1967, Fairport NY), American stage and film actor and theater director.
- Hulk Hogan** (Terry Gene Bollea; 11 Aug 1953, Augusta GA), American professional wrestler and actor.
- Eric (Himpton) Holder (Jr.)** (21 Jan 1951, New York NY), American lawyer; US attorney general from 2009.
- John (Paul) Holdren** (1 Mar 1944, Sewickley PA), presidential science adviser and director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy from 2009.
- Katie Holmes** (Kate Noelle Holmes; 18 Dec 1978, Toledo OH), American TV, film, and stage actress.
- Tom Hooper** (Thomas George Hooper; 1972, London, England), British TV and film director.
- (Phillip) Anthony Hopkins** (31 Dec 1937, Margam, West Glamorgan, Wales), British film and stage actor.
- Rebecca Horn** (1944, Michelstadt, Germany), German sculptor, painter, and photographer; recipient of a Praemium Imperiale in 2010.
- Nick Hornby** (17 Apr 1957, Redhill, Surrey, England), British novelist and journalist.
- Khaled Hosseini** (4 Mar 1965, Kabul, Afghanistan), Afghan-born American novelist.
- Whitney (Elizabeth) Houston** (9 Aug 1963, Newark NJ), American pop singer and film actress.
- Dwight Howard** (8 Dec 1985, Atlanta GA), American basketball player.
- Ken Howard** (28 Mar 1944, El Centro CA), American actor; president of the Screen Actors Guild from 2009.
- Ron Howard** (1 Mar 1954, Duncan OK), American TV and film actor and director.
- Terrence (Dashon) Howard** (11 Mar 1969, Chicago IL), American TV and film actor.
- Hu Jintao** (25 Dec 1942, Jixi, Anhui province, China), Chinese statesman; general secretary of the Communist Party of China from 2002 and president of China from 2003.
- Mike Huckabee** (Michael Dale Huckabee; 24 Aug 1955, Hope AR), American politician (Republican) and political commentator; governor of Arkansas, 1996–2007.
- Jennifer (Kate) Hudson** (12 Sep 1981, Chicago IL), American soul and gospel singer and film actress.
- Arianna Huffington** (Ariana Stassinopoulos; 1950, Athens, Greece), Greek-born American political commentator, syndicated newspaper columnist, and author; cofounder of the Huffington Post, a liberal news and commentary Web site.
- Fellicity (Kendall) Huffman** (9 Dec 1962, Bedford NY), American TV and film actress.
- Robert (Studley Forrest) Hughes** (28 Jul 1938, Sydney, NSW, Australia), Australian art critic and author.
- Hun Sen** (4 Apr 1951, Kampong Cham province, Cambodia), Cambodian politician; prime minister of Cambodia from 1985.
- Jon M(eade) Huntsman, Jr.** (26 Mar 1960, Palo Alto CA), American businessman (Huntsman Family Holdings), politician (Republican), and philanthropist; governor of Utah, 2005–09, and US ambassador to China, 2009–11.
- Lubomyr Cardinal Husar** (26 Feb 1933, Lwow, Poland [now Lviv, Ukraine]), Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church leader; cardinal from 2001 and major archbishop of Kyiv-Halyc, 2005–11.
- Nicholas Hytner** (7 May 1956, Didsbury, near Manchester, England), British theater director; artistic director of the National Theatre from 2003.
- Ice Cube** (O'Shea Jackson; 15 Jun 1969, Los Angeles CA), American rapper, songwriter, and actor.
- Ice-T** (Tracy Morrow; 16 Feb 1958, Newark NJ), American hip-hop artist and actor.
- Apisal Ielemia** (19 Aug 1955, Vaitupu?, British Ellice Islands [now Tuvalu]), Tuvaluan politician; prime minister of Tuvalu, 2006–10.
- Ieronymos II** (Ioannis Liapis; 1938, Oinofyta, Greece), Greek Orthodox churchman; archbishop of Athens and all Greece from 2008.
- Ekmeeleddin Ihсанoglu** (26 Dec 1943, Cairo, Egypt), Turkish professor of history; secretary-general of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference from 2005.
- Toomas Hendrik Ilves** (26 Dec 1953, Stockholm, Sweden), Estonian diplomat; president of Estonia from 2006.
- Jeffrey R(ober) Immelt** (19 Feb 1956, Cincinnati OH), American corporate executive; CEO of the General Electric Co. from 2001 and chairman of the President's Council on Jobs and Competitiveness from 2011.
- Hubert (Alexander) Ingraham** (4 Aug 1947, Pine Ridge, Bahamas, British West Indies), Bahamian politician; prime minister of the Bahamas, 1992–2002 and again from 2007.
- José Miguel Insulza** (2 Jun 1943, Santiago, Chile), Chilean government official (Socialist); secretary-general of the Organization of American States from 2005.
- Valentin Inzko** (22 May 1949, Klagenfurt, Austria), Austrian diplomat; high representative for Bosnia and Herzegovina from 2009.
- John (Winslow) Irving** (2 Mar 1942, Exeter NH), American novelist and short-story writer.
- Bill Irwin** (11 Apr 1950, Santa Monica CA), American actor and choreographer.
- Walter Isaacson** (20 May 1952, New Orleans LA), American corporate executive; chairman and CEO of the Cable News Network (CNN), 2001–03, and president and CEO of the Aspen Institute from 2003.
- Kazuo Ishiguro** (8 Nov 1954, Nagasaki, Japan), Japanese-born British novelist.
- Shintaro Ishihara** (30 Sep 1932, Kobe, Japan), Japanese author and nationalist politician; governor of Tokyo from 1999.
- Takanobu Ito** (29 Aug 1953), Japanese businessman; president and CEO of Honda Motor Co. from 2009.
- Toyo Ito** (1941, Seoul, South Korea), South Korean architect; recipient of a Praemium Imperiale in 2010.
- Gjorge Ivanov** (2 May 1960, Valandovo, Yugoslavia [now in Macedonia]), Macedonian politician, president of Macedonia from 2009.
- Hugh (Michael) Jackman** (12 Oct 1968, Sydney, NSW, Australia), Australian film and stage actor.

- Alan (Eugene) Jackson** (17 Oct 1958, Newnan GA), American country-and-western singer and guitarist.
- Janet (Damita Jo) Jackson** (16 May 1966, Gary IN), American singer and film and TV actress.
- Jesse (Louis) Jackson** (8 Oct 1941, Greenville SC), American civil rights leader, minister, and politician.
- Lisa P(erez) Jackson** (8 Feb 1962, Philadelphia PA), American public official; administrator of the US Environmental Protection Agency from 2009.
- Peter Jackson** (31 Oct 1961, Pukerua Bay, New Zealand), New Zealand film director and producer.
- Phil(ip) Douglas Jackson** (17 Sep 1945, Deer Lodge MT), American basketball player and coach.
- Samuel L(eroy) Jackson** (21 Dec 1948, Washington DC), American film actor.
- Marc Jacobs** (9 Apr 1963, New York NY), American fashion designer.
- Bharrat Jagdeo** (23 Jan 1964, Unity village, Demarara, Guyana), Guyanese politician; president of Guyana from 1999.
- Mick Jagger** (Michael Philip Jagger; 26 Jul 1943, Dartford, Kent, England), British rock musician and lead singer for the Rolling Stones.
- Thorbjørn Jagland** (5 Nov 1950, Drammen, Norway), Norwegian politician; secretary-general of the Council of Europe from 2009.
- Atifete Jahjaga** (20 Apr 1975, Rashkoc, Kosovo), Kosovo law enforcement official and politician; president of Kosovo from 2011.
- Helmut Jahn** (4 Jan 1940, Nürnberg, Germany), German-born architect.
- Nigar Jamal** (7 Sep 1980, Baku, Azerbaijan), Azerbaijani singer; winner (as part of the duo El/Nikki, with Eldar Gasimov) of the 2011 Eurovision Song Contest.
- LeBron James** (30 Dec 1984, Akron OH), American professional basketball player.
- Judith (Ann) Jamison** (10 May 1944, Philadelphia PA), American dancer and choreographer; artistic director of the Alvin Ailey American Dance Theater (1989–2011).
- Yahya Jammeh** (Alphonse Jamus Jebulai Jammeh; 25 May 1965, Kaniilai village, Gambia), Gambian politician; president of Gambia from 1994.
- Mariss Jansons** (14 Jan 1943, Riga, Latvia), Latvian-born American director; conductor of the Royal Concertgebouw Orchestra of Amsterdam from 2004.
- Jim Jarmusch** (22 Jan 1953, Akron OH), American avant-garde filmmaker.
- Neeme Järvi** (7 Jun 1937, Tallinn, Estonia), Estonian conductor; chief conductor of the Hague Philharmonic from 2005.
- D(Isanayaka) M(udi)anselage Jayaratne** (4 Jun 1936), Sri Lankan politician; prime minister of Sri Lanka from 2010.
- Jay-Z** (Shawn Corey Carter; 4 Dec 1970, Brooklyn NY), American rapper.
- Michaëlle Jean** (6 Sep 1957, Port-au-Prince, Haiti), Haitian-born Canadian journalist; governor-general of Canada, 2005–10.
- Katharine Jefferts Schori** (26 Mar 1954, Pensacola FL), American church leader; presiding bishop of the US Episcopal Church from 2006.
- Derek (Sanderson) Jeter** (26 Jun 1974, Pequanock NJ), American baseball player.
- Bobby Jindal** (Piyush Jindal; 10 Jun 1971, Baton Rouge LA), American politician (Republican); governor of Louisiana from 2008.
- Steven (Paul) Jobs** (24 Feb 1955, San Francisco CA), American inventor and corporate executive; co-founder of Apple Computer and CEO, 1997–2011.
- Scarlett Johansson** (22 Nov 1984, New York NY), American film and stage actress.
- Elton John** (Reginald Kenneth Dwight; 25 Mar 1947, Pinner, Middlesex, England), British singer, composer, and pianist.
- Jasper Johns** (15 May 1930, Augusta GA), American painter and graphic artist, a pioneer of Pop art.
- (Alexander) Boris (de Pfeffel) Johnson** (19 Jun 1964, New York NY), American-born British journalist, editor (*Spectator*), and MP (Conservative); mayor of London from 2008.
- Denis Johnson** (1949, Munich, West Germany), American novelist, short-story writer, and poet.
- Dwayne (Douglas) Johnson** ("The Rock"; 2 May 1972, Hayward CA), American professional wrestler-turned-actor.
- Robert L. Johnson** (8 Apr 1946, Hickory MS), American entrepreneur; founder (1980) of BET (Black Entertainment Television).
- Ellen Johnson Sirleaf** (29 Oct 1938, Monrovia, Liberia), Liberian government and international official; president of Liberia from 2006.
- David Johnston** (28 Jun 1941, Sudbury, ON, Canada), Canadian educator and legal scholar; governor-general of Canada from 2010.
- Angelina Jolie (Voight)** (4 Jun 1975, Los Angeles CA), American film actress and philanthropist.
- Goodluck Jonathan** (20 Nov 1957, Otuoke, Nigeria), Nigerian politician; vice president of Nigeria, 2007–10, and president from 2010.
- Bill T. Jones** (William Tass Jones; 15 Feb 1952, Steuben county NY), American dancer, choreographer, and director.
- Carwyn Jones** (1967, Swansea, Wales), Welsh politician; first minister of Wales from 2009.
- Edward (Paul) Jones** (5 Oct 1950, Washington DC), American short-story writer and novelist.
- James Earl Jones** (Todd Jones; 17 Jan 1931, Arkabutla MS), American actor.
- James L(ogan) Jones** (19 Dec 1943, Kansas City MO), American military official; US national security advisor, 2009–10.
- January Jones** (5 Jan 1978, Sioux Falls SD), American actress.
- Marion Jones** (12 Oct 1975, Los Angeles CA), American sprinter, long jumper, and basketball player.
- Norah Jones** (30 Mar 1979, New York NY), American jazz-pop vocalist and pianist.
- Quincy (Delight) Jones, Jr.** (14 Mar 1933, Chicago IL), American jazz and pop arranger, composer, and producer.
- Tommy Lee Jones** (15 Sep 1946, San Saba TX), American actor.
- Michael (Jeffrey) Jordan** (17 Feb 1963, Brooklyn NY), American basketball player; he was voted ESPN's Athlete of the Century and is believed by many to be the best basketball player in history; he became majority owner of the NBA Charlotte Bobcats in 2010.
- Ivo Josipovic** (28 Aug 1957, Zagreb, Yugoslavia [now in Croatia]), Croatian politician; president of Croatia from 2010.
- Juan Carlos I** (Juan Carlos Alfonso Víctor María de Borbón y Borbón; 5 Jan 1938, Rome, Italy), Spanish royal; king from 1975.
- Juanes** (Juan Estebán Aristizábal Vásquez; 9 Aug 1972, Medellín, Colombia), Colombian singer, songwriter, and guitarist.
- Anerood Jugnauth** (29 Mar 1930, Mauritius), Mauritian politician; prime minister of Mauritius, 1982–95 and 2000–03, and president from 2003.

- Jean-Claude Juncker** (9 Dec 1954, Rédange-sur-Alttert, Luxembourg), Luxembourgian politician; prime minister of Luxembourg from 1995.
- Alain Juppé** (15 Aug 1945, Mont-de-Marsan, France), French politician; prime minister of France, 1995–97, and foreign minister, 1993–95, and from 2011.
- Emilia Kabakov** (3 Dec 1945, Dnipropetrovsk, USSR [now in Ukraine]), Ukrainian sculptor; recipient of a 2008 Praemium Imperiale.
- Ilya Kabakov** (30 Sep 1933, Dnipropetrovsk, USSR [now in Ukraine]), Ukrainian sculptor; recipient of a 2008 Praemium Imperiale.
- Joseph Kabila** (4 Jun 1971, Sud-Kivu province, Democratic Republic of the Congo), Congolese politician; president of the Democratic Republic of the Congo from 2001.
- Ismail Kadare** (28 Jan 1938, Gjirokastër, Albania), Albanian novelist and poet; recipient of the first Man Booker International Prize, in 2005.
- Paul Kagame** (23 Oct 1957, Gitarama, Ruanda-Urundi [now Rwanda]), Rwandan politician; president of Rwanda from 2000.
- Elena Kagan** (28 Apr 1960, New York NY), American lawyer and educator; dean of Harvard Law School (2003–09); solicitor general of the United States (2009–10); associate justice of the US Supreme Court from 2010.
- Dahir Riyale Kahin** (1952), Somali politician; president of the secessionist Republic of Somaliland, 2002–10.
- Robert E(lliott) Kahn** (23 Dec 1938, Brooklyn NY), American computer scientist, a key developer of the network that became the Internet; recipient of a Japan Prize in 2008.
- Tim(othy Michael) Kaine** (26 Feb 1958, St. Paul MN), American politician (Democrat); governor of Virginia, 2006–10, and chairman of the Democratic National Committee, 2009–11.
- Kaká** (Ricardo Izecson dos Santos Leite; 22 Apr 1982, Brasília, Brazil), Brazilian association football (soccer) player; he was voted World Player of the Year by FIFA in 2007.
- Ingvar Kamprad** (1926, Småland province, Sweden), Swedish businessman; founder of the home-furnishing company IKEA.
- Naoto Kan** (10 Oct 1946, Ube, Yamaguchi prefecture, Japan), Japanese politician (Democratic Party of Japan); prime minister of Japan, 2010–11.
- Anish Kapoor** (1954, Bombay [now Mumbai], India), Indian-born British sculptor; recipient of a Praemium Imperiale in 2011.
- Radovan Karadzic** (19 Jun 1945, Petnjica, Yugoslavia [now in Montenegro]), Bosnian Serb politician and president of Republika Srpska (Bosnia and Herzegovina), 1992–96; he was wanted as a war criminal and was arrested in 2008.
- Kostas Karamanlis** (Konstantinos Karamanlis; 14 Sep 1956, Athens, Greece), Greek politician (New Democracy); prime minister of Greece, 2004–09.
- Donna Karan** (Donna Faske; 2 Oct 1948, Forest Hills NY), American fashion designer.
- Islam Karimov** (30 Jan 1938, Samarkand, USSR [now in Uzbekistan]), Uzbek politician; president of Uzbekistan from 1990.
- Mel(vin Alan) Karmazin** (24 Aug 1943, New York NY), American media executive; CEO of Sirius XM Radio (formerly Sirius Satellite Radio) from 2004.
- Hamid Karzai** (24 Dec 1957, Karz, Afghanistan), Afghan statesman; president of Afghanistan from 2001.
- John Kasich** (13 May 1952, McKees Rocks PA), American politician (Republican); governor of Ohio from 2011.
- Garry Kasparov** (Garri Kimovich Kasparov; original name Garri or Harry Weinstein; 13 Apr 1963, Baku, USSR [now in Azerbaijan]), Azerbaijani-born Russian chess champion of the world, 1985–2000, and political activist.
- Jeffrey Katzenberg** (21 Dec 1950, New York NY), American film producer and a cofounder (1994) of DreamWorks SKG.
- Takashi Kawamura** (19 Dec 1939, Japan?), Japanese businessman; CEO of Hitachi Corp. from 2009.
- Diane Keaton** (Diane Hall; 5 Jan 1946, Los Angeles CA), American actress and director.
- Keb' Mo'** (Kevin Moore; 3 Oct 1951, Los Angeles CA), American blues musician.
- Garrison Keillor** (Gary Edward Keillor; 7 Aug 1942, Anoka MN), American humorist and writer best known for his long-running radio variety show, *A Prairie Home Companion*.
- Toby Keith** (Covel) (8 Jul 1961, Clinton OK), American country-and-western singer.
- Bill Keller** (18 Jan 1949), American journalist; managing editor of the *New York Times*, 1997–2001, and executive editor, 2003–11.
- Tim(othy J.) Keller** (1950, Pennsylvania), American churchman and author; founding pastor (1989) of Redeemer Presbyterian Church, New York City.
- Ellsworth Kelly** (31 May 1923, Newburgh NY), American painter and sculptor.
- William M. Kelso** (30 Mar 1941, Chicago IL), American archaeologist; director of archaeology for the Jamestown Rediscovery Project.
- Thomas (Michael) Kenearly** (pseudonym William Coyle; 7 Oct 1935, Sydney, NSW, Australia), Australian novelist.
- Anthony (McCleod) Kennedy** (23 Jul 1936, Sacramento CA), American jurist; associate justice of the US Supreme Court from 1988.
- Enda Kenny** (24 Apr 1951, Castlebar, Ireland), Irish politician (Fine Gael); prime minister of Ireland from 2011.
- R(ichard) Gil Kerlikowske** (1949, Fort Myers FL), American law enforcement official; director of national drug control policy ("drug czar") from 2009.
- Lee Kernaghan** (15 Apr 1964, Corryong, VIC, Australia), Australian country singer; he was named Australian of the Year for 2008.
- John (Forbes) Kerry** (11 Dec 1943, Fitzsimmons Army Hospital [now in Aurora CO]), American politician (Democrat) and senator from Massachusetts from 1985.
- John (Phillip) Key** (9 Aug 1961, Auckland, New Zealand), New Zealand politician (National Party); prime minister of New Zealand from 2008.
- Alicia Keys** (Alicia Augello Cook; 25 Jan 1981, New York NY), American R&B singer and pianist.
- Hamad ibn Isa al-Khalifah** (28 Jan 1950, Bahrain), Bahraini sheikh; emir and chief of state from 1999; he proclaimed himself king in 2002.
- (Seretse Khama) Ian Khama** (27 Feb 1953, Bechuanaland [now Botswana]), Botswanan military officer; president of Botswana from 2008.
- Hojatollah Sayyed Ali Khamenei** (15 Jul 1939, Meshed, Iran), Iranian Shi'ite clergyman and politician who served as president, 1981–89, and as that country's *rahbar*, or leader, from 1989.
- Jhala Nath Khanal** (20 May 1950, Sakhejung, Nepal), Nepalese politician; prime minister of Nepal, 2011.

- Mikhail (Borisovich) Khodorkovsky** (26 Jun 1963, Moscow, USSR [now in Russia]), Russian businessman, the imprisoned former billionaire head of Yukos Oil Co.
- Mwai Kibaki** (15 Nov 1931, Gatuyaini village, Central province, Kenya), Kenyan politician; president of Kenya from 2002.
- Angelique Kidjo** (14 Jul 1960, Ouidah, Dahomey [now Benin]), Beninese pop singer.
- Nicole (Mary) Kidman** (20 Jun 1967, Honolulu HI), American-born Australian actress.
- Anselm Kiefer** (8 Mar 1945, Donaueschingen, Germany), German Neo-Expressionist painter.
- Salva Kiir Mayardit** (1952?, Sudan?), South Sudanese politician; president of South Sudan from 2011.
- Jakaya (Mrisho) Kikwete** (7 Oct 1950, Msoga, British Tanganyika [now in Tanzania]), Tanzanian military officer and government official; president of Tanzania from 2005.
- Val (Edward) Kilmer** (31 Dec 1959, Los Angeles CA), American film actor.
- Jeong H. Kim** (1961, Seoul, South Korea), Korean-born American electronics industry executive who was founder (1992) of Yurie Systems, Inc., and president of Alcatel-Lucent's Bell Labs from 2005.
- Kim Jong Il** (16 Feb 1941, near Khabarovsk, USSR [now in Russia]), North Korean leader and successor to his father, Kim Il-Sung, as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea (North Korea) from 1997.
- Jimmy Kimmel** (13 Nov 1967, Brooklyn NY), American comedian and TV talk-show host.
- B.B. King** (Riley B. King; 16 Sep 1925, Itta Bena, near Indianola MS), American blues guitarist and singer.
- Bob King** (18 Aug 1946, Michigan), American labor leader; president of the United Automobile Workers from 2010.
- Larry King** (Lawrence Harvey Zeiger; 19 Nov 1933, Brooklyn NY), American TV journalist.
- Stephen (Edward) King** (pseudonym Richard Bachman; 21 Sep 1947, Portland ME), American writer of novels combining horror, fantasy, and science fiction.
- Stephenson King** (13 Nov 1958, Saint Lucia, British West Indies?), West Indian politician (United Workers Party); prime minister of Saint Lucia from 2007.
- Barbara Kingsolver** (8 Apr 1955, Annapolis MD), American author and political activist; winner of the 2010 Orange Prize for Fiction for *The Lacuna*.
- Galway Kinnell** (1 Feb 1927, Providence RI), American poet.
- Michael Kinsley** (9 Mar 1951, Detroit MI), American political commentator and editor.
- Kirill I** (20 Nov 1946, Leningrad, USSR [now St. Petersburg, Russia]), Russian Orthodox patriarch of Moscow and All Russia from 2009.
- Ron Kirk** (1954, Austin TX), American politician (Democrat); mayor of Dallas, 1995–2001, and US trade representative from 2009.
- John A. Kitzhaber** (5 Mar 1947, Colfax WA), American politician (Democrat); governor of Oregon from 2011.
- Mari Kiviniemi** (27 Sep 1968, Seinäjoki, Finland), Finnish politician; prime minister of Finland from 2010.
- Vaclav Klaus** (19 Jun 1941, Prague, Czechoslovakia [now in the Czech Republic]), Czech politician who served as prime minister of the Czech Republic, 1992–97, and president of the Czech Republic for one month in 1993 and again from 2003.
- Calvin (Richard) Klein** (19 Nov 1942, Bronx NY), American fashion designer.
- August Kleinzahler** (1949, Jersey City NJ), American poet.
- Miroslav Klose** (9 Jun 1978, Opole, Poland), German association football (soccer) player.
- Heidi Klum** (1 Jun 1973, Bergisch Gladbach, West Germany), German American supermodel and TV-show host.
- Bobby Knight** (Robert Montgomery Knight; 25 Oct 1940, Massillon OH), American basketball coach and TV commentator; one of the winningest coaches in men's collegiate basketball.
- Keira Knightley** (26 Mar 1985, Teddington, London, England), British film actress.
- Samuel Kobia** (20 Mar 1947, Mithene, British Kenya), Kenyan Methodist church leader; general secretary of the World Council of Churches, 2004–09.
- Horst Köhler** (22 Feb 1943, Skierbieszow, Poland), German international economic official; president of Germany, 2004–10.
- Yorihiko Kojima** (1941, Tokyo, Japan), Japanese businessman; president and CEO of Mitsubishi Corp. from 2004.
- Kabiné Komara** (1950, French West Africa [now in Guinea]), Guinean businessman and politician; prime minister of Guinea, 2009–10.
- Bronisław Komorowski** (4 Jun 1952, Oborniki Śląskie, Poland), Polish politician; president of Poland from 2010.
- Zeljko Komsic** (20 Jan 1964, Sarajevo, Yugoslavia [now in Bosnia and Herzegovina]), Bosnia and Herzegovinian politician; chairman of the presidency of the republic, 2007–08 and 2009–10.
- Yusef Komunyakaa** (29 Apr 1947, Bogalusa LA), American poet.
- Konoe Tadatake** (8 May 1939, Japan), Japanese international official; president of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies from 2009.
- Maxim Kontsevich** (25 Aug 1964, Khimki, USSR [now in Russia]), Russian mathematician; recipient of the Fields Medal in 1998 and a Crafoord Prize in 2008.
- Joseph Kony** (1964?, Odek, Uganda), Ugandan rebel commander; leader of the Lord's Resistance Army.
- Rem Koolhaas** (17 Nov 1944, Rotterdam, Netherlands), Dutch architect; recipient of the 2000 Pritzker Prize.
- Jeff Koons** (21 Jan 1955, York PA), American Pop-art painter and sculptor.
- Dean (Ray) Koontz** (9 Jul 1945, Everett PA), American novelist.
- Ted Kooser** (Theodore Kooser; 25 Apr 1939, Ames IA), American poet; US poet laureate, 2004–06.
- Ernest Bai Koroma** (2 Oct 1953, Makeni, British Sierra Leone), Sierra Leonean politician; president of Sierra Leone from 2007.
- Michael (David) Kors** (Karl Anderson, Jr.; 1959, Merrick, Long Island NY), American fashion designer.
- Jadranka Kosor** (1 Jul 1953, Pakrac, Yugoslavia [now in Croatia]), Croatian politician; prime minister of Croatia from 2009.
- Bernard Kouchner** (1 Nov 1939, Avignon, France), French foreign minister, 2007–10.
- Jon Krakauer** (12 Apr 1954, Brookline MA), American author of nonfiction.
- Alison Krauss** (23 Jul 1971, Decatur IL), American bluegrass fiddle player and singer.

- Lenny Kravitz** (26 May 1964, Brooklyn NY), American rock musician.
- Gidon Kremer** (27 Feb 1947, Riga, USSR [now in Latvia]), Latvian-born violinist and conductor.
- William Kristol** (23 Dec 1952, New York NY), American editor and columnist.
- Alan B. Krueger** (17 Sep 1960, New Jersey?), American economist; nominee for chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers.
- Paul Krugman** (28 Feb 1953, New York NY), American economist and journalist; winner of the 2008 Nobel Prize for Economics.
- Andrius Kubilius** (8 Dec 1956, Vilnius, USSR [now in Lithuania]), Lithuanian politician; prime minister of Lithuania, 1999–2000 and again from 2008.
- Dennis J. Kucinich** (8 Oct 1946, Cleveland OH), American politician (Democrat); mayor of Cleveland, 1977–79; congressman from Ohio from 1997.
- Ted Kulongoski** (Theodore R. Kulongoski; 5 Nov 1940, Missouri), American politician (Democrat); governor of Oregon, 2003–11.
- Yayoi Kusama** (22 Mar 1929, Matsumoto, Nagano prefecture, Japan), Japanese artist; recipient of a 2006 Praemium Imperiale.
- Tony Kushner** (16 Jul 1956, New York NY), American playwright.
- Shia LaBeouf** (11 Jun 1986, Los Angeles CA), American actor.
- Lady Gaga** (Stefani Joanne Angelina Germanotta; 28 Mar 1986, Yonkers NY), American singer.
- Christine Lagarde** (1 Jan 1956, Paris, France), French lawyer; managing director of the International Monetary Fund from 2011.
- Emeril (John) Lagasse** (15 Oct 1959, Fall River MA), American TV chef, restaurateur, and media personality.
- Karl Lagerfeld** (10 Sep 1938, Hamburg, Germany), German-born French fashion designer.
- Ray LaHood** (6 Dec 1945, Peoria IL), American politician (Republican); congressman from Illinois, 1995–2009, and US secretary of transportation from 2009.
- Anthony Lake** (1939), American diplomat and author; executive director of UNICEF from 2010.
- Guy Laliberté** (1959, Quebec city, QC, Canada), Canadian circus performer and founder of Cirque du Soleil.
- Edward S. Lampert** (19 Jul 1962, Roslyn NY), American business executive; founder (1988) of ESL Investments and chairman of Sears Holdings Corp. from 2005.
- Pascal Lamy** (8 Apr 1947, Levallois-Perret, Paris, France), French financial and government official; EU trade commissioner, 1999–2004, and director general of the World Trade Organization from 2005.
- Rocco Landesman** (20 Jul 1947, St. Louis MO), American theater producer; chairman of the US National Endowment for the Arts from 2009.
- Mitch Landrieu** (16 Aug 1960, New Orleans LA), American politician (Democrat); mayor of New Orleans from 2010.
- Diane Lane** (22 Jan 1965, New York NY), American film actress.
- Nathan Lane** (Joseph Lane; 3 Feb 1956, Jersey City NJ), American stage and film actor.
- Helmut Lang** (10 Mar 1956, Vienna, Austria), Austrian fashion designer.
- Jessica Lange** (20 Apr 1949, Cloquet MN), American film, stage, and TV actress.
- Frank Langella** (1 Jan 1940, Bayonne NJ), American film actor.
- Anthony M. LaPaglia** (31 Jan 1959, Adelaide, SA, Australia), Australian film and TV actor.
- Lewis H. Lapham** (8 Jan 1935, San Francisco CA), American liberal political commentator and author; editor of *Harper's Magazine*, 1976–81 and 1983–2006.
- Lyndon (Hermyle) LaRouche, Jr.** (8 Sep 1922, Rochester NH), American economist, populist politician, and perennial presidential candidate.
- John Lasseter** (12 Jan 1957, Hollywood CA), American animator and director; chief creative officer at Pixar Animation Studios from 2006.
- Matt(hew Todd) Lauer** (30 Dec 1957, New York NY), American TV journalist and news anchor.
- Ralph Lauren** (Ralph Lifshitz; 14 Oct 1939, New York NY), American fashion designer.
- (James) Hugh (Calum) Laurie** (11 Jun 1959, Oxford, England), British TV and film actor.
- Taylor Lautner** (11 Feb 1992, Grand Rapids MI), American actor.
- Sergey (Viktorovich) Lavrov** (21 Mar 1950, Moscow, USSR [now in Russia]), Russian politician; Russian foreign minister from 2004.
- Jude Law** (29 Dec 1972, Blackheath, London, England), British stage and screen actor.
- Jennifer (Shrader) Lawrence** (15 Aug 1990, Louisville KY), American film and TV actress.
- Martin Lawrence** (16 Apr 1965, Frankfurt am Main, West Germany), American TV actor and comedian.
- Nigella (Lucy) Lawson** (6 Jan 1960), British cook and author of food-related books.
- John le Carré** (David John Moore Cornwell; 19 Oct 1931, Poole, Dorset, England), English spy novelist.
- Jean-Marie Gustave Le Clézio** (13 Apr 1940, Nice, France), French author; winner of the 2008 Nobel Prize for Literature.
- Ursula K(roeber) Le Guin** (21 Oct 1929, Berkeley CA), American science-fiction and fantasy writer.
- Meave Leakey** (28 Jul 1942, London, England), British-born Kenyan paleoanthropologist.
- Richard (Erskine Frere) Leakey** (19 Dec 1944, Nairobi, Kenya), Kenyan physical anthropologist, paleontologist, conservationist, and politician.
- Ang Lee** (23 Oct 1954, P'ing-Tung county, Taiwan), Taiwanese-born film director.
- Jason (Michael) Lee** (25 Apr 1970, Orange CA), American skateboarder and film and TV actor.
- Spike Lee** (Shelton Lee; 20 Mar 1957, Atlanta GA), American film director.
- Stan Lee** (Stanley Martin Lieber; 28 Dec 1922, New York NY), American comic-book artist; creator of Spider-Man and other superheroes.
- Lee Hsien Loong** (10 Feb 1952, Singapore), Singaporean politician and economic expert; prime minister of Singapore from 2004.
- Lee Kun Hee** (9 Jan 1942, Uiryung, Japanese-occupied Korea [now in South Korea]), South Korean corporate executive; chairman of the Samsung Group, 1987–2008 and again from 2010.
- Lee Myung Bak** (19 Dec 1941, Osaka, Japan), South Korean politician; mayor of Seoul, 2002–06, and president of South Korea from 2008.
- Ricardo Legorreta** (1931, Mexico City, Mexico), Mexican architect; recipient of a Praemium Imperiale in 2011.
- John Leguizamo** (22 Jul 1964, Bogotá, Colombia), Colombian-born American comedian and actor.
- Dennis Lehane** (4 Aug 1966, Dorchester, Boston MA), American crime novelist.
- Jim Lehrer** (James C. Lehrer; 19 May 1934, Wichita KS), American TV journalist and author.

- Annie Leibovitz** (Anna-Lou Leibovitz; 2 Oct 1949, Westbury CT), American portrait photographer and photojournalist.
- Jean Lemierre** (6 Jun 1950, Sainte Adresse, France), French international banking executive and president of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, 2000–08.
- Jay Leno** (James Douglas Muir Leno; 28 Apr 1950, Short Hills NJ), American comedian and TV talk-show host.
- Melissa (Chessington) Leo** (14 Sep 1960, New York NY), American film and TV actress.
- Paul LePage** (9 Oct 1948, Lewiston ME), American politician (Republican); governor of Maine from 2011.
- Robert Lepage** (12 Dec 1957, Quebec, QC, Canada), Canadian actor, director, and playwright.
- Doris Lessing** (Doris May Thaler; 22 Oct 1919, Kermanshah, Persia [now Bakhtaran, Iran]), British novelist and short-story writer; recipient of the 2007 Nobel Prize for Literature.
- Jonathan (Allen) Lethem** (19 Feb 1964, Brooklyn NY), American novelist, short-story writer, and essayist.
- Letsie III** (David Mohato; 17 Jul 1963, Morija, Basutoland [now Lesotho]), Lesotho royal; king of Lesotho, 1990–95 and again from 1996.
- David (Michael) Letterman** (12 Apr 1947, Indianapolis IN), American TV talk-show host.
- Tracy Letts** (4 Jul 1965, Tulsa OK), American playwright and actor whose *August: Osage County* won the 2008 Pulitzer Prize for drama.
- Doris Leuthard** (10 Apr 1963, Merenschwand, Switzerland), Swiss politician; president of Switzerland in 2010.
- James Levine** (23 Jun 1943, Cincinnati OH), American conductor and pianist; music director of the Metropolitan Opera from 1976 and principal conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra from 2004.
- Philip Levine** (10 Jan 1928, Detroit MI), American poet; poet laureate of the US for 2011–12.
- Bernard-Henri Lévy** (5 Nov 1948, Béni-Saf, French Algeria), Algerian-born French media darling and author of best-selling “enhanced nonfiction” books.
- Eugene Levy** (17 Dec 1946, Hamilton, ON, Canada), Canadian comic actor and writer.
- Jacob J. Lew** (29 Aug 1955, New York NY), American economist; director of the US Office of Management and Budget, 1998–2001, and from 2010.
- Kenneth D. Lewis** (9 Apr 1947, Meridian MS), American corporate executive; CEO of the Bank of America Corp., 2001–10.
- (Diane) Monique Lhuillier** (1971, Cebu, Philippines), American couturier.
- Jet Li** (Li Lian Jie; 26 Apr 1963, Beijing, China), Chinese-born *wushu* (acrobatic martial arts) champion and film actor.
- Li Na** (26 Feb 1982, Wuhan, Hubei, China), Chinese tennis player.
- Daniel Libeskind** (12 May 1946, Lodz, Poland), Polish-born Israeli American architect.
- Nicklas (Erik) Lidström** (28 Apr 1970, Västerås, Sweden), Swedish ice-hockey defenseman.
- Joseph I. Lieberman** (24 Feb 1942, Stamford CT), American politician (Independent Democrat); senator from Connecticut from 1989.
- Rush Limbaugh** (12 Jan 1951, Cape Girardeau MO), American radio talk-show host and conservative commentator.
- Linda Lingle** (Linda Cutter; 4 Jun 1953, St. Louis MO), American politician (Republican); governor of Hawaii, 2002–10.
- Laura Linney** (5 Feb 1964, New York NY), American film and stage actress.
- John Lithgow** (19 Oct 1945, Rochester NY), American film and TV actor.
- Lucy (Alexis) Liu** (2 Dec 1968, Jackson Heights, Queens NY), American TV and film actress.
- Liu Xiaobo** (28 Dec 1955, Changchun, China), Chinese human rights activist; recipient of the 2010 Nobel Peace Prize.
- Nicholas (Joseph Orville) Liverpool** (9 Sep 1934, Dominica, British West Indies), West Indian politician; president of Dominica from 2003.
- Kenneth Livingstone** (17 Jun 1945, Lambeth, London, England), British politician (Labour); mayor of London, 2000–08.
- Tzipi Livni** (Tzipora Malka Livni; 8 Jul 1958, Tel Aviv-Yafo, Israel), Israeli politician (Kadima); foreign minister of Israel, 2006–09, and leader of the Kadima party from 2008.
- LL Cool J** (James Todd Smith; 14 Jan 1968, Queens NY), American hip-hop artist and actor.
- Andrew Lloyd Webber** (22 Mar 1948, London, England), British composer of stage musicals; recipient of a Praemium Imperiale in 1995 and a 2006 Kennedy Center Honor.
- Porfirio Lobo (Sosa)** (22 Dec 1947, Trujillo, Honduras), Honduran politician; president of Honduras from 2010.
- Gary Locke** (21 Jan 1950, Seattle WA), American politician (Democrat); governor of Washington, 1997–2005, US secretary of commerce (2009–11), and US ambassador to China from 2011.
- Keith Alan Lockhart** (7 Nov 1959, Poughkeepsie NY), American conductor of the Boston Pops from 1993.
- John Logan** (24 Sep 1961, Chicago IL), American screenwriter and playwright.
- Lindsay (Morgan) Lohan** (2 Jul 1986, New York NY), American actress and film starlet.
- Jonah Tali Lomu** (12 May 1975, Auckland, New Zealand), New Zealand rugby winger.
- Letitia A. Long** (1959?, Annapolis MD), American intelligence official; director of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency from 2010, the first female to head one of the major US intelligence agencies.
- Richard Long** (1945, Bristol, England), British sculptor; recipient of a Praemium Imperiale in 2009.
- Eva (Jacqueline) Longoria** (15 Mar 1975, Corpus Christi TX), American TV actress.
- Jennifer Lopez** (24 Jul 1970, Bronx NY), American pop singer, actress, and fashion designer.
- Sophia Loren** (Sofia Villani Scicolone; 20 Sep 1934, Rome, Italy), Italian film actress; recipient of a Praemium Imperiale in 2010.
- Peter Löscher** (17 Sep 1957, Villach, Austria), Austrian corporate executive; president and CEO of Siemens AG from 2007.
- Julia Louis-Dreyfus** (13 Jan 1961, New York NY), American actress.
- Henri Loyrette** (31 May 1952, Neuilly-sur-Seine, France), French museum curator; director of the Louvre from 2001.
- George (Walton) Lucas, Jr.** (14 May 1944, Modesto CA), American film producer.
- Susan Lucci** (23 Dec 1947, Scarsdale NY), American TV soap opera star.
- Fernando (Armando) Lugo (Méndez)** (30 May 1951, San Pedro del Paraná, Paraguay), Paraguayan Roman Catholic bishop; president of Paraguay from 2008.

- Baz(mark Anthony) Luhrmann** (17 Sep 1962, near Sydney, NSW, Australia), Australian film and stage director and producer.
- Alyksandr (Hrygorevich) Lukashenka** (30 Aug 1954, Kopys, Vitebsk oblast, Belorussian SSR, USSR [now Belarus]), Belarussian politician; president of Belarus from 1994.
- Igor Luksic** (14 Jun 1976, Bar, Montenegro), Montenegrin politician; president of Montenegro from 2010.
- Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva** (27 Oct 1945, Garanhuns, Pernambuco state, Brazil), Brazilian labor leader and politician (Workers' Party); president of Brazil, 2003–11.
- Marian Lupu** (20 Jun 1966, Balti, USSR [now Moldova]), Moldovan politician; president of Moldova from 2010.
- Jane Lynch** (14 Jul 1960, Dolton IL), American film and television actress.
- John (H.) Lynch** (25 Nov 1952, Waltham MA), American businessman and politician (Democrat); governor of New Hampshire from 2005.
- Yo-Yo Ma** (7 Oct 1955, Paris, France), American cellist.
- Ma Ying-jeou** (Ma Yingjiu; 13 Jul 1950, Hong Kong), Taiwanese politician and government official; mayor of Taipei, 1998–2006, and president of Taiwan from 2008.
- Lorin Maazel** (6 Mar 1930, Neuilly, France), French-born American conductor and violinist.
- Gloria (Macaraeg) Macapagal Arroyo** (5 Apr 1947, San Juan, Philippines), Philippine politician; president of the Philippines, 2001–10.
- Rachel Maddow** (1 Apr 1973, Castro Valley CA), American liberal television commentator.
- Madonna** (Madonna Louise Veronica Ciccone; 16 Aug 1958, Bay City MI), American singer, songwriter, actress, and entrepreneur.
- Bill Maher** (20 Jan 1956, New York NY), American TV comedian and personality.
- Roger Michael Cardinal Mahony** (27 Feb 1936, Hollywood CA), American Roman Catholic churchman; archbishop of Los Angeles, 1985–2011, and cardinal from 1991.
- Mohammed ibn Rashid al-Maktum** (1949, Dubai, British Trucial States [now in United Arab Emirates?]), UAE sheikh; crown prince from 1995 and ruler of Dubai from 2006.
- Tuilaepa Sailele Malielegaoi** (14 Apr 1945, Lepa, Samoa), Samoan politician; prime minister of Samoa from 1998.
- Nuri (Kamal) al-Maliki** (Jawad al-Maliki; Abu Isra; 1 Jul 1950, near Karbala, Iraq), Iraqi politician (Shi'ite); prime minister of Iraq from 2006.
- Evgeni Malkin** (31 Jul 1986, Magnitogorsk, Russia), Russian ice-hockey player.
- John (Gavin) Malkovich** (9 Dec 1953, Christopher IL), American film actor and filmmaker.
- Dannell P(atrick) Malloy** (21 Jul 1955, Stamford CT), American lawyer and politician (Democrat); governor of Connecticut from 2011.
- David (George Joseph) Malouf** (20 Mar 1934, Brisbane, QLD, Australia), Australian poet and novelist.
- David (Alan) Mamet** (30 Nov 1947, Chicago IL), American playwright, director, and screenwriter.
- Nelson (Rolihlahla) Mandela** (18 Jul 1918, Umtata, Cape of Good Hope, Union of South Africa [now Mthatha, South Africa]), South African black nationalist leader and statesman; he was a political prisoner, 1962–90, president of South Africa (1994–99), and corecipient of the 1993 Nobel Peace Prize.
- Barry Manilow** (Barry Alan Pincus; 17 Jun 1946, Brooklyn NY), American pop singer and songwriter.
- Michael (Kenneth) Mann** (5 Feb 1943, Chicago IL), American film director.
- El(sha Nelson) Manning** (3 Jan 1981, New Orleans LA), American pro football quarterback.
- Patrick (Augustus Merving) Manning** (17 Aug 1946, San Fernando, Trinidad, British West Indies [now in Trinidad and Tobago]), Trinidadian politician; prime minister of Trinidad and Tobago, 1991–95 and 2001–10.
- Peyton (Williams) Manning** (24 Mar 1976, New Orleans LA), American pro football quarterback.
- Hilary Mantel** (6 Jul 1952, Hadfield, Derbyshire, England), English writer; winner of the 2009 Man Booker Prize.
- Sergio Marchionne** (17 Jun 1952, Chieti, Italy), Italian Canadian businessman; CEO of Fiat SpA and Chrysler Group LLC.
- Margrethe II** (Margrethe Alexandrine Thorhildur Ingrid; 16 Apr 1940, Copenhagen, Denmark), Danish royal; queen of Denmark from 1972.
- Julianna Margulies** (8 Jun 1966, Spring Valley NY), American actress.
- Mariza** (Mariza Nunes; 1974?, Mozambique), Portuguese fado singer.
- Mary Ellen Mark** (20 Mar 1940, Philadelphia PA), American photojournalist.
- Jack Markell** (26 Nov 1940, Newark DE), American politician (Democrat); governor of Delaware from 2009.
- Branford Marsalis** (26 Aug 1960, Breau Bridge LA), American jazz saxophonist and bandleader.
- Wynton Marsalis** (18 Oct 1961, New Orleans LA), American jazz trumpeter and composer.
- Yann Martel** (25 Jun 1963, Salamanca, Spain), Spanish-born Canadian novelist.
- Michel (Joseph) Martelly** (12 Feb 1961, Port-au-Prince, Haiti), Haitian musician and politician; president of Haiti from 2011.
- Antoni Martí Petit** (1963, Escaldes-Engordany, Andorra), Andorran chief executive since 2011.
- Chris Martin** (2 Mar 1977, Exeter, England), British musician; pianist and vocalist for Coldplay.
- George R.R. Martin** (20 Sep 1948, Bayonne NJ), American author of the fantasy series *A Song of Ice and Fire*.
- Steve Martin** (14 Aug 1945, Waco TX), American comedic actor, screenwriter, playwright, and author.
- Ricardo (Alberto) Martinelli (Berrocal)** (11 Mar 1952, Panama City, Panama), Panamanian politician; president of Panama from 2009.
- Susana Martinez** (14 Jul 1959, El Paso TX), American attorney and politician (Republican); governor of New Mexico from 2011.
- Mary** (Mary Donaldson; 5 Feb 1972, Hobart, TAS, Australia), Australian-born marketing executive and crown princess of Denmark; wife of Crown Prince Frederik (married 14 May 2004).
- Masako** (Masako Owada; 9 Dec 1963, Tokyo, Japan), Japanese royal; princess consort of Crown Prince Naruhito (married 9 Jun 1993).
- Mathilde** (Mathilde d'Udekem d'Acoz; 21 Jan 1973, Uccle, Belgium), Belgian royal; princess consort of Prince Philippe (married 4 Dec 1999) and heir to the throne.
- Hideki Matsui** (12 Jun 1974, Ishikawa prefecture, Japan), Japanese baseball outfielder.
- Dave Matthews** (David John Matthews; 9 Jan 1967, Johannesburg, South Africa), American rock musician (of the Dave Matthews Band).

- James Mattis** (1950?, Pullman WA), American military leader; commander of US Central Command from 2010.
- Máxima** (Máxima Zorreguieta Cerruti; 17 May 1971, Buenos Aires, Argentina), Argentine-born Dutch investment banker and princess consort of Crown Prince Willem-Alexander (married 2 Feb 2002).
- John (Clayton) Mayer** (16 Oct 1977, Bridgeport CT), American singer and songwriter.
- Thom Mayne** (19 Jan 1944, Waterbury CT), American architect; recipient of the 2005 Pritzker Prize.
- Floyd Mayweather, Jr.** ("Pretty Boy"; 24 Feb 1977, Grand Rapids MI), American boxing champion in several weight classes, from lightweight to super welterweight.
- Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw** (1954?, Bangalore [now Bengaluru], India), Indian business executive; founder (1978) of Biocon India, India's first biotechnology company.
- Mary (Patricia) McAleese** (27 Jun 1951, Belfast, Northern Ireland), Irish politician; president of Ireland from 1997.
- James (Andrew) McAvoy** (21 Apr 1979, Glasgow, Scotland), British actor.
- John (Sidney) McCain III** (29 Aug 1936, Panama Canal Zone), American politician (Republican); senator from Arizona from 1987.
- Cormac McCarthy** (Charles McCarthy, Jr.; 20 Jul 1933, Providence RI), American novelist in the Southern gothic tradition.
- (James) Paul McCartney** (18 Jun 1942, Liverpool, England), British singer, songwriter, and former member of the Beatles.
- Stella (Nina) McCartney** (13 Sep 1971, London, England), British fashion designer.
- Matthew McConaughey** (4 Nov 1969, Uvalde TX), American film actor.
- (Addison) Mitch(ell) McConnell (Jr.)** (20 Feb 1942, Tusculumbia, AL), American politician (Republican); senator from Kentucky from 1985, Senate whip, 2003-07, and Senate minority leader from 2007.
- David McCullough** (7 Jul 1933, Pittsburgh PA), American biographer and historian.
- Audra (Ann) McDonald** (3 Jul 1970, West Berlin, West Germany [now in Berlin, Germany]), American theater actress.
- Robert (Francis) McDonnell** (15 Jun 1954, Philadelphia PA), American politician (Republican); governor of Virginia from 2010.
- Frances McDormand** (23 Jun 1957, Chicago IL), American film actress.
- John (Patrick) McEnroe, Jr.** (16 Feb 1959, Wiesbaden, West Germany), American tennis player and TV sportscaster.
- Reba McEntire** (28 Mar 1954, McAlester OK), American country singer and TV and film actress.
- Ian (Russell) McEwan** (21 Jun 1948, Aldershot, England), British novelist.
- Patrick McGorry** (1952?, Dublin, Ireland), Australian psychiatrist and educator; he was named Australian of the Year for 2010.
- Phil(ip C.) McGraw** (1 Sep 1950, Vinita OK), American talk-show host, author, and psychologist-educator.
- (Samuel) Tim(othy) McGraw** (1 May 1967, Delhi LA), American country-and-western singer.
- Dalton McGuinty** (19 Jul 1955, Ottawa, ON, Canada), Canadian lawyer and politician (Liberal); premier of Ontario from 2003.
- Rory McIlroy** (4 May 1989, Holywood, Northern Ireland), Northern Irish golfer.
- Kevin McKenzie** (29 Apr 1954, Burlington VT), American ballet dancer, choreographer, and director.
- Simon McKeon** (1955?, Australia), Australian banker, yachtsman, and philanthropist; he was named Australian of the Year for 2011.
- Beverley McLachlin** (7 Sep 1943, Pincher Creek, AB, Canada), Canadian Supreme Court justice from 1989 and chief justice from 2000.
- Vince(nt) Kennedy McMahon (Jr.)** (24 Aug 1945, Pinehurst NC), American wrestling promoter; owner of World Wrestling Entertainment, Inc., from 1982.
- Larry McMurtry** (3 Jun 1936, Wichita Falls TX), American novelist.
- W. James McNeerney, Jr.** (22 Aug 1949, Providence RI), American corporate executive; chairman of the board, president, and CEO of the Boeing Co. from 2005.
- James M. McPherson** (11 Oct 1936, Valley City ND), American historian of slavery and the antislavery movement.
- Ian McShane** (29 Sep 1942, Blackburn, Lancashire, England), British film and TV actor.
- Jon Meacham** (1969, Chattanooga TN), American author, political commentator, and editor.
- Matt Mead** (11 Mar 1962, Jackson WY), American politician (Republican); governor of Wyoming from 2011.
- Russell (Charles) Means** (10 Nov 1939, Pine Ridge SD), American Lakota Sioux activist.
- Fouad Mebazaa** (15 Jun 1933, Tunis, Tunisia), Tunisian politician; prime minister of Tunisia from 2011.
- Dmitry (Anatolyevich) Medvedev** (14 Sep 1965, Leningrad, USSR [now St. Petersburg, Russia]), Russian lawyer and politician; president of Russia from 2008.
- Zubin Mehta** (29 Apr 1936, Bombay, British India [now Mumbai, India]), Indian orchestral conductor; music director of the Israel Philharmonic from 1977.
- John Mellencamp** (Johnny Cougar; John Cougar Mellencamp; 7 Oct 1951, Seymour IN), American singer and songwriter.
- Eva Mendes** (5 Mar 1974, Miami FL), American model and film actress.
- Sam(uel Alexander) Mendes** (1 Aug 1965, Reading, England), British stage and film director.
- Paulo Mendes da Rocha** (25 Oct 1928, Vitória, Espírito Santo state, Brazil), Brazilian architect and professor; recipient of the 2006 Pritzker Prize.
- Fradique de Menezes** (1942), Sao Tome and Principe politician; president of Sao Tome and Principe, 2001-03 and 2003-11.
- Angela Merkel** (Angela Dorothea Kasner; 17 Jul 1954, Hamburg, West Germany), German politician (Christian Democratic Union); chancellor of Germany from 2005.
- William (Stanley) Merwin** (30 Sep 1927, New York NY), American poet and translator; US poet laureate for 2010-11.
- Hans-Rudolf Merz** (10 Nov 1942, Herisau, Switzerland), Swiss politician; president of Switzerland, 2009.
- Stipe Mesic** (Stjepan Mesic; 24 Dec 1934, Orahovica, Yugoslavia [now in Croatia]), Croatian politician; president of Croatia, 2000-10.
- Lionel (Andrés) Messi** (24 Jun 1987, Rosario, Argentina), Argentine association football (soccer) player; he was voted World Player of the Year by FIFA in 2009.

- Mette-Marit** (Mette-Marit Tjessem Høiby; 19 Aug 1973, Kristiansand, Norway), Norwegian royal; princess consort of Crown Prince Haakon (married 25 Aug 2001).
- Pierre de Meuron** (8 May 1950, Basel, Switzerland), Swiss architect; corecipient of the 2001 Pritzker Prize and of a Praemium Imperiale in 2007.
- Stephenie Meyer** (24 Dec 1973, Hartford CT), American author of fiction for young adults.
- Lena Meyer-Landrut** (23 May 1991, Hannover, Germany), German pop singer; winner of the 2010 Eurovision Song Contest.
- Jonathan Rhys Meyers** (Jonathan Michael Francis O'Keefe; 27 Jul 1977, Dublin, Ireland), Irish film actor.
- M.I.A.** (Maya Arulpragasam; 18 Jul 1975, London, England), British-born Sri Lankan singer and rapper.
- Michael** (Michael Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; ruled as Mihai I; 25 Oct 1921, Sinaia, Romania), Romanian king, 1927–30 (under regency) and 1940–47.
- Jillian Michaels** (18 Feb 1974, Los Angeles CA), American fitness expert and TV personality.
- Lorne Michaels** (Lorne Michael Lipowitz; 17 Nov 1944, Toronto, ON, Canada), Canadian-born TV and film producer.
- James (Alix) Michel** (16 Aug 1944, Mahe Island, Seychelles), Seychelles politician; president of Seychelles from 2004.
- Lea Michele** (29 Aug 1986, Bronx NY), American actress.
- Roberto Micheletti** (Baín) (13 Aug 1948, El Progreso, Honduras), Honduran politician; de facto president of Honduras, 2009–10.
- Michiko** (Michiko Shoda; 20 Oct 1934, Tokyo, Japan), Japanese royal; empress consort of Emperor Akihito (married 10 Apr 1959).
- Bette Midler** (1 Dec 1945, Honolulu HI), American comedian, singer, and actress.
- David (Wright) Miliband** (15 Jul 1965, London, England), British politician (Labour); foreign secretary, 2007–10.
- David (Raymond) Miller** (26 Dec 1958, San Francisco CA), American-born Canadian politician (independent); mayor of Toronto, 2003–10.
- Dennis Miller** (3 Nov 1953, Pittsburgh PA), American television comedian, radio talk-show host, and writer.
- Sienna (Rose) Miller** (28 Dec 1981, New York NY), American-born British stage and film actress.
- Sue Miller** (29 Nov 1943, Chicago IL), American novelist.
- John Atta Mills** (21 Jul 1944, Tarkwa, Gold Coast [now Ghana]), Ghanaian politician; president of Ghana from 2009.
- Kylie (Ann) Minogue** (28 May 1968, Melbourne, VIC, Australia), Australian actress and pop singer.
- Thomas Mirow** (6 Jan 1953, Paris, France), French government official; president of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development from 2008.
- Helen Mirren** (Ilyena Lydia Mironoff; 26 Jul 1945, Chiswick, London, England), British stage, TV, and film actress.
- Joni Mitchell** (Roberta Joan Anderson; 7 Nov 1943, Fort Macleod, AB, Canada), Canadian singer, songwriter, and painter.
- Efthimios E. Mitropoulos** (30 May 1939, Piraeus, Greece), Greek international official; secretary-general of the International Maritime Organization from 2004.
- Lakshmi (Narayan) Mittal** (15 Jun 1950, Sadulpur, Rajasthan state, India), Indian-born British steel magnate.
- Satoshi Miura** (3 Apr 1944, Japan?), Japanese corporate executive; CEO and president of Nippon Telephone & Telegraph from 2007.
- Ratko Mladic** (12 Mar 1943, Kalinovik village, Bosnia, Yugoslavia [now in Bosnia and Herzegovina]), Bosnian Serb military officer sought as a war criminal; he was captured in 2011.
- Mo'Nique** (Mo'Nique Imes-Hicks; 11 Dec 1967, Woodlawn MD), American comedian and actress.
- Thomas S(pencer) Monson** (21 Aug 1927, Salt Lake City UT), American church leader; president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints from 2008.
- Alan Moore** (18 Nov 1953), British author and creator of graphic novels.
- Demi Moore** (Demetria Gene Guynes; 11 Nov 1962, Roswell NM), American film actress.
- Julianne Moore** (Julie Anne Smith; 3 Dec 1960, Fayetteville NC), American film actress.
- Lorrie Moore** (Marie Lorena Moore; 13 Jan 1957, Glens Falls NY), American short-story writer and novelist.
- Mandy Moore** (Amanda Leigh Moore; 10 Apr 1984, Nashua NH), American pop singer and film actress.
- Michael Moore** (23 Apr 1954, Davison MI), American film director, author, and political activist.
- (Juan) Evo Morales (Ayma)** (26 Oct 1959, Orinoca, Bolivia), Bolivian farm-union leader; president of Bolivia from 2006.
- Jason Moran** (21 Jan 1975, Houston TX), American jazz pianist and bandleader.
- Luis Moreno Ocampo** (4 Jun 1952, Buenos Aires, Argentina), Argentine lawyer; the first chief prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, from 2003.
- Piers Morgan** (Piers Stefan Pughe-Morgan; 30 Mar 1965, Guildford, Surrey, England), British journalist and TV talk show host.
- Manny Mori** (Emanuel Mori; 1948, Chuuk state?, Micronesia), Micronesian politician; president of Micronesia from 2007.
- Mark Morris** (29 Aug 1956, Seattle WA), American dancer and choreographer.
- Matthew Morrison** (30 Oct 1978, Fort Ord CA), American actor.
- Toni Morrison** (Chloe Anthony Wofford; 18 Feb 1931, Lorain OH), American novelist; recipient of the 1993 Nobel Prize for Literature.
- Dale T. Mortensen** (2 Feb 1939, Enterprise OR), American economist; corecipient of the 2010 Nobel Prize for Economic Sciences.
- Viggo (Peter) Mortensen** (20 Oct 1958, New York NY), American film actor.
- Walter Mosley** (12 Jan 1952, Los Angeles CA), American writer of science fiction and mystery novels.
- Kate Moss** (16 Jan 1974, Addiscombe, Surrey, England), British model.
- Andrew Motion** (26 Oct 1952, London, England), English poet, teacher, editor, and biographer; poet laureate of Britain, 1999–2009.
- Kgalema (Petrus) Motlanthe** (19 Jul 1949, Johannesburg, Union of South Africa), South African politician (African National Congress); president of South Africa, 2008–09, and deputy president from 2009.
- Markos Moulitsas (Zúniga)** ("Kos"; 11 Sep 1971, Chicago IL), American populist journalist and blogger; founder and editor of the Daily Kos blog from 2002.

- Amr Muhammad Moussa** (3 Oct 1936, Cairo, Egypt), Egyptian secretary-general of the League of Arab States, 2001–11.
- Bill Moyers** (Billy Don Moyers; 5 Jun 1934, Hugo OK), American TV journalist, former government official, and author.
- Brian T. Moynihan** (9 Oct 1959, Marietta OH), American businessman; president and CEO of Bank of America from 2010.
- Mswati III** (19 Apr 1968, Swaziland), Swazi royal; king of Swaziland from 1986.
- (Muhammed) Hosni Mubarak** (4 May 1928, Al-Minufiyah governorate, Egypt), Egyptian politician; president of Egypt, 1981–2011.
- Robert S(wan) Mueller III** (7 Aug 1944, New York NY), American government official; FBI director from 2001.
- Robert (Gabriel) Mugabe** (21 Feb 1924, Kutama, Southern Rhodesia [now Zimbabwe]), Zimbabwean politician; the first prime minister (1980–87) of the reconstituted state of Zimbabwe and president from 1987.
- Muhammad VI** (Muhammad ibn al-Hassan; 21 Aug 1963, Rabat, Morocco), Moroccan royal; king from 1999.
- Ali Muhammad Mujawar** (1953, Shabwah, British-protected Aden [now in Yemen]), Yemeni politician; prime minister of Yemen from 2007.
- José (Alberto) Mujica (Cordano)** (20 May 1935, Montevideo, Uruguay), Uruguayan politician (Broad Front); president of Uruguay from 2010.
- Pranab Mukherjee** (11 Dec 1935, Mirati village, West Bengal, British India), Indian politician (Indian National Congress); Indian foreign minister, 1995–96 and 2006–09, and finance minister from 2009.
- Siddhartha Mukherjee** (1971?, India), Indian-born cancer physician and researcher; his *The Emperor of All Maladies: A Biography of Cancer* won the 2011 Pulitzer Prize for general nonfiction.
- Alan Mulally** (4 Aug 1945, Oakland CA), American businessman; president and CEO of Ford Motor Co. from 2006.
- Paul Muldoon** (20 Jun 1951, Portadown, Northern Ireland), Irish-born American poet.
- Mike Mullen** (Michael Glenn Mullen; 4 Oct 1946, Los Angeles CA), American military leader; chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, 2007–11.
- Herta Müller** (17 Aug 1953, Nitchidorf, Romania), Romanian-born German writer; winner of the 2009 Nobel Prize for Literature.
- Thomas Müller** (13 Sep 1989, Weilheim, West Germany), German association football (soccer) player; won the Golden Boot award in the 2010 FIFA World Cup.
- Carey Mulligan** (28 May 1985, London, England), British actress.
- Alice Munro** (Alice Anne Laidlaw; 10 Jul 1931, Wingham, ON, Canada), Canadian short-story writer; recipient of the 2009 Man Booker International Prize.
- (Keith) Rupert Murdoch** (11 Mar 1931, Melbourne, VIC, Australia), Australian-born British newspaper publisher and media entrepreneur; founder of the global media holding company News Corporation Ltd.
- Eddie Murphy** (3 Apr 1961, Brooklyn NY), American comedian and film actor.
- Cormac Murphy-O'Connor** (24 Aug 1932, Reading, Berkshire, England), British church leader; archbishop of Westminster (leader of the Roman Catholic Church in the UK), 2000–09, and cardinal, 2001–09.
- Narayana Murthy** (20 Aug 1946, Kolar, British India), Indian international business executive and pioneer in India's high-tech industry; cofounder of Infosys Technologies Ltd., a technology and consulting firm.
- Yoweri (Kaguta) Museveni** (15 Aug 1944, Mbarra district, Uganda), Ugandan politician; president of Uganda from 1986.
- Pervez Musharraf (Nish-I-Mtiaz)** (11 Aug 1943, New Delhi, British India), Pakistani military leader and politician; head of Pakistan's government, 1999–2001, and president of Pakistan, 2001–08.
- Bingu wa Mutharika** (24 Feb 1934, Thyolo district, British Nyasaland [now Malawi]), Malawian politician (United Democratic Front); president of Malawi from 2004.
- Riccardo Muti** (28 Jul 1941, Naples, Italy), Italian conductor; music director of La Scala Orchestra in Milan, 1986–2005; music director of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra from 2010.
- Mike Myers** (25 May 1963, Scarborough, ON, Canada), Canadian comedian and actor.
- James Nachtwey** (14 Mar 1948, Syracuse NY), American news photographer.
- Rafael Nadal (Parrera)** (3 Jun 1986, Manacor, Mallorca, Spain), Spanish tennis player.
- Ralph Nader** (27 Feb 1934, Winsted CT), American social activist and politician; he was a presidential candidate in 2000, 2004, and 2008.
- Khalifah ibn Zayid al-Nahyan** (1948?, Al-Ayn, Abu Dhabi, British Trucial States [now United Arab Emirates]), UAE sheikh; ruler of Abu Dhabi and president of the United Arab Emirates from 2004.
- Ratu Epeli Nailatikau** (5 Jul 1941), Fijian politician; president of Fiji from 2009.
- V(jidadhur) S(urajprasad) Naipaul** (17 Aug 1932, Chaguanas, Trinidad, British West Indies [now in Trinidad and Tobago]), Trinidadian-born British writer; recipient of the 2001 Nobel Prize for Literature.
- Datuk Seri Najib Tun Razak** (23 Jul 1953, Kuala Lipis, Malaysia), Malaysian politician; prime minister of Malaysia from 2009.
- Giorgio Napolitano** (29 Jun 1925, Naples, Italy), Italian politician (Communist); president of Italy from 2006.
- Janet Napolitano** (29 Nov 1957, New York NY), American politician (Democrat); governor of Arizona, 2003–09, and US secretary of homeland security from 2009.
- Naruhito** (23 Feb 1960, Tokyo, Japan), Japanese crown prince.
- Nas** (Nasir bin Olu Dara Jones; "Nasty Nas"; "Nas Escobar"; 14 Sep 1973, Queens NY), American hip-hop artist.
- Mohamed Nasheed** (17 May 1967, Male, Maldives), Maldivian politician; president of Maldives from 2008.
- Sayyed Hassan Nasrallah** (31 Aug 1960, Borj Hamoud, Beirut, Lebanon), Lebanese Islamic extremist military leader; secretary-general of Hezbollah from 1992.
- Taslima Nasrin** (25 Aug 1962, Mymensingh, Bangladesh), Bangladeshi Islamic feminist writer.
- S(ellapan) R(amanathan) Nathan** (3 Jul 1924, Singapore?), Singaporean politician; president of Singapore, 1999–2011.
- Bruce Nauman** (6 Nov 1941, Fort Wayne IN), American sculptor and installation and performance artist.

- Nursultan Nazarbayev** (6 Jul 1940, Chemolgan, USSR [now in Kazakhstan]), Kazakh politician; president of Kazakhstan from 1990.
- Youssou N'Dour** (1 Oct 1959, Dakar, French West Africa [now in Senegal]), Senegalese singer and songwriter.
- Petr Necas** (19 Nov 1964, Uherské Hradiste, Czechoslovakia [now in Czech Republic]), Czech politician; prime minister of the Czech Republic from 2010.
- Liam Neeson** (William Neeson; 7 Jun 1952, Ballymena, Northern Ireland), British film actor.
- El-Ichi Negishi** (14 Jul 1935, Xinjing, Manchukuo [now Changchun, China]), Japanese chemist; corecipient of the 2010 Nobel Prize for Chemistry.
- Willie (Hugh) Nelson** (30 Apr 1933, Fort Worth TX), American songwriter and guitarist.
- Madhav Kumar Nepal** (9 Mar 1953, Gaur, Nepal), Nepalese politician; prime minister of Nepal, 2009–11.
- Nerses Bedros XIX** (Boutros Tarmouni; 17 Jan 1940, Cairo, Egypt), Armenian churchman; patriarch of the Catholic Armenians from 1999.
- Benjamin Netanyahu** (21 Oct 1949, Tel Aviv [now Tel Aviv-Yafo], Israel), Israeli politician; prime minister of Israel, 1996–99 and again from 2009.
- Randy Newman** (Randall Stuart Newman; 28 Nov 1943, Los Angeles CA), American songwriter, singer, and pianist.
- Marc Newson** (1963, Sydney, NSW, Australia), Australian industrial designer.
- Thandie Newton** (Thandiwe Newton; 6 Nov 1972, Zambia), Zambian-born British TV and film actress.
- Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo** (1942, Acoacan, Río Muni [now Equatorial Guinea]), Equatorial Guinean politician; president of Equatorial Guinea from 1979.
- Nguyen Minh Triet** (8 Oct 1942, Ben Cat district, French Indochina [now in Vietnam]), Vietnamese politician; president of Vietnam from 2006.
- Nguyen Tan Dung** (17 Nov 1949, Ca Mau, French Indochina [now in Vietnam]), Vietnamese politician; prime minister of Vietnam from 2006.
- Vincent Gerard Nichols** (8 Nov 1945, Crosby, Merseyside, England), British church leader; archbishop of Westminster (leader of the Roman Catholic Church in the UK) from 2009.
- Jack Nicholson** (John Joseph Nicholson; 22 Apr 1937, Neptune NJ), American film actor.
- Takashi Nishioka** (1936?, Japan?), Japanese corporate executive; chairman of Mitsubishi Motors Corp. from 2005.
- Ryue Nishizawa** (7 Feb 1966, Kanagawa prefecture, Japan), Japanese architect; corecipient of the 2010 Pritzker Prize.
- Jay Nixon** (Jeremiah W. Nixon; 13 Feb 1956, De Soto MO), American politician (Democrat); governor of Missouri from 2008.
- Pierre Nkurunziza** (18 Dec 1963, Ngozi province, Burundi), Burundian Hutu rebel leader; president of Burundi from 2005.
- Ronald K(enneth) Noble** (1957?, New Jersey), American law professor and government official; secretary-general of Interpol from 2000.
- Yoshihiko Noda** (1957, Funabashi, Japan), Japanese politician; prime minister of Japan from 2011.
- Christopher (Jonathan James) Nolan** (30 Jul 1970, London, England), British film director.
- Indra Nooyi** (28 Oct 1955, Madras [now Chennai], Tamil Nadu state, India), Indian-born American businesswoman; chairman and CEO of PepsiCo from 2007.
- Norodom Sihamoni** (14 May 1953, Phnom Penh, Cambodia), Cambodian royal; king of Cambodia from 2004.
- Norodom Sihanouk** (Preah Baht Samdach Preah Norodom Sihanuk Varman; 31 Oct 1922, Phnom Penh, Cambodia), Cambodian king, 1941–55 and 1993–2004; head of state, 1960–70 and 1991–93.
- Bruce Norris** (? , ?), American playwright; his *Clybourne Park* won the 2011 Pulitzer Prize for drama.
- Chris Noth** (13 Nov 1954, Madison WI), American film and TV actor.
- Lynn Nottage** (1964, Brooklyn NY), American playwright.
- Jean Nouvel** (12 Aug 1945, Fumel, France), French architect; recipient of a Praemium Imperiale in 2001 and the 2008 Pritzker Prize.
- Konstantin Sergeevich Novoselov** (23 Aug 1974, Nizhny Tagil, Russia, USSR), Russian physicist; corecipient of the 2010 Nobel Prize for Physics.
- Dirk Nowitzki** (19 Jun 1978, Würzburg, West Germany [now Germany]), German basketball player.
- Michael A(nthony) Nutter** (29 Jun 1957, Philadelphia PA), American politician (Democrat); mayor of Philadelphia from 2008.
- Joyce Carol Oates** (16 Jun 1938, Lockport NY), American novelist, short-story writer, and essayist.
- Thoraya Obaid** (2 Mar 1945, Baghdad, Iraq), Iraqi-born Saudi Arabian civil servant; executive director of the UN Population Fund, 2001–10.
- Barack (Hussein) Obama (II)** (4 Aug 1961, Honolulu HI), American politician (Democrat); 44th president of the US, from 2009, and winner of the 2009 Nobel Peace Prize.
- Michelle Obama** (Michelle LaVaughn Robinson; 17 Jan 1964, Chicago IL), American first lady; wife of Pres. Barack Obama (married 3 Oct 1992).
- Téa Obrecht** (1985, Yugoslavia), Serbian American author; winner of the 2011 Orange Prize for Fiction for *The Tiger's Wife*.
- Conan O'Brien** (18 Apr 1963, Brookline MA), American TV talk-show host.
- Chad Ochocinco** (Chad Javon Johnson; 9 Jan 1978, Miami FL), American professional football player.
- Mark O'Connor** (5 Aug 1961, Seattle WA), American country fiddle player.
- Sandra Day O'Connor** (26 Mar 1930, El Paso TX), American jurist; associate justice of the US Supreme Court, 1981–2005, the first woman appointed to the court.
- Piermaria J. Oddone** (26 Mar 1944, Arequipa, Peru), Peruvian-born American experimental particle physicist and administrator; director of the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory from 2005.
- Raila (Amollo) Odinga** (7 Jan 1945, Maseno, Nyanza province, British Kenya), Kenyan politician (Liberal Democratic); prime minister of Kenya from 2008.
- Kenzaburo Oe** (31 Jan 1935, Ose, Ehime prefecture, Japan), Japanese novelist; recipient of the 1994 Nobel Prize for Literature.
- Apollo (Anton) Ohno** (22 May 1982, Seattle WA), American short-track speed skater; he was the most decorated American athlete in the history of Winter Olympics.
- Masahiro Okafuji** (c. 1950), Japanese businessman; president and CEO of ITOCHU Corp. from 2010.
- Keith Olbermann** (27 Jan 1959, New York NY), American TV sportscaster and commentator.
- Claes (Thure) Oldenburg** (28 Jan 1929, Stockholm, Sweden), Swedish-born Pop-art sculptor.

- Sharon Olds** (19 Nov 1942, San Francisco CA), American poet.
- Jamie Oliver** (27 May 1975, Essex, England), British chef and TV personality.
- Ehud Olmert** (30 Sep 1945, Binyamina, British Palestine [now in Israel]), Israeli politician (Kadima); prime minister of Israel, 2006–09.
- Ashley (Fuller) Olsen** (13 Jun 1986, Sherman Oaks CA), American former child star and a marketing phenomenon in modeling, films, TV, and music videos.
- Mary-Kate Olsen** (13 Jun 1986, Sherman Oaks CA), American former child star and a marketing phenomenon in modeling, films, TV, and music videos.
- Martin (Joseph) O'Malley** (18 Jan 1963, Washington DC), American politician (Democrat); mayor of Baltimore, 1999–2007, and governor of Maryland from 2007.
- Sean Patrick Cardinal O'Malley** (29 Jun 1944, Lakewood OH), American Roman Catholic churchman; archbishop of Boston from 2003; cardinal from 2006.
- (Philip) Michael Ondaatje** (12 Sep 1943, Colombo, British Ceylon [now Sri Lanka]), Canadian novelist and poet.
- Shaquille (Rashaun) O'Neal** (6 Mar 1972, Newark NJ), American basketball center.
- Viktor Orbán** (31 May 1963, Alcsúdtóboz, Hungary), Hungarian politician; prime minister of Hungary, 1998–2002, and from 2010.
- Bill O'Reilly** (William James O'Reilly, Jr.; 10 Sep 1949, New York NY), American TV journalist and talk-show host.
- Suze Orman** (5 Jun 1951, Chicago IL), American financial adviser and best-selling author.
- Peter Orszag** (16 Dec 1968, Boston MA), American economist; director of the US Office of Management and Budget, 2009–10.
- (José) Daniel Ortega (Saavedra)** (11 Nov 1945, La Libertad, Nicaragua), Nicaraguan guerrilla leader and politician; president of Nicaragua, 1984–90 and again from 2007.
- Babatunde Osotimehin** (February 1949, Nigeria), Nigerian public health official; executive director of the UN Population Fund from 2011.
- Joel Osteen** (5 Mar 1963, Houston TX), American evangelist; head of the Lakewood Church in Houston.
- Paul S. Otellini** (12 Oct 1950, San Francisco CA), American corporate executive; president of Intel Corp. from 2002 and CEO from 2005.
- Peter (Seamus) O'Toole** (2 Aug 1932, Connemara, County Galway, Irish Free State), British stage and film actor.
- Butch Otter** (Clement Leroy Otter; 3 May 1942, Caldwell ID), American politician (Republican); governor of Idaho from 2007.
- Roza Otunbayeva** (23 Aug 1950, Osh, Kirghiz SSR, USSR [now in Kyrgyzstan]), Kyrgyz politician; head of the interim government of Kyrgyzstan from 2010.
- Alassane Ouattara** (1 Jan 1942, Dimbokro, Côte d'Ivoire, French West Africa), Ivorian politician; president of Côte d'Ivoire from 2010.
- Alexander (Mikhailovich) Ovechkin** (17 Sep 1985, Moscow, USSR [now in Russia]), Russian professional hockey player.
- Hisashi Owada** (18 Sep 1932, Niigata, Japan), Japanese jurist; president of the International Court of Justice from 2009.
- Clive Owen** (3 Oct 1964, Keresley, Coventry, Warwickshire, England), British actor.
- Amos Oz** (4 May 1939, Jerusalem, British Palestine), Israeli novelist, short-story writer, and essayist.
- Mehmet Oz** (11 Jun 1960, Cleveland OH), American cardiac surgeon, TV medical expert, and author.
- Seiji Ozawa** (1935, Shenyang, Japanese-occupied China), Japanese conductor; recipient of a Praemium Imperiale in 2011.
- Cynthia Ozick** (17 Apr 1928, New York NY), American novelist, short-story writer, and playwright.
- Rajendra K. Pachauri** (20 Aug 1940, Nainital, Uttar Pradesh [now in Uttarakhand state], British India), Indian businessman; head of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change from 2002.
- Al(fredo James) Pacino** (25 Apr 1940, New York NY), American film actor.
- Manny Pacquiao** (17 Dec 1978, Kibawe, Mindanao, Philippines), Filipino politician and boxing champion in numerous weight classes.
- Larry Page** (Lawrence Edward Page; 1972, East Lansing MI), American computer scientist and Internet entrepreneur who cofounded (1998) the Google Internet search engine.
- Borut Pahor** (2 Nov 1963, Postojna, Yugoslavia [now in Slovenia]), Slovenian politician; prime minister of Slovenia from 2008.
- Brad Paisley** (28 Oct 1972, Glen Dale WV), American contemporary country-and-western singer.
- Ian (Richard Kyle) Paisley** (6 Apr 1926, Armagh, County Armagh, Northern Ireland), Northern Irish Protestant leader and politician; first minister of Northern Ireland, 2007–08.
- Sarah Palin** (Sarah Heath; 11 Feb 1964, Sandpoint ID), American politician (Republican); governor of Alaska, 2006–09, and the Republican nominee for vice president in 2008.
- Eddie Palmieri** (15 Dec 1936, New York NY), American jazz-salsa pianist.
- Samuel J. Palmisano** (29 Jul 1951), American corporate executive; president and CEO of the International Business Machines (IBM) Corp. from 2002.
- Gwyneth Paltrow** (28 Sep 1972, Los Angeles CA), American film and stage actress.
- Orhan Pamuk** (7 Jun 1952, Istanbul, Turkey), Turkish novelist; winner of the 2006 Nobel Prize for Literature.
- Leon Panetta** (28 Jun 1938, Monterey CA), American politician; congressman from California, 1977–93, director of the Office of Management and Budget, 1993–94, White House chief of staff, 1994–97, director of the CIA, 2009–11, and secretary of defense from 2011.
- Paola** (Paola dei Principi Ruffo di Calabria; 11 Sep 1937, Forte dei Marmi, Italy), Italian-born Belgian royal; queen consort of King Albert II (married 2 Jul 1959).
- George Papandreu** (16 Jun 1952, St. Paul MN), American-born Greek politician; prime minister of Greece from 2009.
- Karolos Papoullas** (4 Jun 1929, Ioannina, Greece), Greek politician; president of Greece from 2005.
- Anna (Helene) Paquin** (24 Jul 1982, Winnipeg, MB, Canada), New Zealand film and TV actress.
- Sara Paretsky** (8 Jun 1947, Ames IA), American mystery writer.
- Nick Park** (Nicholas Wulstan Park; 6 Dec 1958, Preston, Lancashire, England), British film animator.
- Mary-Louise Parker** (2 Aug 1964, Fort Jackson SC), American actress on stage, in film, and on television.
- Sarah Jessica Parker** (25 Mar 1965, Nelsonville OH), American TV and film actress.

Trey Parker (Randolph Severn Parker III; 19 Oct 1969, Conifer CO), American writer, actor, and producer; cocreator of the TV comedy series *South Park* and the Broadway musical *The Book of Mormon*.

Mark Parkinson (24 Jun 1957, Wichita KS), American politician (Democrat); governor of Kansas, 2009–11.

Suzan-Lori Parks (10 May 1963, Fort Knox KY), American playwright.

Sean R. Parnell (19 Nov 1962, Hanford CA), American politician (Republican); governor of Alaska from 2009.

Anja Parson (25 Apr 1981, Umeå, Sweden), Swedish downhill skier.

Richard D(ean) Parsons (4 Apr 1949, Bedford-Stuyvesant, Brooklyn NY), American corporate executive; CEO of Time Warner (formerly AOL Time Warner), 2002–07, and chairman of Citigroup from 2009.

Dolly (Rebecca) Parton (19 Jan 1946, Locust Ridge TN), American country-and-western singer, songwriter, and actress.

Amy Pascal (1959, Los Angeles CA), American film executive; chairman of Sony Pictures Entertainment Motion Picture Group from 2003 and cochairman of Sony Pictures Entertainment from 2006.

Ann Patchett (2 Dec 1963, Los Angeles CA), American novelist.

David A. Paterson (20 May 1954, Brooklyn NY), American politician (Democrat); governor of New York, 2008–11.

Pratibha Patil (19 Dec 1934, Jalgaon, British India), Indian politician; the country's first female president, from 2007.

Danica (Sue) Patrick (25 Mar 1982, Beloit WI), American race-car driver.

Deval (Laurdine) Patrick (31 Jul 1956, Chicago IL), American politician (Democrat); governor of Massachusetts from 2007.

Robert Pattinson (13 May 1986, London, England), British actor.

Ron(ald Ernest) Paul (20 Aug 1935, Pittsburgh PA), American physician and libertarian politician; congressman from Texas from 1997.

Tim(othy James) Pawlenty (27 Nov 1960, St. Paul MN), American politician (Republican); governor of Minnesota, 2003–11.

Amanda Peet (11 Jan 1972, New York NY), American film and TV actress.

Pelé (Edson Arantes do Nascimento; 23 Oct 1940, Três Corações, Minas Gerais state, Brazil), Brazilian association football (soccer) legend.

Scott Pelley (28 Jul 1957, San Antonio TX), American TV journalist and news anchor.

Cesar Pelli (12 Oct 1926, Tucumán, Argentina), Argentine architect.

Nancy Pelosi (Nancy D'Alesandro; 26 Mar 1940, Baltimore MD), American politician (Democrat); congresswoman from California from 1987, House Democratic leader, 2003–07, speaker of the House, 2007–11, and minority leader from 2011.

Sean (Justin) Penn (17 Aug 1960, Santa Monica CA), American film actor and director.

Murray Perahia (19 Apr 1947, New York NY), American concert pianist.

Bev(erly Eaves) Perdue (14 Jan 1947, Grundy VA), American politician (Democrat); governor of North Carolina from 2009.

Sonny Perdue (George Ervin Perdue III; 20 Dec 1946, Perry GA), American agribusinessman and politician (Republican); governor of Georgia, 2003–11.

Shimon Peres (Shimon Perski; 2 Aug 1923, Wlozyn, Poland [now Valozhyn, Belarus]), Israeli statesman; prime minister of Israel, 1984–86 and 1995–96, and president from 2007; he won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1994 for his efforts to work with the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

Grayson Perry (24 Mar 1960, Chelmsford, Essex, England), British artist; recipient of the 2003 Turner Prize.

Katy Perry (Katheryn Elizabeth Hudson; 25 Oct 1984, Santa Barbara CA), American pop singer.

Rick Perry (James Richard Perry; 4 Mar 1950, West Texas), American politician (Republican); governor of Texas from 2000.

Kamla Persad-Bissessar (22 Apr 1952, Siparia, Trinidad, British West Indies [now in Trinidad and Tobago]), Trinidadian politician; prime minister of Trinidad and Tobago from 2010.

David (Howell) Petraeus (7 Nov 1952, Cornwall-on-Hudson NY), American military leader; commander of Multinational Force Iraq, 2007–08, US Central Command, 2008–10, and US and NATO forces in Afghanistan, 2010–11; director of the CIA from 2011.

Michael Phelps (30 Jun 1985, Baltimore MD), American swimmer.

Regis (Francis Xavier) Philbin (25 Aug 1934, New York NY), American TV personality.

Philip (Prince Philip of Greece and Denmark; 10 Jun 1921, Corfu, Greece), British duke of Edinburgh; prince consort of Queen Elizabeth II (married 20 Nov 1947).

Danny Philip (1951, Solomon Islands?), Solomon Islands politician; prime minister of the Solomon Islands from 2010.

Philippe (Philippe Leopold Louis Marie; 15 Apr 1960, Brussels, Belgium), Belgian royal; duke of Brabant and crown prince of Belgium.

(Matthew) Ryan Philippe (10 Sep 1974, New Castle DE), American TV and film actor.

Ellen (Philpotts-) Page (21 Feb 1987, Halifax, NS, Canada), Canadian TV and film actress.

Renzo Piano (14 Sep 1937, Genoa, Italy), Italian architect; winner of the 1998 Pritzker Prize and the 2002 UIA Gold Medal for Architecture.

T(homas) Boone Pickens (22 May 1928, Holdenville OK), American billionaire oilman; advocate of aggressive investment in alternative energy.

Jodi Picoult (19 May 1966, Neconset, NY), American author.

Navanethem Pillay (23 Sep 1941, Durban, Union of South Africa), South African judge; UN high commissioner for human rights from 2008.

Sebastián Piñera (1 Dec 1949, Santiago, Chile), Chilean politician (National Renewal); president of Chile from 2010.

Jean Ping (24 Nov 1942, Omboué, French Gabon), Gabonese statesman; UN General Assembly president, 2004, and chairman of the Commission of the African Union from 2008.

Pink (Alecia Beth) Moore (8 Sep 1979, Doylestown PA), American pop singer.

Jada Pinkett Smith (Jada Koren Pinkett; 18 Sep 1971, Baltimore MD), American actress, video director, and clothing designer.

Robert Pinsky (20 Oct 1940, Long Branch NJ), American poet and critic; poet laureate of the US, 1997–2000.

Manuel Pinto da Costa (1937), Sao Tome and Principe politician; president of Sao Tome and Principe from 2011.

Pedro (Verona Rodrigues) Pires (April 1934, Ilha do Fogo, Cape Verde), Cape Verdean politician; president of Cape Verde from 2001.

Christopher A(ntonlou) Pissarides (20 Feb 1948, Nicosia, Cyprus), British Cypriot economist; corecipient of the 2010 Nobel Prize for Economic Sciences.

Surin Pitsuwan (28 Oct 1949, Nakhon Si Thammarat, Thailand), Thai intellectual and government official; secretary-general of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations from 2008.

(William) Brad(ley) Pitt (18 Dec 1963, Shawnee OK), American film actor.

Yevgeny (Viktorovich) Plushchenko (also spelled Evgeni Plushenko; 3 Nov 1982, Solnechny, USSR [now in Russia]), Russian figure skater.

Amy Poehler (16 Sep 1971, Burlington MA), American actress and comedian on TV and in films.

Hifikepunye (Lucas) Pohamba (18 Aug 1935, Okanghudi, South West Africa [now Namibia]), Namibian independence leader and politician; president of Namibia from 2005.

Sidney Poitier (20 Feb 1927?, Miami FL), Bahamian American stage and film actor and director.

Roman Polanski (Raimund Liebling; 18 Aug 1933, Paris, France), Polish film director, scriptwriter, and actor.

Judit Polgar (23 Jul 1976, Budapest, Hungary), Hungarian chess grand master.

Maurizio Pollini (1942, Milan, Italy), Italian pianist; recipient of a Praemium Imperiale in 2010.

Gregg Popovich (28 Jan 1949, East Chicago IN), American professional basketball coach.

Natalie Portman (Natalie Hershlag; 9 Jun 1981, Jerusalem, Israel), American film actress.

Zac(hary E.) Posen (24 Oct 1980, Brooklyn NY), American fashion designer.

John E. Potter (1956, Bronx NY), American corporate executive; CEO and postmaster general of the US Postal Service, 2001–10.

Earl A. ("Rusty") Powell III (24 Oct 1943, Spartanburg SC), American museum official; director of the National Gallery of Art in Washington DC from 1992.

Samantha Power (1970, Ireland), Irish-born American writer and political adviser; foreign-policy adviser to the National Security Council from 2009.

Miuccia Prada (1949, Milan, Italy), Italian fashion designer.

René (García) Préval (17 Jan 1943, Port-au-Prince, Haiti, Haitian), politician; president of Haiti, 1996–2001, and 2006–11.

André (George) Previn (6 Apr 1929, Berlin, Germany), German-born American pianist, composer, and conductor.

Richard Price (12 Oct 1949, Bronx NY), American novelist and screenwriter.

Reince Priebus (18 Mar 1972, Kenosha WI), American attorney and politician (Republican); chairman of the Republican National Committee from 2011.

Prince (Prince Rogers Nelson; 7 Jun 1958, Minneapolis MN), American singer and songwriter.

Birgit Prinz (25 Oct 1977, Frankfurt am Main, West Germany), German association football (soccer) player.

(Edna) Annie Proulx (22 Aug 1935, Norwich CT), American writer.

(José) Albert(o) Pujols (16 Jan 1980, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic), Dominican baseball player.

Georgi Parvanov (28 Jun 1957, Kovachevtsi, Bulgaria), Bulgarian politician; president of Bulgaria from 2002.

Vladimir (Vladimirovich) Putin (7 Oct 1952, Leningrad, USSR [now St. Petersburg, Russia]), Russian intelligence officer; prime minister of Russia, 1999–2000, president, 1999–2008, and prime minister again from 2008.

(Sayyid) Qabus ibn Sa'ïd (18 Nov 1940, Salalah, Oman), Omani head of state; sultan of Oman from 1970 and prime minister from 1972.

Muammar al-Qaddafi (also spelled Muammar Khadafi, Moammar Gadhafi, or Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi; spring 1942, near Surt, Libya), Libyan military leader and Arab statesman; de facto chief of state from 1969.

Dennis Quaid (9 Apr 1954, Houston TX), American film actor.

Thomas Quasthoff (9 Nov 1959, Hildesheim, West Germany), German bass-baritone.

Queen Latifah (Dana Elaine Owens; 18 Mar 1970, Newark NJ), American rap musician, film actress, and TV personality.

Anna (Marie) Quindlen (8 Jul 1953, Philadelphia PA), American political commentator and author.

Pat Quinn (16 Dec 1948, Hinsdale IL), American politician (Democrat); governor of Illinois from 2009.

Daniel Radcliffe (23 July 1989, Fulham, London, England), British film and stage actor.

Paula Radcliffe (17 Dec 1973, Northwich, Cheshire, England), British marathon runner.

Iveta Radicová (7 Dec 1956, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia [now in Slovakia]), Slovak politician; prime minister of Slovakia from 2010.

Nebojsa Radmanovic (1 Oct 1949, Gracanica, Yugoslavia [now in Bosnia and Herzegovina]), Bosnia and Herzegovinian politician; chairman of the presidency of the republic, 2008–09, and from 2010.

Aishwarya Rai (1 Nov 1973, Mangalore, Karnataka state, India), Indian beauty queen and film actress.

Béchara Rai (25 Feb 1940, Lebanon), Lebanese (Maronite Catholic) patriarch of Antioch and all the East from 2011.

Sam(uel M.) Raimi (23 Oct 1959, Franklin MI), American cult filmmaker.

Rain (Jeong Ji-hoon; 25 Jun 1982, Seoul, South Korea), Korean pop singer and actor.

Mahinda Rajapakse (18 Nov 1945, British Ceylon [now Sri Lanka]), Sri Lankan politician; prime minister of Sri Lanka, 2004–05, and president from 2005.

Raj Rajaratnam (15 Jun 1957, Colombo, Sri Lanka), Sri Lankan-born businessman and founder of Galleon Group, a hedge-fund firm in New York; convicted of insider trading in 2011.

Andry Rajoelina (30 May 1974), Malagasy politician; president of Madagascar from 2009.

Imomali Rakhmonov (5 Oct 1952, Dangara, Tadzhik SSR, USSR [now Tajikistan]), Tajik politician; president of Tajikistan from 1992.

José Ramos-Horta (26 Dec 1949, Dili, Portuguese Timor [now East Timor (Timor-Leste)]), Timorese nationalist leader; prime minister of East Timor, 2006–07, and president from 2007; corecipient of the 1996 Nobel Peace Prize.

Gordon (James) Ramsay (8 Nov 1966, Glasgow, Scotland), British chef and TV personality.

Rania al-Abdullah (Rania al-Yaseen; 31 Aug 1970, Kuwait), Kuwaiti-born Jordanian royal; queen consort of King Abdullah II (married 10 Jun 1993).

Ian Rankin (28 Apr 1960, Cardenden, Fife, Scotland), British crime novelist.

- Phyllicia Rashad** (Phyllicia Ayers-Allen; 19 Jun 1948, Houston TX), American TV and stage actress.
- Anders Fogh Rasmussen** (26 Jan 1953, Ginnerup, Denmark), Danish politician; prime minister of Denmark, 2001–09, and secretary-general of NATO from 2009.
- Lars Løkke Rasmussen** (15 May 1964, Vejle, Denmark) Danish politician; prime minister of Denmark from 2009.
- Simon (Denis) Rattle** (19 Jan 1955, Liverpool, England), British orchestra conductor; principal conductor and artistic director of the Berlin Philharmonic from the 2002–03 season.
- Marc Ravalomanana** (1949, near Atananarivo, French Madagascar), Malagasy politician; president of Madagascar, 2002–09.
- Rachael (Domenica) Ray** (25 Aug 1968, Cape Cod MA), American TV cook and cookbook author.
- (Charles) Robert Redford, Jr.** (18 Aug 1937, Santa Monica CA), American film actor and director.
- Vanessa Redgrave** (30 Jan 1937, London, England), British stage and screen actress and political activist.
- Joshua Redman** (1 Feb 1969, Berkeley CA), American jazz saxophone player.
- Sumner Redstone** (Sumner Murray Rothstein; 27 May 1923, Boston MA), American media executive.
- Martin (John) Rees** (23 Jun 1942, York, England), British astronomer royal; recipient of the Templeton Prize in 2011.
- Keanu (Charles) Reeves** (2 Sep 1964, Beirut, Lebanon), American actor.
- Steve Reich** (3 Oct 1936, New York, NY), American composer.
- Harry Reid** (2 Dec 1939, Searchlight NV), American politician (Democrat); senator from Nevada from 1987, Senate whip, 1999–2005, and Senate leader from 2005.
- John C(hristopher) Reilly** (24 May 1965, Chicago IL), American stage and film actor.
- Rob Reiner** (6 Mar 1947, Bronx NY), American actor, director, writer, and producer.
- (John) Fredrik Reinfeldt** (4 Aug 1965, Österhaninge, Sweden), Swedish politician (Moderate Party); prime minister of Sweden from 2006.
- Manfred Reinke** (? , Germany?), German scientist; executive secretary of the Antarctic Treaty system from 2009.
- Jason Reitman** (19 Oct 1977, Montreal, QC, Canada), Canadian actor, director, and writer.
- M(argaret) Jodi Rell** (Mary Carolyn Reavis; 16 Jun 1946, Norfolk VA), American politician (Republican); governor of Connecticut, 2004–11.
- Edward (Gene) Rendell** (5 Jan 1944, New York NY), American politician (Democrat); mayor of Philadelphia, 1992–2000, and governor of Pennsylvania, 2003–11.
- Ruth Rendell** (Baroness Rendell of Babergh; pseudonym Barbara Vine; 17 Feb 1930, London, England), British mystery novelist.
- Jeremy Renner** (7 Jan 1971, Modesto CA), American actor.
- Ryan Reynolds** (23 Oct 1976, Vancouver, BC, Canada), Canadian film actor.
- Yasmina Reza** (1 May 1959, Paris, France), French playwright.
- Christina Ricci** (12 Feb 1980, Santa Monica CA), American film actress.
- Anne Rice** (Howard Allen O'Brien; pseudonyms A.N. Roquelaure and Anne Rampling; 4 Oct 1941, New Orleans LA), American Gothic novelist.
- Adrienne (Cecile) Rich** (16 May 1929, Baltimore MD), American poet.
- (George) Maxwell Richards** (1931, San Fernando, Trinidad, British West Indies [now in Trinidad and Tobago]), Trinidadian chemical engineer and university professor; president of Trinidad and Tobago from 2003.
- Keith Richards** (18 Dec 1943, Dartford, Kent, England), British rock guitarist and singer (for the Rolling Stones).
- Bill Richardson** (William Blaine Richardson; 15 Nov 1947, Pasadena CA), American politician (Democrat); governor of New Mexico, 2003–11.
- Nicole Richie** (15 Sep 1981, Berkeley CA), American celebrity entertainer.
- Gerhard Richter** (9 Feb 1932, Dresden, Germany), German Capitalist Realist artist.
- Rihanna** (Robyn Rihanna Fenty; 20 Feb 1988, Saint Michael parish, Barbados), West Indian pop singer and entertainer.
- Robert R. Riley** (3 Oct 1944, Ashland AL), American politician (Republican); governor of Alabama, 2003–11.
- LeAnn Rimes** (28 Aug 1982, Jackson MS), American country-and-western singer.
- Kelly Ripa** (2 Oct 1970, Stratford NJ), American talk-show host and actress.
- Bill Ritter** (August William Ritter, Jr.; 6 Sep 1956, Denver CO), American politician (Democrat); governor of Colorado, 2007–11.
- Tim Robbins** (16 Oct 1958, West Covina CA), American actor.
- Cecil E(dward) Roberts, Jr.** (31 Oct 1946, Kayford WV), American labor leader; president of the United Mine Workers of America from 1995.
- John G(lover) Roberts** (27 Jan 1955, Buffalo NY), American jurist; chief justice of the US from 2005.
- Julia Roberts** (Julie Fiona Roberts; 28 Oct 1967, Smyrna GA), American film actress.
- Nora Roberts** (Eleanor Marie Robertson; 10 Oct 1950, Silver Spring MD), American novelist.
- Marilynne Robinson** (1947, Sandpoint ID), American author.
- Peter (David) Robinson** (29 Dec 1948, Belfast, Northern Ireland), Northern Irish Protestant loyalist politician; first minister of Northern Ireland from 2008.
- Chris Rock** (7 Feb 1966, Georgetown SC), American stand-up comedian and actor.
- Kid Rock** (Robert James Ritchie; 17 Jan 1971, Romeo MI), American rap-rock artist.
- Andy Roddick** (30 Aug 1982, Omaha NE), American tennis player.
- Alex Rodríguez** (27 Jul 1975, New York NY), American baseball shortstop and third baseman.
- Narciso Rodríguez** (January 1961, New Jersey), American fashion designer.
- Robert (Anthony) Rodríguez** (20 Jun 1968, San Antonio TX), Mexican American filmmaker.
- Seth Rogen** (15 Apr 1982, Vancouver, BC, Canada), Canadian film actor.
- James E. Rogers** (20 Sep 1947, Birmingham AL), American corporate executive; president and CEO (from 2006) and chairman of the board (from 2007) of Duke Energy.
- Richard (George) Rogers** (23 Jul 1933, Florence, Italy), British architect; recipient of a Praemium Imperiale in 2000 and the Pritzker Prize in 2007.
- Jacques Rogge** (2 May 1942, Ghent, Belgium), Belgian Olympic yachtsman, surgeon, and sports executive; president of the International Olympic Committee from 2001.

- Floyd Roland** (23 Nov 1961, Inuvik, NT, Canada), Canadian politician; premier of the Northwest Territories from 2007.
- Sonny Rollins** (Theodore Walter Rollins; 7 Sep 1930, Harlem, New York NY), American jazz saxophonist.
- Ray Romano** (21 Dec 1957, Queens NY), American comic actor.
- (Willard) Mitt Romney** (12 Mar 1947, Bloomfield MI), American businessman, sports executive, and politician (Republican); governor of Massachusetts, 2003–07.
- Tony Romo** (21 Apr 1980, San Diego CA), American pro football quarterback.
- Ronaldo** (Ronaldo Luiz Nazario de Lima; 22 Sep 1976, Itaguai, Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil), Brazilian association football (soccer) player.
- Cristiano Ronaldo (dos Santos Aveiro)** (5 Feb 1985, Funchal, Madeira, Portugal), Portuguese association football (soccer) player; he was voted World Player of the Year by FIFA in 2008.
- Charlie Rose** (5 Jan 1942, Henderson NC), American TV journalist and interviewer.
- Derrick Rose** (4 Oct 1988, Chicago IL), American basketball player.
- Philip (Milton) Roth** (19 Mar 1933, Newark NJ), American novelist and short-story writer; winner of the 2011 International Man Booker.
- Mike Rounds** (Marion Michael Rounds; 24 Oct 1954, Huron SD), American politician (Republican); governor of South Dakota, 2003–11.
- Mickey Rourke** (16 Sep 1952, Schenectady NY), American actor.
- Dilma (Vana) Rousseff** (14 Dec 1947, Belo Horizonte, Brazil), Brazilian politician (Workers' Party); president of Brazil from 2011.
- Karl Rove** (25 Dec 1950, Denver CO), American right-wing political operative, consultant, and commentator; former chief strategist for Pres. George W. Bush.
- J(anne) K(athleen) Rowling** (31 Jul 1965, Chipping Sodbury, near Bristol, Gloucestershire, England), British author, creator of the Harry Potter series.
- Rick Rubin** (Frederick Jay Rubin; 10 Mar 1963, Lido Beach NY), American record producer.
- Kevin (Michael) Rudd** (21 Sep 1957, Nambour, QLD, Australia), Australian politician (Labor); prime minister of Australia, 2007–10.
- Geoffrey Rush** (6 Jul 1951, Toowoomba, QLD, Australia), Australian film actor.
- (Ahmed) Salman Rushdie** (19 Jun 1947, Bombay, British India [now Mumbai, India]), Anglo-Indian novelist.
- Richard Russo** (15 Jul 1949, Johnstown NY), American author; winner of the 2002 Pulitzer Prize for fiction.
- Mark Rutte** (14 Feb 1967, The Hague, Netherlands), Dutch politician (People's Party for Freedom and Democracy); prime minister of the Netherlands from 2010.
- John Rutter** (24 Sep 1945, London, England), British composer and conductor; founder (1981) and leader of the Cambridge Singers.
- Kay Ryan** (11 Sep 1945, San Jose CA), American poet; recipient of the 2004 Ruth Lilly Poetry Prize and US poet laureate (2008–10); her *The Best of It* won the 2011 Pulitzer Prize for poetry.
- Paul Ryan** (29 Jan 1970, Janesville WI), American politician (Republican); member of the US House of Representatives from 1999.
- Winona Ryder** (Winona Laura Horowitz; 29 Oct 1971, Winona MN), American film actress.
- Mikhail Saakashvili** (21 Dec 1967, Tbilisi, USSR [now in Georgia]), Georgian politician; president of Georgia from 2004.
- Charles Saatchi** (9 Jun 1943, Baghdad, Iraq), Iraqi-born British advertising executive and art patron.
- Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir Al Sabah** (1929?, Kuwait city, Kuwait), Kuwaiti sheikh; emir from 2006.
- Jeffrey D(avid) Sachs** (5 Nov 1954, Detroit MI), American economist; involved in efforts to eradicate poverty on a global scale.
- Muqtada al-Sadr** (1974, Al-Najaf, Iraq), Iraqi Shi'ite Muslim cleric, a charismatic figure in the anti-American and anti-Western insurrection in Iraq following the US-led occupation of March 2003.
- Ken Salazar** (2 March 1955, Alamosa CO), American lawyer and politician (Democrat); senator from Colorado, 2005–09, and US secretary of the interior from 2009.
- Sebastião (Ribeiro) Salgado** (8 Feb 1944, Aimorés, Minas Gerais state, Brazil), Brazilian photographer.
- 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih** (21 Mar 1942, Beit al-Ahmar, Yemen), Yemeni politician; president of Yemen (San'a), 1978–90, and of the unified Yemen since.
- Alex(ander Elliot Anderson) Salmond** (31 Dec 1954, Linlithgow, Scotland), Scottish politician (Scottish National Party); first minister of Scotland from 2007.
- Esa-Pekka Salonen** (30 Jun 1958, Helsinki, Finland), Finnish conductor; musical director of the Los Angeles Philharmonic, 1992–2009, and principal conductor and artistic adviser of the Philharmonia Orchestra, London, from 2008.
- Ahmed Abdallah Sambi** (5 Jun 1958, Mutsamudu, Anjouan, French Comoro Islands), Comoran Muslim religious leader; president of Comoros, 2006–11.
- Adam Sandler** (9 Sep 1966, Brooklyn NY), American comic actor.
- Brian Sandoval** (5 Aug 1963, Redding CA), American politician (Republican); governor of Nevada from 2011.
- Mark Sanford** (Marshall Clement Sanford, Jr.; 15 Jan 1960, Fort Lauderdale FL), American politician (Republican); governor of South Carolina, 2003–11.
- Malam Bacal Sanhá** (5 May 1947, Darsalame, Portuguese Guinea [now Guinea-Bissau]), Guinea-Bissauan politician; president of Guinea-Bissau from 2009.
- Johan (Alexander) Santana (Araque)** (13 Mar 1979, Tovar, Venezuela), Venezuelan pro baseball starting pitcher.
- Rick Santorum** (10 May 1958, Winchester VA), American politician (Republican); member of the US House of Representatives, 1991–95, and Senate, 1995–2007.
- Juan Manuel Santos Calderón** (10 Aug 1951, Bogotá, Colombia), Colombian politician; finance minister (2000–02), defense minister (2006–09), and president of Colombia from 2010.
- Cristina Saralegui** (29 Jan 1948, Havana, Cuba), Cuban-born American Spanish-language TV talk-show host.
- Susan Sarandon** (Susan Abigail Tomalin; 4 Oct 1946, New York NY), American film actress.
- Serzh (Azati) Sarkisyan** (30 Jun 1954, Stepanakert, Nagorno-Karabakh autonomous oblast, USSR [now in Azerbaijan]), Armenian politician; prime minister of Armenia, 2007–08, and president from 2008.
- Tigran Sarkisyan** (29 Jan 1960, Kirovakan, USSR [now Vanadzor, Armenia]), Armenian economist and politician; prime minister of Armenia from 2008.

- Nicolas Sarkozy** (Nicolas Paul-Stéphane Sarközy de Nagy-Bocsa; 28 Jan 1955, Paris, France), French conservative politician; interior minister, 2005–07, and president of France from 2007.
- Denis Sassou-Nguesso** (1943, Edou, French Equatorial Africa [now in the Republic of the Congo]), Congolese politician; president of the Republic of Congo, 1979–92 and again from 1997.
- al-Walid ibn Talal ibn Abdulaziz al-Saud** (1954, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia), Saudi prince and billionaire businessman.
- Dan Savage** (7 Oct 1964, Chicago IL), American author, columnist, and gay-rights activist.
- Diane K. Sawyer** (Lila Sawyer; 22 Dec 1945, Glasgow KY), American TV journalist and news anchor.
- Antonin Scalia** (11 Mar 1936, Trenton NJ), American jurist; associate justice of the US Supreme Court from 1986.
- Joe Scarborough** (Charles Joseph Scarborough; 9 Apr 1963, Atlanta GA), American conservative TV host and commentator.
- Mary L. Schapiro** (19 Jun 1955, New York NY), American finance administrator; chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission from 2009.
- Eric E. Schmidt** (1955?), American computer scientist and corporate executive; CTO of Sun Microsystems, Inc., 1983–97, chairman and CEO of Novell, Inc., 1997–2001, and chairman of Google, Inc., from 2001.
- Pál Schmitt** (13 May 1942, Budapest, Hungary), Hungarian politician; president of Hungary from 2010.
- Julian Schnabel** (26 Oct 1951, Brooklyn NY), American Neo-Expressionist artist and film director.
- Howard Schultz** (19 Jul 1953, Brooklyn NY), American businessman; CEO of Starbucks Corp. from 1987.
- Philip Schultz** (1945, Rochester NY), American poet.
- Michael Schumacher** (3 Jan 1969, Hürth-Hermülheim, West Germany), German Formula 1 race-car driver.
- Arnold (Alois) Schwarzenegger** (30 Jul 1947, Thal bei Graz, Austria), Austrian-born American bodybuilder, film actor, and politician (Republican); governor of California, 2003–11.
- Brian (David) Schweitzer** (4 Sep 1955, Havre MT), American politician (Democrat); governor of Montana from 2005.
- David Schwimmer** (2 Nov 1966, Astoria, Queens NY), American TV and film actor.
- Jon Scieszka** (8 Sep 1954, Flint MI), American author of books for children.
- John Scofield** (26 Dec 1951, Dayton OH), American jazz electric guitarist, composer, and bandleader.
- Martin Scorsese** (17 Nov 1942, Flushing, Long Island NY), American film director, writer, and producer.
- Rick Scott** (1 Dec 1952, Bloomington IL), American businessman and politician (Republican); governor of Florida from 2011.
- Ridley Scott** (30 Nov 1937, South Shields, Durham, England), British film director and producer.
- Kristin Scott Thomas** (24 May 1960, Redruth, Cornwall, England), British actress.
- Ryan (John) Seacrest** (24 Dec 1974, Atlanta GA), American TV program host (*American Idol*).
- Seal** (Sealhenry Olusegun Olumide Samuel; 19 Feb 1963, Kilburn, London, England), British soul singer.
- Sean Paul** (Ryan Francis Henriques) (8 Jan 1973, St. Andrew, Jamaica), Jamaican reggae and rap musician.
- Kathleen Sebellius** (Kathleen Gilligan; 15 May 1948, Cincinnati OH), American politician (Democrat); governor of Kansas, 2003–09, and US secretary of health and human services from 2009.
- Amy Sedaris** (29 Mar 1961, Endicott NY), American comic actress and writer.
- David Sedaris** (26 Dec 1956, Johnson City NY), American writer and humorist.
- Kyra (Minturn) Sedgwick** (19 Aug 1965, New York NY), American film and TV actress.
- Ivan G. Seldenberg** (1947?, Bronx NY), American corporate executive; CEO of Verizon Communications from 2002.
- Thein Sein** (20 Apr 1945), Burmese military officer; prime minister of Burma, 2007–11, and chairman of the State Peace and Development Council (head of state) from 2011.
- Jerry Seinfeld** (Jerome Seinfeld; 29 Apr 1954, Brooklyn NY), American comic and TV personality.
- Fatmir Sejdiu** (23 Oct 1951, Pakashtice, Yugoslavia [now in Kosovo]), Kosovar professor and politician; president of Kosovo, 2006–10.
- Kazuyo Sejima** (29 Oct 1956, Mito, Japan), Japanese architect; corecipient of the 2010 Pritzker Prize.
- Bud Selig** (Allan H. Selig; 30 Jul 1934, Milwaukee WI), American sports executive; Major League Baseball commissioner from 1998.
- Greg Selinger** (c. 1951), Canadian politician; premier of Manitoba from 2009.
- Paul Sereno** (11 Oct 1957, Aurora IL), American paleontologist.
- Richard Serra** (2 Nov 1939, San Francisco CA), American minimalist sculptor of large outdoor works; recipient of a Praemium Imperiale in 1994.
- Nasrallah Pierre Cardinal Sfeir** (Nasrallah Boutros Pierre Sfeir; 15 May 1920, Reyfoun, Lebanon), Lebanese (Maronite Catholic) patriarch of Antioch and all the East, 1986–2011, and Roman Catholic cardinal from 1994.
- Gil Shaham** (19 Feb 1971, Champaign-Urbana IL), American violinist.
- Shakira** (Shakira Isabel Mebarak Ripoll; 2 Feb 1977, Barranquilla, Colombia), Colombian-born pop singer.
- Tony Shalhoub** (Anthony Marcus Shalhoub; 9 Oct 1953, Green Bay WI), American TV and film actor.
- John Patrick Shanley** (1950, Bronx NY), American screenwriter and playwright.
- Mariya (Yuryevna) Sharapova** (19 Apr 1987, Nyagan, USSR [now in Russia]), Russian tennis player.
- Kamalesh Sharma** (30 Sep 1941), Indian diplomat; secretary-general of the Commonwealth from 2008.
- Al Sharpton** (3 Oct 1954, New York NY), American politician (Democrat), political activist, and civil rights leader.
- William Shatner** (22 Mar 1931, Montreal, QC, Canada), Canadian TV actor.
- Charlie Sheen** (Carlos Irwin Estevez; 3 Sep 1965, New York NY), American film and TV actor.
- Martin Sheen** (Ramon Estevez; 3 Aug 1940, Dayton OH), American stage, film, and TV actor.
- Judith Sheindlin** (21 Oct 1942, Brooklyn NY), American TV judge (of *Judge Judy*).
- Sam(uel) Shepard (Rogers)** (5 Nov 1943, Fort Sheridan IL), American playwright and actor.
- Cindy Sherman** (Cynthia Morris Sherman; 19 Jan 1954, Glen Ridge NJ), American photographer.
- Sviatoslav Shevchuk** (5 May 1970, Stryi, USSR [now Ukraine]), Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church leader; major archbishop of Kyiv-Halyc from 2011.

- Yingluck Shinawatra** (21 Jun 1967, San Kamphaeng, Thailand), Thai politician; prime minister of Thailand from 2011.
- Eric K. Shinseki** (28 Nov 1942, Lihue HI), American army officer; US secretary of veterans affairs from 2009.
- Masaaki Shirakawa** (27 Sep 1949, Kitakyushu, Japan), Japanese banker; governor of the Bank of Japan from 2008.
- Vandana Shiva** (5 Nov 1952, Dehra Dun, Uttar Pradesh [now in Uttarakhand] state, India), Indian biologist and social activist against the "biological theft" of the resources of poor countries by the richer ones.
- Will Shortz** (26 Aug 1952, Crawfordsville IN), American "enigmatologist" and "puzzlemaster"; crossword-puzzle editor at the *New York Times*.
- Peter Shumlin** (24 Mar 1956, Brattleboro VT), American politician (Democrat); governor of Vermont from 2011.
- Than Shwe** (2 Feb 1933, Kyaukse, Burma [now Myanmar]), Burmese military officer; head of government in Myanmar, 1992–2003, and chairman of the State Peace and Development Council (head of state), 1992–2011.
- M(anoj) Night Shyamalan** (6 Aug 1970, Pondicherry, India), Indian-born film director and screenwriter.
- Gabourey Sidibe** (6 May 1983, Brooklyn NY), American actress.
- Jóhanna Sigurðardóttir** (4 Oct 1942, Reykjavik, Iceland), Icelandic politician; prime minister of Iceland from 2009.
- (David) Derek Sikua** (10 Sep 1959, Guadalcanal province, British-protected Solomon Islands), Solomon Islands politician; prime minister of Solomon Islands, 2007–10.
- Haris Silajdzic** (1 Oct 1945, Sarajevo, Yugoslavia [now in Bosnia and Herzegovina]), Bosnia and Herzegovinian politician; chairman of the presidency of the republic in 2008 and 2010.
- Ahmed Mohamed Silanyo** (1936), Somali politician; president of the secessionist Republic of Somaliland from 2010.
- Sarah (Kate) Silverman** (1 Dec 1970, Bedford NH), American comedian, TV actress, and writer.
- Silvia** (Silvia Renate Sommerlath; 23 Dec 1943, Heidelberg, Germany), Swedish royal and social activist; queen consort of King Carl XVI Gustaf (married 19 Jun 1976).
- Charles Simic** (9 May 1938, Belgrade, Yugoslavia [now in Serbia]), Yugoslav-born American poet; US poet laureate, 2007–08.
- Russell Simmons** (4 Oct 1957, Queens NY), American hip-hop impresario and cofounder of Def Jam Records.
- Ashlee Simpson** (3 Oct 1984, Dallas TX), American actress and singer.
- Jessica Simpson** (10 Jul 1980, Dallas TX), American pop singer and actress.
- Lorna Simpson** (13 Aug 1960, Brooklyn NY), American multimedia artist.
- Hammerskjöld Simwinga** (17 Nov 1964, Isoka, Zambia), Zambian environmentalist; recipient of the 2007 Goldman Environmental Prize for Africa.
- Manmohan Singh** (26 Sep 1932, Gah, Punjab, British India [now in Pakistan]), Indian economist; prime minister of India from 2004.
- Gary Sinise** (17 Mar 1955, Blue Island IL), American TV and film actor and director.
- (Sayyid) Ali (Hussaini) al-Sistani** (4 Aug 1930?, near Meshed, Iran), Iranian Shi'ite Muslim cleric.
- Alexander (Johan Hjalmar) Skarsgård** (25 Aug 1976, Stockholm, Sweden), Swedish film and TV actor.
- Jeffrey S. Skoll** (16 Jan 1965, Montreal, QC, Canada), Canadian entrepreneur; cofounder of eBay and the founder (1999) and chairman of the philanthropic Skoll Foundation.
- Leonard (Edward) Slatkin** (1 Sep 1944, Los Angeles CA), American conductor; music director of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra from 2008.
- Carlos Slim (Helú)** (28 Jan 1940, Mexico City, Mexico), Mexican investor; head of Grupo Carso, SA de CV, and chairman and CEO of the national telephone monopoly, Teléfonos de México (Telmex); he was named the world's richest person by *Forbes* in 2011.
- Tavis Smiley** (13 Sep 1964, Gulfport MS), American advocacy journalist on radio and TV.
- Alexander McCall Smith** (24 Aug 1948, Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia [now Zimbabwe]), British author of crime novels and works for children.
- Anna Deavere Smith** (18 Sep 1950, Baltimore MD), American playwright, actress, and professor.
- Marc (Kelly) Smith** (195?, Chicago IL), American performance poet; originator of the poetry slam.
- Michael W. Smith** (7 Oct 1957, Kenova WV), American Christian singer.
- Patti (Lee) Smith** (30 Dec 1946, Chicago IL), American musician, poet, and visual artist.
- Stephen Smith** (12 Dec 1955, Narrogin, WA, Australia), Australian politician (Labor); Australian foreign minister, 2007–10, trade minister, 2010, and defense minister from 2010.
- Will(ard Christopher) Smith, Jr.** (25 Sep 1968, Philadelphia PA), American rapper and actor.
- Zadie Smith** (Sadie Smith; 27 Oct 1975, Willesden Green, London, England), British novelist.
- Snoop Dogg** (Calvin Broadus; 20 Oct 1972, Long Beach CA), American gangsta rap musician.
- Gary (Sherman) Snyder** (8 May 1930, San Francisco CA), American poet.
- Rick Snyder** (19 Aug 1958, Battle Creek MI), American businessman and politician (Republican); governor of Michigan from 2011.
- José Sócrates (Carvalho Pinto de Sousa)** (6 Sep 1957, Vilar de Maçada, Portugal), Portuguese civil engineer and politician (Socialist); prime minister of Portugal from 2005.
- Steven Soderbergh** (14 Jan 1963, Atlanta GA), American film director.
- Sofia** (Princess Sophie of Greece; Sofia de Grecia y Hannover; 2 Nov 1938, Athens, Greece), Spanish royal; queen consort of King Juan Carlos I (married 12 May 1962).
- Javier Solana (Madariaga)** (14 Jul 1942, Madrid, Spain), Spanish statesman; NATO secretary-general, 1995–99, and secretary-general of the Council of the European Union, 1999–2009.
- Hilda Solis** (20 Oct 1957, Los Angeles CA), American politician (Democrat); congresswoman from California, 2001–09, and US secretary of labor from 2009.
- László Sólyom** (3 Jan 1942, Pécs, Hungary), Hungarian jurist and politician; president of Hungary, 2005–10.
- Michael (Thomas) Somare** (9 Apr 1936, Rabaul, Australian-mandated New Guinea [now Papua New Guinea]), Papua New Guinean politician; prime minister of Papua New Guinea, 1975–80, 1982–85, and again from 2002.
- Juan (Octavio) Somavia** (21 Apr 1941, Chile), Chilean international official; director general of the International Labour Organization from 1999.

- Stephen (Joshua) Sondheim** (22 Mar 1930, New York NY), American composer and lyricist for musical theater.
- Sang-Hyun Song** (21 Dec 1941, Japanese-occupied Korea [now in South Korea]), South Korean jurist; president of the International Criminal Court from 2009.
- Sonja** (Sonja Haraldsen; 4 Jul 1937, Oslo, Norway), Norwegian royal; queen consort of King Harald V (married 29 Aug 1968).
- Sophie** (Sophie Helen Rhys-Jones; 20 Jan 1965, Oxford, England), British royal; wife of Prince Edward (married 19 Jun 1999) and countess of Wessex.
- Aaron Sorkin** (9 Jun 1961, Scarsdale NY), American screenwriter, playwright, and TV producer.
- Guillaume Soro** (8 May 1972, Kofiplé, Côte d'Ivoire), Ivorian politician; prime minister of Côte d'Ivoire from 2007.
- Sonia (Maria) Sotomayor** (25 Jun 1954, Bronx NY), American jurist; associate justice of the US Supreme Court from 2009.
- David H(ackett) Souter** (17 Sep 1939, Melrose MA), American jurist; associate justice of the US Supreme Court, 1990–2009.
- Eduardo Souto de Moura** (25 Jul 1952, Porto, Portugal), Portuguese architect; winner of the 2011 Pritzker Prize.
- Wole Soyinka** (Akinwande Oluwale Soyinka; 13 Jul 1934, Abeokuta, Nigeria), Nigerian playwright, poet, novelist, and critic; recipient of the 1986 Nobel Prize for Literature.
- Kevin Spacey** (Kevin Matthew Fowler; 26 Jul 1959, South Orange NJ), American stage and film actor and artistic director of the Old Vic theater in London.
- Nicholas Sparks** (31 Dec 1965, Omaha NE), American novelist.
- Britney (Jean) Spears** (2 Dec 1981, Kentwood LA), American pop singer and celebrity.
- W(inston) Baldwin Spencer** (8 Oct 1948), West Indian politician; prime minister of Antigua and Barbuda from 2004.
- Steven Spielberg** (18 Dec 1947, Cincinnati OH), American film director and producer.
- Nikola Sprlic** (4 Sep 1956, Drvar, Yugoslavia [now in Bosnia and Herzegovina]), Bosnia and Herzegovinian politician; chairman of the Council of Ministers (prime minister) from 2007.
- Elliot (Laurence) Spitzer** (10 Jun 1959, Riverdale, Bronx NY), American attorney, politician (Democrat), and TV host; governor of New York, 2007–08.
- Marc (J.W.) Sprenger** (30 Jul 1962, Netherlands?), Dutch public health official; director of the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) from 2010.
- Bruce Springsteen** (23 Sep 1949, Freehold NJ), American rock singer and songwriter.
- (Michael) Sylvester (Enzio) Stallone** ("Sly"; 6 Jul 1946, New York NY), American film actor and director.
- Albert Starr** (1 Jun 1926, New York NY), American cardiovascular surgeon and inventor of an artificial heart valve; recipient of a 2007 Lasker Medical Prize.
- James G. Stavridis** (15 Feb 1955, West Palm Beach FL), American military official; Supreme Allied Commander, Europe (SACEUR) from 2009 and commander of the US European Command from 2009.
- Danielle (Fernande Schuelein-) Steel** (14 Aug 1947, New York NY), American romance novelist.
- Michael Steele** (19 Oct 1958, Andrews AFB, Prince George's county MD), American politician (Republican); first African American chairman of the Republican National Committee, 2009–11.
- Gwen Stefani** (3 Oct 1969, Fullerton CA), American rock and pop vocalist.
- Gregg Steinhafel** (1955), American businessman; president of Target Corp. from 1999 and its CEO from 2008.
- Ralph (arvin) Steinman** (14 Jan 1943, Montreal, QC, Canada), American immunologist and specialist in immune response in cells; recipient of a 2007 Lasker Medical Prize.
- Frank P(hilip) Stella** (12 May 1936, Malden MA), American painter.
- Ed Stelmach** (11 May 1951, Lamont, AB, Canada), Canadian politician (Progressive Conservative); premier of Alberta from 2006.
- Stephanie** (Stéphanie Marie Elizabeth Grimaldi; 1 Feb 1965, Monaco), Monegasque princess; the youngest child of Prince Rainier III and Grace Kelly.
- Marcus Stephen** (1 Oct 1969, Nauru?), Nauruan weight lifter and politician; president of Nauru from 2007.
- Howard Stern** (12 Jan 1954, Roosevelt NY), American radio and TV personality.
- John Paul Stevens** (20 Apr 1920, Chicago IL), American jurist; associate justice of the US Supreme Court, 1975–2010.
- Jon Stewart** (Jonathan Stewart Leibowitz; 28 Nov 1962, New York NY), American actor, writer, and comedian; anchor of TV's *The Daily Show* from 1999.
- Kristen Stewart** (9 April 1990, Los Angeles CA), American actress.
- Patrick Stewart** (13 Jul 1940, Mirfield, Yorkshire, England), British actor.
- T.J. Stiles** (Minnesota), American author; his *The First Tycoon: The Epic Life of Cornelius Vanderbilt* won the 2010 Pulitzer Prize for biography or autobiography.
- Ben Stiller** (30 Nov 1965, New York NY), American comedian, actor, and film director.
- Sting** (Gordon Matthew Sumner; 2 Oct 1951, Wallsend, Newcastle upon Tyne, England), British singer, songwriter, and actor.
- Jens Stoltenberg** (16 Mar 1959, Oslo, Norway), Norwegian economist and politician (Norwegian Labor Party); prime minister of Norway, 2000–01 and from 2005.
- Biz Stone** (Christopher Isaac Stone; 10 Mar 1974, Massachusetts), American entrepreneur; co-founder of Twitter.
- Joss Stone** (Joscelyn Eve Stoker; 11 Apr 1987, Dover, Kent, England), English soul singer and actress.
- Matt Stone** (Matthew Richard Stone; 26 May 1971, Houston TX), American writer, actor, and producer; cocreator of the TV comedy series *South Park* and the Broadway musical *The Book of Mormon*.
- Oliver (William) Stone** (15 Sep 1946, New York NY), American director, writer, and producer.
- Tom Stoppard** (Tomas Straussler; 3 Jul 1937, Zlin, Moravia, Czechoslovakia [now in the Czech Republic]), Czech-born British playwright and screenwriter.
- Dominique Strauss-Kahn** (25 Apr 1949, Neuilly-sur-Seine, France), French politician (Socialist); managing director of the International Monetary Fund, 2007–11.
- Jack Straw** (John Whitaker Straw; 3 Aug 1946, Brentwood, Essex, England), British politician; home secretary, 1997–2001, foreign secretary, 2001–06, and secretary of state for justice and lord high chancellor, 2007–10.

- Meryl Streep** (Mary Louise Streep; 22 Jun 1949, Summit NJ), American film actress.
- Barbra Streisand** (Barbara Joan Streisand; 24 Apr 1942, Brooklyn NY), American singer, actress, and film director.
- Ted Strickland** (4 Aug 1941, Lucasville OH), American politician (Democrat); governor of Ohio, 2007–11.
- Howard Stringer** (19 Feb 1942, Cardiff, Wales), Welsh-born business executive; chairman and CEO of Sony Corp. from 2005.
- Susan Stroman** (17 Oct 1954, Wilmington DE), American theater director.
- Elizabeth Strout** (6 Jan 1956, Portland ME), American author.
- Freundel Stuart** (27 Apr 1951, St. Philip, Barbados), Barbadian politician; prime minister of Barbados from 2010.
- Hiroshi Sugimoto** (1948, Tokyo, Japan), Japanese photographer; recipient of a Praemium Imperiale in 2009.
- Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, Jr.** (22 Sep 1951, Mount Kisco NY), American newspaper executive, publisher of the *New York Times* from 1992 and chairman from 1997.
- Pat Summitt** (Patricia Head; 14 Jun 1952, Henrietta TN), American women's basketball coach; the winningest coach in NCAA basketball history.
- Rashid Sunyaev** (Rashid [Aliyevich] Syunyayev; 1 Mar 1943, Tashkent, USSR [now in Uzbekistan]), Russian astrophysicist; director of the Max Planck Institute for Astrophysics from 1995; recipient of the 2000 Bruce Medal and a 2008 Crafoord Prize.
- Subra Suresh** (c. 1957, Mumbai, India), Indian-born engineer and educator; director of the National Science Foundation from 2010.
- Kiefer Sutherland** (William Frederick Dempsey George Sutherland; 21 Dec 1966, London, England), Canadian film and TV actor.
- Akira Suzuki** (12 Sep 1930, Mikawa-cho, Japan), Japanese chemist; corecipient of the 2010 Nobel Prize for Chemistry.
- Ichiro Suzuki** (22 Oct 1973, Kasugai, Aichi prefecture, Japan), Japanese baseball player.
- Hilary Swank** (30 Jul 1974, Lincoln NE), American film actress.
- Taylor Swift** (13 Dec 1989, Reading PA), American country singer.
- Tilda Swinton** (Katherine Matilda Swinton; 5 Nov 1960, London, England), British actress.
- Wanda Sykes** (7 Mar 1964, Portsmouth VA), American comedian and actress.
- Boris Tadic** (15 Jan 1958, Sarajevo, Yugoslavia [now in Bosnia and Herzegovina]), Serbian politician and government official; president of Serbia from 2004.
- Jalal Talabani** (1933, Kalkan, Iraq), Iraqi Kurdish politician; president of Iraq from 2005.
- Mehmet Ali Talat** (6 Jul 1952, Girne, British Cyprus), Turkish Cypriot politician; prime minister of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, 2004–05, and president, 2005–10.
- Tony Tan** (7 Feb 1940, British Singapore), Singaporean politician; president of Singapore from 2011.
- Mamadou Tandja** (1938, Maïné-Soroa, French West Africa [now in Niger]), Nigerois politician; president of Niger, 1999–2010.
- Quentin (Jerome) Tarantino** (27 Mar 1963, Knoxville TN), American film director and screenwriter.
- Marc Tarpenning** (1 Jun 1964, Sacramento CA), American entrepreneur and cofounder of Tesla Motors.
- Ratan (Naval) Tata** (28 Dec 1937, Bombay, British India [now Mumbai, India]), Indian corporate executive; chairman of the Tata Group and its several subsidiary companies.
- Audrey Tautou** (9 Aug 1978, Beaumont, France), French film actress.
- John Tavener** (28 Jan 1944, London, England), British composer.
- Julle Taymor** (15 Dec 1952, Newton MA), American theater and film director.
- Willy Telavi** (? , Tuvalu?), Tuvaluan politician; prime minister of Tuvalu from 2010.
- Oscar Temaru** (1 Nov 1944, Faaa, Tahiti, French Polynesia), French Polynesian politician; president of French Polynesia, 2004, 2005–06, 2007–08, 2009, and from 2011.
- Mario Testino** (30 Oct 1954, Lima, Peru), Peruvian fashion photographer.
- Hashim Thaci** (24 Apr 1969, Buroja, Yugoslavia [now in Kosovo]), Kosovar politician; prime minister of Kosovo from 2008.
- Bal (Keshav) Thackeray** (23 Jan 1927), Indian politician who established the Shiv Sena party.
- John A. Thain** (26 May 1955, Antioch IL), American financial official; CEO of the New York Stock Exchange, 2004–07, and the last CEO of Merrill Lynch, 2007–09.
- Thongsing Thammavong** (12 Apr 1944, Laos), Laotian politician; prime minister of Laos from 2010.
- Hamad ibn Khalifah al-Thani** (1950, Doha, Qatar), Qatari sheikh; emir of Qatar from 1995.
- Twyla Tharp** (1 Jul 1941, Portland IN), American dancer, director, and choreographer.
- Charlize Theron** (7 Aug 1975, Benoni, South Africa), South African actress.
- Thich Nhat Hanh** (11 Oct 1926, central Vietnam), Vietnamese Buddhist monk, pacifist, and teacher.
- Lyonchen Jigme (Yoeser) Thinley** (1952, Bumthang district, Bhutan), Bhutanese prime minister, 1998–99, 2003–04, and again from 2008.
- Clarence Thomas** (23 Jun 1948, Pinpoint community, near Savannah GA), American jurist; associate justice of the US Supreme Court from 1991.
- Michael Tilson Thomas** (21 Dec 1944, Hollywood CA), American conductor and composer; music director of the San Francisco Symphony from 1995.
- Tillman (Joseph) Thomas** (13 Jun 1945, Hermitage, St. Patrick, Grenada, British West Indies), West Indian politician; prime minister of Grenada from 2008.
- Emma Thompson** (15 Apr 1959, London, England), British film actress.
- Robert Thomson** (11 Mar 1961, Echuca, VIC, Australia), Australian journalist; editor of *The Times* of London, 2002–07, and managing editor of *The Wall Street Journal* from 2008.
- Billy Bob Thornton** (4 Aug 1955, Hot Springs AR), American director and actor.
- Uma (Karuna) Thurman** (29 Apr 1970, Boston MA), American film actress.
- Rex W. Tillerson** (23 Mar 1952, Wichita Falls TX), American petroleum company executive; chairman and CEO (from 2006) of Exxon Mobil Corp.
- Timbaland** (Timothy Z. Mosley; 10 Mar 1972, Norfolk VA), American R&B and rap composer, record producer, and performer.
- Justin (Randall) Timberlake** (31 Jan 1981, Memphis TN), American pop singer.
- Sakata Tojuro** (31 Dec 1931, Kyoto, Japan), Japanese Kabuki actor; recipient of a 2008 Praemium Imperiale.

- Earl Ray Tomblin** (15 Mar 1952, Logan county WV), American politician (Democrat); governor of West Virginia from 2010.
- Anote Tong** (1952), Kiribati politician; president of Kiribati from 2003.
- Gaston Tong Sang** (7 Aug 1949, Bora-Bora, Tahiti, French Polynesia), French Polynesian politician; president of French Polynesia, 2006-07, 2008-09, and 2009-11.
- Bamir Topi** (24 Apr 1957, Tiranë, Albania), Albanian biologist and politician; president of Albania from 2007.
- Mirek Topolánek** (15 May 1956, Vsetín, Moravia, Czechoslovakia [now in the Czech Republic]), Czech industrial engineer, businessman, and politician; prime minister of the Czech Republic, 2006-09.
- Johnson Toribiong** (1946, Airai, US-occupied Palau), Palauan politician, president of Palau from 2009.
- Daniel Tosh** (29 May 1975, Germany), American comedian and TV actor.
- Amadou Toumani Touré** (4 Nov 1948, Mpoti, French Sudan [now in Mali]), Malian politician; president of Mali, 1991-92 and again from 2002.
- Hamadoun Touré** (3 Sep 1953, French Sudan [now Mali]), Malian international official; secretary-general of the International Telecommunication Union from 2007.
- Randy Travis** (Randy Traywick; 4 May 1959, Marshville NC), American country-and-western singer, songwriter, and actor.
- John (Joseph) Travolta** (18 Feb 1955, Englewood NJ), American TV and film actor.
- Natasha Trethewey** (26 Apr 1966, Gulfport MS), American poet.
- Jean-Claude Trichet** (20 Dec 1942, Lyons, France), French banker, governor of the Banque de France, 1993-2003, and president of the European Central Bank from 2003.
- Libby Trickett** (Lisbeth Lenton; 28 Jan 1985, Townsville, QLD, Australia), Australian swimmer.
- Lars von Trier** (30 Apr 1956, Copenhagen, Denmark), Danish film director and cinematographer.
- Calvin Trillin** (5 Dec 1935, Kansas City MO), American author, commentator, and occasional poet.
- Travis Tritt** (9 Feb 1963, Marietta GA), American country-and-western singer.
- Robert L. Trivers** (19 Feb 1943, Washington DC), American evolutionary biologist and sociobiologist; recipient of a 2007 Crafoord Prize.
- Garry R. Trudeau** (21 Jul 1948, New York NY), American cartoonist; creator of the durable *Doonesbury* syndicated comic strip.
- Richard L. Trumka** (24 Jul 1949, Nemaquin PA), American labor leader; president of the AFL-CIO from 2009.
- Donald (John) Trump** (14 Jun 1946, New York NY), American real-estate developer and reality-TV personality.
- Morgan Tsvangirai** (10 Mar 1952, Gutu, Southern Rhodesia [now Zimbabwe]), Zimbabwean labor leader and politician; head of the Movement for Democratic Change (from 1999), the main opposition leader to the regime of Pres. Robert Mugabe, and prime minister of Zimbabwe in a historic power-sharing agreement from 2009.
- Togiola Tialalei A. Tulafono** (28 Feb 1947, Aunu'u Island, American Samoa), American Samoan politician (Democrat); governor of American Samoa from 2003.
- Tommy Tune** (28 Feb 1939, Wichita Falls TX), American musical-comedy dancer and actor.
- Danilo Turk** (19 Feb 1952, Maribor, Yugoslavia [now in Slovenia]), Slovenian law professor and diplomat; president of Slovenia from 2007.
- Ted Turner** (Robert Edward Turner III; 19 Nov 1938, Cincinnati OH), American TV executive, yachtsman, and philanthropist; the founder of Turner Broadcasting System (TBS) and Cable News Network (CNN).
- John Turturro** (27 Feb 1957, Brooklyn NY), American stage, film, and TV actor.
- Donald (Franciszek) Tusk** (22 Apr 1957, Gdansk, Poland), Polish politician (Civic Platform); prime minister of Poland from 2007.
- Desmond (Mpilo) Tutu** (7 Oct 1931, Klerksdorp, South Africa), South African Anglican cleric who in 1984 received the Nobel Peace Prize for his role in the opposition to apartheid in South Africa.
- Olav Fykse Tveit** (24 Nov 1960), Norwegian theologian; general secretary of the World Council of Churches from 2010.
- Anne Tyler** (25 Oct 1941, Minneapolis MN), American novelist and short-story writer.
- Liv Tyler** (Liv Rundgren; 1 Jul 1977, Portland ME), American actress and model.
- Yuliya (Volodymyrivna) Tymoshenko** (27 Nov 1960, Dnipropetrovsk, USSR [now in Ukraine]), Ukrainian businesswoman and politician (Yuliya Tymoshenko Bloc); prime minister of Ukraine, 2005 and 2007-10.
- (Alfred) McCoy Tyner** (Sulaimon Saud; 11 Dec 1938, Philadelphia PA), American jazz pianist and composer.
- Carrie Underwood** (10 Mar 1983, Muskogee OK), American country singer.
- Keith (Lionel) Urban** (26 Oct 1967, Whangarei, New Zealand), New Zealand-born Australian country singer.
- Álvaro Uribe (Vélez)** (4 Jul 1952, Medellín, Colombia), Colombian politician; president of Colombia, 2002-10.
- Usher** (Usher Raymond IV; 14 Oct 1978, Chattanooga TN), American R&B singer.
- Herman Van Rompuy** (31 Oct 1947, Etterbeek, Belgium), Belgian politician (Christian Democratic and Flemish); prime minister of Belgium, 2008-09; president of the European Council from 2010.
- Gus van Sant** (24 Jul 1952, Louisville KY), American film director.
- Matti Vanhanen** (4 Nov 1955, Jyväskylä, Finland), Finnish politician; prime minister of Finland, 2003-10.
- Mario Vargas Llosa** (28 Mar 1936, Arequipa, Peru), Peruvian writer; recipient of the 2010 Nobel Prize for Literature.
- Harold (Eliot) Varmus** (18 Dec 1939, Oceanside NY), American virologist; corecipient of the 1989 Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine; director of the National Institutes of Health, 1993-99, and director of the National Cancer Institute from 2010.
- Vince (nt Anthony) Vaughn** (28 Mar 1970, Minneapolis MN), American actor.
- Tabaré (Ramón) Vázquez (Rosas)** (17 Jan 1940, Barrio La Teja, Montevideo, Uruguay), Uruguayan physician and politician (Socialist); president of Uruguay, 2005-10.
- Eddie Vedder** (Edward Louis Severson III; 23 Dec 1964, Evanston IL), American rock vocalist and songwriter (for Pearl Jam).

- Abhisit Vejjajiva** (3 Aug 1964, Newcastle upon Tyne, England), Thai politician; prime minister of Thailand, 2008–11.
- Ann M. Veneman** (29 Jun 1949, Modesto CA), American government official; US secretary of agriculture, 2001–05, and executive director of UNICEF, 2005–10.
- (Rinaldo) Ronald Venetiaan** (18 Jun 1936, Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana [now Suriname]), Surinamese mathematician and politician; president of Suriname, 1991–96 and 2000–10.
- Maxim Vengerov** (Maksim Aleksandrovich Vengerov; 20 Aug 1974, Novosibirsk, USSR [now in Russia]), Russian-born concert violinist.
- J. Craig Venter** (14 Oct 1946, Salt Lake City UT), American geneticist and researcher into the human genome; he was the founder of Celera Genomics and the J. Craig Venter Institute.
- Guy Verhofstadt** (11 Apr 1953, Dendermonde, Belgium), Belgian politician (VLD); prime minister of Belgium, 1999–2008.
- Donatella Versace** (2 May 1955, Reggio di Calabria, Italy), Italian fashion designer; creative director at the Versace design house from 1997.
- Ben Verwaayen** (11 Feb 1952, Driebergen, Netherlands), Dutch corporate executive; CEO of Alcatel-Lucent from 2008.
- Charles M. Vest** (9 Sep 1941, Morgantown WV), American scientist and educator; president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1990–2004, and president of the National Academy of Engineering from 2007.
- Jack Vettriano** (Jack Hoggan; 17 Nov 1951, St. Andrews, Fife, Scotland), British painter.
- Victoria** (Victoria Ingrid Alice Desirée; 14 Jul 1977, Stockholm, Sweden), Swedish crown princess and duchess of Västergötland.
- David Villa** (3 Dec 1981, Tuilla, Spain), Spanish association football (soccer) player.
- Antonio Villaraigosa** (Antonio Ramón Villar, Jr.; 23 Jan 1953, East Los Angeles CA), American politician (Democrat); mayor of Los Angeles from 2005.
- Tom Vilsack** (13 Dec 1950, Pittsburgh PA), American politician (Democrat); governor of Iowa, 1999–2007, and US secretary of agriculture from 2009.
- Bill Viola** (William Viola; 25 Jan 1951, New York City NY), American video artist; recipient of a Praemium Imperiale in 2011.
- Diana Vishneva** (Diana Viktorovna Vishnyova; 13 Jun 1976, Leningrad, USSR [now St. Petersburg, Russia]), Russian ballerina with the Mariinsky Ballet and, from 2003, the American Ballet Theatre.
- Lindsey Vonn** (Lindsey Kildow; 18 Oct 1984, St. Paul MN), American Alpine skier.
- Vladimir Voronin** (25 May 1941, Corjova, Moldavian SSR, USSR [now Moldova]), Moldovan politician; president of Moldova, 2001–09.
- Peter Voser** (29 Aug 1958, Switzerland), Swiss businessman; CEO of Royal Dutch Shell from 2009.
- Filip Vujanovic** (1 Sep 1954, Belgrade, Yugoslavia [now in Serbia]), Montenegrin politician; president of the Republic of Montenegro, before and after its independence, 2002–03 (acting) and again from 2003.
- Abdoulaye Wade** (29 May 1926, Kébémér, French West Africa [now in Senegal]), Senegalese politician; president of Senegal from 2000.
- Mark (Robert Michael) Wahlberg** (5 Jun 1971, Dorchester, Boston MA), American actor.
- Rufus Wainwright** (22 Jul 1973, Rhinebeck NY), Canadian singer and songwriter.
- Ted Waitt** (18 Jan 1963, Sioux City IA), American computer executive and philanthropist; cofounder of Gateway Inc. in 1985 and chairman and president of the charitable Waitt Family Foundation from 1993.
- Derek (Alton) Walcott** (23 Jan 1930, Castries, Saint Lucia, British West Indies), West Indian poet and playwright; recipient of the 1992 Nobel Prize for Literature.
- Jimmy (Donal) Wales** (7 Aug 1966, Huntsville AL), American entrepreneur and Internet publisher; founder of *Wikipedia*.
- Alice (Malsenior) Walker** (9 Feb 1944, Eatonton GA), American novelist, poet, and short-story writer.
- Scott Walker** (2 Nov 1967, Colorado Springs CO), American politician (Republican); governor of Wisconsin from 2011.
- Brad Wall** (24 Nov 1965, Swift Current, SK, Canada), Canadian businessman and politician (Progressive Conservative); premier of Saskatchewan from 2007.
- Mike Wallace** (Myron Leon Wallace; 9 May 1918, Brookline MA), American TV journalist, interviewer, and cohost of CBS's *60 Minutes*, 1968–2006.
- Mark Walport** (1953, England), British immunologist; director of the Wellcome Trust from 2003.
- Barbara (Ann) Walters** (25 Sep 1931, Boston MA), American television personality, broadcast journalist, and interviewer.
- Alice L. Walton** (c. 1949), American heiress of part of the Wal-Mart fortune.
- Jim C. Walton** (c. 1948), American business executive; chairman and CEO of the Arvest Bank Group.
- Christoph Waltz** (4 Oct 1956, Vienna, Austria), Austrian actor.
- Vera Wang** (27 Jun 1949, New York NY), American fashion designer.
- Jigme Khesar Namgyal Wangchuk** (21 Feb 1980, Thimphu, Bhutan), Bhutanese royal; king from 2006.
- Shane Keith Warne** (13 Sep 1969, Ferntree Gully, VIC, Australia), Australian cricketer, a spin bowler named one of *Wisden's* Five Cricketers of the Century.
- Rick Warren** (1954, San Jose CA), American evangelist minister.
- Denzel Washington, Jr.** (28 Dec 1954, Mount Vernon NY), American film, stage, and TV actor.
- Debbie Wasserman Schultz** (Deborah Wasserman Schultz; 27 Sep 1966, Long Island NY), American politician (Democrat); representative of Florida from 2005 and chairman of the Democratic National Committee from 2011.
- Alice Waters** (28 Apr 1944, Chatham NJ), American locavore chef and restaurant owner (Chez Panisse, Berkeley CA).
- John Waters** (22 Apr 1946, Baltimore MD), American filmmaker.
- Emma (Charlotte Duerre) Watson** (15 Apr 1990, Paris, France), British film actress.
- John S. Watson** (c. 1957), American business executive; chairman and CEO of Chevron Corp. from 2010.
- Naomi Watts** (28 Sep 1968, Shoreham, Kent, England), Australian film actress.
- George (Manneh Oppong Ousman) Weah** (1 Oct 1966, Monrovia, Liberia), Liberian-born association football (soccer) star, named in 1998 African Player of the Century.

- Hugo Weaving** (4 Apr 1960, Austin, Nigeria), Australian film actor.
- Karrie Webb** (21 Dec 1974, Ayr, QLD, Australia), Australian golfer.
- Andrew (Thomas) Well** (8 Jun 1942, Philadelphia PA), American physician and champion of alternative medicine.
- Bob Weinstein** (18 Oct 1954, Queens NY), American film executive; cofounder, with his brother Harvey Weinstein, of Miramax Films and the Weinstein Company.
- Harvey Weinstein** (19 Mar 1952, Queens NY), American film executive; cofounder, with his brother Bob Weinstein, of Miramax Films and the Weinstein Company.
- Rachel Weisz** (7 Mar 1971, London, England), British film actress.
- Gillian Welch** (2 Oct 1967, New York NY), American folk and country-and-western singer.
- Wen Jiabao** (September 1942, Tianjin, China), Chinese geologist and party and state official; premier of China from 2003.
- Jann S. Wenner** (7 Jan 1946, New York NY), American journalist; originator (1967) and publisher of *Rolling Stone* magazine.
- Kanye West** (8 Jun 1977, Atlanta GA), American rapper and music producer.
- Guido Westerwelle** (27 Dec 1961, Bad Honnef, Germany), German politician (Free Democrat); vice-chancellor of Germany, 2009–11, and foreign minister from 2009.
- Randy Weston** (Randolph Edward Weston; 6 Apr 1926, Brooklyn NY), American jazz pianist and composer.
- Vivienne Westwood** (Vivienne Swire; 8 Apr 1941, Twistleton, Derbyshire, England), British fashion designer.
- Forest (Steven) Whitaker** (15 Jul 1961, Longview TX), American film actor and director.
- Betty (Marion) White** (17 Jan 1922, Oak Park IL), American actress.
- Jack White** (John Anthony Gillis; 9 Jul 1975, Detroit MI), American alternative-rock guitarist, drummer, vocalist (for the White Stripes, the Raconteurs, and the Dead Weather), songwriter, and record producer.
- Shaun White** (3 Sep 1986, San Diego CA), American snowboarder.
- Ratnasiri Wickremanayake** (5 May 1933, British Ceylon [now Sri Lanka]), Sri Lankan politician; prime minister of Sri Lanka, 2000–01 and 2005–10.
- John Edgar Wideman** (14 Jun 1941, Washington DC), American novelist.
- Richard (Purdy) Wilbur** (1 Mar 1921, New York NY), American poet associated with the New Formalist movement; poet laureate of the US, 1987–88.
- Tom Wilkinson** (Thomas Jeffery Wilkinson, Jr.; 12 Dec 1948, Leeds, West Yorkshire, England), British character actor.
- George F(rederick) Will** (4 May 1941, Champaign IL), American conservative political commentator and columnist.
- Willem-Alexander** (27 Apr 1967, Utrecht, Netherlands), Dutch crown prince.
- William** (William Arthur Philip Louis Mountbatten-Windsor, duke of Cambridge; 21 Jun 1982, London, England), British prince of Wales; son of Charles and Diana, prince and princess of Wales, and second in line to the British throne.
- Aaron S. Williams** (Illinois), American public official; director of the Peace Corps from 2009.
- Brian (Douglas) Williams** (5 May 1959, Elmira NY), American TV journalist and news anchor.
- Charles (Kenneth) Williams** (4 Nov 1936, Newark NJ), American poet.
- Danny Williams** (4 Aug 1950, St. John's, NF [now NL], Canada), Canadian lawyer and politician (Progressive Conservative); premier of Newfoundland and Labrador, 2003–10.
- Evan Williams** (31 Mar 1972, Nebraska), American entrepreneur; cofounder of Twitter.
- John Williams** (24 Apr 1941, Melbourne, VIC, Australia), Australian-born classical guitarist.
- John (Towner) Williams** (8 Feb 1932, Queens NY), American conductor and composer of movie sound tracks.
- Lucinda Williams** (26 Jan 1953, Lake Charles LA), American contemporary folk and country singer and songwriter.
- Pharrell Williams** ("Skateboard P"; 5 Apr 1973, Virginia Beach VA), American hip-hop artist, songwriter, and producer.
- Robbie Williams** (Robert Peter Maximilian Williams; 13 Feb 1974, Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, England), British singer.
- Robin Williams** (21 Jul 1952, Chicago IL), American comedian and actor.
- Rowan (Douglas) Williams** (14 Jun 1950, Swansea, Wales), Welsh-born Anglican clergyman; archbishop of Canterbury—considered the senior bishop in the Anglican Communion—from 2003.
- Serena Williams** (26 Sep 1981, Saginaw MI), American tennis player and clothing designer.
- Vanessa (Lynn) Williams** (18 Mar 1963, Tarrytown NY), American singer and actress.
- Venus Williams** (17 Jun 1980, Lynwood CA), American tennis player and businesswoman.
- Bruce Willis** (Walter Bruce Willison; 19 Mar 1955, Idar-Oberstein, West Germany), American actor.
- Brian Wilson** (20 Jun 1942, Inglewood CA), American pop music songwriter and producer (for the Beach Boys); recipient of a 2007 Kennedy Center Honor.
- Luke (Cunningham) Wilson** (21 Sep 1971, Dallas TX), American actor.
- Owen (Cunningham) Wilson** (18 Nov 1968, Dallas TX), American actor.
- Robert Wilson** (4 Oct 1941, Waco TX), American avant-garde theater director.
- Oprah Winfrey** (29 Jan 1954, Kosciusko MS), American TV personality; host and producer of *The Oprah Winfrey Show*, 1985–2011.
- Kate Winslet** (5 Oct 1975, Reading, England), British film actress.
- Anna Wintour** (3 Nov 1949, London, England), British-born fashion magazine editor, editor in chief of *American Vogue* from 1988.
- (Laura Jean) Reese Witherspoon** (22 Mar 1976, Baton Rouge LA), American film actress.
- Edward Witten** (26 Aug 1951, Baltimore MD), American mathematician and specialist in superstring theory; recipient of the 1990 Fields Medal and a 2008 Crafoord Prize.
- Patricia A(ann) Woertz** (17 Mar 1953, Pittsburgh PA), American corporate executive; CEO of Archer Daniels Midland from 2006.
- Girma Wolde-Giorgis** (December 1924, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia), Ethiopian military officer; president of Ethiopia from 2001.
- Nathan Wolfe** (24 Aug 1970, Detroit MI), American virologist and professor, a specialist in the transfer of viruses from animals to humans.

- Tom Wolfe** (Thomas Kennerly Wolfe, Jr.; 2 Mar 1930, Richmond VA), American novelist, journalist, and social commentator.
- Tobias (Jonathan Ansell) Wolff** (19 Jun 1945, Birmingham AL), American writer.
- Stevie Wonder** (Stevland Judkins; Steveland Morris; 13 May 1950, Saginaw MI), American pop song-writer and singer.
- Elijah (Jordan) Wood** (28 Jan 1981, Cedar Rapids IA), American film actor.
- Tiger Woods** (Eldrick Woods; 30 Dec 1975, Cypress CA), American golfer.
- Klaus Wowereit** (1 Oct 1953, West Berlin, West Germany [now in Berlin, Germany]), German politician (Social Democratic Party); mayor of Berlin from 2001.
- Stephen Wozniak** (11 Aug 1950, San Jose CA), American electrical engineer; cofounder of Apple Computer Corp.
- Wu Den-yih** (30 Jan 1948, Caotun, Taiwan), Taiwanese politician; president of the Executive Yuan (premier) from 2009.
- Christian Wulff** (19 Jun 1959, Osnabrück, West Germany), German politician; president of Germany from 2010.
- Ken Wyatt** (1953?, Australia), Australian physician and politician; the first Aboriginal man elected to the Australian House of Representatives (in 2010).
- Xavi** (Xavier Hernández Creus; 25 Jan 1980, Terrassa, Spain), Spanish association football (soccer) player.
- Ram Baran Yadav** (4 Feb 1948, Sapahi, Dhanukha, Nepal), Nepalese politician; the first president of Nepal, from 2008.
- Shinya Yamanaka** (4 Sep 1962, Osaka, Japan), Japanese physician and stem-cell researcher; recipient of a 2009 Lasker Medical Prize.
- Yang Jiechi** (May 1950, Shanghai, China), Chinese foreign minister from 2007.
- Viktor Yanukovich** (9 Jul 1950, Yenakiyev, Ukraine), Ukrainian politician; president of Ukraine from 2010.
- Yao Ming** (12 Sep 1980, Shanghai, China), Chinese basketball player.
- Catherine Yass** (1963, London, England), British photographic artist.
- Trisha Yearwood** (Patricia Lynn Yearwood; 19 Sep 1964, Monticello GA), American country singer.
- Michelle Yeoh** (Yang Zi Chong or Yeoh Chu-keng; 6 Aug 1962, Ipoh, Malaysia), Malaysian-born film actress.
- Gloria Yerkovich** (1942), American child-welfare advocate; founder of Child Find, an organization that helps to locate missing children.
- Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono** (9 Sep 1949, Pacitan, East Java, Indonesia), Indonesian military officer; president of Indonesia from 2004.
- Muhammad Yunus** (28 Jun 1940, Chittagong, East Bengal, British India [now in Bangladesh]), Bangladeshi economist specializing in microcredit and founder of the Grameen Bank; corecipient of the 2006 Nobel Peace Prize.
- Viktor (Andriyovych) Yushchenko** (23 Feb 1954, Khoruzhivka, Sumy oblast, USSR [now in Ukraine]), Ukrainian banker and politician (Our Ukraine); prime minister of Ukraine, 1999–2001, and president, 2005–10.
- Sadi Yusuf** (1934, near Basra, Iraq), Iraqi-born poet.
- Adam Zagajewski** (21 Jun 1945, Lwow, Poland [now Lviv, Ukraine]), Polish poet, novelist, and essayist.
- José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero** (4 Aug 1960, Valladolid, Spain), Spanish politician (Socialist Workers Party); prime minister of Spain from 2004.
- Asif Ali Zardari** (21 Jul 1956, Nawabshah, Pakistan), Pakistani politician and widower of Benazir Bhutto; cochairman of the Pakistan People's Party from 2007 and president of Pakistan from 2008.
- Valdis Zatlers** (22 Mar 1955), Latvian politician; president of Latvia from 2007.
- Ayman al-Zawahiri** (19 Jun 1951, Maadi, Egypt), Egyptian-born physician and militant Islamic extremist; leader of the al-Qaeda organization from 2011.
- Abdul Latif bin Rashid al-Zayani** (Al-Muharraaq, Bahrain), Bahraini government official; secretary-general of the Gulf Cooperation Council from 2011.
- Jurelang Zedkaia** (13 Jul 1950, Majuro Atoll, Marshall Islands), Marshallese politician; president of the Marshall Islands from 2009.
- (José) Manuel Zelaya (Rosales)** (20 Sep 1952, Catacamas, Honduras), Honduran politician (Liberal Party); president of Honduras, 2006–09.
- Sam Zell** (Samuel Zielonka; 28 Sep 1941, Chicago IL), American real-estate tycoon.
- Renée (Kathleen) Zellweger** (25 Apr 1969, Katy TX), American actress.
- Robert Zemeckis** (14 May 1952, Chicago IL), American film director.
- Meles Zenawi** (8 May 1955, Adoua, Ethiopia), Ethiopian politician; prime minister of Ethiopia from 1995.
- Niklas Zennström** (1966, Sweden), Swedish Internet entrepreneur; codeveloper of Jost, a popular program for receiving TV broadcasts on a personal computer, and Skype, software for communication over the Internet.
- Catherine Zeta-Jones** (Catherine Jones; 25 Sep 1969, Swansea, West Glamorgan, Wales), Welsh-born actress.
- Zhang Ziyi** (9 Feb 1979, Beijing, China), Chinese actress.
- Zhou Long** (8 Jul 1953, Beijing, China), Chinese composer; his opera *Madame White Snake* won the 2011 Pulitzer Prize for music.
- Mary (Alice) Zimmerman** (23 Aug 1960, Lincoln NE), American stage director.
- Slavoj Žizek** (21 Mar 1949, Ljubljana, Yugoslavia [now in Slovenia]), Slovenian political philosopher and social critic.
- Robert B. Zoellick** (25 Jul 1953, Evergreen Park IL), American businessman and government official; US trade representative, 2001–05, deputy secretary of state, 2005–06, and president of the World Bank from 2007.
- Mark Zuckerberg** (14 May 1984, Dobbs Ferry NY), American Internet entrepreneur; founder and CEO of Facebook, a social networking Web site.
- Mortimer B. Zuckerman** (4 Jun 1937, Montreal, QC, Canada), Canadian-born American publisher, columnist, and editor in chief of *U.S. News & World Report*.
- Jacob (Gedleyihlekisa) Zuma** (12 Apr 1942, Inkandla, Natal, Union of South Africa [now in KwaZulu Natal province, South Africa]), South African politician; deputy president of South Africa, 1999–2005, president of the African National Congress from 2007, and president of South Africa from 2009.
- Peter Zumthor** (26 Apr 1943, Basel, Switzerland), Swiss architect; recipient of the 2009 Pritzker Prize.

Obituaries

Death of notable people since 1 Jul 2010

Abu Daoud (Mohammed Daoud Oudeh; 16 May 1937, East Jerusalem, British Palestine–3 Jul 2010, Damascus, Syria), Palestinian militant who organized the Black September attack at the Munich 1972 Olympic Games, in which 11 Israeli athletes were taken hostage and murdered.

Nasr Hamid Abu Zayd (10 Jul 1943, Quhafah, Egypt–5 Jul 2010, Cairo, Egypt), Egyptian scholar who challenged mainstream Muslim views and sparked controversy through his research and writings on Qur'anic exegesis, including his well-known *Critique of Islamic Discourse* (1995).

Alex Anderson (Alexander Hume Anderson, Jr.; 5 Sep 1920, Berkeley CA–22 Oct 2010, Carmel CA), American cartoonist who created the beloved animated characters Bullwinkle J. Moose, Rocky the flying squirrel, and Canadian Mountie Dudley Do-Right, who were featured in the TV series *Rocky and His Friends* (1959–61), later renamed *The Bullwinkle Show* (1961–64).

Sparky Anderson (George Lee Anderson; 22 Feb 1934, Bridgewater SD–4 Nov 2010, Thousand Oaks CA), American baseball player and manager who guided teams to three MLB World Series titles, two (1975 and 1976) for the National League Cincinnati Reds and one (1984) for the American League Detroit Tigers, and thereby became the first manager in the history of baseball to capture a World Series in both leagues. He had a career record of 2,194 wins and 1,834 losses and was named Manager of the Year four times, and in 2000 he was elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame.

Nikolai Yefimovich Andrianov (14 Oct 1952, Vladimir, Russia, USSR–21 Mar 2011, Vladimir, Russia), Soviet gymnast who won 15 Olympic medals, a record for male gymnasts, in three Olympic Games (1972, 1976, 1980); he also captured 12 world championship medals, including the all-around title in 1978.

Princess Antoinette (Antoinette-Louise-Alberte-Suzanne de Grimaldi, princess of Monaco, countess of Polignac, baroness of Massy; 28 Dec 1920, Paris, France–17 Mar 2011, Monte Carlo, Monaco), Monegasque royal who was the daughter of Prince Pierre, formerly comte de Polignac, and Princess Charlotte de Monaco (daughter of Louis II, prince de Monaco) and the elder sister of Prince Rainier III.

James Arness (James King Aurness; 26 May 1923, Minneapolis MN–3 Jun 2011, Los Angeles CA), American actor who was best known for his portrayal of Marshall Matt Dillon, the deliberate, level-headed lawman who kept the peace in the frontier town of Dodge City KA on the long-running television series *Gunsmoke* (1955–75).

Milton Byron Babbitt (10 May 1916, Philadelphia PA–29 Jan 2011, Princeton NJ), American composer and theorist who was known for being a leading proponent of total serialism—i.e., musical composition based on prior arrangements not only of all 12 pitches of the chromatic scale but also of dynamics, duration, timbre (tone color), and register; in 1965 he was elected to the National Institute of Arts and Letters, and in 1982 he received a Pulitzer Prize in recognition of his lifetime compositions.

Trevor Edward Bailey (3 Dec 1923, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex, England–10 Feb 2011, Westcliff-on-Sea,

Essex, England), English cricketer who, as the best English all-rounder of the 1950s, was one of only five players to score 25,000 runs and take 2,000 wickets in a career—having scored 1,000 runs in a season 17 times and taken the “double” (1,000 runs and 100 wickets) 8 times; he was made CBE in 1994.

Seve Ballesteros (Severiano Ballesteros; 9 Apr 1957, Pedreña, Spain–7 May 2011, Pedreña, Spain), Spanish golfer who was one of the sport's most prominent figures in the 1970s and '80s; he accumulated more than 85 wins in international tournaments, including 5 major championships, and in 1985 he was on the European team that broke US dominance of the Ryder Cup, marking Europe's first victory in that team event. He was elected to the World Golf Hall of Fame in 1999, and the next year he was named European Player of the Century.

John Barry (Prendergast) (3 Nov 1933, York, England–30 Jan 2011, Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York), British composer who provided the musical scores for more than 100 motion pictures and television programs, notably 11 movies featuring Ian Fleming's iconic spy James Bond; he captured five Academy Awards—for *Born Free* (1966; Oscars for both best score and best song), *The Lion in Winter* (1968), *Out of Africa* (1985), and *Dances with Wolves* (1990)—and he also composed for the stage, winning four Grammy Awards; he was inducted into the Songwriters Hall of Fame in 1998 and was made OBE in 1999.

Pauline May Betz Addie (6 Aug 1919, Dayton OH–31 May 2011, Potomac MD), American tennis player who won five Grand Slam singles titles, including the US national championship (now the US Open) four times (1942–44, 1946) and Wimbledon once (1946); she was elected to the International Tennis Hall of Fame in 1965.

Krishna Prasad Bhattarai (24 Dec 1924, Varanasi, British India [now in Uttar Pradesh state, India]–4 Mar 2011, Kathmandu, Nepal), Nepalese journalist and politician who was a lifelong proponent of multiparty constitutional democracy in Nepal and spent two short periods as that country's head of government (April 1990–May 1991 and May 1999–March 2000).

Barbara Billingsley (Barbara Lillian Combes; 22 Dec 1915, Los Angeles CA–16 Oct 2010, Santa Monica CA), American actress who portrayed June Cleaver, the even-tempered and perfectly coiffed stay-at-home mother who kindly shepherded her two sons, Wally and Theodore (“Beaver”), through their childhood travails on the television series *Leave It to Beaver* (1957–63).

Osama bin Laden (1957, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia–2 May 2011, Abbottabad, Pakistan), Saudi-born militant who was the founder of the militant organization al-Qaeda and the mastermind behind numerous terrorist attacks against the US and other Western powers, including the 1993 bombing of New York City's World Trade Center, the 2000 suicide bombing of the US warship *Cole* in the port of Aden, Yemen, and the September 11, 2001, attacks on the World Trade Center in New York City and the Pentagon near Washington DC. After having evaded an international manhunt for more than nine years (despite poor health and a US\$25 million bounty on his head), bin Laden was killed by US

forces in a military assault on a heavily fortified compound north of Islamabad, Pakistan.

George Frederick Blanda (17 Sep 1927, Youngwood PA—27 Sep 2010, Alameda CA), American football player who became a legend as a placekicker and backup quarterback who won numerous games in the final seconds, and he established records for most seasons played (26), most games played (340; broken in 2004), most points scored (2,002; broken in 2000), most points after touchdowns (943 of 959 attempted), and most field goals (335 of 638 attempted; broken in 1983); he joined the Houston Oilers of the AFL in 1960 and propelled the Oilers to league championships (1960–61) as a quarterback and led the league in touchdown passes (36) in 1961, a record until 1984; Blanda was elected to the Pro Football Hall of Fame in 1981.

Baruch Samuel Blumberg (Barry; 28 Jul 1925, Brooklyn NY—5 Apr 2011, Moffett Field, near Mountain View CA), American research physician who discovered an antigen that provokes antibody response against hepatitis B, a finding that led to the development of an effective vaccine against the disease; in 1976 he shared the Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine with D. Carleton Gajdusek for their work on the origins and spread of infectious viral diseases, and Blumberg also served (2005–11) as president of the American Philosophical Society.

Jerry Bock (Jerrold Lewis Bock; 23 Nov 1928, New Haven CT—3 Nov 2010, Mount Kisco NY), American composer who had his greatest successes in collaborations with lyricist Sheldon Harnick on such Broadway smash hits as *Fiorello!* (1959, Pulitzer Prize) and *Fiddler on the Roof* (1964), for which he earned a Tony Award for best composer.

Jim Bohlen (James Calvin Bohlen; 4 Jul 1926, Bronx NY—5 Jul 2010, Comox, BC, Canada), American-born antiwar activist and environmentalist who was a founder (1971) of the organization Greenpeace, which eventually expanded to some three million members campaigning for environmental causes around the world.

Tom Bosley (Thomas Edward Bosley; 1 Oct 1927, Chicago IL—19 Oct 2010, Palm Springs CA), American actor who was best remembered for his portrayal of Howard Cunningham, the affable paternal head of a Wisconsin family that included son Richie, daughter Joanie, and wife Marion on the television series *Happy Days* (1974–84); Bosley also earned a Tony Award in 1960 for best featured actor for his role as crusading New York Mayor Fiorello La Guardia in the Broadway musical *Fiorello!*.

Robert Francis Boyle (10 Oct 1909, Los Angeles CA—1 Aug 2010, Los Angeles CA), American art director who designed some of the most realistic and memorable scenes in cinematic history—including the crop-duster chase and Mt. Rushmore sequences in director Alfred Hitchcock's film *North by Northwest* (1959) and the seagull attack scene in Hitchcock's *The Birds* (1963); other movie credits include *Cape Fear* (1962), *In Cold Blood* (1967), *The Thomas Crown Affair* (1968), and *Fiddler on the Roof* (1971); in 2008, Boyle was awarded an honorary Oscar.

Willard Sterling Boyle (19 Aug 1924, Amherst, NS, Canada—7 May 2011, Truro, NS, Canada), Canadian American physicist who was awarded, with American physicist George E. Smith, the Nobel Prize for Physics in 2009 for their invention in 1969 of the charge-coupled device (CCD), which re-

sponds to light and is used to store and capture image data.

Lilian Jackson Braun (Bettinger) (20 Jun 1913, Massachusetts—4 Jun 2011, Landrum SC), American writer who delighted readers with her best-selling *Cat Who series* of mystery novels that involved the capers of a pair of intrepid Siamese sleuths, Koko and Yum Yum, who assist their owner, Jim Quilleran, in solving crimes.

David Salzer Broder (11 Sep 1929, Chicago Heights IL—9 Mar 2011, Arlington VA), American political journalist who was greatly respected for his incisive and judicious political reporting and analysis in a career that spanned more than four decades and 11 US presidential administrations; his columns on the Watergate scandal won him a Pulitzer Prize in 1973.

Frank Woodruff Buckles (1 Feb 1901, near Bethany MO—27 Feb 2011, near Charles Town WV), American serviceman who was the last surviving American veteran of World War I; he spent his final years lobbying for the creation of a national World War I monument in Washington DC.

Solomon Burke (21 Mar 1940, Philadelphia PA—10 Oct 2010, Haarlemmermeer, Netherlands), American singer who helped to usher in the soul music era in the 1960s by merging the gospel style of the African American church with rhythm and blues; two of his most memorable songs were "Everybody Needs Somebody to Love" (1964) and "Got to Get You off My Mind" (1965); he was inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame in 2001.

Captain Beefheart (Don Glen Vliet; Don Van Vliet; 15 Jan 1941, Glendale CA—17 Dec 2010, Arcata CA), American avant-garde rock and blues singer, songwriter, and instrumentalist who, performing with the shifting lineup of musicians known as the Magic Band, produced a series of albums from the 1960s to the '80s that were a major influence on punk and experimental rock; Beefheart's most famous recording, *Trout Mask Replica* (1969), produced by Frank Zappa, combined eerie slide guitars, unpredictable rhythms, and surrealistic lyrics that Beefheart (who possessed a nearly five-octave range) wailed with fierce intensity.

Buddy Charleton (Elmer Lee Charleton, Jr.; 6 Mar 1938, New Market VA—25 Jan 2011, Locust Grove VA), American musician who was regarded as one of country music's preeminent steel guitar players; he played (1962–73) in what was widely considered the best lineup of Ernest Tubb's Texas Troubadours.

Georges Charpak (8 Mar 1924, Dabrowica, Poland [now Dubrowitysa, Ukraine]—29 Sep 2010, Paris, France), Polish-born French physicist who was the recipient of the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1992 for his invention of subatomic particle detectors, in particular the multiwire proportional chamber, which revolutionized high-energy physics and had applications in medicine, biology, and industry.

Andrée Chedid (Andrée Saab; 20 Mar 1920, Cairo, Egypt—6 Feb 2011, Paris, France), Egyptian-born French writer who crafted both poetry and prose in which she explored themes germane to her native Middle East and to France; her honors include the Prix Goncourt for short stories (1979), the Albert Camus Prize (1996), and the Prix Goncourt for poetry (2002), and she was made a grand officer of the Legion of Honor in 2009.

Viktor Stepanovich Chernomyrdin (9 Apr 1938, Cherny-Otrog, Russia, USSR—3 Nov 2010, Moscow, Russia), Soviet administrator and government minister who, as prime minister of Russia (1992–98),

steered a middle course between those favoring free-market reforms and those advocating the continued support of Soviet-era state enterprises.

Frederick Jacob Titus Chiluba (30 Apr 1943, Musangu, British Northern Rhodesia [now in Zambia]—18 Jun 2011, Lusaka, Zambia), Zambian politician who was hailed as a free-market reformer when he was elected president (1991) in Zambia's first multiparty election.

Claude Stanley Choules (3 Mar 1901, Pershore, Worcestershire, England—5 May 2011, Perth, WA, Australia), British-born seaman who was the last known combat veteran of World War I and the last man to serve in both world wars.

Warren (Minor) Christopher (27 Oct 1925, Scranton ND—18 Mar 2011, Los Angeles CA), American public official who served as US deputy attorney general (1967–69) under Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson and helped formulate US foreign policy as deputy secretary of state (1977–81) during Pres. Jimmy Carter's administration and secretary of state (1993–97) in Pres. Bill Clinton's cabinet; Christopher, who was known for his low-key and methodical negotiating style, oversaw the completion (1977) of the Panama Canal Treaty, led the negotiations for the release in 1981 of 52 hostages held in the US embassy in Tehran, supervised the 1995 Dayton Accords that ended the war in Bosnia, and in August 1995 became the first US secretary of state to visit Hanoi; he was the recipient (1981) of the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

Jill Clayburgh (30 Apr 1944, New York NY—5 Nov 2010, Lakeville CT), American actress who was equally adept in dramatic and comedic roles but was especially noted for her performances as independent-minded women, notably in *An Unmarried Woman* (1978) and in *Starting Over* (1979); she was nominated for Academy Awards for both of these portrayals, and she also appeared on Broadway in the Tony Award-winning musicals *The Rothschilds* (1970) and *Pippin* (1972).

Clarence (Anicholas) Clemons (11 Jan 1942, Norfolk VA—18 Jun 2011, Palm Beach FL), American musician who played saxophone in Bruce Springsteen's E Street Band and became one of the most celebrated sidemen of all time after the group's 1972 debut; nicknamed the "Big Man" by Springsteen, with whom he had a strong fraternal bond, Clemons augmented classics such as "Born to Run" (1975) and "Tenth Avenue Freeze-Out" (1975) with his strong tenor saxophone hooks.

Hank Cochran (Garland Perry Cochran; 2 Aug 1935, Isola MS—15 Jul 2010, Hendersonville TN), American songwriter and musician who penned chart-topping songs for numerous country music artists, including Patsy Cline ("I Fall to Pieces," "She's Got You"), Ronnie Milsap ("Don't You Ever Get Tired [of Hurting Me]"), George Strait ("Chair"), and Eddy Arnold ("Make the World Go Away"), as well as non-country performers such as Bing Crosby and Elvis Costello; Cochran was elected in 1974 to the Nashville Songwriters Association International's Hall of Fame.

Paul Francis Conrad (27 Jun 1924, Cedar Rapids IA—4 Sep 2010, Rancho Palos Verdes CA), American editorial cartoonist whose political cartoons skewered dozens of politicians, including 11 US presidents (notably Richard M. Nixon)—one unforgettable drawing that appeared during the Watergate Scandal depicted Nixon nailing himself to a cross; Conrad was awarded the Pulitzer Prize in 1964, 1971, and 1984.

Henry Cooper ("Our 'Enry"; 3 May 1934, London, England—1 May 2011, Oxted, Surrey, England), British boxer who held both the British and Commonwealth heavyweight titles for more than 12 years (1959–71) and the European title for 3 years (1968–71), but he was most remembered for his brutal losses to Muhammad Ali in 1963 and 1966; Cooper was made OBE in 1969 and was knighted in 2000.

Jackie Cooper (John Cooper, Jr.; 15 Sep 1922, Los Angeles CA—3 May 2011, Los Angeles CA), American actor who was the freckled-faced star of the Our Gang comedies, starting in 1929, soon after the silent-film series moved to the talkies, and for his title role performance in *Skippy* (1931) he became the youngest Oscar nominee (at age nine) for best actor; he later made a successful transition to adult roles and became a successful TV and film director.

Francesco Cossiga (26 Jul 1928, Sassari, Sardinia, Italy—17 Aug 2010, Rome, Italy), Italian politician who served as Italy's prime minister (1979–80) and the president (1985–92); for many, however, he was most notable for his role as interior minister (1976–78) during the 1978 kidnapping and murder of former prime minister Aldo Moro by the militant leftist organization the Red Brigades; Cossiga's refusal to negotiate with the kidnappers resulted in Moro's murder and his own resignation from the Interior Ministry.

Leo Aloysius Cullum (11 Jan 1942, Newark NJ—23 Oct 2010, Los Angeles CA), American cartoonist who featured humans as well as dogs, cats, birds, and other animals in his masterful gag cartoons, hundreds of which appeared (1977–2010) in *The New Yorker* magazine.

Tony Curtis (Bernard Schwartz; 3 Jun 1925, Bronx NY—29 Sep 2010, Henderson NV), American Hollywood heartthrob who earned critical acclaim for his performances in *Houdini* (1953), as the master magician; *Trapeze* (1956), as an aerialist; *Sweet Smell of Success* (1957), as an unprincipled press agent; *Spartacus* (1960), as a former slave; and *The Defiant Ones* (1958), in which his portrayal of an escaped prisoner chained to a black convict (Sidney Poitier) earned him his only Academy Award nomination; for many of his fans, however, Curtis was best known for his comedic role in *Some Like It Hot* (1959), in which he romanced Marilyn Monroe and posed as a woman to elude mobsters whom he and partner Jack Lemmon could identify from the St. Valentine's Day Massacre.

Ray(mond) D'Addario (18 Aug 1920, Holyoke MA—13 Feb 2011, Holyoke MA), American photographer who produced searing images, especially his group shots, of the 21 defendants tried during the nine-month Nürnberg trials (1945–46), in which former Nazi leaders were indicted and tried as war criminals by the International Military Tribunal.

Dino De Laurentiis (Agostino De Laurentiis; 8 Aug 1919, Torre Annunziata, Campania, Italy—11 Nov 2010, Beverly Hills CA), Italian-born American film producer who was known for his prolific output of more than 160 films, including Federico Fellini's *La strada* (1954) and *Le notti di Cabiria* (1957; *Nights of Cabiria*)—both of which won Academy Awards for best foreign-language film—*Serpico* (1973), *King Kong* (1976), *Blue Velvet* (1986), and four movies based on Thomas Harris's novels about serial killer Hannibal Lecter. In 2001 De Laurentiis was awarded the Irving G. Thalberg Memorial Award for lifetime achievement by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences.

Guido de Marco (22 Jul 1931, Valletta, British Malta—12 Aug 2010, Msida, Malta), Maltese politician who shaped Malta's domestic politics as the country's president (1999–2004) and was a driving force behind his homeland's admission in 2004 as a member of the EU; as president (1990–91) of the UN General Assembly, De Marco oversaw that body's support for Kuwait after its invasion by Iraq, as well as the admission of both North and South Korea to the UN.

Clive Stanley Donner (21 Jan 1926, London, England—6 Sep 2010, London, England), British film director who established himself with *The Caretaker* (1963), an intense low-budget black-and-white adaptation of Harold Pinter's play that earned a Silver Bear at the Berlin Film Festival; Donner was best known, however, for the box-office hit *What's New Pussycat?* (1965).

Dave Duerson (David Russell Duerson; 28 Nov 1960, Muncie IN—17 Feb 2011, Sunny Isles Beach FL), American football player who was a durable safety (1983–89) for the Chicago Bears professional football team and helped the Bears capture the 1985 Super Bowl; he won his second Super Bowl ring as a player (1990–91) for the New York Giants. Duerson was convinced that as a result of his years on the gridiron, he suffered from a form of dementia caused by repeated brain trauma; he fatally shot himself in the chest and left instructions that his brain be assessed by the Center for the Study of Traumatic Encephalopathy at Boston University, where it was revealed that Duerson did suffer from chronic traumatic encephalopathy, which is linked to memory loss, impaired judgment, and depression.

Lawrence Eagleburger (1 Aug 1930, Milwaukee WI—4 Jun 2011, Charlottesville VA), American diplomat and political official who became acting US secretary of state on 13 Aug 1992; he was the US ambassador to Yugoslavia under Pres. Jimmy Carter, Pres. Ronald Reagan's undersecretary of state for political affairs, and Pres. George H.W. Bush's deputy secretary of state; among the honors bestowed on Eagleburger were the State Department's Distinguished Service Award in 1992 and an honorary knighthood by Britain's Queen Elizabeth II in 1994.

Blake Edwards (William Blake Crump; 26 Jul 1922, Tulsa OK—15 Dec 2010, Santa Monica CA), American film director, producer, and screenwriter who was perhaps best known for his often-ribald comedies, notably *The Pink Panther* (1963), starring Peter Sellers, and its sequels; early directorial efforts by Edwards included an acclaimed adaptation of Truman Capote's *Breakfast at Tiffany's* (1961), starring Audrey Hepburn, and *Days of Wine and Roses* (1962); in 2004 the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences gave Edwards an honorary award for lifetime achievement.

Necmettin Erbakan (1926, Sinop, Turkey—27 Feb 2011, Ankara, Turkey), Turkish politician who paved the way for a greater role for Islam in Turkish politics, but his tenure as the country's prime minister (June 1996–June 1997) ended abruptly amid accusations that he was attempting to undermine Turkey's secular constitution.

Peter (Michael) Falk (16 Sep 1927, New York NY—23 Jun 2011, Beverly Hills CA), American actor who was best remembered for his portrayal of the disheveled trench-coat-wearing, cigar-smoking Los Angeles homicide detective on the television series

Columbo; he played the wily Lieutenant Columbo in 69 intermittent episodes and made-for-TV movies over a period of 35 years (1968–2003) and won four Emmy Awards for the portrayal.

Bob Feller (Robert William Andrew Feller; "Rapid Robert"; "Bullet Bob"; 3 Nov 1918, Van Meter IA—15 Dec 2010, Cleveland OH), American baseball player who was a right-handed pitcher whose fastball made him a frequent leader in games won and strikeouts during his 18-year professional career with the Cleveland Indians of the American League (AL); in 1940 he led the league in wins and strikeouts and had the best earned run average (ERA) in the AL, which earned him that season's pitching triple crown. In his career he pitched three no-hit games (1940, 1946, and 1951), the first pitcher in the 20th century to do so, and he retired with a win-loss record of 266–162, 2,581 strikeouts, and a lifetime ERA of 3.25; an eight-time career All-Star, he was elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1962.

John Bennett Fenn (15 Jun 1917, New York NY—10 Dec 2010, Richmond VA), American scientist who won the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 2002 with Tanaka Koichi and Kurt Wüthrich for developing techniques to identify and analyze proteins and other large biological molecules; Fenn's creation of electrospray ionization, a technique that involves injecting a solution of the sample into a strong electric field, which disperses it into a fine spray of charged droplets, expanded the applications of mass spectrometry.

Geraldine (Anne) Ferraro (26 Aug 1935, Newburgh NY—26 Mar 2011, Boston MA), American politician who broke new political ground as the first woman to be nominated for vice president by a major American political party when Democratic Party presidential candidate Walter Mondale selected her in 1984 to be his running mate, but the duo lost the election to incumbent Pres. Ronald Reagan and Vice Pres. George H.W. Bush; Ferraro was elected (1978) to the US House of Representatives and was reelected in 1980 and 1982, and in 1984 she was appointed chair of the party's platform committee, the first woman to hold the post.

Laurent Fignon (12 Aug 1960, Paris, France—31 Aug 2010, Paris, France), French cyclist who won more than 75 races in his 11-year professional career (1982–93), including the Tour de France twice—in 1983 and 1984—but for many he was best remembered for the 1989 Tour de France that he narrowly lost to American Greg LeMond in the closest finish in race history.

Eddie Fisher (Edwin Jack Fisher; 10 Aug 1928, Philadelphia PA—22 Sep 2010, Berkeley CA), American singer who was a handsome crooner as well known for his renditions of such top 10 singles as "Thinking of You" (1950), "Trust Me" (1951), and "Oh! My Papa!" (1953) as he was for his marital scandals, which included a divorce from actress Debbie Reynolds to wed (1959) actress Elizabeth Taylor (who divorced him in 1964 after a highly public affair with actor Richard Burton) and a two-year union (1967–69) with singer-actress Connie Stevens. Fisher's first million-selling song, "Any Time" (1951), became his signature tune, and he had a string of smash hits between 1950 and 1956 that included "Tell Me Why," "Cindy, Oh Cindy," "Wish You Were Here," "Count Your Blessings," and "Somebody Like You."

Garret Michael FitzGerald (9 Feb 1926, Dublin, Irish Free State—19 May 2011, Dublin, Ireland), Irish

politician who, as taoiseach (prime minister) of Ireland (June 1981–March 1982, December 1982–March 1987), pushed for liberalization of Irish laws on divorce, abortion, and contraception and strove to build bridges to Protestant leaders in Northern Ireland; in 1985 he and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher signed the Anglo-Irish (Hillsborough) Agreement, giving Ireland a consultative role in the governing of Northern Ireland.

Bob Flanigan (Robert Lee Flanigan; 22 Aug 1926, Greencastle IN—15 May 2011, Las Vegas NV), American singer who cofounded (1948) the close-harmony group the Four Freshmen and served as its lead vocalist, as well as trombonist and string bassist, for more than 40 years.

Betty Ford (Elizabeth Anne Bloomer; 8 Apr 1918, Chicago IL—8 Jul 2011, Rancho Mirage CA), American first lady who was the outspoken wife of US Pres. Gerald R. Ford and the cofounder (1982) and chair (1982–2005) of the Betty Ford Center, a facility dedicated to helping people recover from drug and alcohol dependence; Ford compiled a remarkably independent record as first lady, voicing public support for such issues as *Roe v. Wade*—the US Supreme Court decision that legalized abortion—and the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA), then up for ratification in several state legislatures; *Newsweek* magazine later named her Woman of the Year, and she was the recipient of a Presidential Medal of Freedom (1991) and corecipient (1999) with her husband of a Congressional Gold Medal.

Anne Francis (Ann Marvak; 16 Sep 1930, Ossining NY—2 Jan 2011, Santa Barbara CA), American actress who was a statuesque blonde whose movie and television roles ranged from a wide-eyed innocent, notably in the cult science-fiction film classic *Forbidden Planet* (1956), to a provocative femme fatale, especially in her TV title role as the sexy private eye with a mastery of martial arts and a pet ocelot in *Honey West* (1965–66), a role for which she earned a Golden Globe Award.

Lucian (Michael) Freud (8 Dec 1922, Berlin, Germany—20 Jul 2011, London, England), British artist who brought a sometimes shocking realism to his figurative paintings, notably his work in portraiture and the nude; Freud—a grandson of Sigmund Freud—often highlighted and undercut the erotics of the female nude, opting out of the idealizing tendencies of much of the history of Western art, and beginning in the 1980s, he was increasingly drawn toward what could be called extreme body types; he was a Companion of Honour (1983) and a member of the Order of Merit (1993).

David Frye (David Shapiro; June 1934, Brooklyn NY—24 Jan 2011, Las Vegas NV), American comedian who emerged from obscurity as a struggling comic in New York City's Greenwich Village after finding his niche as an impressionist and gaining national exposure on such television programs as *The Ed Sullivan Show* and *The Tonight Show Starring Johnny Carson*; Frye was particularly noted for his spot-on send-ups of politicians, especially those of Hubert Humphrey, Robert Kennedy, Lyndon B. Johnson, and, most of all, Richard Nixon.

Bill Gallo (William Victor Gallo; 28 Dec 1922, New York NY—10 May 2011, White Plains NY), American cartoonist who created some 15,000 simple yet heartfelt sports cartoons that covered such events as World Series baseball games, Triple Crown horse races, and boxing matches as well as an occasional

political function while working for more than 50 years for the *New York Daily News* newspaper.

Carl Edward Gardner (29 Apr 1928, Tyler TX—12 Jun 2011, Port St. Lucie FL), American musician who sang lead tenor for the Coasters for 50 years, lending his attractive vocals to such novelty rock-and-roll hits as “Yakety Yak” (1958), which reached the number one slot on *Billboard's* Hot 100, “Charlie Brown” (1959), and “Poison Ivy” (1959); the Coasters were inducted (1987) into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame, the first vocal group to be so honored.

Betty Garrett (23 May 1919, St. Joseph MO—12 Feb 2011, Los Angeles CA), American actress who was best known for her humorous and energetic performances as man-hungry characters in three 1949 MGM film musicals: *Take Me Out to the Ball Game*, *Neptune's Daughter*, and *On the Town*; she also played (1973–75) a recurring role as Archie Bunker's liberal neighbor on the television situation comedy *All in the Family*, for which she won a Golden Globe Award for best supporting actress in 1975.

Annie Suzanne Girardot (25 Oct 1931, Paris, France—28 Feb 2011, Paris, France), French actress who achieved stardom in France with more than 100 movies over a six-decade career (1955–2007), but she earned international acclaim for her poignant turn as the doomed prostitute Nadia in Luchino Visconti's film *Rocco e i suoi fratelli* (1960); she also won three César Awards: for best actress for *Docteur Françoise Gailland* (1976) and for best supporting actress for both *Les Misérables* (1995) and *La Pianiste* (2001).

Bernard (René) Giraudeau (18 Jun 1947, La Rochelle, France—17 Jul 2010, Paris, France), French actor, director, and writer who starred in darker roles, notably in the Academy Award-nominated *Ridicule* (1996) and the psychological thriller *Une Affaire de goût* (2000; *A Matter of Taste*).

Alberto Granado (8 Aug 1922, Hernando, Argentina—5 Mar 2011, Havana, Cuba), Argentine-born Cuban physician and biochemist who accompanied the future revolutionist Che Guevara on a transformational motorcycle journey (1951–52) through South America that was dramatized in the movie *Diarios de motocicleta* (2004; *The Motorcycle Diaries*).

Farley Earle Granger (1 Jul 1925, San Jose CA—27 Mar 2011, New York NY), American actor who starred in two of director Alfred Hitchcock's most intriguing films, *Rope* (1948) and *Strangers on a Train* (1951); he also appeared frequently on television and on the stage, notably in Lanford Wilson's *Talley and Son* (1985), for which he received an Obie Award for best actor.

Bud Greenspan (Jonah Joseph Greenspan; 18 Sep 1926, New York NY—25 Dec 2010, New York NY), American sports documentary filmmaker who chronicled international sporting events and individual athletes for more than 60 years; beginning with the 1984 Los Angeles Olympic Games, he documented every Summer and Winter Olympics (in print or on film), many on behalf of the International Olympic Committee (IOC); he was honored with seven Emmy Awards, a Peabody Award (1996) for creating “his own genre of sports documentary,” lifetime achievement awards from the Directors Guild of America (1995) and the Academy of Television Arts and Sciences (2006), induction into the US Olympic Hall of Fame (2004), and the IOC's Olympic Order (1985).

John Jacob Gross (12 Mar 1935, London, England—10 Jan 2011, London, England), British editor and

critic who was an erudite and witty "man of letters" in Britain and the US, notably as the editor of *The Times Literary Supplement* (1974–81), where he introduced the innovation of the signed review; senior book editor and critic for the *New York Times* (1983–89); and drama critic for London's *Sunday Telegraph* (1989–2005).

Bob Guccione (Robert Charles Joseph Edward Sabatini Guccione; 17 Dec 1930, Brooklyn NY–20 Oct 2010, Plano TX), American publisher who founded *Penthouse* magazine as a more explicit alternative to Hugh Hefner's provocative *Playboy*.

Lidia Gueiler Tejada (28 Aug 1921, Cochabamba, Bolivia–9 May 2011, La Paz, Bolivia), Bolivian politician who was the first woman to serve (1979–80) as president of Bolivia and only the second to hold that high office in the Western Hemisphere (after Argentina's Isabel Perón).

Thomas Henry Guinzburg (30 Mar 1926, New York NY–8 Sep 2010, New York NY), American editor and publisher who cofounded (1953) the literary magazine *The Paris Review*, which helped to launch the careers of such up-and-coming novelists as Jack Kerouac and Mona Simpson; in 1961 Guinzburg became president of his father's publishing company, Viking Press, which contracted such writers as Graham Greene, Arthur Miller, and John Steinbeck.

Richard (Charles Albert) Holbrooke (24 Apr 1941, New York NY–13 Dec 2010, Washington DC), American diplomat who brokered the Dayton Accords (1995) to end the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina, served as the US ambassador to the UN (1999–2001), and was the special representative to Afghanistan and Pakistan (2009–10) in the administration of Pres. Barack Obama.

Gladys Catherine Horton (30 May 1945, Gainesville FL–26 Jan 2011, Sherman Oaks CA), American singer who was a founder of the all-girl singing group called the Marvellettes; she was only 15 years old when she performed the lead vocals for the quintet's debut song, "Please Mr. Postman" (1961), which reached number one on *Billboard* magazine's Hot 100 chart and scored the first number one single for fledgling Motown Records.

Ralph George Houk ("The Major"; 9 Aug 1919, Lawrence KN–21 Jul 2010, Winter Haven FL), American baseball manager who, as manager (1961–63, 1966–73; general manager 1964–65) of the New York Yankees, won the World Series in his first two seasons and the pennant in his first three; he finished his 20-year managing career with a record of 1,619 wins and 1,531 losses.

Huang Hua (Wang Rumei; 25 Jan 1913, Hebei province, China–24 Nov 2010, Beijing, China), Chinese diplomat who served as China's public face to Western governments for the latter half of the 20th century; he served as China's first permanent representative to the UN, held talks with US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger that led to the normalization of ties between China and the US in 1972, brokered a key friendship treaty with Japan in 1978, and negotiated with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in 1980 to secure the return of Hong Kong to Chinese control.

Bill Hunter (William John Bourke Hunter; 27 Feb 1940, Ballarat, VIC, Australia–21 May 2011, Kew, VIC, Australia), Australian character actor who performed in more than 100 films and television programs over a five-decade career, often portraying a stereotypically strong and opinionated Australian "bloke"; he won

an Australian Film Institute (AFI) award for best actor in a leading role for the drama *Newsfront* (1978), one of six career AFI nominations.

Ferlin Husky (3 Dec 1925, Flat River MO–17 Mar 2011, Westmoreland TN), American country music singer who was credited with helping to usher in the Nashville Sound, which featured lush string orchestras, and the Bakersfield Sound, which introduced country music to the West Coast; he also was remembered for his recordings of two number one songs: the ballad "Gone" (1956) and the gospel-inspired "Wings of a Dove" (1960), and he was inducted into the Country Music Hall of Fame in 2010.

Josefa Iloilo (Ratu Josefa Iloilovatu Uluivuda; 29 Dec 1920, Viseisei, British Fiji–6 Feb 2011, Suva, Fiji), Fijian politician who served (2000–09) as president of Fiji during a period of social and political upheaval in that country; Iloilo was respected for his attempts to mediate between indigenous Fijians and the country's ethnic Indian minority.

(James) Brian Jacques (15 Jun 1939, Liverpool, England–5 Feb 2011, Liverpool, England), British author who was best known for his vividly written Redwall series of children's fantasy-adventure books, which follow the adventures in medieval England of brave mice who defend Redwall Abbey against cruel rats and other woodland marauders; the inaugural novel, *Redwall*, was published in 1986, and the series eventually grew to include 22 books with translations into some 30 languages.

Charles Jarrott (16 Jun 1927, London, England–4 Mar 2011, Los Angeles CA), British director who crafted two massive historical costume dramas—*Anne of the Thousand Days* (1969) and *Mary, Queen of Scots* (1971); both were box-office hits and garnered 10 and 5 Academy Award nominations, respectively, and Jarrott won a Golden Globe for his directing of *Anne of the Thousand Days*; he also won a Daytime Emmy Award, for *A Promise Kept: The Oksana Baiul Story* (1994).

John Henry Johnson (24 Nov 1929, Waterproof LA–3 Jun 2011, Tracy CA), American football player who was a standout fullback who played in the National Football League (NFL) for 13 years during the 1950s and '60s; with quarterback Y.A. Tittle, fullback Joe Perry, and halfback Hugh McElhenny, Johnson formed the NFL's San Francisco 49ers' celebrated Million Dollar Backfield (all four players eventually entered the Pro Football Hall of Fame), and at the time of his retirement, he was the NFL's fourth leading all-time rusher, with 6,803 career yards; he appeared in four Pro Bowl games (1955, 1963–65) and was elected to the Pro Football Hall of Fame in 1987.

Diana Wynne Jones (16 Aug 1934, London, England–26 Mar 2011, Bristol, England), British fantasy writer who penned more than 40 children's books, many of which center on magic or magicians; she was the recipient of a World Fantasy Award for lifetime achievement in 2007.

David Kato (? , Uganda?–26 Jan 2011, Mukono, Uganda), Ugandan activist who fought for gay rights in Uganda, where homosexuality was illegal; in January 2011, he won a lawsuit against a Ugandan newspaper that had printed photographs of him and other openly homosexual individuals with a call for them to be hanged, but he was bludgeoned to death in his home later that month.

H(enry) R(eymond) F(itzwalter) Keating (31 Oct 1926, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex, England–27

Mar 2011, London, England), British novelist who wrote more than 50 crime novels over a 50-year career, notably 26 novels featuring the unassuming Inspector Ganesh Ghote of the Bombay (now Mumbai) police department; Keating was president of the fabled Detection Club from 1985 to 2001, and in 1996 he was awarded the Crime Writers' Association Diamond Dagger for lifetime achievement.

Jack Kevorkian (Jacob Kevorkian; "Dr. Death"; 26 May 1928, Pontiac MI—3 Jun 2011, Royal Oak MI), American physician who gained international attention for his highly publicized assistance in the suicides of more than 100 patients, many of whom were terminally ill; he spent some time in jail in 1993 for his actions, but in 1999 he was convicted of second-degree murder and was incarcerated (1999–2007) after he personally administered a lethal injection to a patient suffering from Lou Gehrig disease; in response to Kevorkian's role in the February 1993 death of 70-year-old Hugh Gale, the Michigan legislature passed a bill making it a felony to knowingly provide a person with the means to commit suicide or to physically assist in the act.

Nobutoshi Kihara (14 Oct 1926, Tokyo, Japan—13 Feb 2011, Tokyo, Japan), Japanese engineer who revolutionized Sony Corp., especially with his advances in miniaturization, innovations that led to the development of such products as the tape recorder, the transistor radio, and the Betamax videocassette recorder.

Harmon Clayton Killebrew, Jr. ("Killer"; 29 Jun 1936, Payette ID—17 May 2011, Scottsdale AZ), American baseball player who amassed 573 home runs during his 22-year career (1954–75), which ranked him number 11 at the time of his death; with 49 home runs and 140 runs batted in (RBI), Killebrew was named the American League (AL) MVP in 1969, and the 13-time All-Star hit 40 or more home runs in 8 different seasons (1959, 1961–64, 1967, 1969–70)—the second most 40-home-run seasons in major league history, behind Babe Ruth's 11—and led the AL in homers six times. Killebrew had a lifetime batting average of .256 with 2,086 hits and 1,584 RBI, and he was elected to the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1984.

Néstor (Carlos) Kirchner (25 Feb 1950, Río Gallegos, Argentina—27 Oct 2010, El Calafate, Argentina), Argentine politician who served (2003–07) as the popular president of Argentina and, together with his wife, Cristina Fernández de Kirchner, who succeeded him as president in 2007, became a potent political force in the country; Kirchner earned popular support by forcing top military officials to retire, allowing the extradition of military officers accused of committing human rights abuses (dating to the 1976–83 military dictatorship), and attacking unpopular institutions, such as the Supreme Court and the privately run utility companies.

Eddie Kirkland (16 Aug 1923, Kingston, Jamaica—27 Feb 2011, Tampa FL), American bluesman who was one of the principal members of the post-World War II Detroit blues scene; in 1962 he began touring with soul singer Otis Redding, and an association with British blues-rock band Foghat that began in 1977 brought Kirkland's music to the attention of the wider, white rock audience.

Don(ald) Kirshner (17 Apr 1934, Bronx NY—17 Jan 2011, Boca Raton FL), American music executive who had an uncanny ability to identify a song's hit-making potential and, as a cofounder (1958) of Aldon Music, cultivated prolific songwriting partner-

ships that included those of Neil Sedaka and Howard Greenfield ("Who's Sorry Now"), Gerry Goffin and Carole King ("Will You Love Me Tomorrow" and "Pleasant Valley Sunday"), Barry Mann and Cynthia Weill ("You've Lost That Lovin' Feeling"), and Neil Diamond ("I'm a Believer"); Kirshner also masterminded a music-filled sitcom about a pop music group called *The Monkees*, who generated six Top Three singles and two of the best-selling albums of the decade.

Jack LaLanne (François Henri LaLanne; 26 Sep 1914, San Francisco CA—23 Jan 2011, Morro Bay CA), American physical fitness guru who became the first host of a televised exercise program, *The Jack LaLanne Show* (1951–85); earlier, the exercise and nutritional guru had opened in Oakland CA the first public health club (which later became a chain) in the US.

Mick Lally (Michael Lally; November 1945, Tourmakeady, County Mayo, Ireland—31 Aug 2010, Dublin, Ireland), Irish actor who was a well-regarded stage actor who cofounded (1975) the respected Druid Theatre Co. in Galway but was most familiar for his portrayal of the farmer Miley Byrne in the long-running (1983–2001) Irish TV drama *Glenroe*.

Michael Seymour Langham (22 Aug 1919, Bridgewater, England—15 Jan 2011, Cranbrook, England), British-born theater director who transformed the environs of the Shakespeare Festival in Stratford, ON, Canada, from a large circus tent to a permanent 2,000-seat theater as the festival's artistic director (1956–67); he also added Restoration drama to the festival's repertoire and directed such luminaries as John Gielgud, Peter O'Toole, Julie Harris, and Christopher Plummer; Langham later led (1971–77) the Guthrie Theatre, Minneapolis MN, and from 1979 to 1992 he headed the drama division of the Juilliard School in New York City.

Arthur Laurents (Arthur Levine; 14 Jul 1917, Brooklyn NY—5 May 2011, New York NY), American playwright, director, and screenwriter who wrote the books for several successful Broadway productions, most notably the hit musicals *West Side Story* (1957; filmed 1961) and *Gypsy* (1959; filmed 1962), during a career that spanned some 60 years; other notable Broadway plays and musicals that he wrote and/or directed include *I Can Get It for You Wholesale* (1962), which helped launch the career of actress-singer Barbra Streisand; the Tony Award-winning musical *Hallelujah, Baby!* (1967); and *La Cage aux folles* (1983), for which Laurents won (1984) a Tony for best director.

Jack Levine (3 Jan 1915, Boston MA—8 Nov 2010, New York NY), American artist who was a prominent painter in the American Social Realist school of the 1930s.

Liang Congjie (4 Aug 1932, Beijing, China—28 Oct 2010, Beijing, China), Chinese environmentalist who cofounded China's first government-approved conservation group, the Friends of Nature, in 1994, and established the country's environmental movement; he also contributed (1980–86) to the work of the editorial review board of the Chinese-language *Concise Encyclopædia Britannica*.

William Nunn Lipscomb, Jr. (9 Dec 1919, Cleveland OH—14 Apr 2011, Cambridge MA), American physical chemist who won the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1976 for his research on the structure and bonding of boron compounds (made up of boron and hydrogen) and the general nature of chemical bonding.

Charlie Louvin (Charlie Elzer Loudermilk; 7 Jul 1927, Henagar AL—26 Jan 2011, Wartrace TN), American country singer who, together with his older brother, Ira, made up the Louvin Brothers, which was often called the greatest duet act in country music; in 2001 the Louvin Brothers were inducted into the Country Music Hall of Fame.

Sidney Lumet (25 Jun 1924, Philadelphia PA—9 Apr 2011, New York NY), American film and television director who elicited sterling performances from his cast members in films such as *12 Angry Men* (1957), *Long Day's Journey into Night* (1962), *Serpico* (1973), *Dog Day Afternoon* (1975), *Network* (1976), and *The Verdict* (1982); in 1993 he won a lifetime achievement award from the Directors Guild of America, and in 2005 he was the recipient of an Oscar for lifetime achievement.

James Gordon MacArthur (8 Dec 1937, Los Angeles CA—28 Oct 2010, Jacksonville FL), American actor who was especially remembered for his role (1968–79) as the idealistic detective Danny ("Danno") Williams on the television series *Hawaii Five-O* and for the four Disney films in which he appeared: *Third Man on the Mountain* (1958), *The Light in the Forest* (1958), *Kidnapped* (1960), and *Swiss Family Robinson* (1960).

Ferenc Madi (29 Jan 1931, Band, Hungary—29 May 2011, Budapest, Hungary), Hungarian legal scholar and politician who, as president of Hungary (2000–05), oversaw his country's entry into the European Union (2004), using his legal expertise and knowledge of bipartisan politics to help ease Hungary's transition into the EU; his legal scholarship and work for European integration won him a knighthood in the French Legion of Honour (1999).

(William) Manning Marable (13 May 1950, Dayton OH—1 Apr 2011, New York NY), American scholar who was a leading figure in scholarly research regarding the African American experience, most notably as an author, as founding director (1993–2003) of Columbia University's Institute for Research in African-American Studies, and director (from 2002) of Columbia's Center for Contemporary Black History.

Kenneth Mars (14 Apr 1935, Chicago IL—12 Feb 2011, Los Angeles CA), American actor who created spectacularly silly characters, most notably the Hitler-obsessed playwright Franz Liebkind and the relentless Inspector Kemp in Mel Brooks's comedy films *The Producers* (1968) and *Young Frankenstein* (1974), respectively.

Hugh Martin (11 Aug 1914, Birmingham AL—11 Mar 2011, Encinitas CA), American composer, lyricist, arranger, and pianist who was indelibly identified with the tunes sung by Judy Garland in the film *Meet Me in St. Louis* (1944), notably such standards as "The Boy Next Door," "The Trolley Song," and "Have Yourself a Merry Little Christmas."

(Eduardo) Emilio Massera (1925, Buenos Aires, Argentina—8 Nov 2010, Buenos Aires, Argentina), Argentine dictator who was the enforcer in a brutal military regime (1976–83) that was responsible for overseeing the "Dirty War," an infamous campaign waged against suspected left-wing political opponents in which an estimated 10,000–30,000 citizens were tortured and then killed; many of them were "disappeared"—seized by the authorities and never heard from again.

Max Vernon Mathews (13 Nov 1926, Columbus NE—21 Apr 2011, San Francisco CA), American engineer who created (1957) the groundbreaking pro-

gram that enabled an IBM 704 mainframe computer to produce and play back a 17-second synthesized musical composition; his breakthrough established the fact that sound could be digitized, saved, and retrieved.

Ollie Genoa Matson II (1 May 1930, Trinity TX—19 Feb 2011, Los Angeles CA), American football player and track star who possessed a lightning speed that resulted in his winning two Olympic track medals in 1952 (a bronze in the 400-m dash and a silver in the 4 x 400-m relay) and plaudits in the National Football League as a player with the Chicago Cardinals (1952 and 1954–58), the Los Angeles Rams (1959–62), the Detroit Lions (1963), and the Philadelphia Eagles (1964–66); during his NFL career, Matson was named Rookie of the Year in 1952, recorded 5,173 yd rushing, and was invited to six Pro Bowl Games, and he was inducted into the Pro Football Hall of Fame in 1972 and the College Football Hall of Fame in 1976.

Kevin McCarthy (15 Feb 1914, Seattle WA—11 Sep 2010, Hyannis MA), American actor who appeared in numerous supporting parts during his seven-decade-long career, but he became best known for his only starring film role—as a small-town doctor who feverishly tries to keep humans from being turned into "pod people"—in the classic science-fiction thriller *Invasion of the Body Snatchers* (1956).

Ernest Armstrong McCulloch (27 Apr 1926, Toronto, ON, Canada—20 Jan 2011, Toronto, ON, Canada), Canadian cell biologist who collaborated with biophysicist James E. Till in the discovery of the existence of stem cells, which thus opened new avenues for the development of regenerative therapies such as bone marrow transplantation; McCulloch and Till shared various honors for their work, including the Albert Lasker Basic Medical Research Award (2005).

Don Meredith (Joseph Donald Meredith; 10 Apr 1938, Mount Vernon TX—5 Dec 2010, Santa Fe NM), American football player, sportscaster, and actor who brought his Texas charm to the huddle as a spunky quarterback (1960–68) for the Dallas Cowboys professional football team and to the announcer's booth (1971–73 and 1977–85) as the lively color analyst with commentator Howard Cosell and play-by-play announcer Keith Jackson (later Frank Gifford) on ABC television's *Monday Night Football*; Meredith was inducted into the College Football Hall of Fame in 1982, he was named to the Pro Bowl three times, and in 1966 he was crowned the NFL's MVP.

Mitch(ell William) Miller (4 Jul 1911, Rochester NY—31 Jul 2010, New York NY), American conductor and music producer who set the pace for popular music in the US after World War II and before the dominance of rock and roll in the mid-1960s; as the goatee-sporting conductor of the hit television show *Sing Along with Mitch* (1961–66), he cued his home audience with superimposed lyrics highlighted by a bouncing ball; he also developed a set of sing-along albums, 19 of which made the Top 40 list during 1958–62.

Mono Jojoy (Victor Julio Suárez Rojas; Jorge Briceño; 5 Feb 1953, Cabrera, Colombia—22 Sep 2010, Meta departamento, Colombia), Colombian guerrilla leader who served as the ruthless, formidable military commander of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC).

James Moody (26 Mar 1925, Savannah GA—9 Dec 2010, San Diego CA), American jazz musician who

joked with audiences and introduced unlikely themes, including "Beer Barrel Polka," but then played tenor saxophone with a fierce, passionate devotion to melodic romanticism.

Gary Moore (Robert William Gary Moore; 4 Apr 1952, Belfast, Northern Ireland—6 Feb 2011, Estepona, Spain), Irish guitarist who earned acclaim for his incendiary guitar playing in stints with the hard rock band Thin Lizzy and in a solo career.

Joe Morello (Joseph Albert Morello; 17 Jul 1928, Springfield MA—12 Mar 2011, Irvington NJ), American jazz drummer who was known for his inventiveness and masterful playing as a member of the Dave Brubeck Quartet.

Edwin George Morgan (27 Apr 1920, Glasgow, Scotland—19 Aug 2010, Glasgow, Scotland), Scottish poet and professor who was already serving (1999–2005) as poet laureate of Glasgow when he was declared (2004) Scotland's first official national poet, with the title Scots Makar; he was made OBE in 1982 and was awarded the Queen's Gold Medal for Poetry in 2000.

Nate Dogg (Nathaniel Dwayne Hale; 19 Aug 1969, Long Beach CA—15 Mar 2011, Long Beach CA), American singer and rap musician who was an integral part of the West Coast rap sound, contributing soulful vocal hooks as a guest artist on numerous G-funk and gangsta rap songs beginning in the 1990s; early in the '90s he formed the rap group 213 with Snoop Dogg and Warren G, and the demonstration tape that 213 recorded impressed producer Dr. Dre and resulted in contributions by Nate Dogg and Snoop Dogg to cuts on Dr. Dre's classic 1992 album *The Chronic*.

Patricia Neal (Patsy Louise Neal; 20 Jan 1926, Packard KY—8 Aug 2010, Edgartown MA), American motion picture actress known for her deeply intelligent performances and for her rehabilitation and triumphant return to films following a series of strokes; by 1947 she was a student at the Actors Studio and had won a Tony Award for her performance in *Another Part of the Forest*, and she delivered one of her most renowned film performances in *Hud* (1963), winning the best actress Oscar for her efforts.

David Oswald Nelson (24 Oct 1936, New York NY—11 Jan 2011, Los Angeles CA), American actor who starred together with his mother (Harriet), father (Ozzie), and younger brother (Ricky) on the quintessential television sitcom *The Adventures of Ozzie and Harriet* (1952–66), a portrayal of what was considered the perfect American family.

Edwin (Harold) Newman (25 Jan 1919, New York City NY—13 Aug 2010, Oxford, England), American broadcast journalist who was known for his cultured intellect and his droll sense of humor during a 32-year career at NBC News, first (1952) as the London bureau chief for NBC News and in the same role in Paris and Rome before returning in 1961 to the United States.

Leslie (William) Nielsen (11 Feb 1926, Regina, SK, Canada—28 Nov 2010, Fort Lauderdale FL), Canadian-born actor who showcased his comedic gifts, beginning with his portrayal of a bewildered doctor in *Airplane!* (1980) and then as bumbling detective Frank Drebin in the spoof *The Naked Gun* (1988) and its sequels (1991 and 1994), following a career in which he had been cast in mostly dramatic roles, notably as the captain of a capsized ocean liner in *The Poseidon Adventure* (1972); in 2002 he was awarded the Order of Canada.

Norio Ohga (29 Jan 1930, Numazu, Japan—23 Apr 2011, Tokyo, Japan), Japanese business executive who played an instrumental role in the development (1979) of the Walkman portable tape player and (1982) of the compact disc (CD); his many awards included the Japanese Medal of Honor with Blue Ribbon and France's Legion of Honor.

Ruth Park (Rosina Ruth Lucia Park; 24 Aug 1917, Auckland, New Zealand—14 Dec 2010, Sydney, Australia), New Zealand-born Australian author who created a scandal in Australia with her first novel, *The Harp in the South* (1948), in which she exposed the lives of impoverished families struggling to survive in the slums of Sydney, but she went on to be heralded as one of Australia's most popular writers; she was made a Member of the Order of Australia in 1987, and in 2006 *The Bulletin* magazine included her on its list of the 100 most influential Australians.

Ange-Félix Patassé (25 Jan 1937, Paoua, Ubangishari, French Equatorial Africa [now Paoua, Central African Republic]—5 Apr 2011, Douala, Cameroon), Central African Republic politician who figured prominently in the Central African Republic as prime minister (1976–78) and later as president (1993–2003).

Harvey Lawrence Pekar (8 Oct 1939, Cleveland OH—12 Jul 2010, Cleveland Heights OH), American comic book writer who chronicled the minutiae of his life in Cleveland—the tedium of his job as a file clerk (1965–2001) for a veterans hospital, his relationship woes, and his health issues in the long-running autobiographical series *American Splendor*.

Arthur Hiller Penn (27 Sep 1922, Philadelphia PA—28 Sep 2010, New York NY), American motion-picture and theater director who depicted the darker undercurrents of American society and the role of the outsider, especially in such Oscar-nominated films as *The Miracle Worker* (1962), *Bonnie and Clyde* (1967), and *Alice's Restaurant* (1969).

Carlos Andrés Pérez Rodríguez (27 Oct 1922, Rubio, Venezuela—25 Dec 2010, Miami FL), Venezuelan politician who served one term (1974–79) as president of Venezuela during a period marked by great oil wealth and an expanding profile for the country, but his second term of office (1989–93) was marked by violence and disgrace.

Pinetop Perkins (Joe Willie Perkins; 7 Jul 1913, near Belzoni MS—21 Mar 2011, Austin TX), American blues pianist who performed with such blues greats as Robert Nighthawk, Sonny Boy Williamson II, Albert King, and Muddy Waters before launching a career as a front man in the 1980s; Perkins received a Grammy lifetime achievement award in 2005 and was awarded Grammys in 2007 and 2011 for best traditional blues album; he was also inducted (2003) into the Blues Foundation's Hall of Fame.

Joe Perry (Fletcher Joseph Perry; "The Jet"; 22 Jan 1927, Stephens AR—25 Apr 2011, Tempe AZ), American football player who possessed tremendous speed and an uncanny ability to find holes in the defensive line as the powerful fullback (1948–60 and 1963) for the San Francisco 49ers of the All-America Football Conference (from 1950 the NFL); along with his teammates—quarterback Y.A. Tittle and halfbacks Hugh McElhenny and John Henry Johnson—he made up the storied Million Dollar Backfield. For a time Perry held the record as the NFL's career rushing leader, and he was inducted into the Pro Football Hall of Fame in 1969.

Antonio Pettigrew (3 Nov 1967, Macon GA—found dead 10 Aug 2010, Chatham county, NC), American athlete who was a top 400-m runner for the US in the 1990s, but he shocked sports fans when in 2008 he admitted to having used performance-enhancing drugs; his relay teams won at the 1997, 1999, and 2001 world championships and captured the gold at the 2000 Sydney Olympics, but after he admitted to having taken human growth hormone and other drugs at a coach's trial, he and his relay teammates were stripped of all medals earned and records set during 1997–2003.

Poly Styrene (Marianne Joan Elliot-Said; 3 Jul 1957, Bromley, Kent, England—25 Apr 2011, St. Leonards-on-Sea, East Sussex, England), British musician who was a punk rock pioneer whose raw, intense vocals and colorful, subversive stage costumes inspired a generation of women in rock music as songwriter and vocalist for the band X-Ray Spex.

Pete Postlethwaite (Peter William Postlethwaite; 7 Feb 1946, Warrington, Cheshire, England—2 Jan 2011, Shrewsbury, Shropshire, England), British character actor who was best known for *In the Name of the Father* (1993), in which he portrayed Giuseppe Conlon, the father of Gerry Conlon (played by Daniel Day-Lewis), the real-life father and son who were falsely convicted and imprisoned for Irish Republican Army terrorist bombings after Gerry Conlon and other members of the so-called Guildford Four were coerced into making false confessions; Postlethwaite was made OBE in 2004.

(Edward) Reynolds Price (1 Feb 1933, Macon NC—20 Jan 2011, Durham NC), American writer who drew on his experiences growing up and living in North Carolina for his stories and novels.

Bob Probert (5 Jun 1965, Windsor, ON, Canada—5 Jul 2010, Windsor, ON, Canada), Canadian ice hockey player who was a powerful and imposing 1.9-m (6-ft 3-in)-tall left winger who, while playing in the National Hockey League, gained a reputation for his punishing brawls while skating for the Detroit Red Wings (1985–94) and the Chicago Blackhawks (1995–2002); Probert and fellow Red Wings winger Joe Kocur earned the moniker “the Bruise Brothers” for the manner in which they forcefully patrolled the ice.

Gerry Rafferty (Gerald Rafferty; 16 Apr 1947, Paisley, Scotland—4 Jan 2011, Poole, Dorset, England), Scottish singer-songwriter who achieved moderate success in the 1970s as a solo artist and as a member of the soft-rock group Stealers Wheel (1972–75); his smooth vocal style and often sardonic lyrics were prominently featured in Stealers Wheel's hit single “Stuck in the Middle with You” (1972) and on his second solo album, *City to City* (1978), which reached number one on the American charts and included his biggest hit, the poignant “Baker Street.”

Andy Robustelli (Andrew Richard Robustelli; 6 Dec 1925, Stamford CT—31 May 2011, Stamford CT), American football player who played defensive end for the NFL's Los Angeles Rams (1951–55) and New York Giants (1956–64), earning a reputation as the whip-smart leader of a defensive lineup that raised defense players to the celebrity of their offensive counterparts; in his 14-year career, he played in the Pro Bowl seven times, and he was elected to the Pro Football Hall of Fame in 1971.

Gonzalo Rojas (20 Dec 1917, Lebu, Chile—25 Apr 2011, Santiago, Chile), Chilean poet who was among Latin America's most influential and impor-

tant literary figures; his lyrical poems focused on women and those people affected by the 1973 military coup that brought strongman Augusto Pinochet to power; he received many awards, notably the Cervantes Prize (2003).

Lionel Edmund Rose (21 Jun 1948, Drouin, VIC, Australia—8 May 2011, Warragul, VIC, Australia), Australian boxer who became the first Aborigine to win a professional world boxing title on 27 Feb 1968, when he captured the WBC and WBA bantamweight titles with a 15-round decision over Masahiko (“Fighting”) Harada of Japan; Rose was made MBE in 1968, the same year he became the first Aborigine to be named Australian of the Year.

Jane Russell (Ernestine Jane Geraldine Russell; 21 Jun 1921, Bemidji MN—28 Feb 2011, Santa Maria CA), American actress and singer who was known for her voluptuous figure and sexualized on-screen persona, notably in *The Outlaw* (1943), but she displayed her comedic skills and singing voice in two box-office hits with Bob Hope, *The Paleface* (1948) and *Son of Paleface* (1952), and, especially, as the wisecracking brunette showgirl in *Gentlemen Prefer Blondes* (1953), opposite Marilyn Monroe; in the 1950s Russell founded the World Adoption International Fund.

Eduardo Sánchez Junco (26 Apr 1943, Palencia, Spain—14 Jul 2010, Madrid, Spain), Spanish magazine publisher who spawned a new style of British celebrity magazine with the launch in 1988 of *Hello!*, which offered a sugar-coated, scandal-free view into the lives of stars, royals, and other luminaries; the magazine's reverent approach, flattering photographs, and large paychecks earned interviews with many stars.

Randy Savage (“Macho Man,” byname of Randy Poffo; 15 Nov 1952, Columbus OH—20 May 2011, Pinellas county, Florida), American professional wrestler who was known during the 1980s and '90s for his gravelly voice and trademark flying elbow drop; he rose to prominence at a time when wrestling had perhaps its greatest impact on global popular culture, facing such personalities as Hulk Hogan and Andre the Giant, and he was later a successful pitchman, utilizing his catchphrase “Ohhh, yeah!” in commercials for a line of snack products.

Hubert Joseph Schlafly, Jr. (14 Aug 1919, St. Louis MO—20 Apr 2011, Stamford CT), American inventor who played a major role in creating the teleprompter during the late 1940s and created (1973) pay-per-view programming and satellite transmission of cable TV programs; he received two Emmy Awards (1992; 1999) for his technical achievements in television.

Maria Schneider (Marie Christine Gélín; 27 Mar 1952, Paris, France—3 Feb 2011, Paris, France), French actress who gained instant international stardom at age 20 with her performance as an enigmatic young Parisian woman who enters into a passionless sexual affair with a middle-aged American (Marlon Brando) in Bernardo Bertolucci's notoriously explicit film *Last Tango in Paris* (1972).

Daniel Louis Schorr (31 Aug 1916, Bronx NY—23 Jul 2010, Washington DC), American journalist who was an uncompromising and sometimes combative newsman who had an illustrious career (1946–2010) as a foreign correspondent, a CBS television news reporter rewarded with three Emmy Awards (1972, 1973, and 1974) for his coverage of the Watergate Scandal, a pioneering broadcast journalist for the cable news network CNN, and a

senior news analyst for National Public Radio (NPR); his honors included the 1992 George Foster Peabody Award for lifetime achievement.

Sherwood Charles Schwartz (14 Nov 1916, Passaic NJ—12 Jul 2011, Los Angeles CA), American comedy writer and producer who delighted television audiences for some 60 years, but he gained cult status with his hit situation comedies *Gilligan's Island* (1964–67), for which he also cowrote the theme song, and *The Brady Bunch* (1969–74); he won (1961) an Emmy Award for his work on *The Red Skelton Show* (1954–62).

Moacyr Jaime Scliar (23 Mar 1937, Porto Alegre, Brazil—27 Feb 2011, Porto Alegre, Brazil), Brazilian writer who used a combination of magic realism and humor in his short stories and novels to create allegories of the experience of Jewish life in Brazil; his novella *Max e os felinos* (1981; *Max and the Cats*, 1990) was initially well-received, but it became famous in 2002 after it came to light that the novel that won that year's Man Booker Prize for Fiction, Yann Martel's *Life of Pi* (2001), in which an Indian boy is trapped on a lifeboat with a tiger, bore a striking resemblance to the novella, in which a Jewish boy is trapped on a lifeboat with a jaguar.

John (Malchase David) Shaalkashvili (27 Jun 1936, Warsaw, Poland—23 Jul 2011, Tacoma WA), Polish-born American army officer who served as supreme allied commander of NATO forces in Europe (1992–93) and as chairman of the US Joint Chiefs of Staff (1993–97); he was the first immigrant—as well as the first soldier to rise from the enlisted ranks—to hold the top command in the US military; he was a vocal critic of the military's "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" policy regarding gay and lesbian members of the military.

George Albert Shearing (13 Aug 1919, London, England—14 Feb 2011, New York NY), British pianist who created a cool quintet sound that made him a favorite modern-jazz artist, one of whose songs, "Lullaby of Birdland" (1952), written for New York City's Birdland nightclub, became a jazz standard; he was knighted in 2007.

Bob Sheppard (Robert Leo Sheppard; 20 Oct 1910, Queens NY—11 Jul 2010, Baldwin NY), American sports announcer who earned the nickname "the voice of God" for his unmistakably sonorous, precise, and dignified speech as the longtime public address announcer at Major League Baseball's Yankee Stadium, at which he began announcing in 1951; in 2000 the Yankees honored Sheppard with a plaque in their stadium's Monument Park.

(Robert) Sargent Shriver, Jr. (9 Nov 1915, Westminster MD—18 Jan 2011, Bethesda MD), American public servant who promoted public service as an administrator of such programs to aid the underprivileged as Head Start, VISTA, Community Action, and Job Corps and especially as the first director (1961–66) of the US Peace Corps; in 1984 he was elected president of the Special Olympics, which his wife had founded in 1968; he was the recipient of numerous honors—notably the 1994 Presidential Medal of Freedom.

Albertina Sisulu (Nontsikelelo Thethiwe; 21 Oct 1918, Camama, Cape Province [now in Eastern Cape province], South Africa—2 Jun 2011, Johannesburg, South Africa), South African political activist who was a revered figure in the struggle against South Africa's apartheid system as the wife of African National Congress (ANC) leader Walter Sisulu and in her own right, especially during his

long imprisonment (1964–89) on charges of plotting to overthrow the government.

Bubba Smith (Charles Aaron Smith; 28 Feb 1945, Beaumont TX—found dead 3 Aug 2011, Los Angeles CA), American football player and actor who impressed many fans as much for his role as the soft-spoken Moses Hightower in six Police Academy films (1984–89) as he did during his nine seasons (1967–76) as an NFL defensive lineman; in 1967 the imposing 2-m (6-ft 7-in) Smith was the NFL's number one draft pick, and during his career he played in two Super Bowls—enjoying victory over the Dallas Cowboys in 1971.

Duke Snider (Edwin Donald Snider; "The Silver Fox"; "The Duke of Flatbush"; 19 Sep 1926, Los Angeles CA—27 Feb 2011, Escondido CA), American baseball player who was one of the celebrated "Boys of Summer" as the star center fielder and left-handed power hitter for the Brooklyn Dodgers in the late 1940s and 1950s; during that "golden era" of baseball, he reigned supreme in the outfield with his crosstown rivals, Mickey Mantle of the New York Yankees and Willie Mays of the New York Giants; Snider helped the Dodgers to seven National League pennants and two World Series titles in his 16 years (1947–62) with the team, including one title (1959) a year after the franchise moved from Brooklyn to Los Angeles, and he was inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown NY in 1980.

Ted Sorensen (Theodore Chaikin Sorensen; 8 May 1928, Lincoln NE—31 Oct 2010, New York NY), American lawyer and presidential speechwriter who had a profound role in the administration of US Pres. John F. Kennedy (1961–63), serving as an influential inner-circle adviser, special counsel, and speechwriter who was credited with helping to draft some of Kennedy's most inspiring and memorable addresses to the country.

Joseph Stein (30 May 1912, Bronx NY—24 Oct 2010, New York NY), American librettist who wrote the books for the Broadway musical greats *Fiddler on the Roof* (1964), for which he earned a Tony Award, and *Zorba* (1968); he also wrote the 1971 screenplay for *Fiddler*.

George Michael Steinbrenner III ("the Boss"; 4 Jul 1930, Rocky River OH—13 Jul 2010, Tampa FL), American businessman and sports executive who was the principal owner (1973–2010) of the New York Yankees professional baseball team. Although his exacting methods and often bellicose manner established him as one of the most controversial personalities in MLB, under his ownership the Yankees became one of the most dominant teams in baseball (winning 7 World Series titles [1977, 1978, 1996, 1998, 1999, 2000, and 2009] and 11 pennants) and one of the most valuable franchises in sports (valued at about US\$1.6 billion in 2010).

Ted Stevens (Theodore F. Stevens; 18 Nov 1923, Indianapolis IN—found dead 10 Aug 2010, near Dillingham AK), American politician who served as a Republican US senator from Alaska (1968–2009); in his 40 years as senator, Stevens earned a reputation as a powerful advocate for Alaskan industry, helping to draft the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, which enabled construction of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline (completed 1977), and brokering legislation that opened the Tongass National Forest to logging and mandated millions of dollars in federal payments to Alaska for prohibiting development in other large wilderness areas. As chair of

the Senate Appropriations Committee (1997–01, 2003–05), he funneled more than US\$3 billion to Alaska between 1995 and 2008.

Ellen Stewart (7 Nov 1919, Chicago IL–13 Jan 2011, New York NY), American theater pioneer who founded (1961) and for nearly 50 years remained the visionary artistic director of the seminal La MaMa Experimental Theatre Club (originally Café La MaMa), an Off-Off-Broadway mainstay known for presenting avant-garde international theater from aspiring playwrights such as Sam Shepard, Lanford Wilson, and Harvey Fierstein; in 2006 Stewart was honored with a Tony Honor for Excellence in Theatre.

Gloria Frances Stuart (4 Jul 1910, Santa Monica CA–26 Sep 2010, Los Angeles CA), American actress who appeared in many Hollywood motion pictures of the 1930s and '40s, but she was best known for her role as Old Rose in the blockbuster movie *Titanic* (1997), which garnered her a nomination for the Academy Award for best supporting actress; she was the oldest performer ever nominated for an Oscar.

Jack Tatum (John David Tatum; 18 Nov 1948, Cherryville NC–27 Jul 2010, Oakland CA), American football player who earned the nickname "the Assassin" with his exceptionally hard tackles, one of which paralyzed New England Patriots wide receiver Darryl Stingley in a 1978 NFL preseason game; Tatum spent nine seasons (1971–79) with the NFL Oakland Raiders, where his brutal hits, 30 interceptions, and quality play at safety contributed to the team's tough reputation and 1977 Super Bowl championship, and he was selected to the Pro Bowl three times (1973–75).

Billy Taylor (William Edward Taylor, Jr.; 24 Jul 1921, Greenville NC–28 Dec 2010, New York NY), American jazz pianist, educator, and broadcaster who became the most prominent spokesman for the virtues of jazz, beginning with *The Subject Is Jazz*, a 1958 television series for which he was musical director; in 1964 he founded the much-acclaimed Jazzmobile to present leading jazz artists in free concerts and school programs.

Elizabeth (Rosemond) Taylor (27 Feb 1932, London, England–23 Mar 2011, Los Angeles CA), American motion picture actress who was noted for her sultry beauty (particularly her extraordinary violet-blue eyes) and her portrayals of emotionally volatile characters. In 1944 *National Velvet* made her a star, and she gave compelling performances in film adaptations of Tennessee Williams's *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof* (1958) and *Suddenly, Last Summer* (1959) before winning her first Academy Award for *Butterfield 8* (1960). Taylor earned a then record US\$1 million for *Cleopatra* (1963) and pursued a scandalous public affair with her costar Welsh actor Richard Burton during filming. The pair costarred in seven more films, notably adaptations of Edward Albee's *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* (1966), for which she won her second Oscar, and Shakespeare's *The Taming of the Shrew* (1967). An active philanthropist, she was the founder (1985) and head of the American Foundation for AIDS Research; she received the American Film Institute's Life Achievement Award in 1993 and was made DBE in 2000.

Teena Marie (Mary Christine Brockert; 5 Mar 1956, Santa Monica CA–26 Dec 2010, Pasadena CA), American rhythm-and-blues musician who was known for her robust voice and soulful delivery in a

series of hit singles in the late 1970s and early '80s; she also was known for her successful lawsuit against Motown, which in 1982 established the legal principle that a label may not keep an artist under contract while refusing to release that artist's recordings.

Sada Carolyn Thompson (27 Sep 1929, Des Moines IA–4 May 2011, Danbury CT), American actress who skillfully portrayed a vast array of complex characters on the stage and in films, but for many people she was best remembered as the loving matriarch Kate Lawrence on the dramatic television series *Family* (1976–80), a role for which she won (1978) an Emmy Award for outstanding lead actress in a drama series; she also found phenomenal success performing in such Off-Broadway productions as *Tartuffe* (1965) and *The Effect of Gamma Rays on Man-in-the-Moon Marigolds* (1970), each of which earned her an Obie Award, and she captured a Tony Award for her tour de force performance as a woman and all three of her daughters in *Twigs* (1971).

Frederick John Titmus (24 Nov 1932, London, England–23 Mar 2011, Hertfordshire, England), English cricketer who was a Middlesex and England off-spinner and middle-order batsman whose first-class career spanned five decades; he played in 792 first-class matches, scoring 21,588 runs (average 23.11), with 208 not outs and six centuries (high score 137 not out), and taking 2,830 wickets (average 22.37); he was appointed MBE in 1977.

George Clair Tooker, Jr. (5 Aug 1920, Brooklyn NY–27 Mar 2011, Hartland VT), American painter who created luminous canvasses of social significance that echoed themes of love, death, sex, grief, alienation, aging, isolation, and faith; in 2007 he was the recipient of a National Medal of Arts.

Cy Twombly (Edwin Parker Twombly, Jr.; 25 Apr 1928, Lexington VA–5 Jul 2011, Rome, Italy), American painter, draftsman, and sculptor who pursued some early experiments in an Abstract Expressionist vein before developing the calligraphic and sometimes graffiti-like repetitive and scumbled marks and gestures on canvas and paper for which he was best known. In a work such as *The Italians* (1961), Twombly made seemingly random and scrawled marks with oil paint, pencil, and crayon as if pursuing a kind of abstract and gestural handwriting in a stream of consciousness; closer examination, though, reveals this artist's wide range of choices and emphases, with alternating and interwoven episodes of tension and release, frenetic activity and moments of calm.

Simon van der Meer (24 Nov 1925, The Hague, Netherlands–4 Mar 2011, Geneva, Switzerland), Dutch physical engineer who was awarded, with Carlo Rubbia, the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1984 for his contribution to the discovery of the massive, short-lived subatomic particles designated W and Z that were crucial to the unified electroweak theory posited in the 1970s.

John Walker (John Joseph Maus; 12 Nov 1943, New York NY–7 May 2011, Los Angeles CA), American guitarist, singer, and songwriter who was briefly a pop music star, especially in the UK in the 1960s and '70s, as a cofounder of the Walker Brothers; the band's cover of the ballad "Make It Easy on Yourself" reached number one on the British charts in late 1965, followed by a second British number one, "The Sun Ain't Gonna Shine Anymore," in 1966.

Samuel Kamau Wanjiru (10 Nov 1986, Kenya—15 May 2011, Nyahururu, Kenya), Kenyan athlete who set an Olympic record (2 hr 6 min 32 sec) at the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games en route to becoming the first Kenyan to capture the Olympic marathon gold medal and earned the men's 2008–09 World Marathon Major (WMM) title.

George David Weiss (9 Apr 1921, New York NY—23 Aug 2010, Oldwick NJ), American songwriter who composed some of the greatest pop hits of the 1940s, '50s, and '60s, notably "What a Wonderful World" (1967; with Bob Thiele), which was recorded by Louis Armstrong, "The Lion Sleeps Tonight" (1961), and "Can't Help Falling in Love" (1961); in his role as president (1982–2000) of the Songwriters Guild of America, Weiss advocated on behalf of composers for more stringent copyright protection, and he was inducted into the Songwriters Hall of Fame in 1984.

George Malcolm White (1 Nov 1920, Cleveland OH—17 Jun 2011, Bethesda MD), American architect who directed the preservation, modernization, and expansion of federal buildings and grounds in Washington DC in his post as architect of the Capitol; during his tenure (1971–95), he curated the US Capitol, Supreme Court, Botanical Garden, and Library of Congress and surrounding grounds; he was a practicing architect (1948–71) and the vice president of the American Institute of Architects, which in 1992 conferred on him the Thomas Jefferson Award for Public Architecture.

Margaret Whiting (22 Jul 1924, Detroit MI—10 Jan 2011, Englewood NJ), American singer who recorded dozens of hit songs in the 1940s and '50s, including "That Old Black Magic," "Moonlight in Vermont," "It Might as Well Be Spring," "Come Rain or Come Shine," and "Baby, It's Cold Outside."

Dick Williams (Richard Hirschfield Williams; 7 May 1929, St. Louis MO—7 Jun 2011, Las Vegas NV), American baseball player and team manager who, during his 21 seasons (1967–88) as a Major League Baseball manager, won two consecutive World Series titles (1972–73) with the American League (AL) Oakland A's, as well as league pennants with the AL Boston Red Sox during the team's "impossible dream" season (1967) and the National League San Diego Padres (1984)—he was one of seven managers to win pennants in both leagues and one of only two managers to take three different teams to the World Series, and he was inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame by the Veterans Committee in 2008.

Lanford (Eugene) Wilson (13 Apr 1937, Lebanon MO—24 Mar 2011, Wayne NJ), American playwright who was a pioneer of Off-Off-Broadway and regional theater, notably the Circle Theater (later Circle Repertory Company) in New York City, with which he was involved from its founding in 1969 until it closed in 1996; in 1980 he won a Pulitzer Prize for *Talley's Folly* (1979).

Amy (Jade) Winehouse (14 Sep 1983, London, England—found dead 23 Jul 2011, London, England), British singer-songwriter who skyrocketed to fame with her critically acclaimed multiple Grammy Award-winning album *Back to Black* (2006), but her tempestuous love life, erratic behavior, and substance-abuse problems stalled her recording career even as they made her a favorite subject of tabloid journalism.

David Lloyd Wolper (11 Jan 1928, New York NY—10 Aug 2010, Beverly Hills CA), American movie and

television producer who popularized the TV miniseries format with his African American epic *Roots* (1977), which set viewing records and earned nine Emmy Awards, and later with the Emmy Award-winning *Roots: The Next Generations* (1979), *The Thorn Birds* (1983), and *North and South* (1985); he began as a documentary filmmaker, making such films as the Emmy-winning *The Making of the President, 1960* (1963) and the Oscar-winning *The Hellstrom Chronicle* (1971); he was presented with the Jean Hersholt Humanitarian Award in 1985 and was inducted into the Television Hall of Fame in 1989.

Rosalyn Sussman Yalow (19 Jul 1921, Bronx NY—30 May 2011, Bronx NY), American medical physicist who was the joint recipient (with Andrew V. Schally and Roger Guillemin) of the 1977 Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine, awarded for her development of radioimmunoassay (RIA), an extremely sensitive technique for measuring minute quantities of biologically active substances, which is useful amongst other applications in the screening of blood held in blood banks for the hepatitis virus; in 1976 she became the first woman to receive the Albert Lasker Basic Medical Research Award, and she was awarded the National Medal of Science in 1988.

Gennady Ivanovich Yanayev (26 Aug 1937, Perevoz, Russia, USSR—24 Sep 2010, Moscow, Russia), Soviet bureaucrat who was one of eight hard-line coup leaders, or "putschists," who in August 1991 tried to oust Soviet Pres. Mikhail Gorbachev and take over the government.

Peter James Yates (24 Jul 1929, Aldershot, Hampshire, England—9 Jan 2011, London, England), British film director who displayed enormous versatility across more than two dozen motion pictures, ranging from the cop thriller *Bullitt* (1968), with its iconic car chase through the streets of San Francisco, to the coming-of-age comedy *Breaking Away* (1979), which featured a climactic bicycle race and earned Yates his first pair of Academy Award nominations, for best picture and best director, to *The Dresser* (1983), the screen adaptation of Ronald Harwood's Tony Award-nominated play, which brought Yates his second pair of Oscar nominations.

Wally Yonamine (Kaname Yonamine; 24 Jun 1925, Olowalu HI—28 Feb 2011, Honolulu HI), American athlete who was the first Asian American to play (1947) professional football in the US, but the scrappy running back for the San Francisco 49ers left the team after an injury and became (1951) the first American to play professional baseball in Japan, leading off for the Yomiuri Giants; a three-time batting champion, he led the Giants to eight pennants and was named MVP in 1957, while during his 12 seasons, he had a career batting average of .311 with 1,337 hits and 482 runs batted in.

Susannah York (Susannah Yolande Fletcher; 9 Jan 1939, London, England—15 Jan 2011, London, England), Scottish actress who was initially cast as a blue-eyed blonde ingenue, but her gamine beauty belied acting skills that came to the fore in such movies as *Tom Jones* (1963) and *A Man for All Seasons* (1966); York finally overcame this "English rose" typecasting with powerful performances in the X-rated *The Killing of Sister George* (1968) and *They Shoot Horses, Don't They?* (1969), which earned her a British Academy of Film and Television Arts (BAFTA) award for best supporting actress.

Awards

TIME's Top 100 Films

There's nothing like a list to stimulate a strong discussion, so in the hopes of striking a few sparks among movie lovers, TIME asked its long-time film critics Richard Corliss and Richard Schickel to compile a list of the 100 greatest films ever made. Of course, the discussions that followed between the two critics were entirely civil at all times. Below, the films and the year they were released.

A-C

Aguirre: The Wrath of God (1972)
The Apu Trilogy (1955, 1956, 1959)
The Awful Truth (1937)
Baby Face (1933)
Bande à part (1964)
Barry Lyndon (1975)
Berlin Alexanderplatz (1980)
Blade Runner (1982)
Bonnie and Clyde (1967)
Brazil (1985)
Bride of Frankenstein (1935)
Camille (1936)
Casablanca (1942)
Charade (1963)
Children of Paradise (1945)
Chinatown (1974)
Chungking Express (1994)
Citizen Kane (1941)
City Lights (1931)
City of God (2002)
Closely Watched Trains (1966)
The Crime of Monsieur Lange (1936)
The Crowd (1928)

D-F

Day for Night (1973)
The Decalogue (1989)
Detour (1945)
The Discreet Charm of the Bourgeoisie (1972)
Dodsworth (1936)
Double Indemnity (1944)
Dr. Strangelove or: How I Learned To Stop Worrying and Love the Bomb (1964)
Drunken Master II (1994)
E.T.: The Extra-Terrestrial (1982)
8 1/2 (1963)
The 400 Blows (1959)
Farewell My Concubine (1993)
Finding Nemo (2003)
The Fly (1986)

G-J

The Godfather, Parts I and II (1972, 1974)
The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly (1966)
Goodfellas (1990)
A Hard Day's Night (1964)
His Girl Friday (1940)
Ikiru (1952)
In a Lonely Place (1950)
Invasion of the Body Snatchers (1956)
It's a Gift (1934)
It's a Wonderful Life (1946)

K-M

Kandahar (2001)
Kind Hearts and Coronets (1949)
King Kong (1933)
The Lady Eve (1941)
The Last Command (1928)
Lawrence of Arabia (1962)
Léolo (1992)
The Lord of the Rings (2001, 2002, 2003)
The Man with a Camera (1929)
The Manchurian Candidate (1962)
Meet Me in St. Louis (1944)
Metropolis (1927)
Miller's Crossing (1990)
Mon oncle d'Amérique (1980)
Mouchette (1967)

N-P

Nayakan (1987)
Ninotchka (1939)
Notorious (1946)
Olympia, Parts 1 and 2 (1938)
On the Waterfront (1954)
Once upon a Time in the West (1968)
Out of the Past (1947)
Persona (1966)
Pinocchio (1940)
Psycho (1960)
Pulp Fiction (1994)
The Purple Rose of Cairo (1985)
Pyasa (1957)

Q-S

Raging Bull (1980)
Schindler's List (1993)
The Searchers (1956)
Sherlock, Jr. (1924)
The Shop Around the Corner (1940)
Singin' in the Rain (1952)
The Singing Detective (1986)
Smiles of a Summer Night (1955)
Some Like It Hot (1959)
Star Wars (1977)
A Streetcar Named Desire (1951)
Sunrise (1927)
Sweet Smell of Success (1957)
Swing Time (1936)

T-Z

Talk to Her (2002)
Taxi Driver (1976)
Tokyo Story (1953)
A Touch of Zen (1971)
Ugetsu (1953)
Ulysses' Gaze (1995)
Umberto D (1952)
Unforgiven (1992)
White Heat (1949)
Wings of Desire (1987)
Yojimbo (1961)

TIME's Person of the Year, 1927–2010

Every year since 1927, TIME has named a Person of the Year, identifying the individual who has done the most to affect the news in the past twelve months. The designation is often mistaken for an honor, but the magazine has always pointed out that inclusion on the list is not a recognition of good works (like the Nobel Peace prize, for example), but rather a reflection of the sheer power of one's actions, whether for good or for ill. Hence, both Adolf Hitler and Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini were chosen Person of the Year at the time when their actions commanded the attention of the world. Below, the complete list of Persons of the Year.

1927	Charles Lindbergh	1968	Apollo 8 astronauts Frank Borman, Jim Lovell, and William Anders
1928	Walter Chrysler	1969	The Middle Americans (representing the American electorate's turn to the right)
1929	Owen Young	1970	Willy Brandt
1930	Mahatma Gandhi	1971	Richard Nixon
1931	Pierre Laval	1972	Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger
1932	Franklin Delano Roosevelt	1973	John Sirica
1933	Hugh Johnson	1974	King Faisal
1934	Franklin Delano Roosevelt	1975	American Women (represented by Betty Ford, Carla Hills, Ella Grasso, Barbara Jordan, Susie Sharp, Jill Conway, Billie Jean King, Susan Brownmiller, Addie Wyatt, Kathleen Byerly, Carol Sutton, and Alison Cheek)
1935	Haile Selassie	1976	Jimmy Carter
1936	Wallis Simpson	1977	Anwar el-Sadat
1937	Chiang Kai-Shek and Soong Mei-Ling	1978	Deng Xiaoping
1938	Adolf Hitler	1979	Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini
1939	Joseph Stalin	1980	Ronald Reagan
1940	Winston Churchill	1981	Lech Walensa
1941	Franklin Delano Roosevelt	1982	The Computer (first non-human abstract chosen; termed "Machine of the Year")
1942	Joseph Stalin	1983	Ronald Reagan and Yuri Andropov
1943	George Marshall	1984	Peter Ueberroth
1944	Dwight Eisenhower	1985	Deng Xiaoping
1945	Harry Truman	1986	Corazon Aquino
1946	James F. Byrnes	1987	Mikhail Gorbachev
1947	George Marshall	1988	Endangered Earth ("Planet of the Year")
1948	Harry Truman	1989	Mikhail Gorbachev ("Man of the Decade")
1949	Winston Churchill	1990	George H.W. Bush
1950	The American Fighting-Man (representing US troops fighting in the Korean War; first abstract chosen)	1991	Ted Turner
1951	Mohammed Mossadegh	1992	Bill Clinton
1952	Queen Elizabeth II	1993	The Peacemakers (represented by Nelson Mandela and F.W. de Klerk of South Africa and Yasir Arafat and Yitzhak Rabin of the Middle East)
1953	Konrad Adenauer	1994	Pope John Paul II
1954	John Foster Dulles	1995	Newt Gingrich
1955	Harlow Curtice	1996	David Ho
1956	Hungarian Freedom Fighter (representing the citizens' uprising against Soviet domination)	1997	Andy Grove
1957	Nikita Khrushchev	1998	Bill Clinton and Kenneth Starr
1958	Charles De Gaulle	1999	Jeffrey P. Bezos
1959	Dwight Eisenhower	2000	George W. Bush
1960	US Scientists (represented by Linus Pauling, Isidor Rabi, Edward Teller, Joshua Lederberg, Donald A. Glaser, Willard Libby, Robert Woodward, Charles Draper, William Shockley, Emilio Segrè, John Enders, Charles Townes, George Beadle, James Van Allen, and Edward Purcell)	2001	Rudolph Giuliani
1961	John F. Kennedy	2002	The Whistleblowers (represented by Cynthia Cooper of Worldcom, Sherron Watkins of Enron, and Coleen Rowley of the FBI)
1962	Pope John XXIII	2003	The American Soldier (representing US troops fighting in Iraq and Afghanistan)
1963	Martin Luther King, Jr.	2004	George W. Bush
1964	Lyndon Johnson	2005	The Good Samaritans (represented by Bono [Paul Hewson], Bill Gates, and Melinda Gates)
1965	William Westmoreland	2006	You (representing the new age of user-generated Internet content)
1966	The Generation Twenty-Five and Under (representing American youth)	2007	Vladimir Putin
1967	Lyndon Johnson	2008	Barack Obama
		2009	Ben Bernanke
		2010	Mark Zuckerberg

Nobel Prizes

The Alfred B. Nobel Prizes are widely regarded as the world's most prestigious awards given for intellectual achievement. They are awarded annually from a fund bequeathed for that purpose by the Swedish inventor and industrialist Alfred Nobel and administered by the Nobel Foundation. Nobel's will established five of the six prizes: those for physics, chemistry, literature, physiology or medicine, and peace. The prize for economic sciences was added in 1969. Each year thousands of invitations are sent out to members of scholarly institutions, scientists, Nobel laureates, members of national legis-

latures, and others, requesting nominations. The country given is the citizenship of the recipient at the time that the award was made. Prizes may be withheld in years when no worthy recipient can be found or when the world situation (e.g., World War II) prevents the gathering of information needed to reach a decision. Prizes are awarded in December in Stockholm and Oslo. A cash award of SEK 10 million (about US\$1,590,000), a personal diploma, and a commemorative medal are given.

Nobel Foundation Web site: <<http://nobelprize.org>>.

Physics

YEAR	WINNER(S)	COUNTRY	ACHIEVEMENT
1901	Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen	Germany	discovery of X-rays
1902	Hendrik Antoon Lorentz Pieter Zeeman	Neth. Neth.	} investigation of the influence of magnetism on radiation
1903	Henri Becquerel Marie Curie Pierre Curie	France France France	} discovery of spontaneous radioactivity investigations of radiation phenomena discovered by Becquerel
1904	John William Strutt (Lord Rayleigh)	UK	discovery of argon
1905	Philipp Lenard	Germany	research on cathode rays
1906	J.J. Thomson	UK	research into the electrical conductivity of gases
1907	A.A. Michelson	US	spectroscopic and metrological investigations
1908	Gabriel Lippmann	France	photographic reproduction of colors
1909	Ferdinand Braun Guglielmo Marconi	Germany Italy	} development of wireless telegraphy
1910	Johannes Diederik van der Waals	Neth.	research concerning the equation of state of gases and liquids
1911	Wilhelm Wien	Germany	discoveries regarding laws governing heat radiation
1912	Nils Dalén	Sweden	invention of automatic regulators for lighting coastal beacons and light buoys
1913	Heike Kamerlingh Onnes	Neth.	investigation into the properties of matter at low temperatures; production of liquid helium
1914	Max von Laue	Germany	discovery of diffraction of X-rays by crystals
1915	Lawrence Bragg William Bragg	UK UK	} analysis of crystal structure by means of X-rays
1917	Charles Glover Barkla	UK	discovery of the characteristic X-radiation of elements
1918	Max Planck	Germany	discovery of the elemental quanta
1919	Johannes Stark	Germany	discovery of the Doppler effect in positive ion rays and the division of spectral lines in the electric field
1920	Charles Édouard Guillaume	Switz.	discovery of anomalies in alloys
1921	Albert Einstein	Switz.	work in theoretical physics
1922	Niels Bohr	Denmark	investigation of atomic structure and radiation
1923	Robert Andrews Millikan	US	work on the elementary charge of electricity and on the photoelectric effect
1924	Karl Manne Georg Siegbahn	Sweden	work in X-ray spectroscopy
1925	James Franck Gustav Hertz	Germany Germany	} discovery of the laws governing the impact of an electron upon an atom
1926	Jean Perrin	France	work on the discontinuous structure of matter
1927	Arthur Holly Compton C.T.R. Wilson	US UK	discovery of the wavelength change in diffused X-rays method of making visible the paths of electrically charged particles
1928	Owen Willans Richardson	UK	work on electron emission by hot metals
1929	Louis-Victor de Broglie	France	discovery of the wave nature of electrons
1930	Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman	India	discovery of Raman effect, light wavelength variation that occurs when a light beam is deflected by molecules
1932	Werner Heisenberg	Germany	creation of quantum mechanics
1933	P.A.M. Dirac Erwin Schrödinger	UK Austria	} introduction of wave equations in quantum mechanics
1935	James Chadwick	UK	discovery of the neutron
1936	Carl David Anderson Victor Francis Hess	US Austria	discovery of the positron discovery of cosmic radiation

Physics (continued)

YEAR	WINNER(S)	COUNTRY	ACHIEVEMENT
1937	Clinton Joseph Davison	US	} experimental demonstration of the interference phenomenon in crystals irradiated by electrons
	George Paget Thomson	UK	
1938	Enrico Fermi	Italy	disclosure of artificial radioactive elements produced by neutron irradiation
1939	Ernest Orlando Lawrence	US	invention of the cyclotron
1943	Otto Stern	US	discovery of the magnetic moment of the proton
1944	Isidor Isaac Rabi	US	resonance method for the registration of various properties of atomic nuclei
1945	Wolfgang Pauli	Austria	discovery of the exclusion principle of electrons
1946	Percy Williams Bridgman	US	discoveries in the domain of high-pressure physics
1947	Edward V. Appleton	UK	discovery of the Appleton layer in the upper atmosphere
1948	Patrick M.S. Blackett	UK	discoveries in the domain of nuclear physics and cosmic radiation
1949	Hideki Yukawa	Japan	prediction of the existence of mesons
1950	Cecil Frank Powell	UK	photographic method of studying nuclear processes; discoveries concerning mesons
1951	John D. Cockcroft	UK	} work on the transmutation of atomic nuclei by accelerated particles
	Ernest T.S. Walton	Ireland	
1952	Felix Bloch	US	} discovery of nuclear magnetic resonance in solids
	E.M. Purcell	US	
1953	Frits Zernike	Neth.	method of phase-contrast microscopy
1954	Max Born	UK	statistical studies of atomic wave functions
	Walther Bothe	W.Ger.	invention of the coincidence method
1955	Polykarp Kusch	US	measurement of the magnetic moment of the electron
	Willis Eugene Lamb, Jr.	US	discoveries in the hydrogen spectrum
1956	John Bardeen	US	} investigations on semiconductors and the invention of the transistor
	Walter H. Brattain	US	
	William B. Shockley	US	
1957	Tsung-Dao Lee	China	} discovery of violations of the principle of parity, the symmetry between phenomena in coordinate systems
	Chen Ning Yang	China	
1958	Pavel Alexeyevich Cherenkov	USSR	} discovery and interpretation of the Cherenkov effect, which indicates that electrons emit light as they pass through a transparent medium at a speed higher than the speed of light in that medium
	Ilya Mikhaylovich Frank	USSR	
	Igor Yevgenyevich Tamm	USSR	
1959	Owen Chamberlain	US	} confirmation of the existence of the antiproton
	Emilio Segrè	US	
1960	Donald A. Glaser	US	development of the bubble chamber
1961	Robert Hofstadter	US	determination of the shape and size of atomic nucleons
	Rudolf Ludwig Mössbauer	W.Ger.	discovery of the Mössbauer effect, a nuclear process permitting the resonance absorption of gamma rays
1962	Lev Davidovich Landau	USSR	contributions to the understanding of condensed states of matter
1963	J. Hans D. Jensen	W.Ger.	} development of the shell model theory of the structure of the atomic nuclei
	Maria Goeppert Mayer	US	
	Eugene Paul Wigner	US	
1964	Nikolay G. Basov	USSR	} work in quantum electronics leading to the construction of instruments based on maser-laser principles
	Aleksandr M. Prokhorov	USSR	
	Charles Hard Townes	US	} work in quantum electrodynamics, which describes mathematically all interactions of light with matter and of charged particles with one another
1965	Richard P. Feynman	US	
	Julian Seymour Schwinger	US	
	Shin'ichiro Tomonaga	Japan	} discovery of optical methods for studying Hertzian resonances in atoms
1966	Alfred Kastler	France	
1967	Hans Albrecht Bethe	US	discoveries concerning the energy production of stars
1968	Luis W. Alvarez	US	work with elementary particles, in particular the discovery of resonance states
1969	Murray Gell-Mann	US	classification of elementary particles and their interactions
1970	Hannes Alfvén	Sweden	} work in magnetohydrodynamics and in antiferromagnetism and ferrimagnetism
	Louis-Eugène-Félix Néel	France	
1971	Dennis Gabor	UK	invention of holography
1972	John Bardeen	US	} development of the theory of superconductivity, the disappearance of electrical resistance in various solids when they are cooled below certain temperatures
	Leon N. Cooper	US	
	John Robert Schrieffer	US	
1973	Leo Esaki	Japan	} experimental discoveries in tunneling in semiconductors and superconductors
	Ivar Giaever	US	
	Brian D. Josephson	UK	predictions of supercurrent properties

Physics (continued)

YEAR	WINNER(S)	COUNTRY	ACHIEVEMENT
1974	Antony Hewish	UK	} work in radio astronomy
	Martin Ryle	UK	
1975	Aage N. Bohr	Denmark	} work on the atomic nucleus that paved the way for nuclear fusion
	Ben R. Mottelson	Denmark	
	James Rainwater	US	
1976	Burton Richter	US	} discovery of new class of elementary particles (psi, or J)
	Samuel C.C. Ting	US	
1977	Philip W. Anderson	US	} contributions to understanding the behavior of electrons in magnetic, noncrystalline solids
	Nevill F. Mott	UK	
	John H. Van Vleck	US	
1978	Pyotr L. Kapitsa	USSR	} research in magnetism and low-temperature physics discovery of cosmic microwave background radiation, providing support for the big-bang theory
	Arno Penzias	US	
	Robert Woodrow Wilson	US	
1979	Sheldon Lee Glashow	US	} contributions to the theory of the unified weak and electromagnetic interactions of subatomic particles
	Abdus Salam	Pakistan	
	Steven Weinberg	US	
1980	James Watson Cronin	US	} demonstration of the simultaneous violation of both charge-conjugation and parity-inversion symmetries
	Val Logsdon Fitch	US	
1981	Nicolaas Bloembergen	US	} applications of lasers in spectroscopy
	Arthur L. Schawlow	US	
	Kai M.B. Siegbahn	Sweden	
1982	Kenneth G. Wilson	US	analysis of continuous phase transitions
1983	Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar	US	} contributions to understanding the evolution and devolution of stars studies of nuclear reactions key to the formation of chemical elements
	William A. Fowler	US	
1984	Simon van der Meer	Neth.	} discovery of subatomic particles W and Z, which supports the electroweak theory
	Carlo Rubbia	Italy	
1985	Klaus von Klitzing	W.Ger.	discovery of the quantized Hall effect, permitting exact measurements of electrical resistance
1986	Gerd Binnig	W.Ger.	} development of the scanning tunneling electron microscope
	Heinrich Rohrer	Switz.	
	Ernst Ruska	W.Ger.	
1987	J. Georg Bednorz	W.Ger.	} discoveries of superconductivity in ceramic materials
	Karl Alex Müller	Switz.	
1988	Leon Max Lederman	US	} research in subatomic particles
	Melvin Schwartz	US	
	Jack Steinberger	US	
1989	Hans Georg Dehmelt	US	} development of methods to isolate atoms and subatomic particles for study
	Wolfgang Paul	W.Ger.	
	Norman Foster Ramsey	US	
1990	Jerome Isaac Friedman	US	} discovery of atomic quarks
	Henry Way Kendall	US	
	Richard E. Taylor	Canada	
1991	Pierre-Gilles de Gennes	France	discovery of general rules for behavior of molecules
1992	Georges Charpak	France	invention of a detector that traces subatomic particles
1993	Russell Alan Hulse	US	} identification of binary pulsars
	Joseph H. Taylor, Jr.	US	
1994	Bertram N. Brockhouse	Canada	} development of neutron-scattering techniques
	Clifford G. Shull	US	
1995	Martin Lewis Perl	US	} discovery of the tau subatomic particle
	Frederick Reines	US	
1996	David M. Lee	US	} discovery of superfluidity in isotope helium-3
	Douglas D. Osheroff	US	
	Robert C. Richardson	US	
1997	Steven Chu	US	} process of cooling and trapping atoms with laser light
	Claude Cohen-Tannoudji	France	
	William D. Phillips	US	
1998	Robert B. Laughlin	US	} discovery of fractional quantum Hall effect, showing that electrons in a low-temperature magnetic field can form a quantum fluid with fractional electric charges
	Horst L. Störmer	US	
	Daniel C. Tsui	US	
1999	Gerardus 't Hooft	Neth.	} study of the quantum structure of electroweak interactions
	Martinus J.G. Veltman	Neth.	
2000	Zhores I. Alferov	Russia	} development of fast semiconductors for use in microelectronics
	Herbert Kroemer	Germany	
	Jack S. Kilby	US	development of the integrated circuit (microchip)

Physics (continued)

YEAR	WINNER(S)	COUNTRY	ACHIEVEMENT
2001	Eric A. Cornell	US	achievement of Bose-Einstein condensation in dilute gases of alkali atoms; early fundamental studies of the properties of the condensates
	Wolfgang Ketterle	Germany	
	Carl E. Wieman	US	
2002	Raymond Davis, Jr.	US	pioneering contributions to astrophysics, in particular the detection of cosmic neutrinos
	Masatoshi Koshiha	Japan	
	Riccardo Giacconi	US	
2003	Alexei A. Abrikosov	US/Russia	pioneering contributions to the theory of superconductors and superfluids
	Vitaly L. Ginzburg	Russia	
	Anthony J. Leggett	UK/US	
2004	David J. Gross	US	discovery of asymptotic freedom in the theory of the strong interaction
	H. David Politzer	US	
	Frank Wilczek	US	
2005	Roy J. Glauber	US	contributions to quantum theory of optical coherence and contributions to the development of laser-based precision spectroscopy, including the optical frequency comb technique
	John L. Hall	US	
	Theodor W. Hänsch	Germany	
2006	John C. Mather	US	discovery of the blackbody form and variability of cosmic microwave background radiation
	George F. Smoot	US	
2007	Albert Fert	France	discovery of Giant Magnetoresistance (large resistance changes in materials composed of alternating layers of various metallic elements), a nanotechnology application
	Peter Grünberg	Germany	
2008	Makoto Kobayashi	Japan	research on the origin of the broken symmetry in subatomic physics that predicts three families of quarks
	Toshihide Maskawa	Japan	
	Yoichiro Nambu	US	
2009	Charles K. Kao	UK/US	contributions in the transmission of light in fiber optics and invention of the CCD sensor
	Willard S. Boyle	Canada/US	
	George E. Smith	US	
2010	Andre Geim	Neth.	experiments with the two-dimensional material graphene
	Konstantin Novoselov	UK/Russia	

Chemistry

YEAR	WINNER(S)	COUNTRY	ACHIEVEMENT
1901	Jacobus H. van 't Hoff	Neth.	discovery of the laws of chemical dynamics and osmotic pressure
1902	Emil Fischer	Germany	work on sugar and purine syntheses
1903	Svante Arrhenius	Sweden	theory of electrolytic dissociation
1904	William Ramsay	UK	discovery of inert gas elements and their places in the periodic system
1905	Adolf von Baeyer	Germany	work on organic dyes and hydroaromatic compounds
1906	Henri Moissan	France	isolation of fluorine; introduction of the Moissan furnace
1907	Eduard Buchner	Germany	discovery of noncellular fermentation
1908	Ernest Rutherford	UK	investigations into the disintegration of elements and the chemistry of radioactive substances
1909	Wilhelm Ostwald	Germany	pioneer work on catalysis, chemical equilibrium, and reaction velocities
1910	Otto Wallach	Germany	pioneer work in alicyclic combinations
1911	Marie Curie	France	discovery of radium and polonium; isolation of radium
1912	Victor Grignard	France	discovery of the Grignard reagents
	Paul Sabatier	France	method of hydrogenating organic compounds
1913	Alfred Werner	Switz.	work on the linkage of atoms in molecules
1914	Theodore W. Richards	US	accurate determination of various atomic weights
1915	Richard Willstätter	Germany	research in plant pigments, especially chlorophyll
1918	Fritz Haber	Germany	synthesis of ammonia
1920	Walther Hermann Nernst	Germany	work in thermochemistry
1921	Frederick Soddy	UK	investigation into the chemistry of radioactive substances and the occurrence and nature of isotopes
1922	Francis William Aston	UK	work with mass spectrographs; formulation of the whole-number rule
1923	Fritz Pregl	Austria	method of microanalysis of organic substances
1925	Richard Zsigmondy	Austria	elucidation of the heterogeneous nature of colloidal solutions
1926	Theodor H.E. Svedberg	Sweden	work on disperse systems
1927	Heinrich Otto Wieland	Germany	research into the constitution of bile acids
1928	Adolf Windaus	Germany	research into the constitution of sterols

Chemistry (continued)

YEAR	WINNER(S)	COUNTRY	ACHIEVEMENT
1929	Hans von Euler-Chelpin	Sweden	} investigations into the fermentation of sugars and the enzyme action involved
	Arthur Harden	UK	
1930	Hans Fischer	Germany	} hemin, chlorophyll research; synthesis of hemin invention and development of
1931	Friedrich Bergius	Germany	
	Carl Bosch	Germany	} chemical high-pressure methods discoveries and investigations in surface chemistry
1932	Irving Langmuir	US	
1934	Harold C. Urey	US	} discovery of heavy hydrogen synthesis of new radioactive elements
1935	Frédéric and Irène Joliot-Curie	France	
1936	Peter Debye	Neth.	} work on dipole moments and diffraction of X-rays and electrons in gases
1937	Norman Haworth	UK	} research on carbohydrates and vitamin C research on carotenoids, flavins, and vitamins
	Paul Karrer	Switz.	
1938	Richard Kuhn (declined)	Germany	} carotenoid and vitamin research work on sexual hormones
1939	Adolf Butenandt (declined)	Germany	
	Leopold Ruzicka	Switz.	} work on polymethylenes and higher terpenes use of isotopes as tracers in chemical research
1943	Georg Charles von Hevesy	Hungary	
1944	Otto Hahn	Germany	} discovery of the fission of heavy nuclei invention of the fodder preservation method
1945	Artturi Ilmari Virtanen	Finland	
1946	John Howard Northrop	US	} preparation of enzymes and virus proteins in pure form
	Wendell M. Stanley	US	
	James B. Sumner	US	} discovery of enzyme crystallization investigation of alkaloids and other plant products
1947	Robert Robinson	UK	
1948	Arne Tiselius	Sweden	} research on electrophoresis and adsorption analysis; discoveries concerning serum proteins
1949	William Francis GIAUQUE	US	} behavior of substances at extremely low temperatures discovery and development of
1950	Kurt Alder	W.Ger.	
	Otto Paul Hermann Diels	W.Ger.	} diene synthesis discovery of and research on
1951	Edwin M. McMillan	US	
	Glenn T. Seaborg	US	} transuranium elements development of partition
1952	A.J.P. Martin	UK	
	R.L.M. Synge	UK	} chromatography work on macromolecules
1953	Hermann Staudinger	W.Ger.	
1954	Linus Pauling	US	} study of the nature of the chemical bond first synthesis of a polypeptide hormone
1955	Vincent du Vigneaud	US	
1956	Cyril N. Hinshelwood	UK	} work on the kinetics of chemical reactions
	Nikolay N. Semyonov	USSR	
1957	Alexander Robertus Todd	UK	} work on nucleotides and nucleotide coenzymes determination of the structure of the insulin molecule
1958	Frederick Sanger	UK	
1959	Jaroslav Heyrovsky	Czecho- slovakia	} discovery and development of polarography development of radiocarbon dating
1960	Willard Frank Libby	US	
1961	Melvin Calvin	US	} study of chemical steps that take place during photosynthesis
1962	John C. Kendrew	UK	} determination of the structure of hemoproteins
	Max Ferdinand Perutz	UK	
1963	Giulio Natta	Italy	} research into the structure and synthesis of polymers in the field of plastics
	Karl Ziegler	W.Ger.	
1964	Dorothy M.C. Hodgkin	UK	} determination of the structure of biochemical compounds essential in combating pernicious anemia
1965	R.B. Woodward	US	} synthesis of sterols, chlorophyll, and other substances work concerning chemical bonds and the
1966	Robert S. Mulliken	US	
			} electronic structure of molecules studies of
1967	Manfred Eigen	W.Ger.	
	Ronald G.W. Norrish	UK	} extremely fast chemical reactions
	George Porter	UK	
1968	Lars Onsager	US	} work on the theory of thermodynamics of irreversible processes
1969	Derek H.R. Barton	UK	} work in determining the actual three-dimensional shape of molecules
	Odd Hassel	Norway	
1970	Luis Federico Leloir	Argentina	} discovery of sugar nucleotides and their role in the biosynthesis of carbohydrates
1971	Gerhard Herzberg	Canada	} research in the structure of molecules fundamental contributions to the study of ribonuclease
1972	Christian B. Anfinsen	US	
	Stanford Moore	US	} fundamental contributions to enzyme chemistry
	William H. Stein	US	
1973	Ernst Otto Fischer	W.Ger.	} studies in the field of organometallic chemistry
	Geoffrey Wilkinson	UK	

Chemistry (continued)

YEAR	WINNER(S)	COUNTRY	ACHIEVEMENT
1974	Paul J. Flory	US	studies of long-chain molecules
1975	John W. Cornforth	UK	} work in stereochemistry
	Vladimir Prelog	Switz.	
1976	William N. Lipscomb, Jr.	US	
1977	Ilya Prigogine	Belgium	studies on the structure of boranes
1978	Peter Dennis Mitchell	UK	widening the scope of thermodynamics
			formulation of a theory of energy transfer processes in biological systems
1979	Herbert Charles Brown	US	} introduction of compounds of boron and phosphorus in the synthesis of organic substances
	Georg Wittig	W.Ger.	
1980	Paul Berg	US	first preparation of a hybrid DNA
	Walter Gilbert	US	} development of chemical and biological analyses of DNA structure
	Frederick Sanger	UK	
1981	Kenichi Fukui	Japan	} orbital symmetry interpretation of chemical reactions
	Roald Hoffmann	US	
1982	Aaron Klug	UK	determination of the structure of biological substances
1983	Henry Taube	US	study of electron transfer reactions
1984	Bruce Merrifield	US	development of a method of polypeptide synthesis
1985	Herbert A. Hauptman	US	} development of a way to map the chemical structure of small molecules
	Jerome Karle	US	
1986	Dudley R. Herschbach	US	} development of methods for analyzing basic chemical reactions
	Yuan T. Lee	US	
	John C. Polanyi	Canada	
1987	Donald J. Cram	US	} development of molecules that can link with other molecules
	Jean-Marie Lehn	France	
	Charles J. Pedersen	US	
1988	Johann Deisenhofer	W.Ger.	} discovery of structure proteins needed in photosynthesis
	Robert Huber	W.Ger.	
	Hartmut Michel	W.Ger.	
1989	Sidney Altman	US	} discovery of certain basic properties of RNA
	Thomas Robert Cech	US	
1990	Elias James Corey	US	development of retrosynthetic analysis for synthesis of complex molecules
1991	Richard R. Ernst	Switz.	improvements in nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy
1992	Rudolph A. Marcus	US	} explanation of how electrons transfer between molecules invention of techniques for gene study and manipulation
1993	Kary B. Mullis	US	
	Michael Smith	Canada	
1994	George A. Olah	US	} development of techniques to study hydrocarbon molecules explanation of processes that deplete Earth's ozone layer
1995	Paul Crutzen	Neth.	
	Mario Molina	US	
	F. Sherwood Rowland	US	} discovery of new carbon compounds called fullerenes
1996	Robert F. Curl, Jr.	US	
	Harold W. Kroto	UK	
	Richard E. Smalley	US	} explanation of the enzymatic conversion of adenosine triphosphate discovery of sodium-potassium-activated adenosine triphosphatase
1997	Paul D. Boyer	US	
	John E. Walker	UK	
	Jens C. Skou	Denmark	} development of the density-functional theory development of computational methods in quantum chemistry
1998	Walter Kohn	US	
	John A. Pople	UK	} study of the transition states of chemical reactions using femtosecond spectroscopy discovery of plastics that conduct electricity
1999	Ahmed H. Zewail	Egypt/US	
2000	Alan J. Heeger	US	
	Alan G. MacDiarmid	US	} work on chirally catalyzed hydrogenation reactions
	Hideki Shirakawa	Japan	
2001	William S. Knowles	US	} work on chirally catalyzed oxidation reactions development of soft desorption ionization methods for mass spectrometric analyses of biological macromolecules
	Ryoji Noyori	Japan	
	K. Barry Sharpless	US	} development of nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy for determining the three-dimensional structure of biological macromolecules in solution
2002	John B. Fenn	US	
	Koichi Tanaka	Japan	} cell membrane channel discoveries
	Kurt Wüthrich	Switz.	
2003	Peter Agre	US	}
	Roderick MacKinnon	US	

Chemistry (continued)

YEAR	WINNER(S)	COUNTRY	ACHIEVEMENT
2004	Aaron Ciechanover	Israel	discovery of ubiquitin-mediated protein degradation
	Avram Herschko	Israel	
	Irwin Rose	US	
2005	Yves Chauvin	France	development of the metathesis method in organic synthesis
	Robert H. Grubbs	US	
	Richard R. Schrock	US	
2006	Roger D. Kornberg	US	studies of the molecular basis of eukaryotic transcription
2007	Gerhard Ertl	Germany	studies of chemical processes on solid surfaces
2008	Martin Chalfie	US	discovery and development of GFP, the green fluorescent protein
	Osamu Shimomura	US	
	Roger Y. Tsien	US	
2009	Venkatraman Ramakrishnan	US	studies of the structure and function of the ribosome
	Thomas A. Steitz	US	
	Ada E. Yonath	Israel	
2010	Richard F. Heck	US	development of palladium-catalyzed cross couplings for organic synthesis
	Ei-ichi Negishi	Japan	
	Akira Suzuki	Japan	

Physiology or Medicine

YEAR	WINNER(S)	COUNTRY	ACHIEVEMENT
1901	Emil von Behring	Germany	work on serum therapy
1902	Ronald Ross	UK	discovery of how malaria enters an organism
1903	Niels Ryberg Finsen	Denmark	treatment of skin diseases with light
1904	Ivan Petrovich Pavlov	Russia	work on the physiology of digestion
1905	Robert Koch	Germany	tuberculosis research
1906	Camillo Golgi	Italy	work on the structure of the nervous system
	Santiago Ramón y Cajal	Spain	
1907	Alphonse Laveran	France	discovery of the role of protozoa in diseases
1908	Paul Ehrlich	Germany	work on immunity
	Élie Metchnikoff	Russia	
1909	Emil Theodor Kocher	Switz.	work on aspects of the thyroid gland
1910	Albrecht Kossel	Germany	researches in cellular chemistry
1911	Allvar Gullstrand	Sweden	work on dioptrics of the eye
1912	Alexis Carrel	France	work on the vascular suture; the transplantation of organs
1913	Charles Richet	France	work on anaphylaxis
1914	Robert Bárány	Austria- Hungary	work on vestibular apparatus
1919	Jules Bordet	Belgium	work on immunity factors in blood serum
1920	August Krogh	Denmark	discovery of the capillary motor-regulating mechanism
1922	A.V. Hill	UK	discoveries concerning heat production in muscles work on metabolism of lactic acid in muscles
	Otto Meyerhof	Germany	
	Frederick G. Banting	Canada	
1923	J.J.R. Macleod	UK	discovery of insulin
	Willem Einthoven	Neth.	
1924	Johannes Fibiger	Denmark	discovery of the electrocardiogram mechanism
1926	Julius Wagner-Jauregg	Austria	contributions to cancer research
1927	Charles-Jules-Henri Nicolle	France	work on malaria inoculation in dementia paralytica
1928	Christian Eijkman	Neth.	work on typhus
1929	Frederick Gowland Hopkins	UK	discovery of the antineuritic vitamin
1930	Karl Landsteiner	US	discovery of growth-stimulating vitamins
1931	Otto Warburg	Germany	discovery of human blood groups
1932	Edgar Douglas Adrian	UK	discovery of the nature of the respiratory enzyme
	Charles Scott Sherrington	UK	
	Thomas Hunt Morgan	US	
1933	George Richards Minot	US	discoveries concerning liver treatment for anemia
	William P. Murphy	US	
	George H. Whipple	US	
1935	Hans Spemann	Germany	discovery of the organizer effect in embryos
1936	Henry Dale	UK	work on the chemical transmission of nerve impulses
	Otto Loewi	Germany	
1937	Albert Szent-Gyorgyi	Hungary	work on biological combustion
1938	Cornellie Heymans	Belgium	discovery of the role of sinus and aortic mechanisms in respiration regulation
	Gerhard Domagk (declined)	Germany	
1939	Henrik Dam	Denmark	discovery of the antibacterial effect of Prontosil
1943	Edward Adelbert Doisy	US	discovery of vitamin K discovery of the chemical nature of vitamin K

Physiology or Medicine (continued)

YEAR	WINNER(S)	COUNTRY	ACHIEVEMENT
1944	Joseph Erlanger	US	} research on differentiated functions of nerve fibers
	Herbert S. Gasser	US	
1945	Ernst Boris Chain	UK	} discovery of penicillin and its curative value
	Alexander Fleming	UK	
	Howard Walter Florey	Australia	
1946	Hermann J. Muller	US	production of mutations by X-ray irradiation
1947	Carl and Gerty Cori	US	discovery of how glycogen is catalytically converted
	Bernardo A. Houssay	Argentina	discovery of the pituitary hormone function in sugar metabolism
1948	Paul Hermann Müller	Switz.	discovery of properties of DDT
1949	António Egas Moniz	Portugal	discovery of therapeutic value in leucotomy for psychoses
	Walter Rudolf Hess	Switz.	discovery of the function of the interbrain
1950	Philip Showalter Hench	US	} research on adrenal cortex hormones, their structure, and their biological effects
	Edward Calvin Kendall	US	
	Tadeus Reichstein	Switz.	
	Max Theiler	South Africa	
1951			yellow fever discoveries
1952	Selman A. Waksman	US	discovery of streptomycin
1953	Hans Adolf Krebs	UK	discovery of the citric-acid cycle
	Fritz Albert Lipmann	US	discovery of coenzyme A metabolism
1954	John Franklin Enders	US	} cultivation of the poliomyelitis virus in tissue cultures
	Frederick C. Robbins	US	
	Thomas H. Weller	US	
1955	Axel H.T. Theorell	Sweden	discoveries concerning oxidation enzymes
1956	André F. Cournand	US	} discoveries concerning heart catheterization and circulatory changes
	Werner Forssmann	W.Ger.	
	Dickinson W. Richards	US	
1957	Daniel Bovet	Italy	production of synthetic curare
1958	George Wells Beadle	US	} discovery of the genetic regulation of chemical processes
	Edward L. Tatum	US	
	Joshua Lederberg	US	
1959	Arthur Kornberg	US	} work on producing nucleic acids artificially
	Severo Ochoa	US	
1960	Macfarlane Burnet	Australia	} discovery of acquired immunity to tissue transplants
	Peter B. Medawar	UK	
1961	Georg von Békésy	US	discovery of functions of the inner ear
1962	Francis H.C. Crick	UK	} discoveries concerning the molecular structure of DNA
	James Dewey Watson	US	
	Maurice Wilkins	UK	
1963	John Carew Eccles	Australia	} study of the transmission of impulses along a nerve fiber
	Alan Hodgkin	UK	
	Andrew F. Huxley	UK	
1964	Konrad Bloch	US	} discoveries concerning cholesterol and fatty-acid metabolism
	Feodor Lynen	W.Ger.	
1965	François Jacob	France	} discoveries concerning regulatory activities of the body cells
	André Lwoff	France	
	Jacques Monod	France	
1966	Charles B. Huggins	US	} research on causes and treatment of cancer
	Peyton Rous	US	
1967	Ragnar Arthur Granit	Sweden	} discoveries about chemical and physiological visual processes in the eye
	Haldan Keffer Hartline	US	
	George Wald	US	
1968	Robert William Holley	US	} deciphering of the genetic code
	Har Gobind Khorana	US	
	Marshall W. Nirenberg	US	
1969	Max Delbrück	US	} research and discoveries concerning viruses and viral diseases
	A.D. Hershey	US	
	Salvador Luria	US	
1970	Julius Axelrod	US	} discoveries concerning the chemistry of nerve transmission
	Ulf von Euler	Sweden	
	Bernard Katz	UK	
1971	Earl W. Sutherland, Jr.	US	discoveries concerning the action of hormones
1972	Gerald M. Edelman	US	} research on the chemical structure of antibodies
	Rodney Robert Porter	UK	
1973	Karl von Frisch	Austria	} discoveries in animal behavior patterns
	Konrad Lorenz	Austria	
	Nikolaas Tinbergen	UK	

Physiology or Medicine (continued)

YEAR	WINNER(S)	COUNTRY	ACHIEVEMENT
1974	Albert Claude	US	} research on the structural and functional organization of cells
	Christian René de Duve	Belgium	
	George E. Palade	US	
1975	David Baltimore	US	} discoveries concerning the interaction between tumor viruses and the genetic material of the cell
	Renato Dulbecco	US	
	Howard Martin Temin	US	
1976	Baruch S. Blumberg	US	} studies of the origin and spread of infectious diseases
	D. Carleton Gajdusek	US	
	Roger C.L. Guillemin	US	
1977	Andrew Victor Schally	US	} research on pituitary hormones
	Rosalyn S. Yalow	US	
	Werner Arber	Switz.	
1978	Daniel Nathans	US	} discovery and application of enzymes that fragment DNA
	Hamilton O. Smith	US	
	Allan M. Cormack	US	
1979	Godfrey N. Hounsfield	UK	} development of the CAT scan
	Baruj Benacerraf	US	
	Jean Dausset	France	
1980	George Davis Snell	US	} investigations of genetic control of the response of the immune system to foreign substances
	David Hunter Hubel	US	
	Torsten Nils Wiesel	Sweden	
1981	Roger Wolcott Sperry	US	} discoveries concerning the processing of visual information by the brain
	Sune K. Bergström	Sweden	
	Bengt I. Samuelsson	Sweden	
1982	John Robert Vane	UK	} and physiology of of prostaglandins
	Barbara McClintock	US	
	Niels K. Jerne	Denmark	
1983	Georges J.F. Köhler	W.Ger.	} theory and development of a technique for producing monoclonal antibodies
	César Milstein	UK/ Argentina	
	Michael S. Brown	US	
1984	Joseph L. Goldstein	US	} discovery of cell receptors relating to cholesterol metabolism
	Stanley Cohen	US	
	Rita Levi-Montalcini	Italy	
1985	Susumu Tonegawa	Japan	} discovery of chemical agents that help regulate the growth of cells study of genetic aspects of antibodies
	James Black	UK	
	Gertrude Belle Elion	US	
1986	George H. Hitchings	US	} development of new classes of drugs for combating disease
	J. Michael Bishop	US	
	Harold Varmus	US	
1987	Joseph E. Murray	US	} study of cancer-causing genes called oncogenes
	E. Donnall Thomas	US	
	Erwin Neher	Germany	
1988	Bert Sakmann	Germany	} discovery of how cells communicate, as related to diseases
	Edmond H. Fischer	US	
	Edwin Gerhard Krebs	US	
1989	Richard J. Roberts	UK	} discovery of a class of enzymes called protein kinases
	Phillip A. Sharp	US	
	Alfred G. Gilman	US	
1990	Martin Rodbell	US	} discovery of "split," or interrupted, genetic structure
	Edward B. Lewis	US	
	Christiane Nüsslein-Volhard	Germany	
1991	Eric F. Wieschaus	US	} discovery of cell signalers called G-proteins
	Peter C. Doherty	Australia	
	Rolf M. Zinkernagel	Switz.	
1992	Stanley B. Prusiner	US	} identification of genes that control the body's early structural development
	Robert F. Furchgott	US	
	Louis J. Ignarro	US	
1993	Ferid Murad	US	} discovery of how the immune system recognizes virus-infected cells
	Günter Blobel	US	
	Arvid Carlsson	Sweden	
1994	Paul Greengard	US	} discovery of the prion, a type of disease-causing protein
	Eric Kandel	US	
	Leland H. Hartwell	US	
1995	R. Timothy Hunt	UK	} discovery that nitric oxide acts as a signaling molecule in the cardiovascular system
	Paul M. Nurse	UK	
		UK	
2001			} discovery that proteins help govern cellular organization

Physiology or Medicine (continued)

YEAR	WINNER(S)	COUNTRY	ACHIEVEMENT
2002	Sydney Brenner	UK	} discoveries concerning how genes regulate and program organ development and cell death
	H. Robert Horvitz	US	
	John E. Sulston	UK	
2003	Paul C. Lauterbur	US	} discoveries concerning magnetic resonance imaging
	Peter Mansfield	UK	
2004	Richard Axel	US	} discoveries of odorant receptors and the organization of the olfactory system
	Linda B. Buck	US	
2005	Barry J. Marshall	Australia	} discovery of the bacterium <i>Helicobacter pylori</i> and its role in peptic ulcer disease and gastritis
	J. Robin Warren	Australia	
2006	Andrew Z. Fire	US	} discovery of RNA interference: gene silencing by double-stranded RNA
	Craig C. Mello	US	
2007	Mario R. Capecchi	US	} discoveries of principles for introducing specific gene modifications using embryonic stem cells
	Martin J. Evans	UK	
	Oliver Smithies	US	
2008	Françoise Barré-Sinoussi	France	} discovery of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) research supporting the theory that human papillomaviruses cause cervical cancer
	Luc Montagnier	France	
	Harald zur Hausen	Germany	
2009	Elizabeth H. Blackburn	US/Australia	} discovery of the protection of chromosomes by telomeres and the enzyme telomerase
	Carol W. Greider	US	
	Jack W. Szostak	US	
2010	Robert G. Edwards	UK	development of the technique of in vitro fertilization

Literature

YEAR	WINNER(S)	COUNTRY	FIELD
1901	Sully Prudhomme	France	poetry
1902	Theodor Mommsen	Germany	history
1903	Bjørnstjerne Martinus Bjørnson	Norway	prose fiction, poetry, drama
1904	José Echegaray y Eizaguirre	Spain	drama
	Frédéric Mistral	France	poetry
1905	Henryk Sienkiewicz	Poland	prose fiction
1906	Giosuè Carducci	Italy	poetry
1907	Rudyard Kipling	UK	poetry, prose fiction
1908	Rudolf Christoph Eucken	Germany	philosophy
1909	Selma Lagerlöf	Sweden	prose fiction
1910	Paul Johann Ludwig von Heyse	Germany	poetry, prose fiction, drama
1911	Maurice Maeterlinck	Belgium	drama
1912	Gerhart Hauptmann	Germany	drama
1913	Rabindranath Tagore	India	poetry
1915	Romain Rolland	France	prose fiction
1916	Verner von Heidenstam	Sweden	poetry
1917	Karl Gjellerup	Denmark	prose fiction
	Henrik Pontoppidan	Denmark	prose fiction
1918	Erik Axel Karlfeldt (declined)	Sweden	poetry
1919	Carl Spitteler	Switzerland	poetry, prose fiction
1920	Knut Hamsun	Norway	prose fiction
1921	Anatole France	France	prose fiction
1922	Jacinto Benavente y Martínez	Spain	drama
1923	William Butler Yeats	Ireland	poetry
1924	Wladyslaw Stanislaw Reymont	Poland	prose fiction
1925	George Bernard Shaw	Ireland	drama
1926	Grazia Deledda	Italy	prose fiction
1927	Henri Bergson	France	philosophy
1928	Sigrid Undset	Norway	prose fiction
1929	Thomas Mann	Germany	prose fiction
1930	Sinclair Lewis	US	prose fiction
1931	Erik Axel Karlfeldt (posthumously)	Sweden	poetry
1932	John Galsworthy	UK	prose fiction
1933	Ivan Alekseyevich Bunin	USSR	poetry, prose fiction
1934	Luigi Pirandello	Italy	drama
1936	Eugene O'Neill	US	drama
1937	Roger Martin du Gard	France	prose fiction
1938	Pearl Buck	US	prose fiction
1939	Frans Eemil Sillanpää	Finland	prose fiction
1944	Johannes V. Jensen	Denmark	prose fiction
1945	Gabriela Mistral	Chile	poetry
1946	Hermann Hesse	Switzerland	prose fiction

Literature (continued)

YEAR	WINNER(S)	COUNTRY	FIELD
1947	André Gide	France	prose
1948	T.S. Eliot	UK	poetry, criticism
1949	William Faulkner	US	prose fiction
1950	Bertrand Russell	UK	philosophy
1951	Pär Lagerkvist	Sweden	prose fiction
1952	François Mauriac	France	poetry, prose fiction, drama
1953	Winston Churchill	UK	history, oration
1954	Ernest Hemingway	US	prose fiction
1955	Halldór Laxness	Iceland	prose fiction
1956	Juan Ramón Jiménez	Spain	poetry
1957	Albert Camus	France	prose fiction, drama
1958	Boris L. Pasternak (declined)	USSR	prose fiction, poetry
1959	Salvatore Quasimodo	Italy	poetry
1960	Saint-John Perse	France	poetry
1961	Ivo Andrić	Yugoslavia	prose fiction
1962	John Steinbeck	US	prose fiction
1963	George Seferis	Greece	poetry
1964	Jean-Paul Sartre (declined)	France	philosophy, drama
1965	Mikhail A. Sholokhov	USSR	prose fiction
1966	S.Y. Agnon	Israel	prose fiction
	Nelly Sachs	Sweden	poetry
1967	Miguel Ángel Asturias	Guatemala	prose fiction
1968	Yasunari Kawabata	Japan	prose fiction
1969	Samuel Beckett	Ireland	prose fiction, drama
1970	Aleksandr I. Solzhenitsyn	USSR	prose fiction
1971	Pablo Neruda	Chile	poetry
1972	Heinrich Böll	West Germany	prose fiction
1973	Patrick White	Australia	prose fiction
1974	Eyvind Johnson	Sweden	prose fiction
	Harry Martinson	Sweden	prose fiction, poetry
1975	Eugenio Montale	Italy	poetry
1976	Saul Bellow	US	prose fiction
1977	Vicente Aleixandre	Spain	poetry
1978	Isaac Bashevis Singer	US	prose fiction
1979	Odysseus Elytis	Greece	poetry
1980	Czesław Miłosz	US	poetry
1981	Elias Canetti	Bulgaria	prose
1982	Gabriel García Márquez	Colombia	prose fiction, journalism, social criticism
1983	William Golding	UK	prose fiction
1984	Jaroslav Seifert	Czechoslovakia	poetry
1985	Claude Simon	France	prose fiction
1986	Wole Soyinka	Nigeria	drama, poetry
1987	Joseph Brodsky	US	poetry, prose
1988	Naguib Mahfouz	Egypt	prose fiction
1989	Camilo José Cela	Spain	prose fiction
1990	Octavio Paz	Mexico	poetry, prose
1991	Nadine Gordimer	South Africa	prose fiction
1992	Derek Walcott	Saint Lucia	poetry
1993	Toni Morrison	US	prose fiction
1994	Kenzaburo Oe	Japan	prose fiction
1995	Seamus Heaney	Ireland	poetry
1996	Wisława Szymborska	Poland	poetry
1997	Dario Fo	Italy	drama
1998	José Saramago	Portugal	prose fiction
1999	Günter Grass	Germany	prose fiction
2000	Gao Xingjian	France	prose fiction, drama
2001	V.S. Naipaul	UK	prose fiction
2002	Imre Kertész	Hungary	prose fiction
2003	J.M. Coetzee	South Africa	prose fiction
2004	Elfriede Jelinek	Austria	prose fiction, drama
2005	Harold Pinter	UK	drama
2006	Orhan Pamuk	Turkey	prose fiction
2007	Doris Lessing	UK	prose fiction, social criticism
2008	Jean-Marie Gustave Le Clézio	France/Mauritius	prose fiction, essays
2009	Herta Müller	Germany	poetry, prose
2010	Mario Vargas Llosa	Peru	poetry, prose

Peace

YEAR	WINNER(S)	COUNTRY	YEAR	WINNER(S)	COUNTRY
1901	Henri Dunant	Switzerland	1962	Linus Pauling	US
	Frédéric Passy	France	1963	International Committee of the Red Cross	(founded 1863)
1902	Élie Ducommun	Switzerland		League of Red Cross Societies	(founded 1919)
1903	Charles-Albert Gobat	Switzerland			
1904	Randal Cremer	UK	1964	Martin Luther King, Jr.	US
1905	Institute of International Law	(founded 1873)	1965	United Nations Children's Fund	(founded 1946)
1906	Bertha, Freifrau von Suttner	Austria-Hungary			
1907	Theodore Roosevelt	US	1968	René Cassin	France
	Ernesto Teodoro Moneta	Italy	1969	International Labour Organisation	(founded 1919)
	Louis Renault	France			
1908	Klas Pontus Arnoldson	Sweden	1970	Norman Ernest Borlaug	US
	Fredrik Bajer	Denmark	1971	Willy Brandt	West Germany
1909	Auguste-Marie-François Beernaert	Belgium	1973	Henry Kissinger	US
	Paul-H.-B. d'Estournelles de Constant	France		Le Duc Tho (declined)	North Vietnam
1910	International Peace Bureau	(founded 1891)	1974	Seán MacBride	Ireland
1911	Tobias Michael Carel Asser	The Netherlands		Eisaku Sato	Japan
	Alfred Hermann Fried	Austria-Hungary	1975	Andrey Dmitriyevich Sakharov	USSR
1912	Elihu Root	US	1976	Mairéad Corrigan	Northern Ireland
1913	Henri-Marie Lafontaine	Belgium		Betty Williams	Northern Ireland
1917	International Committee of the Red Cross	(founded 1863)			(founded 1961)
1919	Woodrow Wilson	US	1977	Amnesty International	
1920	Léon Bourgeois	France	1978	Menachem Begin	Israel
1921	Karl Hjalmar Branting	Sweden		Anwar el-Sadat	Egypt
	Christian Lous Lange	Norway	1979	Mother Teresa	India
1922	Fridtjof Nansen	Norway	1980	Adolfo Pérez Esquivel	Argentina
1925	Austen Chamberlain	UK	1981	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	(founded 1951)
	Charles G. Dawes	US			
1926	Aristide Briand	France	1982	Alfonso García Robles	Mexico
	Gustav Stresemann	Germany		Alva Myrdal	Sweden
1927	Ferdinand-Édouard Buisson	France	1983	Lech Walesa	Poland
	Ludwig Quidde	Germany	1984	Desmond Tutu	South Africa
1929	Frank B. Kellogg	US	1985	International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War	(founded 1980)
1930	Nathan Söderblom	Sweden			
1931	Jane Addams	US	1986	Elie Wiesel	US
	Nicholas Murray Butler	US	1987	Oscar Arias Sánchez	Costa Rica
1933	Norman Angell	UK	1988	United Nations Peace-keeping Forces	
1934	Arthur Henderson	UK			
1935	Carl von Ossietzky	Germany	1989	Dalai Lama	Tibet
1936	Carlos Saavedra Lamas	Argentina	1990	Mikhail Gorbachev	USSR
1937	Robert Gascoyne-Cecil	UK	1991	Aung San Suu Kyi	Myanmar (Burma)
1938	Nansen International Office for Refugees	(founded 1931)			
1944	International Committee of the Red Cross	(founded 1863)	1992	Rigoberta Menchú	Guatemala
1945	Cordell Hull	US	1993	F.W. de Klerk	South Africa
1946	Emily Greene Balch	US		Nelson Mandela	South Africa
	John R. Mott	US	1994	Yasir Arafat	Palestinian territories
1947	American Friends Service Committee	US		Shimon Peres	Israel
	Friends Service Council	UK		Yitzhak Rabin	Israel
1949	John Boyd Orr	UK	1995	Pugwash Conferences	(founded 1957)
1950	Ralph Bunche	US		Joseph Rotblat	UK
1951	Léon Jouhaux	France	1996	Carlos Filipe Ximenes Belo	East Timor
1952	Albert Schweitzer	France		José Ramos-Horta	East Timor
1953	George C. Marshall	US	1997	International Campaign to Ban Landmines	(founded 1992)
1954	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	(founded 1951)		Jody Williams	US
			1998	John Hume	Northern Ireland
1957	Lester B. Pearson	Canada		David Trimble	Northern Ireland
1958	Dominique Pire	Belgium			
1959	Philip John Noel-Baker	UK	1999	Doctors Without Borders	(founded 1971)
1960	Albert John Luthuli	South Africa	2000	Kim Dae Jung	Republic of Korea
1961	Dag Hammarskjöld (posthumously)	Sweden			

Peace (continued)

YEAR	WINNER(S)	COUNTRY	YEAR	WINNER(S)	COUNTRY
2001	Kofi Annan United Nations	Ghana (founded 1945)	2006	Muhammad Yunus Grameen Bank	Bangladesh (founded 1976)
2002	Jimmy Carter	US	2007	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change	(founded 1988)
2003	Shirin Ebadi	Iran		Albert Arnold (Al) Gore, Jr.	US
2004	Wangari Maathai	Kenya	2008	Martti Ahtisaari	Finland
2005	Mohamed ElBaradei International Atomic Energy Agency	Egypt (founded 1957)	2009	Barack H. Obama	US
			2010	Liu Xiaobo	China

Economics

YEAR	WINNER(S)	COUNTRY	ACHIEVEMENT
1969	Ragnar Frisch Jan Tinbergen	Norway Neth.	} work in } econometrics
1970	Paul Samuelson	US	
1971	Simon Kuznets	US	} work in scientific analysis of economic theory } extensive research on the economic growth of nations
1972	Kenneth J. Arrow John R. Hicks	US UK	
1973	Wassily Leontief	US	} contributions to general economic } equilibrium theory and welfare theory
1974	Friedrich von Hayek Gunnar Myrdal	UK Sweden	
1975	Leonid V. Kantorovich Tjalling C. Koopmans	USSR US	} pioneering analysis of the interdependence of } economic, social, and institutional phenomena
1976	Milton Friedman	US	
1977	James Edward Meade Bertil Ohlin	UK Sweden	} contributions to the theory of } optimum allocation of resources
1978	Herbert A. Simon	US	
1979	Arthur Lewis Theodore W. Schultz	UK US	} work in consumption analysis and economic stabilization } contributions to the theory } of international trade
1980	Lawrence Robert Klein	US	
1981	James Tobin	US	} study of decision-making in economic organizations } research into analyses of economic processes
1982	George J. Stigler	US	
1983	Gerard Debreu	US	} in developing nations } creation of empirical models of business fluctuations
1984	Richard Stone	UK	
1985	Franco Modigliani	US	} portfolio-selection theory of investment } studies of economic effects of governmental regulation
1986	James M. Buchanan, Jr.	US	
1987	Robert Merton Solow	US	} mathematical proof of the supply-and-demand theory } development of national income accounting systems
1988	Maurice Allais	France	
1989	Trygve Haavelmo	Norway	} analyses of household savings and financial markets } development of the public-choice theory bridging } economics and political science
1990	Harry M. Markowitz Merton H. Miller William F. Sharpe	US US US	
1991	Ronald Coase	US	} contributions to the theory of economic growth } study of the theory of markets and efficient resource use
1992	Gary S. Becker	US	
1993	Robert William Fogel Douglass C. North	US US	} development of statistical techniques } for economic forecasting
1994	John C. Harsanyi John F. Nash	US US	
1995	Reinhard Selten Robert E. Lucas, Jr.	Germany US	} study of financial } markets and investment
1996	James A. Mirrlees William Vickrey (posthumously)	UK US	
1997	Robert C. Merton Myron S. Scholes	US US	} decision making } application of economic principles to the study of law
1998	Amartya Sen	India	
1999	Robert A. Mundell	Canada	} application of economic theory to social sciences } contributions to } economic history
2000	James J. Heckman Daniel L. McFadden	US US	
2001	George A. Akerlof A. Michael Spence Joseph E. Stiglitz	US US US	} development } of game } theory
			} incorporation of rational expectations in macroeco- } nomic theory
			} contributions to the theory of incentives under } conditions of asymmetric information
			} method for determining the value of } stock options and other derivatives
			} contribution to welfare economics } analysis of optimum currency areas and of policy } under different exchange-rate regimes
			} development of methods of statistical } analysis of individual and household behavior
			} analyses of } markets with asymmetric } information

Economics (continued)

YEAR	WINNER(S)	COUNTRY	ACHIEVEMENT
2002	Daniel Kahneman Vernon L. Smith	US/Israel US	psychological study of economic decision making establishment of laboratory experiments for empirical economic analysis of alternative market mechanisms
2003	Robert F. Engle	US	methods of analysis of economic time series with time-varying volatility
	Clive W.J. Granger	UK	methods of analysis of economic time series with common trends
2004	Finn E. Kydland Edward C. Prescott	Norway US	macroeconomic analysis of the time consistency of economic policy and the driving forces behind business cycles
2005	Robert J. Aumann	Israel/US	enhancement of the understanding of conflict and cooperation through game-theory analysis
2006	Thomas C. Schelling	US	analysis of intertemporal tradeoffs in macroeconomics
2007	Edmund S. Phelps	US	research that
	Leonid Hurwicz	US	laid the foundations
	Eric S. Maskin	US	of mechanism design theory
	Roger B. Myerson	US	research into trade patterns and location of economic activity
2008	Paul Krugman	US	research in economic governance, especially the commons
2009	Elinor Ostrom	US	analysis of economic governance, especially the boundaries of the firm
	Oliver E. Williamson	US	analysis of financial
2010	Peter A. Diamond	US	markets containing
	Dale T. Mortensen	US	search frictions
	Christopher A. Pissarides	UK/Cyprus	

Special Achievement Awards

Kennedy Center Honors

The Kennedy Center Honors are bestowed annually by the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington DC. First conferred in 1978, the honors salute several artists

each year for lifetime achievement in the performing arts.

Web site: <www.kennedy-center.org/programs/specialevents/honors/>.

YEAR	NAME	FIELD	YEAR	NAME	FIELD
1978	Marian Anderson	opera singer	1983	Katherine Dunham	dancer, choreographer
	Fred Astaire	dancer, actor		Elia Kazan	theater and film director
	George Balanchine	choreographer		Frank Sinatra	singer, actor
	Richard Rodgers	composer		James Stewart	actor
	Artur Schnabel	pianist		Virgil Thomson	composer, music critic
1979	Aaron Copland	composer	1984	Lena Horne	singer, actress
	Ella Fitzgerald	singer		Danny Kaye	actor, comedian
	Henry Fonda	actor		Gian Carlo Menotti	composer
	Martha Graham	dancer, choreographer		Arthur Miller	playwright
	Tennessee Williams	playwright		Isaac Stern	violinist
1980	Leonard Bernstein	conductor	1985	Merce Cunningham	dancer, choreographer
	James Cagney	actor		Irene Dunne	actress
	Agnes de Mille	dancer, choreographer		Bob Hope	entertainer, actor
	Lynn Fontanne	actress		Alan Jay Lerner	playwright, lyricist
	Leontyne Price	opera singer		Frederick Loewe	composer
1981	Count Basie	jazz pianist		Beverly Sills	opera singer
	Cary Grant	actor	1986	Lucille Ball	actress
	Helen Hayes	actress		Ray Charles	soul musician
	Jerome Robbins	dancer, choreographer		Hume Cronyn	actor
	Rudolf Serkin	pianist		Jessica Tandy	actress
1982	George Abbott	theater producer, director, writer		Yehudi Menuhin	violinist
	Lillian Gish	actress	1987	Antony Tudor	choreographer
	Benny Goodman	swing musician		Perry Como	singer
	Gene Kelly	dancer, actor		Bette Davis	actress
	Eugene Ormandy	conductor		Sammy Davis, Jr.	singer, dancer, entertainer

Kennedy Center Honors (continued)

YEAR	NAME	FIELD	YEAR	NAME	FIELD
1987	Nathan Milstein	violinist	2000	Mikhail Baryshnikov	dancer
(cont.)	Alwin Nikolais	choreographer		Chuck Berry	musician
1988	Alvin Ailey	dancer, choreographer		Plácido Domingo	opera singer
	George Burns	actor, comedian		Clint Eastwood	actor, director
	Myrna Loy	actress		Angela Lansbury	actress
	Alexander Schneider	violinist, conductor	2001	Julie Andrews	actress
	Roger L. Stevens	arts administrator		Van Cliburn	pianist
1989	Harry Belafonte	folk singer, actor		Quincy Jones	music producer, composer
	Claudette Colbert	actress		Jack Nicholson	actor
	Alexandra Danilova	ballet dancer		Luciano Pavarotti	opera singer
	Mary Martin	actress, singer	2002	James Earl Jones	actor
	William Schuman	composer		James Levine	conductor
1990	Dizzy Gillespie	jazz musician		Chita Rivera	musical theater performer
	Katharine Hepburn	actress		Paul Simon	singer
	Risë Stevens	opera singer		Elizabeth Taylor	actress
	Jule Styne	composer		James Brown	musician
	Billy Wilder	film director	2003	Carol Burnett	actress
1991	Roy Acuff	country musician		Loretta Lynn	musician
	Betty Comden	theater and film writer		Mike Nichols	director
	Adolph Green	theater and film writer		Itzhak Perlman	musician
	Fayard Nicholas	dancer	2004	Warren Beatty	film actor, director
	Harold Nicholas	dancer		Ossie Davis	actor, writer, producer, director
	Gregory Peck	actor		Ruby Dee	actress, writer
	Robert Shaw	conductor		Elton John	musician
1992	Lionel Hampton	swing musician		Joan Sutherland	opera singer
	Paul Newman	actor		John Williams	composer
	Joanne Woodward	actress	2005	Tony Bennett	singer
	Ginger Rogers	dancer, actress		Suzanne Farrell	dancer, teacher
	Mstislav Rostropovich	musician, conductor		Julie Harris	actress
	Paul Taylor	dancer, choreographer		Robert Redford	film actor, director, producer
1993	Johnny Carson	television entertainer		Tina Turner	singer, actress
	Arthur Mitchell	dancer, choreographer	2006	Zubin Mehta	conductor
	Georg Solti	conductor		Dolly Parton	singer, actress
	Stephen Sondheim	composer, lyricist		William "Smokey" Robinson	singer
	Marion Williams	gospel singer		Steven Spielberg	film director, producer
1994	Kirk Douglas	actor		Andrew Lloyd Webber	composer
	Aretha Franklin	soul singer	2007	Leon Fleisher	pianist, conductor
	Morton Gould	composer		Steve Martin	actor, writer
	Harold Prince	theater director, producer		Diana Ross	singer, actress
	Pete Seeger	folk musician		Martin Scorsese	film director
1995	Jacques d'Amboise	dancer, choreographer	2008	Brian Wilson	composer, singer
	Marilyn Horne	opera singer		Roger Daltrey	singer, composer, actor
	B.B. King	blues musician		Morgan Freeman	actor
	Sidney Poitier	actor		George Jones	country musician
	Neil Simon	playwright		Barbra Streisand	singer, actress, director, producer, writer
1996	Edward Albee	playwright		Twyla Tharp	dancer, choreographer
	Benny Carter	jazz musician	2009	Pete Townshend	musician, composer
	Johnny Cash	country musician		Mel Brooks	writer, actor, director, producer, composer
	Jack Lemmon	actor		Dave Brubeck	pianist, composer
	Maria Tallchief	ballet dancer		Grace Bumbry	opera singer
1997	Lauren Bacall	actress		Robert De Niro	actor, director, producer
	Bob Dylan	singer, songwriter		Bruce Springsteen	singer, songwriter
	Charlton Heston	actor	2010	Merle Haggard	singer, songwriter
	Jessye Norman	opera singer		Jerry Herman	composer, lyricist
	Edward Villella	dancer, choreographer		Bill T. Jones	dancer, choreographer, theater director
1998	Bill Cosby	actor, comedian		Paul McCartney	singer, songwriter, musician
	Fred Ebb	lyricist		Oprah Winfrey	television host, producer, actress
	John Kander	composer			
	Willie Nelson	country musician			
	André Previn	pianist, composer, conductor			
	Shirley Temple Black	actress, diplomat			
1999	Victor Borge	pianist, comedian			
	Sean Connery	actor			
	Judith Jamison	dancer, choreographer			
	Jason Robards	actor			
	Stevie Wonder	musician			

National Medal of Arts

The National Medal of Arts, awarded annually since 1985 by the National Endowment for the Arts and the president of the United States, honors artists and art patrons for remarkable contributions to American arts. Nominations are garnered

from the public and various arts fields and reviewed by the National Council on the Arts. The winners are selected by the president.

Web site: <www.nea.gov/honors/medals/medalists_year.html>.

YEAR	NAME	FIELD	YEAR	NAME	FIELD
1985	Elliott Carter, Jr.	composer	1990	George Abbott	theater producer, director, writer
	Dorothy Buffum Chandler	patron		Hume Cronyn	actor, director
	Ralph Ellison	writer		Merce Cunningham	dancer, choreographer
	José Ferrer	actor		Jasper Johns	painter, sculptor
	Martha Graham	dancer, choreographer		B.B. King	blues musician
	Hallmark Cards, Inc.	patron		David Lloyd Kreeger	patron
	Lincoln Kirstein	patron		Jacob Lawrence	painter
	Paul Mellon	patron		Harris and Carroll	patrons
	Louise Nevelson	sculptor		Sterling Masterson	
	Georgia O'Keeffe	painter		Ian McHarg	landscape architect
	Leontyne Price	opera singer		Beverly Sills	opera singer
	Alice Tully	patron		Southeastern Bell Corp.	patron
1986	Marian Anderson	opera singer	1991	Jessica Tandy	actress
	Frank Capra	film director		Maurice Abravanel	conductor, music director
	Aaron Copland	composer		Roy Acuff	country musician
	Willem de Kooning	painter		Pietro Belluschi	architect
	Dominique de Menil	patron		J. Carter Brown	museum director
	Agnes de Mille	dancer, choreographer		Charles "Honi" Coles	tap dancer
	Exxon Corp.	patron		John O. Crosby	opera director, conductor
	Seymour H. Knox	patron		Richard Diebenkorn	painter
	Eva Le Gallienne	actress, producer		R. Philip Hanes, Jr.	patron
	Alan Lomax	ethnomusicologist		Kitty Carlisle Hart	actress, singer
	Lewis Mumford	architectural critic		Pearl Primus	choreographer, anthropologist
	Eudora Welty	writer	1992	Isaac Stern	violinist
1987	Romare Bearden	painter		Texaco Inc.	patron
	J.W. Fisher	patron		AT&T	patron
	Ella Fitzgerald	singer		Marilyn Horne	opera singer
	Armand Hammer	patron		Allan Houser	sculptor
	Sydney and Frances Lewis	patrons		James Earl Jones	actor
	Howard Nemerov	writer, scholar		Minnie Pearl	Grand Ole Opry performer
	Alwin Nikolais	choreographer		Robert Saudek	television producer, museum director
	Isamu Noguchi	sculptor		Earl Scruggs	banjo player
	William Schuman	composer		Robert Shaw	conductor
	Robert Penn Warren	writer		Billy Taylor	jazz pianist
	Brooke Astor	patron		Robert Venturi and Denise Scott Brown	architects
1988	Saul Bellow	writer		Lila Wallace-Reader's Digest Fund	patron
	Sydney J. Freedberg	art historian, curator	1993	Robert Wise	film director
	Francis Goelet	patron		Walter and Leonore Annenberg	patrons
	Helen Hayes	actress		Cabell "Cab" Calloway	jazz musician
	Gordon Parks	filmmaker, photographer, writer		Ray Charles	soul musician
	I.M. Pei	architect		Bess Lomax Hawes	folklorist, musician
	Jerome Robbins	dancer, choreographer		Stanley Kunitz	poet
	Rudolf Serkin	pianist		Robert Merrill	opera singer
	Roger L. Stevens	arts administrator		Arthur Miller	playwright
	Obert C. Tanner	patron		Robert Rauschenberg	painter
	Virgil Thomson	composer, music critic		Lloyd Richards	theater director
	Leopold Adler	historic preservationist, civic leader		William Styron	writer
1989	Dayton Hudson Corp.	patron	1994	Paul Taylor	dancer, choreographer
	Katherine Dunham	dancer, choreographer		Billy Wilder	film director, writer
	Alfred Eisenstaedt	photojournalist		Harry Belafonte	folksinger, actor
	Martin Friedman	museum director		Dave Brubeck	jazz musician
	Leigh Gardine	civic leader, patron			
	Dizzy Gillespie	jazz musician			
	Walker K. Hancock	sculptor			
	Vladimir Horowitz ¹	pianist			
	Czeslaw Milosz	writer			
	Robert Motherwell	painter			
	John Updike	writer ²			

National Medal of Arts (continued)

YEAR	NAME	FIELD	YEAR	NAME	FIELD
1994 (cont.)	Celia Cruz	salsa singer	1999	Irene Diamond	patron
	Dorothy DeLay	violin instructor		Aretha Franklin	soul singer
1995	Julie Harris	actress	2000	Michael Graves	architect, designer
	Erick Hawkins	dancer, choreographer		The Juilliard School	performing arts school
	Gene Kelly	dancer, actor		Norman Lear	television producer, writer
	Pete Seeger	folk musician		Rosetta LeNoire	actress, theater founder
	Catherine Filene Shouse	patron		Harvey Lichtenstein	arts administrator
	Wayne Thiebaud	painter		Lydia Mendoza	Tejano musician
	Richard Wilbur	poet		Odetta	folksinger
	Young Audiences	arts organization		George Segal	sculptor
	Licia Albanese	opera singer		Maria Tallchief	ballet dancer
	Gwendolyn Brooks	poet		Maya Angelou	poet, writer
	B. Gerald and Iris Cantor	patrons		Eddy Arnold	country musician
	Ossie Davis and Ruby Dee	actors		Mikhail Baryshnikov	dancer, dance company director
	David Diamond	composer		Benny Carter	jazz musician
	James Ingo Freed	architect		Chuck Close	painter
	Bob Hope	entertainer		Horton Foote	dramatist
	Roy Lichtenstein	painter		Lewis Manilow	patron
1996	Arthur Mitchell	dancer, choreographer		National Public Radio	broadcaster
	William S. Monroe	bluegrass musician			cultural programming division
	Urban Gateways	arts education organization		Claes Oldenburg	sculptor
	Edward Albee	playwright		Itzhak Perlman	violinist
	Boys Choir of Harlem	choir		Harold Prince	theater director
	Sarah Caldwell	opera conductor		Barbra Streisand	singer, actress
	Harry Callahan	photographer		Alvin Ailey Dance Foundation	modern dance com- pany and school
	Zelda Fichandler	theater founder, director		Rudolfo Anaya	writer
	Eduardo "Lalo" Guerrero	Chicano musician		Johnny Cash	country musician
	Lionel Hampton	swing musician		Kirk Douglas	actor
	Bella Lewitzky	dancer, choreographer		Helen Frankenthaler	painter
	Vera List	patron		Judith Jamison	dancer, choreographer
	Robert Redford	actor, film director		Yo-Yo Ma	cellist
	Maurice Sendak	illustrator, writer		Mike Nichols	theater and film director
	Stephen Sondheim	composer, lyricist			designer, architect
1997	Louise Bourgeois	sculptor		Florence Knoll Bassett	
	Betty Carter	jazz singer		Trisha Brown	dancer, choreographer
	Agnes Gund	patron		Philippe de Montebello	museum director
	Daniel Urban Kiley	landscape architect		Uta Hagen	actress, educator
	Angela Lansbury	actress		Lawrence Halprin	landscape architect
	James Levine	opera conductor, pianist		Al Hirschfeld ¹	artist, caricaturist
	MacDowell Colony	artists' colony		George Jones	singer, songwriter
	Tito Puente	jazz and mambo musician		Ming Cho Lee	painter, stage designer
	Jason Robards	actor		William "Smokey" Robinson, Jr.	singer, songwriter
	Edward Villella	dancer, choreographer			television show
	Doc Watson	folk and country musician		Austin City Limits	children's book author
	Jacques d'Amboise	dancer, choreo- grapher		Beverly Cleary	arts educator
	Antoine "Fats" Domino	rock-and-roll musician		Rafe Esquith	dancer, artistic direc- tor, arts educator
	Ramblin' Jack Elliott	folk musician		Suzanne Farrell	blues musician
	Frank O. Gehry	architect		Buddy Guy	actor, director, writer
1998	Barbara Handman	patron		Ron Howard	choir
	Agnes Martin	painter		Mormon Tabernacle Choir	
	Gregory Peck	actor		Leonard Slatkin	conductor
	Roberta Peters	opera singer		George Strait	singer, songwriter
	Philip Roth	writer		Tommy Tune	director, actor
	Sara Lee Corp.	patron		Andrew W. Mellon Foundation	patron
	Steppenwolf Theatre Company	arts organization		Ray Bradbury	writer
	Gwen Verdon	actress, dancer		Carlisle Floyd	opera composer
				Frederick "Rick" Hart ¹	sculptor
				Anthony Hecht ¹	poet

National Medal of Arts (continued)

YEAR	NAME	FIELD	YEAR	NAME	FIELD
2004	John Ruthven	painter	2008	Olivia de Havilland	actress
(cont.)	Vincent Scully	architectural historian		Fisk Jubilee Singers	choral ensemble
	Twyla Tharp	dancer, choreographer		Ford's Theatre Society	theater, museum
2005	Louis Auchincloss	writer		Hank Jones	jazz musician
	James DePreist	conductor		José Limón Dance Foundation	dance company
	Paquito D'Rivera	musician		Stan Lee	comic book writer
	Robert Duvall	actor		Jesús Morales	sculptor
	Leonard Garment	arts advocate		Presser Foundation	patron
	Ollie Johnston	animator, artist		Sherman Brothers	songwriters
	Wynton Marsalis	musician, educator	2009	Bob Dylan	singer, songwriter
	Dolly Parton	singer, songwriter		Clint Eastwood	director, actor
	Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts	arts academy		Milton Glaser	graphic designer
	Tina Ramirez	dancer, choreographer		Maya Lin	artist, designer
2006	William Bolcom	composer		Rita Moreno	singer, dancer, actress
	Cyd Charisse	dancer		Jessye Norman	soprano
	Roy R. DeCarava	photographer		Oberlin Conservatory of Music	conservatory
	Wilhelmina C. Holladay	patron		Joseph P. Riley, Jr.	patron
	Interlochen Center for the Arts	music school		School of American Ballet	ballet school
	Erich Kunzel	conductor		Frank Stella	painter, sculptor
	Preservation Hall Jazz Band	jazz ensemble		Michael T. Thomas	conductor
	Gregory Rabassa	translator		John Williams	composer, conductor
	Viktor Schreckengost	industrial designer	2010	Robert Brustein	theater critic, producer, playwright, educator
	Dr. Ralph Stanley	bluegrass musician		Van Cliburn	pianist, music educator
2007	Morten Lauridsen	composer		Mark di Suvero	sculptor
	Lionel Hampton International Jazz Festival	music competition, festival		Donald Hall	poet
	N. Scott Momaday	author, poet		Jacob's Pillow Dance Festival	dance festival
	Roy R. Neuberger	patron		Quincy Jones	musician, music producer
	R. Craig Noel	theater director		Harper Lee	writer
	Les Paul	guitarist, inventor		Sonny Rollins	jazz musician
	Henry Steinway	patron		Meryl Streep	actress
	George Tooker	painter		James Taylor	singer, songwriter
	Andrew Wyeth	painter			

¹Awarded posthumously.

Spingarn Medal

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) presents the medal for distinguished achievement among African Americans. The medal is named for early NAACP activist Joel E. Spingarn.

YEAR	NAME	FIELD	YEAR	NAME	FIELD
1915	Ernest Everett Just	marine biologist	1930	Henry Alexander Hunt	educator, government official
1916	Charles Young	army officer			
1917	Harry Thacker Burleigh	singer, composer	1931	Richard B. Harrison	actor
1918	William Stanley Braithwaite	poet, literary critic	1932	Robert Russa Moton	educator, civil rights leader
1919	Archibald Henry Grimké	lawyer, diplomat, social activist	1933	Max Yergan	civil rights leader
1920	W.E.B. Du Bois	sociologist, social activist	1934	William T.B. Williams	educator
			1935	Mary McLeod Bethune	educator, social activist
1921	Charles S. Gilpin	actor	1936	John Hope (posthumously)	educator
1922	Mary Burnett Talbert	civil rights activist			
1923	George Washington Carver	agricultural chemist	1937	Walter White	civil rights leader
1924	Roland Hayes	singer, composer	1938	no medal awarded	
1925	James Weldon Johnson	diplomat, anthropologist	1939	Marian Anderson	opera singer
			1940	Louis T. Wright	surgeon, civil rights leader
1926	Carter G. Woodson	historian	1941	Richard Wright	writer
1927	Anthony Overton	businessman	1942	A. Philip Randolph	labor and civil rights leader
1928	Charles W. Chesnutt	writer			
1929	Mordecai W. Johnson	minister, university president	1943	William H. Hastie	lawyer, judge

Spingarn Medal (continued)

YEAR	NAME	FIELD	YEAR	NAME	FIELD
1944	Charles Richard Drew	surgeon, research scientist	1979	Rosa Parks	civil rights activist
1945	Paul Robeson	actor, singer, social activist	1980	Rayford W. Logan	educator, writer
1946	Thurgood Marshall	lawyer, US Supreme Court justice	1981	Coleman A. Young	labor activist, politician
1947	Percy L. Julian	chemist	1982	Benjamin E. Mays	educator, minister
1948	Channing H. Tobias	civil rights leader	1983	Lena Horne	singer, actress
1949	Ralph Bunche	diplomat, scholar	1984	Thomas Bradley	politician
1950	Charles Hamilton	lawyer	1985	Bill Cosby	actor, comedian
	Houston (posthumously)		1986	Benjamin L. Hooks	civil rights leader, government official
1951	Mabel Keaton Staupers	nurse, social activist	1987	Percy Ellis Sutton	civil rights activist, politician
1952	Harry T. Moore	civil rights activist, educator	1988	Frederick Douglass Patterson (posthumously)	educator
1953	Paul R. Williams	architect	1989	Jesse Jackson	minister, politician, civil rights leader
1954	Theodore K. Lawless	dermatologist, philanthropist	1990	L. Douglas Wilder	politician
1955	Carl Murphy	journalist, civil rights activist	1991	Colin Powell	army general, government official
1956	Jackie Robinson	baseball player	1992	Barbara Jordan	lawyer, politician
1957	Martin Luther King, Jr.	civil rights leader	1993	Dorothy I. Height	social activist
1958	Daisy Bates and the Little Rock Nine	school integration activists	1994	Maya Angelou	poet
1959	Duke Ellington	jazz musician	1995	John Hope Franklin	historian, educator
1960	Langston Hughes	writer	1996	A. Leon Higginbotham	lawyer, judge, scholar
1961	Kenneth Bancroft Clark	educator	1997	Carl T. Rowan	journalist, commentator
1962	Robert C. Weaver	economist, government official	1998	Myrlie Evers-Williams	civil rights activist
1963	Medgar Evers	civil rights activist	1999	Earl G. Graves	publisher
	(posthumously)		2000	Oprah Winfrey	television host, media personality
1964	Roy Wilkins	civil rights leader	2001	Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.	lawyer, civil rights activist
1965	Leontyne Price	opera singer	2002	John Lewis	politician, civil rights activist
1966	John H. Johnson	publisher	2003	Constance Baker Motley	judge, lawyer, civil rights activist
1967	Edward W. Brooke III	lawyer, US senator	2004	Robert L. Carter	judge, lawyer, civil rights activist
1968	Sammy Davis, Jr.	singer, dancer, entertainer	2005	Oliver W. Hill	lawyer, civil rights activist
1969	Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr.	civil rights lobbyist	2006	Benjamin S. Carson	physician
1970	Jacob Lawrence	painter	2007	John Conyers, Jr.	politician
1971	Leon H. Sullivan	minister, civil rights activist	2008	Ruby Dee	actress, writer
1972	Gordon Parks	filmmaker, photographer, writer	2009	Julian Bond	statesman, civil rights activist
1973	Wilson C. Riles	educator	2010	Cicely Tyson	actress
1974	Damon Keith	lawyer, judge	2011	Frankie Muse Freeman	lawyer, civil rights activist
1975	Hank Aaron	baseball player			
1976	Alvin Ailey	dancer, choreographer			
1977	Alex Haley	writer			
1978	Andrew Young	civil rights leader			

**Did
you?
know?**

The Kavli Prizes were created in 2008 and consist of a scroll, a medal, and a monetary award of US\$1 million. Inaugurated by Norwegian-born physicist Fred Kavli to support seminal advances in research, the prizes are thought of as a complement to the Nobel Prizes. They are awarded to scientists every other year in the fields of astrophysics, nanoscience, and neuroscience.

Science Honors

Fields Medal

The Fields Medal, officially known as the International Medal for Outstanding Discoveries in Mathematics, is granted every four years to between two and four math-

ematicians for outstanding or groundbreaking research. It is traditionally given to mathematicians under the age of 40. Prize: Can\$15,000 (about US\$15,600).

Fields Medal (continued)

YEAR	NAME	BIRTHPLACE	PRIMARY RESEARCH
1936	Lars Ahlfors	Helsinki, Finland	Riemann surfaces
	Jesse Douglas	New York NY	Plateau problem
1950	Laurent Schwartz	Paris, France	functional analysis
	Atle Selberg	Langesund, Norway	number theory
1954	Kunihiko Kodaira	Tokyo, Japan	algebraic geometry
	Jean-Pierre Serre	Bages, France	algebraic topology
1958	Klaus Roth	Breslau, Germany	number theory
	René Thom	Montbéliard, France	topology
1962	Lars Hörmander	Mjällby, Sweden	partial differential equations
	John Milnor	Orange NJ	differential topology
1966	Michael Atiyah	London, England	topology
	Paul Cohen	Long Branch NJ	set theory
	Alexandre Grothendieck	Berlin, Germany	algebraic geometry
	Stephen Smale	Flint MI	topology
1970	Alan Baker	London, England	number theory
	Heisuke Hironaka	Yamaguchi prefecture, Japan	algebraic geometry
	Sergey Novikov	Gorky, USSR (now in Russia)	topology
	John Thompson	Ottawa KS	group theory
1974	Enrico Bombieri	Milan, Italy	number theory
	David Mumford	Worth, Sussex, England	algebraic geometry
1978	Pierre Deligne	Brussels, Belgium	algebraic geometry
	Charles Fefferman	Washington DC	classical analysis
	Gregory Margulis	Moscow, USSR (now in Russia)	Lie groups
	Daniel Quillen	Orange NJ	algebraic K-theory
1983	Alain Connes	Dariguignan, France	operator theory
	William Thurston	Washington DC	topology
	Shing-Tung Yau	Swatow, China	differential geometry
1986	Simon Donaldson	Cambridge, England	topology
	Gerd Faltings	Gelsenkirchen, West Germany	Mordell conjecture
	Michael Freedman	Los Angeles CA	Poincaré conjecture
1990	Vladimir Drinfeld	Kharkov, USSR (now in Ukraine)	algebraic geometry
	Vaughan Jones	Gisborne, New Zealand	knot theory
	Shigefumi Mori	Nagoya, Japan	algebraic geometry
	Edward Witten	Baltimore MD	superstring theory
1994	Jean Bourgain	Ostend, Belgium	analysis
	Pierre-Louis Lions	Grasse, France	partial differential equations
	Jean-Christophe Yoccoz	Paris, France	dynamical systems
	Yefim Zelmanov	Khabarovsk, USSR (now in Russia)	group theory
1998	Richard Borcherds	Cape Town, South Africa	mathematical physics
	William Gowers	Marlborough, Wiltshire, England	functional analysis
	Maksim Kontsevich	Khimki, USSR (now in Russia)	mathematical physics
	Curt McMullen	Berkeley CA	chaos theory
2002	Laurent Lafforgue	Antony, France	number theory and analysis
	Vladimir Voevodsky	Moscow, USSR (now in Russia)	algebraic geometry
2006	Andrei Okounkov	Moscow, USSR (now in Russia)	algebraic geometry
	Grigory Perelman (declined)	Leningrad, USSR (now in Russia)	Ricci flow
	Terence Tao	Adelaide, SA, Australia	prime numbers, nonlinear equations
	Wendelin Werner	Cologne, West Germany	mathematics of critical phenomena
2010	Elon Lindenstrauss	Jerusalem, Israel	measure rigidity in ergodic theory
	Ngo Bao Chau	Hanoi, Vietnam	proof of the Fundamental Lemma
	Stanislav Smirnov	Saint Petersburg, USSR (now in Russia)	statistical physics
	Cédric Villani	Brive-la-Gaillarde, France	Boltzmann equation

National Medal of Science

The National Medal of Science was established by Congress in 1959. Awarded annually since 1962 by the National Science Foundation, it recognizes notable achievements in mathematics,

engineering, and the physical, natural, and social sciences.

National Science Foundation Web site:
www.nsf.gov/od/nms/medal.jsp.

YEAR	NAME	FIELD	YEAR	NAME	FIELD
1962	Theodore von Karman	aerospace engineering	1963	John Robinson Pierce	communications engineering
1963	Luis W. Alvarez	physics	(cont.)	Cornelius Barnardus van Niel	biology
	Vannevar Bush	electrical engineering		Norbert Wiener	mathematics

National Medal of Science (continued)

YEAR	NAME	FIELD	YEAR	NAME	FIELD
1964	Roger Adams	chemistry	1969	Herbert C. Brown	chemistry
	Othmar Herman Ammann	civil engineering		William Feller	mathematics
	Theodosius Dobzhansky	genetics		Robert J. Huebner	virology
	Charles Stark Draper	aerospace engineering		Jack Kilby	electrical engineering
	Solomon Lefschetz	mathematics		Ernst Mayr	biology
	Neal Elgar Miller	psychology	1970	Wolfgang K.H. Panofsky	physics
	H. Marston Morse	mathematics		Richard Dagobert Brauer	mathematics
	Marshall Warren Nirenberg	biochemistry		Robert H. Dicke	physics
	Julian Seymour Schwinger	physics		Barbara McClintock	genetics
	Harold C. Urey	chemistry		George E. Mueller	physics
1965	Robert Burns Woodward	chemistry		Albert Bruce Sabin	medicine, vaccine development
	John Bardeen	physics		Allan R. Sandage	astronomy
	Peter J.W. Debye	physical chemistry		John C. Slater	physics
	Hugh L. Dryden	physics		John Archibald Wheeler	physics
	Clarence L. Johnson	aerospace engineering		Saul Winstein	chemistry
	Leon M. Lederman	physics	1971	no recipients named	
	Warren K. Lewis	chemical engineering	1972	no recipients named	
	Francis Peyton Rous	pathology	1973	Daniel I. Arnon	biochemistry
	William W. Rubey	geology		Carl Djerassi	chemistry
	George Gaylord Simpson	paleontology		Harold E. Edgerton	electrical engineering, photography
1966	Donald D. Van Slyke	chemistry		Maurice Ewing	geophysics
	Oscar Zariski	mathematics		Arie Jan Haagen-Smit	biochemistry
	Jacob A.B. Bjerknes	meteorology		Vladimir Haensel	chemical engineering
	Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar	astrophysics		Frederick Seitz	physics
	Henry Eyring	chemistry		Earl W. Sutherland, Jr.	biochemistry
	Edward F. Knipping	entomology		John Wilder Tukey	statistics
	Fritz Albert Lipmann	biochemistry		Richard T. Whitcomb	aerospace engineering
	John Willard Milnor	mathematics		Robert Rathbun Wilson	particle physics
	William C. Rose	biochemistry	1974	Nicolaas Bloembergen	physics
	Claude E. Shannon	mathematics, electrical engineering		Britton Chance	biophysics
1967	John H. Van Vleck	physics		Erwin Chargaff	biochemistry
	Sewall Wright	genetics		Paul J. Flory	physical chemistry
	Vladimir Kosma Zworykin	electrical engineering		William A. Fowler	nuclear astrophysics
	Jesse W. Beams	physics		Kurt Gödel	mathematics
	Francis Birch	geophysics		Rudolf Kompfner	physics
	Gregory Breit	physics		James Van Gunda	genetics
	Paul Joseph Cohen	mathematics		Linus Pauling	chemistry
	Kenneth S. Cole	biophysics		Ralph Brazelton Peck	geotechnical engineering
	Louis P. Hammett	chemistry		Kenneth Sanborn Pitzer	physical chemistry
	Harry F. Harlow	psychology	1975	James Augustine Shannon	physiology
1968	Michael Heidelberger	immunology		Abel Wolman	sanitary engineering
	George B. Kistiakowsky	chemistry		John W. Backus	computer science
	Edwin Herbert Land	physics		Manson Benedict	nuclear engineering
	Igor I. Sikorsky	aircraft design		Hans Albrecht Bethe	theoretical physics
	Alfred H. Sturtevant	genetics		Shiing-shen Chern	mathematics
	Horace A. Barker	biochemistry		George B. Dantzig	mathematics
	Paul D. Bartlett	chemistry		Hallowell Davis	physiology
	Bernard B. Brodie	pharmacology		Paul Gyorgy	medicine, vitamin research
	Detlev W. Bronk	biophysics		Sterling Brown Hendricks	chemistry
	J. Presper Eckert, Jr.	engineering, computer science		Joseph O. Hirschfelder	chemistry
	Herbert Friedman	astrophysics		William Hayward Pickering	physics
	Jay L. Lush	livestock genetics		Lewis H. Sarett	chemistry
	Nathan M. Newmark	civil engineering		Frederick Emmons Terman	electrical engineering
	Jerzy Neyman	statistics		Orville Alvin Vogel	research agronomy
	Lars Onsager	chemistry			
	B.F. Skinner	psychology			
	Eugene Paul Wigner	mathematical physics			

National Medal of Science (continued)

YEAR	NAME	FIELD	YEAR	NAME	FIELD
1975 (cont.)	Wernher von Braun	aerospace engineering	1983 (cont.)	Ronald Hoffmann	chemistry
	E. Bright Wilson, Jr.	chemistry		Helmut E. Landsberg	climatology
	Chien-Shiung Wu	physics		George M. Low	aerospace engineering
1976	Morris Cohen	materials science		Walter H. Munk	oceanography
	Kurt Otto Friedrichs	mathematics		George C. Pimentel	chemistry
	Peter C. Goldmark	communications engineering		Frederick Reines	physics
		physics		Wendell L. Roelofs	chemistry, entomology
	Samuel Abraham Goudsmit			Bruno B. Rossi	astrophysics
	Roger Charles Louis Guillemin	physiology		Berta V. Scharrer	neuroscience
	Herbert S. Gutowsky	chemistry		John Robert Schrieffer	physics
	Erwin W. Mueller	physics		Isadore M. Singer	mathematics
	Keith Roberts Porter	cell biology		John G. Trump	electrical engineering
	Efraim Racker	biochemistry	1984	Richard N. Zare	chemistry
	Frederick D. Rossini	chemistry		<i>no recipients named</i>	
	Verner E. Suomi	meteorology	1985	<i>no recipients named</i>	
	Henry Taube	chemistry	1986	Solomon J. Buchsbaum	physics
	George Eugene Uhlenbeck	physics		Stanley Cohen	biochemistry
	Hassler Whitney	mathematics		Horace R. Crane	physics
	Edward O. Wilson	biology		Herman Feshbach	physics
1977	<i>no recipients named</i>			Harry Gray	chemistry
1978	<i>no recipients named</i>			Donald A. Henderson	medicine, public health
1979	Robert H. Burris	biochemistry		Robert Hofstadter	physics
	Elizabeth C. Crosby	neuroanatomy		Peter D. Lax	mathematics
	Joseph L. Doob	mathematics		Yuan Tseh Lee	chemistry
	Richard P. Feynman	theoretical physics		Hans Wolfgang Liepmann	aerospace engineering
	Donald E. Knuth	computer science		T.Y. Lin	civil engineering
	Arthur Kornberg	biochemistry		Carl S. Marvel	chemistry
	Emmett N. Leith	electrical engineering		Vernon B. Mountcastle	neurophysiology
	Herman F. Mark	chemistry		Bernard M. Oliver	electrical engineering
	Raymond D. Mindlin	mechanical engineering		George Emil Palade	cell biology
				Herbert A. Simon	social science
	Robert N. Noyce	computer science		Joan A. Steitz	molecular biology
	Severo Ochoa	biochemistry		Frank H. Westheimer	chemistry
	Earl R. Parker	materials science		Chen Ning Yang	theoretical physics
	Edward M. Purcell	physics		Antoni Zygmund	mathematics
	Simon Ramo	electrical engineering	1987	Philip Hauge Abelson	physical chemistry
	John H. Sinfelt	chemical engineering		Anne Anastasi	psychology
	Lyman Spitzer, Jr.	astrophysics		Robert Byron Bird	chemical engineering
	Earl Reece Stadtman	biochemistry		Raoul Bott	mathematics
	George Ledyard Stebbins	botany, genetics		Michael E. DeBakey	heart surgery
				Theodor O. Diener	plant pathology
	Victor F. Weisskopf	physics		Harry Eagle	cell biology
	Paul Alfred Weiss	biology		Walter M. Elsasser	physics
1980	<i>no recipients named</i>			Michael H. Freedman	mathematics
1981	Philip Handler	biochemistry		William S. Johnson	chemistry
1982	Philip W. Anderson	physics		Har Gobind Khorana	biochemistry
	Seymour Benzer	molecular biology		Paul C. Lauterbur	chemistry
	Glenn W. Burton	genetics		Rita Levi-Montalcini	neurology
	Mildred Cohn	biochemistry		George E. Pake	research, physics
	F. Albert Cotton	chemistry		H. Bolton Seed	civil engineering
	Edward H. Heinemann	aerospace engineering		George J. Stigler	economics
				Walter H. Stockmayer	chemistry
	Donald L. Katz	chemical engineering		Max Tishler	chemistry
	Yoichiro Nambu	theoretical physics		James Alfred Van Allen	physics
	Marshall H. Stone	mathematics		Ernst Weber	electrical engineering
	Gilbert Stork	organic chemistry	1988	William O. Baker	chemistry
	Edward Teller	nuclear physics		Konrad E. Bloch	biochemistry
	Charles Hard Townes	physics		David Allan Bromley	physics
1983	Howard L. Bachrach	biochemistry		Michael S. Brown	molecular genetics
	Paul Berg	biochemistry		Paul C.W. Chu	physics
	E. Margaret Burbidge	astronomy		Stanley N. Cohen	genetics
	Maurice Goldhaber	physics		Elias James Corey	chemistry
	Herman H. Goldstine	computer science			
	William R. Hewlett	electrical engineering			

National Medal of Science (continued)

YEAR	NAME	FIELD	YEAR	NAME	FIELD
1988	Daniel C. Drucker	engineering education	1991	Dudley R. Herschbach	chemistry
(cont.)	Milton Friedman	economics	(cont.)	G. Evelyn Hutchinson	zoology
	Joseph L. Goldstein	molecular genetics		Elvin A. Kabat	immunology
	Ralph E. Gomory	mathematics, research		Robert W. Kates	geography
	Willis M. Hawkins	aerospace engineering		Luna B. Leopold	hydrology, geology
	Maurice R. Hilleman	vaccine research		Salvador Luria	biology
	George W. Housner	earthquake engineering		Paul A. Marks	hematology, cancer research
	Eric Kandel	neurobiology		George A. Miller	psychology
	Joseph B. Keller	mathematics		Arthur L. Schawlow	physics
	Walter Kohn	physics		Glenn T. Seaborg	nuclear chemistry
	Norman Foster Ramsey	physics		Folke K. Skoog	botany
	Jack Steinberger	physics		H. Guyford Stever	aerospace engineering
	Rosalyn S. Yalow	medical physics		Edward C. Stone	physics
1989	Arnold O. Beckman	chemistry	1992	Steven Weinberg	nuclear physics
	Richard B. Bernstein	chemistry		Paul C. Zamecnik	molecular biology
	Melvin Calvin	biochemistry		Eleanor J. Gibson	psychology
	Harry G. Drickamer	chemistry, physics		Allen Newell	computer science
	Katherine Esau	botany		Calvin F. Quate	electrical engineering
	Herbert E. Grier	aerospace engineering		Eugene M. Shoemaker	planetary geology
	Viktor Hamburger	biology		Howard E. Simmons, Jr.	chemistry
	Samuel Karlin	mathematics		Maxine F. Singer	biochemistry, administration
	Philip Leder	genetics		Howard Martin Temin	virology
	Joshua Lederberg	genetics	1993	John Roy Whinnery	electrical engineering
	Saunders Mac Lane	mathematics		Alfred Y. Cho	electrical engineering
	Rudolph A. Marcus	chemistry		Donald J. Cram	chemistry
	Harden M. McConnell	chemistry		Val Logsdon Fitch	particle physics
	Eugene N. Parker	theoretical astrophysics		Norman Hackerman	chemistry
	Robert P. Sharp	geology		Martin D. Kruskal	mathematics
	Donald C. Spencer	mathematics		Daniel Nathans	microbiology
	Roger Wolcott Sperry	neurobiology	1994	Vera C. Rubin	astronomy
	Henry M. Stommel	oceanography		Salome G. Waelsch	molecular genetics
	Harland G. Wood	biochemistry		Ray W. Clough	civil engineering
1990	Baruj Benacerraf	pathology, immunology		John Cocke	computer science
	Elkan R. Blout	chemistry		Thomas Eisner	chemical ecology
	Herbert W. Boyer	biochemistry, genetics		George S. Hammond	chemistry
	George F. Carrier	mathematics		Robert K. Merton	sociology
	Allan MacLeod Cormack	physics		Elizabeth F. Neufeld	biochemistry
	Mildred S. Dresselhaus	physics		Albert W. Overhauser	physics
	Karl August Folkers	chemistry		Frank Press	geophysics, administration
	Nick Holonyak, Jr.	electrical engineering	1995	Thomas Robert Cech	biochemistry
	Leonid Hurwicz	economics		Hans Georg Dehmelt	physics
	Stephen Cole Kleene	mathematics		Peter M. Goldreich	astrophysics
	Daniel E. Koshland, Jr.	biochemistry		Hermann A. Haus	electrical engineering
	Edward B. Lewis	genetics		Isabella L. Karle	chemistry
	John McCarthy	computer science		Louis Nirenberg	mathematics
	Edwin Mattison McMillan	nuclear physics	1996	Alexander Rich	molecular biology
	David G. Nathan	pediatrics		Roger N. Shepard	psychology
	Robert V. Pound	physics		Wallace S. Broecker	geochemistry
	Robert R.D. Revelle	oceanography		Norman Davidson	chemistry, molecular biology
	John D. Roberts	chemistry		James L. Flanagan	electrical engineering
	Patrick Suppes	philosophy, statistics education		Richard M. Karp	computer science
	E. Donnell Thomas	medicine		C. Kumar N. Patel	electrical engineering
1991	Mary Ellen Avery	pediatrics		Ruth Patrick	limnology
	Ronald Breslow	chemistry		Paul Samuelson	economics
	Alberto P. Calderon	mathematics		Stephen Smale	mathematics
	Gertrude B. Elion	pharmacology	1997	William K. Estes	psychology
	George H. Heilmeyer	electrical engineering		Darlene C. Hoffman	chemistry
				Harold S. Johnston	chemistry
				Marshall N. Rosenbluth	theoretical plasma physics
				Martin Schwarzschild	astrophysics
				James Dewey Watson	genetics, biophysics

National Medal of Science (continued)

YEAR	NAME	FIELD	YEAR	NAME	FIELD
1997 (cont.)	Robert A. Weinberg	cancer research	2003	J. Michael Bishop	microbiology
	George W. Wetherill	planetary science		G. Brent Dalrymple	geology
1998	Shing-Tung Yau	mathematics	2004	Carl R. de Boer	mathematics
	Bruce N. Ames	biochemistry, cancer research		Riccardo Giacconi	astrophysics
	Don L. Anderson	geophysics		R. Duncan Luce	cognitive science
	John N. Bahcall	astrophysics		John M. Prausnitz	chemical engineering
	John W. Cahn	materials science		Solomon H. Snyder	neuroscience
	Cathleen Syngé	mathematics		Charles Yanofsky	molecular biology
	Morawetz			Kenneth J. Arrow	economics
	Janet D. Rowley	medicine, cancer research		Norman E. Borlaug	agriculture
	Eli Ruckenstein	chemical engineering		Robert N. Clayton	geochemistry
	George M. Whitesides	chemistry		Edwin N. Lightfoot	engineering
1999	William Julius Wilson	sociology	2005	Stephen J. Lippard	chemistry
	David Baltimore	virology, administration		Phillip A. Sharp	molecular biology, biochemistry
	Felix E. Browder	mathematics		Thomas E. Starzl	medicine
	Ronald R. Coifman	mathematics		Dennis P. Sullivan	mathematics
	James Watson Cronin	particle physics		Jan D. Achenbach	mechanical engineering
	Jared Diamond	physiology		Ralph A. Alpher	astronomy
	Leo P. Kadanoff	theoretical physics		Gordon H. Bower	psychology
	Lynn Margulis	microbiology		Bradley Efron	statistics
	Stuart A. Rice	chemistry		Anthony S. Fauci	immunology
	John Ross	chemistry	2006	Tobin J. Marks	chemistry
2000	Susan Solomon	atmospheric science		Lonnie G. Thompson	glaciology
	Robert M. Solow	economics		Torsten N. Wiesel	neurobiology
	Kenneth N. Stevens	electrical engineering, speech		Hyman Bass	mathematics
	Nancy C. Andreasen	psychiatry		Marvin H. Caruthers	genetic engineering
	John D. Baldeschwieler	chemistry		Rita R. Colwell	marine microbiology
	Gary S. Becker	economics		Peter B. Dervan	organic chemistry
	Yuan-Cheng B. Fung	bioengineering		Nina V. Fedoroff	molecular biology
	Ralph F. Hirschmann	chemistry		Daniel Kleppner	atomic physics
	Willis Eugene Lamb, Jr.	physics		Robert S. Langer	medical research
	Jeremiah P. Ostriker	astrophysics	2007	Lubert Stryer	biochemistry
2001	Peter H. Raven	botany		Fay Ajzenberg-Selove	nuclear physics
	John Griggs Thompson	mathematics		Mostafa A. El-Sayed	laser dynamics
	Karen K. Uhlenbeck	mathematics		Leonard Kleinrock	Internet technology
	Gilbert F. White	geography		Robert J. Lefkowitz	receptor biology
	Carl R. Woese	microbiology		Bert W. O'Malley	molecular biology
	Andreas Acrivos	chemical engineering		Charles P. Slichter	condensed-matter physics
	Francisco J. Ayala	molecular biology		Andrew J. Viterbi	wireless communications
	George F. Bass	naval archaeology		David J. Wineland	ionic physics
	Mario R. Capecchi	genetics	2008	Berni Alder	physical sciences
	Marvin L. Cohen	materials science		Francis S. Collins	biology
2002	Ernest R. Davidson	chemistry		Joanna S. Fowler	chemistry
	Raymond Davis, Jr.	chemistry, astrophysics		Elaine Fuchs	biology
	Ann M. Graybiel	neuroscience		James E. Gunn	physical sciences
	Charles D. Keeling	oceanography		Rudolf E. Kálmán	engineering
	Gene E. Likens	ecology		Michael I. Posner	behavioral and social sciences
	Victor A. McKusick	medical genetics		JoAnne Stubbe	chemistry
	Calyampudi R. Rao	mathematics, statistics		J. Craig Venter	biology
	Gabor A. Somorjai	chemistry	2009	Yakir Aharonov	physical sciences
	Elias M. Stein	mathematics		Stephen J. Benkovic	chemistry
	Harold Varmus	virology, administration		Esther M. Conwell	physical sciences
	Leo L. Beranek	engineering		Anne Marye Fox	chemistry
	John I. Brauman	chemistry		Susan Lee Lindquist	biology
	James E. Darnell	cell biology		Mortimer Mishkin	behavioral and social sciences
	Richard L. Garwin	physics		David Mumford	mathematics, computer science
	James G. Glimm	mathematics, statistics		Stanley Prusiner	biology
	W. Jason Morgan	geophysics		Warren Washington	physical sciences
	Evelyn M. Witkin	genetics		Amnon Yariv	engineering
	Edward Witten	mathematical physics			

Nature, Science, Medicine, & Technology

Fishing: The End of the Line

by Bryan Walsh, TIME

Since human beings first took up the plow about 10,000 years ago, most of our food has come from the farmer's hand. We grew fruits, vegetables, and grains to feed ourselves and support those domesticated animals we relied on for meat and dairy products. But there was an exception. When humans fished, we still went out into the wild, braved the elements, and brought back decidedly undomesticated animals for dinner. There was a romance to fishing that was inseparable from the romance of the sea, a way of life—for all its peril and terror—suffused with a freedom that the farmer and rancher would never know. "Fish are the last wild food," says Paul Greenberg, author of *Four Fish*, one of the best books on the state of seafood. "And we're just realizing it."

But we may be coming to that realization too late, because it turns out that even the fathomless depths of the oceans have limits. The UN reports that 32% of global fish stocks are overexploited or depleted and as much as 90% of large species like tuna and marlin have been fished out in the past half-century. Once-plentiful species like Atlantic cod have been fished to near oblivion, and delicacies like bluefin tuna are on an arc toward extinction. A 2011 report by the International Programme on the State of the Ocean found that the world's marine species faced threats "unprecedented in human history"—and overfishing is part of the problem.

Meanwhile, the worldwide catch seems to have plateaued at about 90 million tons a year since the mid-1990s. That's a lot of fish, but even if those levels prove sustainable, it's not enough to keep up with global seafood consumption, which has risen from 22 pounds per person per year in the 1960s to nearly 38 pounds today. With hundreds of millions of people joining the middle class in the developing world and fish increasingly seen as a tasty and heart-healthy form of protein, that trend will continue. The inescapable conclusion: there just isn't enough seafood in the seas. "The wild stocks are not going to keep up," says Stephen Hall, director general of the World Fish Center. "Something else has to fill that gap."

Something else already does: aquaculture. Humans have been raising some fish in farms for almost as long as we've been fishing, beginning with Chinese fishponds 4,000 years ago. But it's only in the past 50 years that aquaculture has become a true industry. Global aquacultural production increased from less than 1 million tons in 1950 to 52.5 million tons in 2008, and over the past few decades, aquaculture has grown faster than any other form of food production. Today about half the seafood consumed around the world comes from farms, and with the projected rise in global seafood consumption, that proportion will surely increase. Without aquaculture, the pressure to overfish the oceans would be even greater. "It's no longer a question about whether aquaculture is some-

thing we should or shouldn't embrace," says Ned Daly, senior projects adviser at the Seafood Choices Alliance. "It's here. The question is how we'll do it."

That's not an easy question to answer, because the rapid growth of aquaculture has been accompanied by environmental costs. In the past, the dense salmon farms of Canada and northern Europe helped spread disease among wild fish while releasing waste into coastal waters. Mangrove forests, which provide a valuable habitat for coastal life, have been razed to make way for Thailand's shrimp farms. Especially troubling, many of the most popular farmed species are carnivores, meaning they need to be fed at least partly with other fish. By one count, about 2 pounds of wild fish ground up to make fish meal is needed on average to produce 1 pound of farmed fish, which leaves the ocean at a net loss.

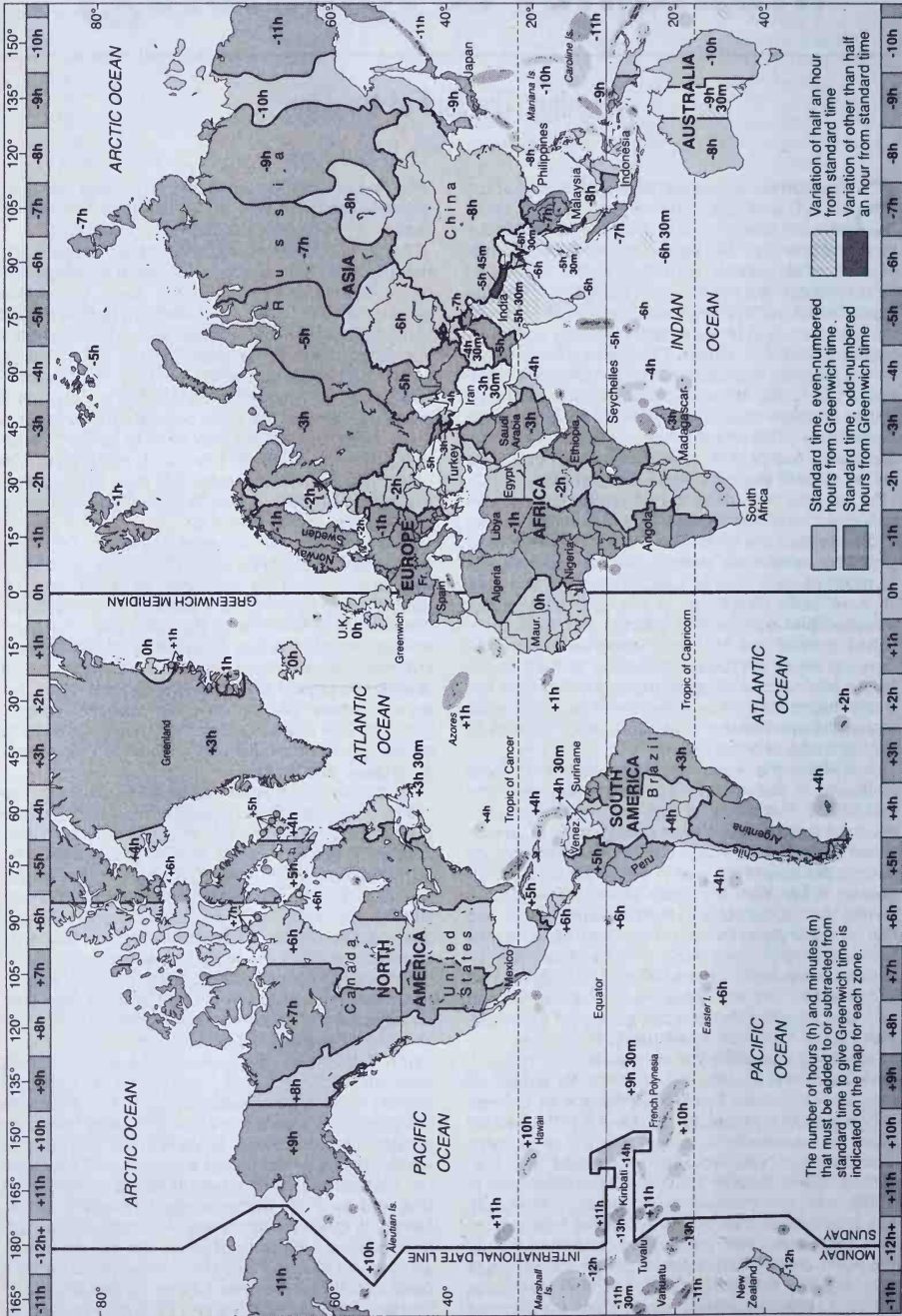
But unless you can convince 1.3 billion Chinese—not to mention everyone else in a growing world—that they don't deserve the occasional sushi roll, aquaculture will keep growing. As it does, it will need to become more efficient and less polluting. The good news is that the industry is improving. More farmable but less familiar species like the barramundi—which yields more protein than it takes in as feed—may have to supplement popular fish like cod that haven't taken as well to aquaculture. We may even need to genetically engineer popular species to make them grow faster and bigger.

For thousands of years, fishermen risked the elements to bring back the bounty of the sea. Fishing is the deadliest job in the US: in 2009, 0.2% of fishermen died hauling in our seafood, compared with 0.01% of miners who died on the job. But that danger is also part of the allure, as the success of TV shows like *The Deadliest Catch* and books like *The Perfect Storm* demonstrates. "Fishermen are the last commercial hunters in the world," says Sebastian Belle, director of the Maine Aquaculture Association, who has seen unemployed New England fishermen take up aquaculture. "They had the excitement of never knowing what they were going to get."

With 7 billion people, however, the planet doesn't have much space for such freedom. It's not that commercial fishing will disappear; in fact, sustainable fisheries like Alaska's wild-salmon industry may even produce boutique foods, finally earning what they're worth. There's no doubt that something will be lost in the transition to mass aquaculture, as fish—the last true wild food—are domesticated to support human beings, in much the same way we tamed cattle, pigs, and chickens thousands of years ago. But if we're all going to survive and thrive in a crowded world, we'll need to cultivate the seas just as we do the land. If we do it right, aquaculture can be one more step toward saving ourselves. And if we do it well, we may even enjoy the taste of it.

Time

Time Zone Map



Daylight Saving Time

Also called **summer time**, **daylight saving time** is a system for uniformly advancing clocks to extend daylight hours during conventional waking time in the summer. In the Northern Hemisphere, clocks are usually set ahead one hour in late March or in April and are set back one hour in late September or in October; most Southern Hemisphere countries that observe daylight saving time set clocks ahead in October or November and reset them in March or April. Whereas equatorial and tropical countries do not observe daylight saving time because daylight hours stay about the same from season to season, Kyrgyzstan and Iceland observe it year-round.

The practice was first suggested in a whimsical essay by **Benjamin Franklin** in 1784. In 1907 an Englishman, **William Willett**, campaigned for setting the clock ahead by 80 minutes in four moves of 20 minutes each on the first four Sundays in April and reversing this on the first four Sundays in September. In 1909 the British House of Commons rejected a bill to

advance the clock by one hour in the spring and return to Greenwich Mean (standard) Time in the autumn.

Several countries, including Australia, Great Britain, Germany, and the United States, adopted **daylight saving time** during World War I to conserve fuel by reducing the need for artificial light. During World War II, clocks were kept continuously advanced by an hour in some nations—for instance, in the US from 9 Feb 1942 to 30 Sep 1945—and England used “double summer time” during part of the year, advancing clocks two hours from the standard time during the summer and one hour during the winter months.

In 2005 the US Congress changed the law governing daylight saving time, moving the start of it from the first Sunday in April to the second Sunday in March, while moving the end date from the last Sunday in October to the first Sunday in November starting in 2007. However, it is not observed in Hawaii, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, or the state of Arizona (except Navajo reservations).

Julian and Gregorian Calendars

The **Julian calendar**, also called the Old Style calendar, is a dating system established by **Julius Caesar** as a reform of the Roman republican calendar. Caesar, advised by the Alexandrian astronomer **Sosigenes**, made the new calendar solar, not lunar, and he took the length of the solar year as 365¼ days. The year was divided into 12 months, all of which had either 30 or 31 days except February, which contained 28 days in common (365-day) years and 29 in every fourth year (a leap year, of 366 days). Because of misunderstandings, the calendar was not established in smooth operation until AD 8. Further, **Sosigenes** had overestimated the length of the year by 11 minutes 14 seconds, and by the mid-1500s, the cumulative effect of this error had shifted the dates of the seasons by about 10 days from Caesar’s time.

This inaccuracy led **Pope Gregory XIII** to reform the Ju-

lian calendar. His **Gregorian calendar**, also called the **New Style calendar**, is still in general use. Gregory’s proclamation in 1582 restored the calendar to the seasonal dates of AD 325, an adjustment of 10 days. Although the amount of regression was some 14 days by Pope Gregory’s time, Gregory based his reform on restoration of the vernal equinox, then falling on 11 March, to the date (21 March) it had in AD 325, the time of the Council of Nicaea. Advancing the calendar 10 days after 4 Oct 1582, the day following being reckoned as 15 October, effected the change.

The Gregorian calendar differs from the Julian only in that no century year is a leap year unless it is exactly divisible by 400 (e.g., 1600, 2000). A further refinement, the designation of years evenly divisible by 4,000 as common (not leap) years, will keep the Gregorian calendar accurate to within one day in 20,000 years.

Jewish Calendar

The **Jewish calendar** is **lunisolar**—i.e., regulated by the positions of both the Moon and the Sun. It consists usually of 12 alternating lunar months of 29 and 30 days each (except for **Heshvan** and **Kislev**, which sometimes have either 29 or 30 days), and totals 353, 354, or 355 days per year. The average lunar year (354 days) is adjusted to the solar year (365¼ days) by the periodic introduction of leap years in order to assure that the major festivals fall in their proper season. The leap year consists of an additional 30-day month called **First Adar**, which always precedes the month of (Second) **Adar**. (During leap year, the **Adar** holidays are post-

poned to Second **Adar**.) A leap year consists of either 383, 384, or 385 days and occurs seven times during every 19-year period (the so-called **Metonic cycle**). Among the consequences of the lunisolar structure are these: (1) The number of days in a year may vary considerably, from 353 to 385 days. (2) The first day of a month can fall on any day of the week, that day varying from year to year. Consequently, the days of the week upon which an annual Jewish festival falls vary from year to year despite the festival’s fixed position in the Jewish month. The months of the Jewish calendar and their Gregorian equivalents are as follows:

JEWISH MONTH	GREGORIAN MONTH(S)
Tishri	September–October
Heshvan, or Marheshvan	October–November
Kislev	November–December
Tevet	December–January
Shevat	January–February
Adar	February–March

JEWISH MONTH	GREGORIAN MONTH(S)
Nisan	March–April
Iyyar	April–May
Sivan	May–June
Tammuz	June–July
Av	July–August
Elul	August–September

Muslim Calendar

The Muslim calendar (also called the Islamic calendar, or *Hijrah*) is a dating system used in the Muslim world that is based on a year of 12 months. Each month begins with the sighting of the crescent of the new moon as it emerges from eclipse. The months of the Muslim calendar are Muharram, Safar, Rabi I, Rabi II, Jumada I, Jumada II, Rajab, Sha'ban, Ramadan, Shawwal, Dhu al-Qa'dah, and Dhu al-Hijjah.

In the standard Muslim calendar the months are alternately 30 and 29 days long except for the 12th month, Dhu al-Hijjah, the length of which is varied in a 30-year cycle intended to keep the calendar in step with the true phases of the Moon. In 11 years of this

cycle, Dhu al-Hijjah has 30 days, and in the other 19 years it has 29. Thus the year has either 354 or 355 days. No months are intercalated, so that the named months do not remain in the same seasons but retrogress through the entire solar, or seasonal, year (of about 365.25 days) every 32.5 solar years.

There are some exceptions to this calendar in the Muslim world. Turkey uses the Gregorian calendar, while Iran has a Muslim calendar that is based on a solar year. The Iranian calendar still begins from the same dating point as other Muslim calendars—that is, some 10 years prior to the death of Muhammad in AD 632. Thus, the Gregorian year AD 2012 corresponds to the Hijrah years of AH 1433–34.

Chinese Calendar

The Chinese calendar is a dating system used concurrently with the Gregorian (Western) calendar in China and Taiwan and in neighboring countries (e.g., Japan). The calendar consists of 12 months of alternately 29 and 30 days, equal to 354 or 355 days, or approximately 12 full lunar cycles. Intercalary months have been inserted to keep the calendar year in step with the solar year of about 365 days. Months have no names but are instead referred to by numbers within a year and sometimes also by a series of 12 animal names that from ancient times have been attached to years and to hours of the day.

The calendar also incorporates a meteorologic cycle that contains 24 points, each beginning one of the periods named. The establishment of this cycle required a fair amount of astronomical understanding of Earth as a celestial body. Modern scholars acknowledge the superiority of pre-Sung Chinese astronomy (at least until about the 13th century AD) over that of other, contemporary nations.

The 24 points within the meteorologic cycle coincide with points 15° apart on the ecliptic (the plane of Earth's yearly journey around the Sun or, if it is thought that the Sun turns around Earth, the apparent journey of the Sun against the stars). It takes about 15.2 days for the Sun to travel from one of these points to another (because the ecliptic is a complete circle of 360°), and the Sun needs 365¼ days to finish its journey in this cycle. Supposedly, each of the 12 months of the year contains two points, but, because a lunar month has only 29½ days and the two points share about 30.4 days, there is always the chance that a lunar month will fail to contain both points, though the distance between any two given points is only 15°. If such an occasion occurs, the intercalation of an extra month takes place. For instance, one may find a year with two "Julys" or with two "Augusts" in the Chinese calendar. In fact, as mentioned above, the exact length of the month in the Chinese calendar is either 30 days or 29 days—a phenomenon that reflects its lunar origin.

SOLAR TERMS—CHINESE

(ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS)

Lichun (spring begins)
Yushui (rain water)
Jingzhe (excited insects)
Chunfen (vernal equinox)
Qingming (clear and bright)
Guyu (grain rains)
Lixia (summer begins)
Xiaoman (grain fills)
Mangzhong (grain in ear)
Xiazhi (summer solstice)
Xiaoshu (slight heat)
Dashu (great heat)
Liqiu (autumn begins)
Chushu (limit of heat)
Bailu (white dew)
Qiufen (autumn equinox)
Hanlu (cold dew)
Shuangjiang (hoar frost descends)
Lidong (winter begins)
Xiaoxue (little snow)
Daxue (heavy snow)
Dongzhi (winter solstice)
Xiaohan (little cold)
Dahan (severe cold)

GREGORIAN DATE

(APPROXIMATE)

5 February
19 February
5 March
20 March
5 April
20 April
5 May
21 May
6 June
21 June
7 July
23 July
7 August
23 August
8 September
23 September
8 October
24 October
8 November
22 November
7 December
22 December
6 January
20 January

LUNAR MONTH (CORRESPONDENCE OF

LUNAR AND SOLAR MONTHS APPROXIMATE)

1—tiger
2—rabbit/hare
3—dragon
4—snake
5—horse
6—sheep/ram
7—monkey
8—chicken/rooster
9—dog
10—pig/boar
11—rat
12—cow/ox

Chinese Calendar (continued)

CHINESE

NEW YEAR	GREGORIAN DATE	ANIMAL
4704	29 Jan 2006	dog
4705	18 Feb 2007	pig/boar
4706	7 Feb 2008	rat
4707	26 Jan 2009	cow/ox
4708	14 Feb 2010	tiger
4709	3 Feb 2011	rabbit/hare
4710	23 Jan 2012	dragon

CHINESE

NEW YEAR	GREGORIAN DATE	ANIMAL
4711	10 Feb 2013	snake
4712	31 Jan 2014	horse
4713	19 Feb 2015	sheep/ram
4714	9 Feb 2016	monkey
4715	28 Jan 2017	rooster
4716	16 Feb 2018	dog
4717	5 Feb 2019	boar

Religious and Traditional Holidays

The word holiday comes from "holy day," and it was originally a day of dedication to religious observance; in modern times a holiday may be of either religious or secular commemoration. All dates in this article are Gregorian.

Jewish holidays—The major holidays are the Pilgrim Festivals: **Pesah** (Passover), **Shavuot** (Feast of Weeks, or Pentecost), and **Sukkoth** (Tabernacles); and the High Holidays: **Rosh Hashana** (New Year) and **Yom Kippur** (Day of Atonement).

Pesah commemorates the Exodus from Egypt and the servitude that preceded it. As such, it is the most significant of the commemorative holidays, for it celebrates the very inception of the Jewish people—i.e., the event that provided the basis for the covenant between God and Israel. The term **Pesah** refers to the paschal (Passover) lamb sacrificed on the eve of the Exodus, the blood of which marked the Jewish homes to be spared from God's plague. Leaven (se'or) and foods containing leaven (*hametz*) are neither to be owned nor consumed during **Pesah**. Aside from meats, fresh fruits, and vegetables, it is customary to consume only those foods prepared under rabbinic supervision and labeled "kosher for Passover." The unleavened bread (*matzo*) consists entirely of flour and water. On the eve of **Pesah** families partake of the *seder*, an elaborate festival meal. The table is bedecked with an assortment of foods symbolizing the passage from slavery (e.g., bitter herbs) into freedom (e.g., wine). **Pesah** will begin at sundown on 6 April and end on 14 April in 2012. (All Jewish holidays begin at sundown.)

A distinctive **Rosh Hashana** observance is the sounding of the ram's horn (*shofar*) at the synagogue service. Symbolic ceremonies, such as eating bread and apples dipped in honey, accompanied by prayers for a "sweet" and propitious year, are performed at the festive meals. In 2012 **Rosh Hashana** will begin at sundown on 16 September and will end on 18 September. **Yom Kippur** is a day when sins are confessed and expiated and man and God are reconciled. It is the holiest and most solemn day of the Jewish year. It is marked by fasting, penitence, and prayer. Working, eating, drinking, washing, anointing one's body, engaging in sexual intercourse, and donning leather shoes are all forbidden. **Yom Kippur** begins at sundown on 25 September in 2012.

Though not as important theologically, the feast of **Hanukkah** has become socially significant, especially in Western cultures. **Hanukkah** commemorates the rededication (164 BCE) of the Second Temple of Jerusalem after its desecration three years earlier. Though modern Israel tends to emphasize the military victory of the general Judas Maccabeus, the dis-

tinctive rite of lighting the menorah also recalls the Talmud story of how the small supply of nondesecrated oil—enough for one day—miraculously burned in the Temple for eight full days until new oil could be obtained. During **Hanukkah**, in addition to the lighting of the ceremonial candles, gifts are exchanged and children play holiday games. The festival occurs 20 through 28 Dec 2011, subsequently spanning 8 through 16 Dec 2012.

Christian holidays—The major holidays celebrated by nearly all Christians are **Easter** and **Christmas**.

Easter celebrates the Resurrection of Jesus on the third day after his Crucifixion. In the Christian liturgical year, **Easter** is preceded by the period of **Lent**, the 40 days (not counting Sundays) before **Easter**, which traditionally were observed as a period of penance and fasting. **Lent** begins on **Ash Wednesday**, a day devoted to penitence. **Holy Week** precedes **Easter Sunday** and includes **Maundy Thursday**, the commemoration of Jesus' last supper with his disciples; **Good Friday**, the day of his Crucifixion; and **Holy Saturday**, the transition between Crucifixion and Resurrection. **Easter** shares with **Christmas** the presence of numerous customs, some of which have little to do with the Christian celebration of the resurrection but clearly derive from folk customs. In 2012 the Western churches (nearly all Christian denominations) will observe **Ash Wednesday** on 22 February and **Easter** on 8 April. For Eastern Orthodox Christians, **Lent** begins on 27 February in 2012.

Christmas commemorates the birth of Jesus Christ. Since the early part of the 20th century, **Christmas** has also become a secular family holiday, observed by non-Christians, devoid of Christian elements, and marked by an increasingly elaborate exchange of gifts. In this secular **Christmas** celebration, a mythical figure named **Santa Claus** plays the pivotal role. **Christmas** is held on 25 December in most Christian cultures but occurs on the following 7 January in some Eastern Orthodox churches.

Islamic holidays—**Ramadan** is the holy month of fasting for Muslims. The Islamic ordinance prescribes abstinence from evil thoughts and deeds as well as from food, drink, and sexual intercourse from dawn until dusk throughout the month. The beginning and end of **Ramadan** are announced when one trustworthy witness testifies before the authorities that the new moon has been sighted; a cloudy sky may therefore delay or prolong the fast. The end of the fast is celebrated as the feast of '**Id al-Fitr**. **Ramadan** is scheduled to begin on 20 July in 2012 and '**Id al-Fitr** on 19 August of that year (all Islamic holidays begin at sundown). The Muslim New Year, **Hijrah**, is on 26 November in 2011 and 15 November in 2012.

Religious and Traditional Holidays (continued)

After 'Id al-Fitr, the second major Islamic festival is 'Id al-Adha. Throughout the Muslim world, all who are able sacrifice sheep, goats, camels, or cattle and then divide the flesh equally among themselves, the poor, and friends and neighbors to commemorate the ransom of Ishmael with a ram. This festival falls at the end of the hajj, the pilgrimage to the holy city of Mecca in Saudi Arabia, which every adult Muslim of either sex must make at least once in his or her lifetime. 'Id al-Adha will be observed on 26 October in 2012.

'Ashura was originally designated in AD 622 by Muhammad as a day of fasting from sunset to sunset, probably patterned on the Jewish Day of Atonement, Yom Kippur. Among the Shi'ites, 'Ashura is a major festival that commemorates the death of Husayn (Hussein), son of 'Ali and grandson of Muhammad. It is a period of expressions of grief and of pilgrimage to Karbala (the site of Husayn's death, in present-day Iraq). 'Ashura is on 5 December in 2011 and 24 November in 2012.

Buddhist holidays—Holidays practiced by a large number of Buddhists are *uposatha* days and days that commemorate events in the life of the Buddha.

The four monthly holy days of ancient Buddhism continue to be observed in the Theravada countries of Southeast Asia. These *uposatha* days—the new moon and full moon days of each lunar month and the eighth day following the new and full moons—have their origin, according to some scholars, in the fast days that preceded the Vedic soma sacrifices.

The three major events of the Buddha's life—his birth, Enlightenment, and entrance into final nirvana—are commemorated in all Buddhist countries but not everywhere on the same day. In the Theravada countries the three events are all observed together on *Vesak*, the full moon day of the sixth lunar month, which usually occurs in May. In Japan, and other Mahayana countries, the three anniversaries of the Buddha are observed on separate days (in some countries the birth date is 8 April, the Enlightenment date is 8 December, and the death date is 15 February).

Chinese holidays—The Chinese New Year is celebrated with a big family meal, and presents of cash are given to children in red envelopes. In 2012 the Chinese New Year will be on 23 January.

During the **Chinese Moon Festival**, on the 15th day of the 8th month of the lunar calendar, people return to their homes to visit with their family. The traditional food is moon cakes, round pastries stuffed with food such as red bean paste. The Moon Festival will occur on 30 September in 2012.

Japanese holidays—The Japanese celebrate 7-5-3 day (Shichi-go-san no hi), in which parents bring children of those ages to the Shinto shrine to pray for their continued health. This day is held on 15 November.

In mid-July (or mid-August, in some areas) the Japanese celebrate **Bon** (also known as Bon Matsuri, or Urabon). The festival honors the spirits of deceased householders and of the dead generally. Memorial stones are cleaned, community dances are performed, and paper lanterns and fires are lit to welcome the dead and to bid them farewell at the end of their visit. The Shinto New Year, **Gantan-sai**, is celebrated on 1-3 January.

Hindu holidays—**Dussehra** celebrates the victory of Rama over Ravana, the symbol of evil on earth. In 2012 Dussehra falls on 24 October. **Diwali** is a festival of lights devoted to Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. During the festival, small earthenware lamps filled with oil are lit and placed in rows along the parapets of temples and houses and set adrift on rivers and streams. Diwali is on 13 November in 2012. **Maha-sivaratri**, the most important sectarian festival of the year for devotees of the Hindu god Shiva, occurs on 3 February in 2012. **Holi** is a spring festival, probably of ancient origin. Participants throw colored waters and powders on one another, and, on this day, the usual restrictions of caste, sex, status, and age are disregarded. It will be on 8 March in 2012.

Sikh holidays—Sikhs observe all festivals celebrated by the Hindus of northern India. In addition, they celebrate the birthdays of the first and the last Gurus and the martyrdom of the fifth (Arjun) and the ninth (Tegh Bahadur). In 2012 **Guru Nanak Dev Sahib's** birthday is celebrated on 28 November, and that of **Guru Gobind Singh Sahib** is celebrated on 5 January in 2013. On 16 June in 2013 **Arjun's martyrdom** is observed. *Kachi lassi* (sweetened milk) is offered to passersby to commemorate his death. On 24 November in 2013 the **martyrdom of Guru Tegh Bahadur** is observed.

Baha'i holidays—The Baha'i New Year (**Naw Ruz**) in 2012 will fall on 21 March (all Baha'i holidays begin at sundown). Other important observances include the **declaration of the Bab** (23 May), the **Baha Ullah's birth** (12 November), and **Ascension** (29 May).

Zoroastrian holidays—**Noruz** (New Year) is on 21 March for 2012, and the 28th of that month is **Khor-dad Sal**, the birth of the prophet Zarathustra.

African American holiday—**Kwanzaa** (Swahili for "First Fruits") is celebrated each year from 26 December to 1 January and is patterned after various African harvest festivals. Maulana Karenga, a black-studies professor, created Kwanzaa in 1966 as a nonreligious celebration of family and social values. Each day of Kwanzaa is dedicated to one of seven principles: unity (*umoja*), self-determination (*kuji-chagulia*), collective responsibility (*ujima*), cooperative economics (*ujamaa*), purpose (*nia*), creativity (*kuumba*), and faith (*imani*).

Did
you?
know?

Rinderpest, or cattle plague, officially became only the second disease in history to be eradicated. The disease, described as the equivalent of measles in cattle, was responsible for deaths in herds catastrophic enough to cause famines in previous centuries. On 28 June 2011, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization declared the disease eradicated. Only smallpox previously had been so designated.

Perpetual Calendar

The perpetual calendar is a type of dating system that makes it possible to find the correct day of the week for any date over a wide range of years. Aspects of the perpetual calendar can be found in the Jewish religious and the Julian calendars, and some form of it has appeared in many proposed calendar reforms.

To find the day of the week for any Gregorian or Julian date in the perpetual calendar provided in this

table, first find the proper dominical letter (one of the letters A through G) for the year in the upper table. Leap years have two dominical letters, the first applicable to dates in January and February, the second to dates in the remaining months. Then find the same dominical letter in the lower table, in whichever column it appears opposite the month in question. The days then fall as given in the lowest section of the column.

YEAR	CENTURY												
	JULIAN CALENDAR							GREGORIAN CALENDAR					
	0 700 1400	100 800 1500*	200 900	300 1000	400 1100	500 1200	600 1300	1500**	1600 2000	1700 2100	1800 2200	1900 2300	
0	DC	ED	FE	GF	AG	BA	CB	...	BA	C	E	G	
1 29 57 85	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	F	G	B	D	F	
2 30 58 86	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	E	F	A	C	E	
3 31 59 87	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	D	E	G	B	D	
4 32 60 88	FE	GF	AG	BA	CB	DC	ED	CB	DC	FE	AG	CB	
5 33 61 89	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	A	B	D	F	A	
6 34 62 90	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	G	A	C	E	G	
7 35 63 91	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	F	G	B	D	F	
8 36 64 92	AG	BA	CB	DC	ED	FE	GF	ED	FE	AG	CB	ED	
9 37 65 93	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	C	D	F	A	C	
10 38 66 94	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	B	C	E	G	B	
11 39 67 95	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	A	B	D	F	A	
12 40 68 96	CB	DC	ED	FE	GF	AG	BA	GF	AG	CB	ED	GF	
13 41 69 97	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	E	F	A	C	E	
14 42 70 98	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	D	E	G	B	D	
15 43 71 99	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	C	D	F	A	C	
16 44 72	ED	FE	GF	AG	BA	CB	DC	...	CB	ED	GF	BA	
17 45 73	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	...	A	C	E	G	
18 46 74	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	...	G	B	D	F	
19 47 75	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	...	F	A	C	E	
20 48 76	GF	AG	BA	CB	DC	ED	FE	...	ED	GF	BA	DC	
21 49 77	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	...	C	E	G	B	
22 50 78	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	...	B	D	F	A	
23 51 79	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	...	A	C	E	G	
24 52 80	BA	CB	DC	ED	FE	GF	AG	...	GF	BA	DC	FE	
25 53 81	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	...	E	G	B	D	
26 54 82	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	C	D	F	A	C	
27 55 83	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	B	C	E	G	B	
28 56 84	DC	ED	FE	GF	AG	BA	CB	AG	BA	DC	FE	AG	

MONTH	DOMINICAL LETTER						
January, October	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
February, March, November	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
April, July	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
May	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
June	E	F	G	A	B	C	D
August	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
September, December	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
1 8 15 22 29	Sunday	Saturday	Friday	Thursday	Wednesday	Tuesday	Monday
2 9 16 23 30	Monday	Sunday	Saturday	Friday	Thursday	Wednesday	Tuesday
3 10 17 24 31	Tuesday	Monday	Sunday	Saturday	Friday	Thursday	Wednesday
4 11 18 25	Wednesday	Tuesday	Monday	Sunday	Saturday	Friday	Thursday
5 12 19 26	Thursday	Wednesday	Tuesday	Monday	Sunday	Saturday	Friday
6 13 20 27	Friday	Thursday	Wednesday	Tuesday	Monday	Sunday	Saturday
7 14 21 28	Saturday	Friday	Thursday	Wednesday	Tuesday	Monday	Sunday

*On and before 1582, 4 October only. **On and after 1582, 15 October only.

Source: Smithsonian Physical Tables, 9th edition, rev. 2003.

Civil Holidays

DAY	EVENT
1 January	New Year's Day, the first day of the modern calendar (various countries)
20 January	Inauguration Day, for quadrennial inauguration of US president
26 January	Australia Day, commemorates the establishment of the first British settlement in Australia
3rd Monday in January	Martin Luther King Day, for birth of US civil rights leader
2nd new moon after winter solstice (at the earliest 21 January and at the latest 19 February)	New Year, for Chinese lunar year, inaugurating a 15-day celebration
6 February	Waitangi Day, for Treaty of Waitangi, granting British sovereignty (New Zealand)
11 February	National Foundation Day, for founding by first emperor (Japan)
14 February	St. Valentine's Day, celebrating the exchange of love messages and named for either of two 3rd-century Christian martyrs (various)
3rd Monday in February	Presidents' Day, Washington-Lincoln Day, or Washington's Birthday, for birth-days of US Presidents George Washington and Abraham Lincoln
8 March	International Women's Day, celebration of the women's liberation movement
17 March	St. Patrick's Day, for patron saint of Ireland (Ireland and various)
21 or 22 March	Vernal Equinox Day, for beginning of spring (Japan)
25 March	Independence Day, for proclamation of independence from the Ottoman Empire (Greece)
4th Sunday in Lent	Mothering Day (UK)
1 April	April Fools' Day, or All Fools' Day, day for playing jokes, falling one week after the old New Year's Day of 25 March (various)
5 April	Qingming, for sweeping tombs and honoring the dead (China)
7 April	World Health Day, for founding of World Health Organization
22 April	Earth Day, for conservation and reclaiming of the natural environment (various)
25 April	ANZAC Day, for landing at Gallipoli (Australia/New Zealand/Samoa/Tonga)
29 April	Green Day, national holiday for environment and nature (Japan)
30 April	Queen's Birthday, for Queen Beatrix's investiture and former queen Juliana's birthday (The Netherlands)
1 May	May Day, celebrated as labor day or as festival of flowers (various)
3 May	Constitution Memorial Day, for establishment of democratic government (Japan)
5 May	Children's Day, honoring children (Japan/Republic of Korea)
5 May	Cinco de Mayo, anniversary of Mexico's victory over France in the Battle of Puebla (Mexico)
8/9 May	V-E Day, or Liberation Day, for end of World War II in Europe (various)
2nd Sunday in May	Mother's Day, honoring mothers (US)
Monday on or preceding 25 May	Victoria Day, for Queen Victoria's birthday (Canada)
30 or last Monday in May	Memorial Day, or Decoration Day, in honor of the deceased, especially the war dead (US)
2 June	Anniversary of the Republic, for referendum establishing republic (Italy)
5 June	Constitution Day (Denmark)
6 June	National Day, for Gustav I Vasa's ascension to the throne and adoption of Constitution (Sweden)
10 June	Portugal's Day, or Camões Memorial Day, anniversary of Luis de Camões's death
14 June	Flag Day, honoring flag (US)
3rd Saturday in June	Queen's Official Birthday, for Queen Elizabeth II (UK/New Zealand)
3rd Sunday in June	Father's Day, honoring fathers (US)
23 June	National Day, for Grand Duke Jean's official birthday (Luxembourg)
23-24 June	Midsummer Eve and Midsummer Day, celebrating the return of summer (various European)
last Sunday in June	Gay and Lesbian Pride Day, final day of weeklong advocacy of rights of gay men and lesbians (international)
1 July	Canada Day (formerly Dominion Day), for establishment of dominion
4 July	Independence Day, for Declaration of Independence from Britain (US)
12 July	Orangemen's Day, or Orange Day, anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne (Northern Ireland)
14 July	Bastille Day, for fall of the Bastille and onset of French Revolution (France)
21 July	National Day, for separation from The Netherlands (Belgium)
1 August	National Day, anniversary of the founding of the Swiss Confederation (Switzerland)
6 August	Hiroshima Day, for dropping of atomic bomb (Japan)
full-moon day of 8th lunar month	Chusok, harvest festival (Republic of Korea)
1st Monday in September	Labor Day, tribute to workers (US/Canada)
15 September	Respect-for-the-Aged Day, for the elderly (Japan)
16 September	Independence Day, for independence from Spain (Mexico)
23 or 24 September	Autumnal Equinox Day, for beginning of autumn; in honor of ancestors (Japan)

Civil Holidays (continued)

DAY	EVENT
two weeks ending on 1st Sunday in October	Oktoberfest, festival of food and drink, formerly commemorating marriage of King Louis (Ludwig) I (Germany)
3 October	Day of German Unity, for reunification of Germany
5 October	Republic Day, for founding of the republic (Portugal)
12 or 2nd Monday in October	Hispanic Day, Columbus Day, Discovery Day, or Day of the Race, for Christopher Columbus's discovery of the New World on behalf of Spain (Spain and various)
2nd Monday in October	Thanksgiving Day, harvest festival (Canada)
24 October	United Nations Day, for effective date of UN Charter (international)
26 October	National Day, for end of postwar occupation and return of sovereignty (Austria)
31 October	Halloween, or All Hallows' Eve, festive celebration of ghosts and spirits, on eve of All Saints' Day (various)
5 November	Guy Fawkes Day, anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot to blow up the king and Parliament (UK)
11 November	Armistice Day, Remembrance Day, or Veterans Day, honoring participants in past wars and recalling the Armistice of World War I (various)
23 November	Labor Thanksgiving Day, honoring workers (Japan)
4th Thursday in November	Thanksgiving Day, harvest festival (US)
16 December	Day of Reconciliation, for promoting national unity (South Africa)
23 December	Emperor's Birthday, for birthday of Emperor Akihito (Japan)
26 December	Boxing Day, second day of Christmas, for giving presents to service people (various)
31 December	New Year's Eve, celebration ushering out the old year and in the new year (various)

The Universe

Astronomical Constants

QUANTITY	SYMBOL	VALUE
astronomical unit	AU	length of the semimajor axis of the Earth's orbit around the Sun—149,597,870 km (92,955,808 mi)
measures large distances in space; equals the average distance from the Earth to the Sun		
parsec	pc	one parsec equals 3.26 light-years
measures the distance at which the radius of the Earth's orbit subtends an angle of one second of arc		
light-year	ly	9.46089×10^{12} km (5.8787×10^{12} mi)
measures the distance traveled by light moving in a vacuum in the course of one year		
speed of light (in a vacuum)	c	$2.99792458 \times 10^{10}$ cm per sec (186,282 mi per sec)
mass of the Sun	Sun <i>M</i> .	1.989×10^{30} kg (330,000 times the mass of the Earth)
radius of the Sun	Sun <i>R</i> .	6.96×10^8 m (109 times the radius of Earth)
Earth's mean radius		6,378 km (3,963 mi)
mean solar day (on Earth)		24 h 3 min 56.55 sec of mean sidereal time
the interval between two successive passages of the Sun across the same meridian is a solar day; in practice, since the rate of the Sun's motion varies with the seasons, use is made of a fictitious Sun that always moves across the sky at an even rate		
tropical (or solar) year (on Earth)		365.256 days
the time required for the Earth's orbital motion to return the Sun's position to the spring equinoctial point		
synodic month (on Earth)		29.53 days
the time required for the Moon to pass through one complete cycle of phases		

Definitions of Astronomical Positions

A **conjunction** is an apparent meeting or passing of two or more celestial bodies. For example, the Moon is in conjunction with the Sun at the phase of new Moon, when it moves between the Earth and Sun and the side turned toward the Earth is dark. Inferior planets—those with orbits smaller than the Earth's (namely, Venus and Mercury)—have two kinds of conjunctions with the Sun. An **inferior conjunction** occurs when the planet passes approximately between Earth and Sun; if it passes exactly between them, moving across the Sun's face as seen from Earth, it is said to be in transit (see *below*). A **superior conjunction** occurs when Earth and the other planet are on opposite sides of the Sun, but all three bodies are again nearly in a straight line. Superior planets, those having orbits larger than the Earth's, can have only superior conjunctions with the Sun.

When celestial bodies appear in opposite directions in the sky they are said to be in **opposition**. The Moon, when full, is said to be in opposition to the Sun (the Earth is then approximately between them). A superior planet (one with an orbit farther from the Sun than Earth's) is in opposition when Earth passes between it and the Sun. The opposition of a planet is a good time to observe it, because the planet is then at its nearest point to the Earth and in its full phase. The inferior planets, Venus and Mercury, can never be in opposition to the Sun.

When a celestial body as seen from the Earth makes a right angle with the direction of the Sun it is said to be in **quadrature**. The Moon at first or last quarter is said to be at east or west quadrature, respectively. A superior planet is at west quadrature when its position is 90° west of the Sun.

The east-west coordinate by which the position of a celestial body is ordinarily measured is known as the **right ascension**. Right ascension in combination with **declination** defines the position of a celestial object. Declination is the angular distance of a body north or south of the celestial equator. North declination is considered positive and south, negative. Thus, $+90^\circ$ declination marks the north celestial pole, 0° the celestial equator, and -90° the south celestial pole. The symbol for right ascension is the Greek letter α (alpha) and for declination the lowercase Greek letter Δ (delta).

The angular distance in celestial longitude separating the Moon or a planet from the Sun is known as **elongation**. The greatest elongation possible for the two inferior planets is about 48° in the case of Venus and about 28° in that of Mercury. Elongation may also refer to the angular distance of any celestial body from another around which it revolves or from a particular point in the sky; e.g., the extreme east or west position of a star with reference to the north celestial pole.

The point at which a planet is closest to the Sun is called the **perihelion**, and the most distant point in that planet's orbit is the **aphelion**. The term *helion* refers specifically to the Sun as the primary body about which the planet is orbiting.

Occultation refers to the obscuring of the light of an astronomical body, most commonly a star, by another astronomical body, such as a planet or a satellite. Hence, a solar eclipse is the occultation of the Sun by the Moon. From occultations of stars by planets, asteroids, and satellites, astronomers are able to determine the precise sizes and shapes of the latter bodies in addition to the temperatures of planetary atmospheres. For example, astronomers unexpectedly discovered the rings of Uranus during a stellar occultation on 10 Mar 1977.

A complete or partial obscuring of a celestial body by another is an **eclipse**; these occur when three celestial objects become aligned. The Sun is eclipsed when the Moon comes between it and the Earth; the Moon is eclipsed when it moves into the shadow of the Earth cast by the Sun. Eclipses of natural or artificial satellites of a planet occur as the satellites move into the planet's shadow. When the apparent size of the eclipsed body is much smaller than that of the eclipsing body, the phenomenon is known as an **occultation** (see *above*). Examples are the disappearance of a star, nebula, or planet behind the Moon, or the vanishing of a natural satellite or space probe behind some body of the solar system. A **transit** (see *above*) occurs when, as viewed from the Earth, a relatively small body passes across the disk of a larger body, usually the Sun or a planet, eclipsing only a very small area: Mercury and Venus periodically transit the Sun, and a satellite may transit its planet.

When an object orbiting the Earth is at the point in its orbit that is the greatest distance from the center of the Earth, this point is known as **apogee**; the term is also used to describe the point farthest from a planet or a satellite (as the Moon) reached by an object orbiting it. **Perigee** is the opposite of apogee.

The difference in direction of a celestial object as seen by an observer from two widely separated points is termed **parallax**. The measurement of parallax is used directly to find the distance of the body from the Earth (geocentric parallax) and from the Sun (heliocentric parallax). The two positions of the observer and the position of the object form a triangle; if the base line between the two observing points is known and the direction of the object as seen from each has been measured, the apex angle (the parallax) and the distance of the object from the observer can be determined.

An **hour angle** is the angle between an observer's meridian (a great circle passing over his head and through the celestial poles) and the hour circle (any other great circle passing through the poles) on which some celestial body lies. This angle, when expressed in hours and minutes, is the time elapsed since the celestial body's last transit of the observer's meridian. The hour angle can also be expressed in degrees, 15° of arc being equal to one hour.

Constellations

From the earliest times the star groups known as **constellations**, the smaller groups (parts of constellations) known as **asterisms**, and, also, **individual stars** have received names connoting some meteorological phenomena or symbolizing religious

or mythological beliefs. At one time it was held that the constellation names and myths were of Greek origin, but it is now thought that they are primarily of Semitic or even pre-Semitic origin and that they came to the Greeks through the Phoenicians.

Constellations (continued)

The Alexandrian astronomer **Ptolemy** lists the names and orientation of 48 constellations in his *Almagest*, and, with but few exceptions, they are identical with those used at the present time. The majority of the remaining 40 constellations that are now ac-

cepted were added by European astronomers in the 17th and 18th centuries. In the 20th century the delineation of precise boundaries for all 88 constellations was undertaken by a committee of the International Astronomical Union.

NAME GENITIVE MEANING

Constellations described by Ptolemy: the zodiac

Aries	Arietis	Ram
Taurus	Tauri	Bull
Gemini	Geminorum	Twins
Cancer	Cancri	Crab
Leo	Leonis	Lion
Virgo	Virginis	Virgin
Libra	Librae	Balance
Scorpius	Scorpii	Scorpion
Sagittarius	Sagittarii	Archer

Capricornus	Capricorni	Sea-goat
Aquarius	Aquarii	Water-bearer
Pisces	Piscium	Fishes

Other Ptolemaic constellations

Andromeda	Andromedae	Andromeda (an Ethiopian princess of Greek legend)
Aquila	Aquilae	Eagle
Ara	Arae	Altar
Argo Navis	Argus Navis	the ship <i>Argo</i>
Auriga	Aurigae	Charioteer
Boötes	Boötis	Herdsmen
Canis Major	Canis Majoris	Greater Dog
Canis Minor	Canis Minoris	Smaller Dog
Cassiopeia	Cassiopeiae	Cassiopeia was a legendary queen of Ethiopia
Centaurus	Centauri	Centaur (possibly represents Chiron)
Cepheus	Cephei	Cepheus (legendary king of Ethiopia)
Cetus	Ceti	Whale
Corona Austrina	Coronae Austrinae	Southern Crown
Corona Borealis	Coronae Borealis	Northern Crown
Corvus	Corvi	Raven
Crater	Crateris	Cup
Cygnus	Cygni	Swan
Delphinus	Delphini	Dolphin
Draco	Draconis	Dragon
Equuleus	Equulei	Little Horse
Eridanus	Eridani	River Eridanus or river god
Hercules	Herculis	Hercules (Greek hero)
Hydra	Hydrae	Water Snake
Lepus	Leporis	Hare
Lupus	Lupi	Wolf

NOTES
(First-magnitude stars are given in *italics* in this column)

Aldebaran is the constellation's brightest star. Taurus also contains the Pleiades star cluster and the Crab Nebula.

The brightest stars in Gemini are Castor and *Pollux*.

Cancer contains the well-known star cluster Praesepe.

Regulus is the brightest star in Leo.

Spica is the brightest star in Virgo.

Antares is the brightest star of Scorpius.

The center of the Milky Way Galaxy lies in Sagittarius, with the densest star clouds of the galaxy.

The constellation's most notable feature is the great spiral galaxy Andromeda (also called M31).

The brightest star in Aquila is *Altair*.

Argo Navis is now divided into smaller constellations that include Carina, Puppis, Pyxis, and Vela.

The brightest star in Auriga is *Capella*. The constellation also contains open star clusters M36, M37, and M38.

Arcturus is the brightest star in Boötes.

Sirius is the brightest star in Canis Major.

Procyon is the brightest star in Canis Minor.

Tycho's nova, one of the few recorded supernovae in the Galaxy, appeared in Cassiopeia in 1572.

Alpha Centauri in Centaurus contains Proxima, the nearest star to the Sun.

Delta Cephei was the prototype for cepheid variables (a class of variable stars).

Mira Ceti was the first recognized variable star.

Cygnus contains the asterism known as the Northern Cross; the constellation's brightest star is *Deneb*.

Delphinus contains the asterism known as Job's Coffin.

Draco contains the star Thuban, which was the polestar in 3000 bc.

Achernar is the brightest star in Eridanus.

Hercules contains the great globular star cluster M13.

Constellations (continued)

NAME	GENITIVE	MEANING	NOTES
Other Ptolemaic constellations (continued)			
Lyra	Lyrae	Lyre	The brightest star in Lyra is <i>Vega</i> . In some 10,000 years, <i>Vega</i> will become the polestar. Lyra also contains the Ring Nebula (M57).
Ophiuchus	Ophiuchi	Serpent-bearer	
Orion	Orionis	Hunter	<i>Rigel</i> is the brightest star in Orion; M42 (the Great Nebula) resides in Orion.
Pegasus	Pegasi	Pegasus (winged horse)	The constellation contains stars of the Great Square of Pegasus.
Perseus	Persei	Perseus (legendary Greek hero)	
Piscis Austrinus	Piscis Austrini	Southern Fish	The brightest star in Piscis Austrinus is <i>Fomalhaut</i> .
Sagitta	Sagittae	Arrow	
Serpens	Serpentis	Serpent	
Triangulum	Trianguli	Triangle	The constellation contains M33, a nearby spiral galaxy.
Ursa Major	Ursae Majoris	Great Bear	The seven brightest stars of this constellation are the Big Dipper (also called the Plough).
Ursa Minor	Ursae Minoris	Lesser Bear	Ursa Minor contains Polaris (the north polestar).

Southern constellations, added c. 1600

Apus	Apodis	Bird of Paradise	
Chamaeleon	Chamaeleontis	Chameleon	
Dorado	Doradus	Swordfish	The most notable object in Dorado is the Large Magellanic Cloud.
Grus	Gruis	Crane	
Hydrus	Hydri	Water Snake	
Indus	Indi	Indian	
Musca	Muscae	Fly	
Pavo	Pavonis	Peacock	
Phoenix	Phoenicis	Phoenix (mythical bird)	
Triangulum Australe	Trianguli Australis	Southern Triangle	
Tucana	Tucanae	Toucan	The most notable object in Tucana is the Small Magellanic Cloud.
Volans	Volantis	Flying Fish	

Constellations of Bartsch, 1624

Camelopardalis	Camelopardalis	Giraffe
Columba	Columbae	Dove
Monoceros	Monocerotis	Unicorn

Constellations of Hevelius, 1687

Canes Venatici	Canum Venaticorum	Hunting Dogs	The constellation contains M51 (the Whirlpool Galaxy).
Lacerta	Lacertae	Lizard	
Leo Minor	Leonis Minoris	Lesser Lion	
Lynx	Lyncis	Lynx	
Scutum	Scuti	Shield	Scutum contains the Scutum star cloud in the Milky Way.
Sextans	Sextantis	Sextant	
Vulpecula	Vulpeculae	Fox	Vulpecula contains M27 (the Dumbbell Nebula).

Ancient asterisms that are now separate constellations

Carina	Carinae	Keel [of the <i>Argo</i> , a legendary ship]	The brightest star in Carina is <i>Canopus</i> .
Coma Berenices	Comae Berenices	Berenice's Hair	The constellation contains both a coma (star cluster) and the north galactic pole (a point that lies perpendicular to the Milky Way).
Crux	Crucis	[Southern] Cross	
Puppis	Puppis	Stern [of the <i>Argo</i>]	
Pyxis	Pyxidis	Compass [of the <i>Argo</i>]	
Vela	Velorum	Sails [of the <i>Argo</i>]	

Constellations (continued)

NAME	GENITIVE	MEANING	NOTES
Southern constellations of Lacaille, c. 1750			
Antlia	Antliae	Pump	
Caelum	Caeli	[Sculptor's] Chisel	
Circinus	Circini	Drawing Compasses	
Fornax	Fornacis	[Chemical] Furnace	
Horologium	Horologii	Clock	
Mensa	Mensae	Table [Mountain]	
Microscopium	Microscopii	Microscope	
Norma	Normae	Square	
Octans	Octantis	Octant	Octans contains the south celestial pole.
Pictor	Pictoris	Painter's [Easel]	
Reticulum	Reticuli	Reticule	
Sculptor	Sculptoris	Sculptor's [Workshop]	Sculptor contains the south galactic pole.
Telescopium	Telescopii	Telescope	

Astrology: The Zodiac

Signs of the zodiac are popularly used for divination as well as for designation of constellations.

NAME	SYMBOL	DATES	SEX/NATURE	TRIPPLICITY	HOUSE	EXALTATION
Aries the Ram	♈	21 Mar–19 Apr	masculine/moving	fire	Mars	Sun (19°)
Taurus the Bull	♉	20 Apr–20 May	feminine/fixed	earth	Venus	Moon (3°)
Gemini the Twins	♊	21 May–21 Jun	masculine/common	air	Mercury	
Cancer the Crab	♋	22 Jun–22 Jul	feminine/moving	water	Moon	Jupiter (15°)
Leo the Lion	♌	23 Jul–22 Aug	masculine/fixed	fire	Sun	
Virgo the Virgin	♍	23 Aug–22 Sep	feminine/common	earth	Mercury	Mercury (15°)
Libra the Balance	♎	23 Sep–23 Oct	masculine/moving	air	Venus	Saturn (21°)
Scorpius the Scorpion	♏	24 Oct–21 Nov	feminine/fixed	water	Mars	
Sagittarius the Archer	♐	22 Nov–21 Dec	masculine/common	fire	Jupiter	
Capricorn the Goat	♑	22 Dec–19 Jan	feminine/moving	earth	Saturn	Mars (28°)
Aquarius the Water Bearer	♒	20 Jan–18 Feb	masculine/fixed	air	Saturn	
Pisces the Fish	♓	19 Feb–20 Mar	feminine/common	water	Jupiter	Venus (27°)

Classification of Stars

The spectral sequence O–M represents stars of essentially the same chemical composition but of different temperatures and atmospheric pressures. Stars belonging to other, more rare types of spectral classifications differ in chemical composition from those stars classified under the O–M scheme.

Each spectral class is additionally subdivided into 10 spectral types. For example, spectral class A is subdivided into spectral types A0–A9 with 0 being

the hottest and 9 the coolest. (Spectral class O is unusual in that it is subdivided into O4–O9.) Between two stars of the same spectral type, the more luminous star will also be larger in diameter. Thus the Yerkes system of luminosity also tells something of a star's radius, with Ia being the largest and V the smallest. Approximately 90% of all stars are main-sequence, or type V, stars.

Based upon these systems, the Sun would be a G2 V star (a yellow, relatively hot dwarf star).

SPECTRAL CLASS	COLOR	APPROXIMATE SURFACE TEMP (°C)	EXAMPLES
O	blue	30,000 or greater	these stars are relatively rare
B	blue-white	20,000 to 30,000	Rigel, Alpha Crucis, Beta Crucis
A	white	10,000 to 20,000	Sirius, Vega, Fomalhaut
F	yellow-white	7,000 to 10,000	Canopus, Procyon
G	yellow	6,000 to 7,000	Sun
K	orange	4,500 to 6,000	Arcturus, Aldebaran
M	red	3,000 to 4,500	Betelgeuse, Antares

LUMINOSITY CLASSES (BASED UPON THE YERKES SYSTEM)	
Ia	most luminous supergiants
Ib	luminous supergiants
II	bright giants
III	normal giants
IV	subgiants
V	main-sequence stars (dwarfs)

Astronomical Phenomena for 2012

Source: The Astronomical Almanac for the Year 2012.

MONTH	DAY	HOUR (GMT)	EVENT	MONTH	DAY	HOUR (GMT)	EVENT
January	1	06	first quarter	April	3	06	Mercury stationary
	2	20	Moon at apogee		4	03	Mars 9° N of Moon
	3	03	Jupiter 5° S of Moon		6	19	full moon
	5	00	Earth at perihelion		7	14	Saturn 6° N of Moon
	9	08	full moon		7	17	Moon at perigee
	13	07	Venus 1°2 S of Neptune		10	00	Vesta in conjunction with Sun
	14	07	Mars 9° N of Moon		10	15	Pluto stationary
	16	09	last quarter		12	09	Pluto 1°0 N of Moon ¹
	16	19	Saturn 6° N of Moon		13	11	last quarter
	17	21	Moon at perigee		15	12	Mars stationary
	23	08	new moon		15	18	Saturn at opposition
	25	01	Mars stationary		16	15	Neptune 6° S of Moon
	25	12	Neptune 6° S of Moon		17	01	Venus 10° N of Aldebaran
	26	19	Venus 7° S of Moon		18	17	Mercury greatest elongation W (27°)
	28	02	Uranus 6° S of Moon		19	02	Mercury 8° S of Moon
	30	15	Jupiter 5° S of Moon		19	08	Uranus 6° S of Moon
	30	18	Moon at apogee		21	07	new moon
	31	04	first quarter		22	02	Mercury 2° S of Uranus
February	7	09	Mercury in superior conjunction		22	14	Moon at apogee
	7	22	full moon		22	19	Jupiter 2° S of Moon
	8	12	Saturn stationary		25	02	Venus 6° N of Moon
	10	05	Venus 0°3 N of Uranus		26	14	Ceres in conjunction with Sun
	10	12	Mars 10° N of Moon		29	10	first quarter
	11	19	Moon at perigee		30	08	Venus greatest illuminated extent
	13	01	Saturn 6° N of Moon	May	1	14	Mars 8° N of Moon
	14	17	last quarter		4	22	Saturn 6° N of Moon
	19	21	Neptune in conjunction with Sun		6	04	full moon
	21	23	new moon		6	04	Moon at perigee
	22	18	Pallas in conjunction with Sun		9	17	Pluto 0°9 N of Moon ¹
	24	13	Uranus 6° S of Moon		12	22	last quarter
	25	22	Venus 3° S of Moon		13	13	Jupiter in conjunction with Sun
	27	06	Jupiter 4° S of Moon	June	13	22	Neptune 6° S of Moon
	27	14	Moon at apogee		15	17	Venus stationary
March	1	01	first quarter		15	20	Pallas 0°8 N of Moon ¹
	3	20	Mars at opposition		16	17	Uranus 6° S of Moon
	5	10	Mercury greatest elongation E (18°)		19	16	Moon at apogee
	5	17	Mars closest approach		20	00	Juno at opposition
	8	06	Mars 10° N of Moon		21	00	new moon ²
	8	10	full moon		22	21	Venus 5° N of Moon
	10	10	Moon at perigee		27	11	Mercury in superior conjunction
	11	07	Saturn 6° N of Moon		28	20	first quarter
	11	21	Mercury stationary		29	11	Mars 7° N of Moon
	15	01	last quarter	June	1	05	Saturn 7° N of Moon
	15	11	Venus 3° N of Jupiter		3	13	Moon at perigee
	20	05	equinox		4	11	full moon ²
	20	07	Neptune 6° S of Moon		5	06	Neptune stationary
	21	19	Mercury in inferior conjunction		6	01	Venus in inferior conjunc- tion, transit over Sun
	22	15	new moon		6	03	Pluto 1°0 N of Moon ¹
	24	18	Uranus in conjunction with Sun		10	05	Neptune 6° S of Moon
	26	00	Jupiter 3° S of Moon		11	11	last quarter
	26	06	Moon at apogee		12	17	Pallas 0°8 S of Moon ¹
	26	18	Venus 1°8 N of Moon		13	01	Uranus 5° S of Moon
	27	08	Venus greatest elongation E (46°)		15	06	Venus 4° N of Aldebaran
	27	11	Juno stationary		16	01	Moon at apogee
	30	20	first quarter		17	08	Jupiter 1°1 S of Moon ¹
					18	01	Venus 2° S of Moon

Astronomical Phenomena for 2012 (continued)

MONTH	DAY	HOUR (GMT)	EVENT	MONTH	DAY	HOUR (GMT)	EVENT
June	19	15	new moon	August	31	05	Neptune 6° S of Moon
(continued)	20	23	solstice	(continued)	31	14	full moon
	21	18	Mercury 5° S of Pollux				
	21	19	Mercury 6° N of Moon	September	1	22	Venus 9° S of Pollux
	26	09	Saturn stationary		3	00	Uranus 5° S of Moon
	26	15	Mars 6° N of Moon		7	06	Moon at apogee
	27	04	first quarter		8	11	Jupiter 0°6 N of Moon ¹
	27	04	Venus stationary		8	13	last quarter
	28	12	Saturn 6° N of Moon		9	09	Ceres 0°6 S of Moon ¹
	29	15	Pluto at opposition		10	13	Mercury in superior conjunction
July	1	02	Mercury greatest elongation E (26°)		12	17	Venus 4° N of Moon
	1	18	Moon at perigee		16	02	new moon
	3	12	Pluto 1°0 N of Moon ¹		17	21	Pluto stationary
	3	19	full moon		18	05	Spica 0°8 N of Moon ¹
	5	03	Earth at aphelion		18	14	Saturn 5° N of Moon
	7	14	Neptune 6° S of Moon		19	03	Moon at perigee
	9	19	Venus 0°9 N of Aldebaran		19	21	Mars 0°2 N of Moon ¹
					22	15	equinox
					22	20	first quarter
	10	09	Uranus 5° S of Moon		23	07	Pluto 0°4 N of Moon ¹
	11	02	last quarter		25	03	Pallas at opposition
	12	16	Venus greatest illuminated extent		27	11	Neptune 6° S of Moon
					29	07	Uranus at opposition
	13	17	Moon at apogee		30	03	full moon
	13	17	Uranus stationary		30	05	Uranus 5° S of Moon
	14	05	Mercury stationary				
	15	03	Jupiter 0°5 S of Moon ¹	October	1	02	Mercury 1°8 N of Spica
	15	15	Venus 4° S of Moon		3	08	Venus 0°1 S of Regulus
	19	04	new moon		4	14	Jupiter stationary
	19	14	Juno stationary		5	01	Moon at apogee
	24	22	Mars 4° N of Moon		5	21	Jupiter 0°9 N of Moon ¹
	25	17	Spica 1°2 N of Moon ¹		6	07	Mercury 3° S of Saturn
	25	19	Saturn 6° N of Moon		7	05	Ceres 0°9° N of Moon ¹
	26	09	first quarter		8	08	last quarter
	28	20	Mercury in inferior conjunction		12	19	Venus 6° N of Moon
					15	12	new moon
	29	08	Moon at perigee		17	01	Moon at perigee
	30	20	Pluto 0°9 N of Moon ¹		17	02	Mercury 1°3 S of Moon
					18	13	Mars 2° S of Moon
August	2	03	full moon		20	06	Mars 4° N of Antares
	3	05	Jupiter 5° N of Aldebaran		20	14	Pluto 0°08 N of Moon ¹
	3	22	Neptune 6° S of Moon		21	07	Vesta stationary
	6	17	Uranus 5° S of Moon		22	04	first quarter
	7	17	Mercury stationary		24	16	Neptune 6° S of Moon
	9	19	last quarter		25	09	Saturn in conjunction with Sun
	9	20	Pallas stationary		26	22	Mercury greatest elongation E (24°)
	10	11	Moon at apogee		27	10	Uranus 5° S of Moon
	11	21	Jupiter 0°1 N of Moon ¹		29	20	full moon
	13	00	Mars 1°9 N of Spica		31	21	Ceres stationary
	13	20	Venus 0°6 S of Moon ¹				
	15	09	Venus greatest elongation W (46°)	November	1	15	Moon at apogee
	16	05	Mercury 4° N of Moon		2	01	Jupiter 0°9 N of Moon ¹
	16	12	Mercury greatest elongation W (19°)		7	01	last quarter
					7	04	Mercury stationary
	17	09	Mars 3° S of Saturn		11	11	Neptune stationary
	17	16	new moon		11	18	Venus 5° N of Moon
	21	22	Spica 1°0 N of Moon ¹		12	02	Spica 0°8 N of Moon ¹
	22	03	Saturn 5° N of Moon		12	21	Saturn 4° N of Moon
	22	08	Mars 2° N of Moon		13	22	new moon ²
	23	19	Moon at perigee		14	10	Moon at perigee
	24	13	Neptune at opposition		15	23	Venus 4° N of Spica
	24	14	first quarter		16	10	Mars 4° S of Moon
	27	02	Pluto 0°7 N of Moon ¹		16	23	Pluto 0°1 S of Moon ¹

Astronomical Phenomena for 2012 (continued)

MONTH	DAY	HOUR (GMT)	EVENT	MONTH	DAY	HOUR (GMT)	EVENT
November (continued)	17	14	Pallas stationary	December	11	14	Venus 1°6' N of Moon
	17	16	Mercury in inferior conjunction	(continued)	12	01	Mercury 1°1' N of Moon ¹
	20	15	first quarter		12	23	Moon at perigee
	20	22	Neptune 6° S of Moon		13	09	new moon
	23	14	Uranus 5° S of Moon		13	20	Uranus stationary
	26	20	Mercury stationary		14	12	Pluto 0°2' S of Moon ¹
	27	05	Venus 0°6' S of Saturn		15	10	Mars 6° S of Moon
	28	15	full moon ³		17	15	Mercury 6° N of Antares
	28	20	Moon at apogee		18	06	Neptune 6° S of Moon
	29	01	Jupiter 0°6' N of Moon ¹		18	09	Ceres at opposition
December	3	02	Jupiter at opposition		20	05	first quarter
	4	23	Mercury greatest elongation W (21°)		20	20	Uranus 5° S of Moon
	6	16	last quarter		21	11	solstice
	7	20	Jupiter 5° N of Aldebaran		22	18	Juno in conjunction with Sun
	9	08	Vesta at opposition		23	11	Venus 6° N of Antares
	9	12	Spica 0°8' N of Moon ¹		25	21	Moon at apogee
	10	12	Saturn 4° N of Moon		26	00	Jupiter 0°4' N of Moon ¹
					28	10	full moon
					30	14	Pluto in conjunction with Sun

¹Occultation. ²Eclipse. ³Penumbral eclipse.

Morning and Evening Stars

This table gives the morning and evening stars for autumn 2011 through 2012. The morning and evening stars are actually planets visible to the naked eye during the early morning and at evening twilight.

PLANET	MORNING STAR	EVENING STAR
Mercury	10 Dec 2011–24 Jan 2012; 29 Mar–20 May, 6 Aug–1 Sep, 24 Nov–31 Dec 2012	12 Oct–28 Nov 2011; 19 Feb–14 Mar, 4 Jun–21 Jul, 22 Sep–12 Nov 2012
Venus	13 Jun–31 Dec 2012	23 Sep 2011–30 May 2012
Mars	23 Sep 2011–3 Mar 2012	3 Mar–31 Dec 2012
Jupiter	23 Sep–29 Oct 2011; 28 May–3 Dec 2012	29 Oct–31 Dec 2011; mid-January–late April, 3 Dec–31 Dec 2012
Saturn	31 Oct 2011–15 Apr 2012; 12 Nov–31 Dec 2012	23 Sep–26 Sep 2011; 15 Apr–8 Oct 2012
Uranus	23 Sep–late December 2011; mid-April–late December 2012	late December 2011–early March 2012
Neptune	23 Sep–late November 2011; mid-March–late November 2012	late November 2011–late January 2012; late November 2012

Characteristics of Celestial Bodies

Mean orbital velocity indicates the average speed at which a planet orbits the Sun unless otherwise specified. **Inclination of orbit to ecliptic** indicates the angle of tilt between a planet's orbit and the plane of Earth's orbit (essentially the plane of the solar system). **Orbital period** indicates the planet's sidereal year (in Earth days except where noted). **Rotation period** indicates the planet's sidereal day (in Earth days except where noted). **Inclination of equator to orbit** indicates the angle of tilt between a planet's orbit and its equator. **Gravitational acceleration** is a measure of the body's gravitational pull on other objects. **Escape velocity** is the speed needed at the surface to escape the planet's gravitational pull. **Eccentricity of orbit** is a measure of the circularity or elongation of an orbit; 0 indicates circular orbits, and closer to 1 more elliptical ones.

Sun	gravitational acceleration: 275 m/sec ² (902.2 ft/sec ²)
diameter (at equator): 1.39 million km (863,705 mi)	escape velocity: 618.02 km/sec (384.01 mi/sec)
mass (in 10 ²⁰ kg): 19.8 billion	mean temperature at visible surface: 5,527 °C (9,980 °F)
density (mass/volume, in kg/m ³): 1,408	probes and space missions: US–Pioneer 5–9, launched 1960–68; Skylab, 1973; Genesis, 2001; Solar Dynamics Observatory, 2010; Japan–Yohkoh, 1991; US/European Space Agency (ESA)–Ulysses, 1990–2009; SOHO, 1995.
mean orbital velocity: the Sun orbits the Milky Way's center at around 220 km/sec (136.7 mi/sec)	
orbital period: the Sun takes approximately 250 million Earth years to complete its orbit around the Milky Way's center	
rotation period: 25–36 Earth days	

Characteristics of Celestial Bodies (continued)

Mercury

average distance from the Sun: 58 million km (36 million mi)
 diameter (at equator): 4,879 km (3,032 mi)
 mass (in 10^{20} kg): 3,300
 density (mass/volume, in kg/m^3): 5,427
 eccentricity of orbit: 0.206
 mean orbital velocity: 47.9 km/sec (29.7 mi/sec)
 inclination of orbit to ecliptic: 7.0°
 orbital period: 88 Earth days
 rotation period: 58.6 Earth days
 inclination of equator to orbit: probably 0°
 gravitational acceleration: 3.7 m/sec^2 (12.1 ft/sec^2)
 escape velocity: 4.3 km/sec (2.7 mi/sec)
 mean temperature at surface†: 167°C (333°F)
 satellites: none known
 probes and space missions: US—Mariner 10, 1973; Messenger, 2004.

Venus

average distance from the Sun: 108.2 million km (67.2 million mi)
 diameter (at equator): 12,104 km (7,521 mi)
 mass (in 10^{20} kg): 48,700
 density (mass/volume, in kg/m^3): 5,243
 eccentricity of orbit: 0.007
 mean orbital velocity: 35.0 km/sec (21.8 mi/sec)
 inclination of orbit to ecliptic: 3.4°
 orbital period: 224.7 Earth days
 rotation period: 243.0 Earth days (retrograde)
 inclination of equator to orbit: 177.4°
 gravitational acceleration: 8.9 m/sec^2 (29.1 ft/sec^2)
 escape velocity: 10.4 km/sec (6.4 mi/sec)
 mean temperature at surface†: 464°C (867°F)
 satellites: none known
 probes and space missions: USSR—Venera 1–16, 1961–83; Vega 1 and 2, 1984; US—Mariner 2, 5, and 10, 1962, 1967, and 1973; Pioneer Venus Orbiter and Pioneer Venus Multiprobe, 1978; Galileo, 1989; Magellan, 1989; ESA—Venus Express, 2005.

Earth

average distance from the Sun: 149.6 million km (93 million mi)
 diameter (at equator): 12,756 km (7,926 mi)
 mass (in 10^{20} kg): 59,800
 density (mass/volume, in kg/m^3): 5,515
 eccentricity of orbit: 0.017
 mean orbital velocity: 29.8 km/sec (18.5 mi/sec)
 inclination of orbit to ecliptic: 0.00°
 orbital period: 365.26 days
 rotation period: 23 hours, 56 minutes, and 4 seconds of mean solar time
 inclination of equator to orbit: 23.4°
 gravitational acceleration: 9.8 m/sec^2 (32.1 ft/sec^2)
 escape velocity: 11.2 km/sec (7.0 mi/sec)
 mean temperature at surface†: 15°C (59°F)
 satellites: 1 known—the Moon.

Moon (of Earth)

average distance from Earth: 384,401 km (238,855.7 mi)
 diameter (at equator): 3,475 km (2,159 mi)
 mass (in 10^{20} kg): 730
 density (mass/volume, in kg/m^3): 3,340
 eccentricity of orbit: orbital eccentricity of Moon around Earth is 0.055
 mean orbital velocity: the Moon orbits Earth at 1.0 km/sec (0.64 mi/sec)

inclination of orbit to ecliptic: 5.1°
 orbital period: the Moon revolves around Earth in 27.32 Earth days
 rotation period: the Moon rotates on its axis every 27.32 Earth days (synchronous with orbital period)
 inclination of equator to orbit: 6.7°
 gravitational acceleration: 1.6 m/sec^2 (5.3 ft/sec^2)
 escape velocity: 2.4 km/sec (1.5 mi/sec)
 mean temperature at surface†: daytime: 107°C (224.6°F); nighttime: -153°C (-243.4°F)
 probes and space missions: USSR, US, ESA, Japan, China—collectively about 70 missions since 1959, including 9 manned missions by the US. On 20 Jul 1969 humans first set foot on the Moon, from NASA's Apollo 11.

Mars

average distance from the Sun: 227.9 million km (141.6 million mi)
 diameter (at equator): 6,794 km (4,222 mi)
 mass (in 10^{20} kg): 6,420
 density (mass/volume, in kg/m^3): 3,933
 eccentricity of orbit: 0.094
 mean orbital velocity: 24.1 km/sec (15 mi/sec)
 inclination of orbit to ecliptic: 1.9°
 orbital period: 687 Earth days (1.88 Earth years)
 rotation period: 24.6 Earth hours
 inclination of equator to orbit: 24.9°
 gravitational acceleration: 3.7 m/sec^2 (12.1 ft/sec^2)
 escape velocity: 5.0 km/sec (3.1 mi/sec)
 mean temperature at surface†: -65°C (-85°F)
 satellites: 2 known—Phobos and Deimos
 probes and space missions: US—Mariner 4, 6, 7, and 9, 1964–71; Viking 1 and 2, 1975; Mars Global Surveyor, 1996; Mars Pathfinder, 1996; 2001 Mars Odyssey, 2001; Mars Exploration Rovers, 2003; Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter, 2005; USSR—Mars 2–7, 1971–73; Phobos 1 and 2, 1988; ESA—Mars Express, 2003; Phoenix, 2007.

Jupiter

average distance from the Sun: 778.6 million km (483.8 million mi)
 diameter (at equator): 142,984 km (88,846 mi)
 mass (in 10^{20} kg): 18.99 million
 density (mass/volume, in kg/m^3): 1,326
 eccentricity of orbit: 0.049
 mean orbital velocity: 13.1 km/sec (8.1 mi/sec)
 inclination of orbit to ecliptic: 1.3°
 orbital period: 11.86 Earth years
 rotation period: 9.9 Earth hours
 inclination of equator to orbit: 3.1°
 gravitational acceleration: 23.1 m/sec^2 (75.9 ft/sec^2)
 escape velocity: 59.5 km/sec (37.0 mi/sec)
 mean temperature at surface†: -110°C (-166°F)
 satellites: at least 62 moons—including Callisto, Ganymede, Europa, and Io—plus rings
 probes and space missions: US—Pioneer 10 and 11, 1972–73; Voyager 1 and 2, 1977; Galileo, 1989; Ulysses, 1990; US/ESA—Cassini-Huygens, 1997.

Saturn

average distance from the Sun: 1.433 billion km (890.8 million mi)
 diameter (at equator): 120,536 km (74,897 mi)
 mass (in 10^{20} kg): 5.68 million
 density (mass/volume, in kg/m^3): 687
 eccentricity of orbit: 0.057

Characteristics of Celestial Bodies (continued)

mean orbital velocity: 9.7 km/sec (6 mi/sec)
 inclination of orbit to ecliptic: 2.5°
 orbital period: 29.43 Earth years
 rotation period: 10.66 Earth hours
 inclination of equator to orbit: 26.7°
 gravitational acceleration: 9.0 m/sec² (29.4 ft/sec²)
 escape velocity: 35.5 km/sec (22.1 mi/sec)
 mean temperature at surface†: -140 °C (-220 °F)
 satellites: at least 62 moons—including Titan—plus rings
 probes and space missions: US—Pioneer 11, 1973; Voyager 1 and 2, 1977; US/ESA—Cassini/Huygens, 1997.

Uranus

average distance from the Sun: 2.872 billion km (1.784 billion miles)
 diameter (at equator): 51,118 km (31,763 mi)
 mass (in 10²⁰ kg): 868,000
 density (mass/volume, in kg/m³): 1.270
 eccentricity of orbit: 0.046
 mean orbital velocity: 6.8 km/sec (4.2 mi/sec)
 inclination of orbit to ecliptic: 0.8°
 orbital period: 84.01 Earth years
 rotation period: 17.2 Earth hours (retrograde)
 inclination of equator to orbit: 97.8°
 gravitational acceleration: 8.7 m/sec² (28.5 ft/sec²)
 escape velocity: 21.3 km/sec (13.2 mi/sec)
 mean temperature at surface†: -195 °C (-320 °F)
 satellites: at least 27 moons, plus rings
 probes and space missions: US—Voyager 2, 1977.

Neptune

average distance from the Sun: 4.495 billion km (2.793 billion mi)
 diameter (at equator): 49,528 km (30,775 mi)
 mass (in 10²⁰ kg): 1.02 million
 density (mass/volume, in kg/m³): 1.638
 eccentricity of orbit: 0.009
 mean orbital velocity: 5.48 km/sec (3.40 mi/sec)
 inclination of orbit to ecliptic: 1.8°
 orbital period: 164.79 Earth years
 rotation period: 16.1 Earth hours
 inclination of equator to orbit: 28.3°
 gravitational acceleration: 11.0 m/sec² (36.0 ft/sec²)
 escape velocity: 23.5 km/sec (14.6 mi/sec)
 mean temperature at surface†: -200 °C (-330 °F)
 satellites: at least 13 moons, plus rings
 probes and space missions: US—Voyager 2, 1977.

Pluto

average distance from the Sun: 5.910 billion km (3.67 billion mi); Pluto lies within the Kuiper belt and can be considered its largest known member
 diameter (at equator): 2,344 km (1,485 mi)
 mass (in 10²⁰ kg): 125
 density (mass/volume, in kg/m³): about 2,000
 eccentricity of orbit: 0.249
 mean orbital velocity: 4.72 km/sec (2.93 mi/sec)
 inclination of orbit to ecliptic: 17.2°
 orbital period: 248 Earth years
 rotation period: 6.4 Earth days (retrograde)
 inclination of equator to orbit: 122.5°
 gravitational acceleration: 0.6 m/sec² (1.9 ft/sec²)
 escape velocity: 1.1 km/sec (0.7 mi/sec)

mean temperature at surface†: -225 °C (-375 °F)
 satellites: 4 known—including Charon
 probes and space missions: US—New Horizons, 2006.

asteroids

(several hundred thousand small rocky bodies, about 1,000 km [610 mi] or less in diameter, that orbit the Sun primarily between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter)
 distance from the Sun: between approximately 300 million km (190 million mi) and 600 million km (380 million mi), with notable outliers
 estimated mass (in 10²¹ kg): 2.3
 probes and space missions: US—Galileo, 1989; Ulysses, 1990; NEAR Shoemaker, 1996; Deep Space 1, 1998; Stardust, 1999; Dawn, 2007; US/ESA—Cassini-Huygens, 1997; Japan—Hayabusa, 2003–2010; ESA—Rosetta, 2004.

Comet 1P/Halley

distance from the Sun at closest point of orbit: 87.8 million km (54 million mi); farthest distance from the Sun: 5.2 billion km (3.2 billion mi)
 diameter (at equator): 16 x 8 x 8 km (9.9 x 4.9 x 4.9 mi)
 density (mass/volume, in kg/m³): possibly as low as 200
 eccentricity of orbit: 0.967
 inclination of orbit to ecliptic: 18°
 orbital period: 76.1 to 79.3 Earth years; the next appearance will be 2061. The comet's orbit is retrograde.
 rotation period: 52 Earth hours
 probes and space missions: USSR—Vega 1 and 2, 1984; ESA—Giotto, 1985; Japan—Sakigake and Susei, 1985.

Comet Hale-Bopp

distance from the Sun at closest point of orbit: 136 million km (84.5 million mi); farthest distance from the Sun: 74.7 billion km (46.4 billion mi)
 eccentricity of orbit: 0.995
 orbital period: 4,000 Earth years; last closest pass of Sun was on 31 Mar 1997.

Kuiper belt

(a huge flat ring located beyond Neptune containing residual icy material from the formation of the outer planets)
 average distance from the Sun (main concentration): 4.5–7.5 billion km (2.8–4.7 billion mi)
 mass: scientists estimate there may be as many as 100,000 icy, cometlike bodies of a size greater than 100 km in the Kuiper belt; the belt is estimated to have a mass of 6,000 x 10²⁰ kg.
 probes and space missions: US—New Horizons, 2006.

Oort cloud

(an immense, roughly spherical cloud of icy, cometlike bodies inferred to orbit the Sun at distances roughly 1,000 times that of the orbit of Pluto)
 average distance from the Sun: 3–7 trillion km (1.9–4.3 trillion mi)
 mass: some trillions of the cloud's icy objects have an estimated total mass of at least 600,000 x 10²⁰ kg (10 times the mass of Earth).

†For celestial bodies with no surface, temperature given is at a level in the atmosphere equal to 1 bar of pressure.

Solar System Superlatives

Largest planet: Jupiter (142,984 km [88,846 mi] diameter); all of the other planets in the solar system could fit inside Jupiter.

Largest moon: Jupiter's moon Ganymede (5,268 km [3,273 mi] diameter).

Smallest planet: Mercury (4,879 km [3,032 mi] diameter).

Smallest moons: Jupiter and Saturn both have numerous satellites that are smaller than 10 km (6 mi) in diameter.

Planet closest to the Sun: Mercury (average distance from the Sun 58 million km [36 million mi]).

Planet farthest from the Sun: Neptune (average distance from the Sun 4.50 billion km [2.79 billion mi]); Pluto, demoted to a dwarf planet in 2006, was the farthest planet from the Sun for all but 20 years of its 248-year orbital period.

Planet with the most eccentric (least circular) orbit: Mercury (eccentricity of 0.206).

Moon with the most eccentric orbit: Neptune's moon Nereid (eccentricity of 0.75).

Planet with the least eccentric orbit: Venus (eccentricity of 0.007).

Moon with the least eccentric orbit: Saturn's moon Tethys (eccentricity of 0.0001).

Planet most tilted on its axis: Uranus (axial tilt of 98° from its orbital plane).

Planets with the most moons: Jupiter and Saturn (at least 62).

Planets with the fewest moons: Mercury and Venus (none).

Planet with the longest day: Venus (1 day on Venus equals 243 Earth days).

Planet with the shortest day: Jupiter (1 day on Jupiter equals 9.9 Earth hours).

Planet with the longest year: Neptune (1 year on Neptune equals 165 Earth years).

Planet with the shortest year: Mercury (1 year on Mercury equals 88 Earth days).

Fastest orbiting planet: Mercury (47.9 km/sec [29.7 mi/sec] mean orbital velocity).

Slowest orbiting planet: Neptune (5.48 km/sec [3.40 mi/sec] mean orbital velocity).

Hottest planet: Venus (464 °C [867 °F] average temperature); although Mercury is closer to the Sun, Venus is hotter because Mercury has no atmosphere, whereas the atmosphere of Venus traps heat via a strong greenhouse effect.

Coldest planet: Neptune (−220 °C [−364 °F] average temperature).

Brightest visible star in the night sky: Sirius (apparent visual magnitude −1.46).

Brightest planet in the night sky: Venus (apparent visual magnitude −4.5 to −3.77).

Densest planet: Earth (density of 5,515 kg/m³).

Least dense planet: Saturn (density of 687 kg/m³); Saturn in theory would float in water.

Planet with strongest gravity: Jupiter (more than twice the gravitational force of Earth at an altitude at which one bar of atmospheric pressure is exerted).

Planet with weakest gravity: Mars (slightly more than one-third the gravitational force of Earth).

Planet with the largest mountain: Mars (Olympus Mons, an extinct volcano, stands some 21 km [13 mi] above the planet's mean radius and 540 km [335 mi] across).

Planet with the deepest valley: Mars (Valles Marineris, a system of canyons, is some 4,000 km [2,500 mi] long and from about 2 to 9 km [1 to 5.6 mi] deep).

Largest known impact crater: Valhalla, a crater on Jupiter's moon Callisto, has a bright central area that is about 600 km (370 mi) across, with concentric ridges extending about 1,500 km (900 mi) from the center. (The largest crater on Earth believed to be of impact origin is the Vredefort ring structure in South Africa, which is about 300 km [190 mi] across.)

The Sun

The Sun is the star around which Earth and the other components of the solar system revolve. It is the dominant body of the system, constituting more than 99% of the system's entire mass. The Sun, at least 90% hydrogen by number of atoms, is the source of an enormous amount of energy produced during the conversion of hydrogen atoms to helium. This energy provides Earth with the light and heat necessary to support life. STEREO, launched in 2006, gave the first view of the entire Sun in February of 2011. Together with NASA's Solar Dynamics Observatory (launched in 2010), STEREO will reveal the Sun's entire surface and atmosphere over the next eight years. The geologic record of Earth and the Moon reveals that the Sun was formed about 4.5 billion years ago.

The Sun is classified as a G2 V star, where G2 stands for the second hottest stars of the yellow G class—of surface temperature about 5,500 °C (10,000 °F)—and V represents a main sequence, or dwarf, star, the typical star for this temperature class (see also "Classification of Stars"). The Sun exists in the outer part of the Milky Way Galaxy and was formed from material that had been processed inside other stars and supernovas.

The mass of the Sun is 743 times the total mass of all the planets in the solar system and 330,000 times that of Earth. All the planetary and interplanetary gravitational phenomena are negligible effects in comparison to the gravitational force exerted by the Sun. Under the force of gravity, the mass of the Sun presses inward, and to keep the star from collapsing, the central pressure outward must be great enough to support its weight. The Sun's core, which occupies approximately 25% of the star's radius, has a density about 100 times that of water (roughly 6 times that at the center of Earth), but the temperature at the core is at least 15 million °C (27 million °F), so the central pressure is at least 10,000 times greater than that at the center of Earth. In this environment atoms are stripped of their electrons, and at this high temperature the bare nuclei collide to produce the nuclear reactions that are responsible for generating the energy vital to life on Earth.

The temperature of the Sun's surface is so high that no solid or liquid can exist; the constituent materials are predominantly gaseous atoms, with a very small number of molecules. As a result, there is no fixed surface. The surface viewed from Earth, the photosphere, is approximately 400 km (250 mi) thick and

The Sun (continued)

is the layer from which most of the radiation reaches us; the radiation from below the photosphere is absorbed and reradiated, while the emission from overlying layers drops sharply, by about a factor of six every 200 km (124 mi).

While the temperature of the Sun drops from 15 million °C (27 million °F) at the core to around 5,500 °C (10,000 °F) at the photosphere, it begins to rise in the chromosphere, a layer several thousand kilometers thick. Temperatures there range from 4,200 °C (7,600 °F) to 100,000 °C (180,000 °F). Above the chromosphere is a comparatively dim, extended halo

called the corona, which has a temperature of 1 million °C (1.8 million °F) and reaches far past the planets. Beyond a distance of around 3.5 million km (2.2 million mi) from the Sun, the corona flows outward at a speed (near Earth) of 400 km/sec (250 mi/sec); this flow of charged particles is called the solar wind.

Superposed on the Sun's stable energy, however, is an 11-year cycle of magnetic activity manifested by regions of transient strong magnetic fields called sunspots. The largest sunspot can be seen on the solar surface even without a telescope.

Mercury

Mercury is the planet closest to the Sun, revolving around it at an average distance of 58 million km (36 million mi). In Sumerian times, some 5,000 years ago, it was already known in the night sky. In classical Greece the planet was called Apollo when it appeared as a morning star and Hermes, for the Greek equivalent of the Roman god Mercury, when it appeared as an evening star.

Mercury's orbit lies inside the orbit of the Earth and is more elliptical than those of most of the other planets. At its closest approach (perihelion), Mercury is only 46 million km (28.5 million mi) from the Sun, while its greatest distance (aphelion) approaches 70 million km (43.5 million mi). Mercury orbits the Sun in 88 Earth days at an average speed of 48 km per second (29.8 mi per sec), allowing it to overtake and pass Earth every 116 Earth days (synodic period).

Because of its proximity to the Sun, the surface of Mercury can become extremely hot. High temperatures at "noon" may reach 400 °C (755 °F) while the "predawn" lowest temperature is -173 °C (-280 °F). Mercury's equator is almost exactly in its orbital plane (its spin-axis inclination is nearly zero), and thus Mercury does not have seasons as does the Earth. Because of its elliptical orbit and a peculiarity of its rotational period (see below), however, certain longitudes experience cyclical variations in temperatures on a "yearly" as well as on a "diurnal" basis.

Mercury is about 4,879 km (3,032 mi) in diameter, the smallest of the planets. Mercury is only a bit larger than the Moon. Its mass, as measured by the gravitational perturbation of the path of the Mariner 10 spacecraft during close flybys in 1974-75, is about one-eighteenth

of the mass of the Earth. Escape velocity, the speed needed to escape from a planet's gravitational field, is about 4.3 km per second (2.7 mi per second)—compared with 11.2 km per sec (7 mi per sec) for the Earth.

The mean density of Mercury, calculated from its mass and radius, is about 5.43 grams per cubic cm, nearly the same as that of the Earth (5.52 grams per cubic cm).

Photographs relayed by the Mariner 10 spacecraft showed that Mercury spins on its axis (rotates) once every 58.646 Earth days, exactly two-thirds of the orbital period of 87.9694 Earth days. This observation confirmed that Mercury is in a 3:2 spin-orbit tidal resonance—i.e., that tides raised on Mercury by the Sun have forced it into a condition that causes it to rotate three times on its axis in the same time it takes to revolve around the Sun twice. The 3:2 spin-orbit coupling combines with Mercury's eccentric orbit to create very unusual temperature effects.

Although Mercury rotates on its axis once every 58.646 Earth days, one rotation does not bring the Sun back to the same part of the sky, because during that time Mercury has moved partway around the Sun. A solar day on Mercury is 176 Earth days (exactly two Mercurian years).

Whereas Mercury's low escape velocity and high surface temperatures permit only a thin atmosphere, called the exosphere, ion emissions were found to be active there during the MESSENGER spacecraft's 2009 flyby, which also revealed energy buildup in Mercury's magnetic tail and volcanic activity that proved to be younger than previously documented. In March 2011, MESSENGER became the first craft to orbit Mercury.

Venus

Venus is the second planet from the Sun and the planet whose orbit is closest to that of the Earth. When visible, Venus is the brightest planet in the sky. Viewed through a telescope, it presents a brilliant, yellow-white, essentially featureless face to the observer. The obscured appearance results because the surface of the planet is hidden from sight by a continuous and permanent cover of clouds.

Venus's orbit is the most nearly circular of that of any planet, with a deviation from perfect circularity of only about 1 part in 150. The period of the orbit—that is, the length of the Venusian year—is 224.7 Earth days. The rotation of Venus is unusual in both its direction and speed. Most of the planets in the solar system rotate in a counterclockwise direction when viewed from above their north poles; Venus, however,

rotates in the opposite, or retrograde, direction. Were it not for the planet's clouds, an observer on Venus's surface would see the Sun rise in the west and set in the east.

Venus spins on its axis slowly, taking 243 Earth days to complete one rotation. Venus's spin and orbital periods are nearly synchronized with the Earth's orbit such that Venus presents almost the same face toward the Earth when the two planets are at their closest.

Venus is nearly the Earth's twin in terms of size and mass. Venus's equatorial diameter is about 95% of the Earth's diameter, while its mass is 81.5% that of the Earth. The similarities to the Earth in size and mass also produce a similarity in density; Venus's density is 5.24 grams per cubic cm, as compared with 5.52 for the Earth.

Venus (continued)

A planet's rotation generally causes a slight flattening at the poles and bulging at the equator, but Venus's very slow rotation rate allows it to maintain its highly spherical shape.

Composed of 96.5% carbon dioxide and 3.5% nitrogen, Venus's atmosphere is the most massive of all the terrestrial planets (Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars). The surface's atmospheric pressure varies with the surface elevation but averages about 90 bars, or

90 times the atmospheric pressure at the Earth's surface. This is the same pressure found at a depth of about one kilometer in the Earth's oceans. Temperatures range between -45°C (-49°F) and 500°C (932°F); the average temperature is 464°C (867°F).

Recent photos from the European Space Agency's Venus Express spacecraft revealed lava flows dating from as little as several hundred years ago, causing scientists to deem it "geologically active."

Earth

Earth is the third planet in distance outward from the Sun. It is the only planetary body in the solar system that has conditions suitable for life, at least as known to modern science.

The average distance of Earth from the Sun—149.6 million km (93 million mi)—is designated as the distance of the unit of measurement known as the AU (astronomical unit). Earth orbits the Sun at a speed of 29.8 km (18.5 mi) per second, making one complete revolution in 365.26 days. As it revolves around the Sun, Earth spins on its axis and rotates completely once every 23 hr 56 min 4 sec. Earth has a single natural satellite, the Moon.

The fifth largest planet of the solar system, Earth has a total surface area of roughly 510.1 million sq km (197 million sq mi), of which about 29%, or 148 million square km (57 million square mi), is land. Oceans and smaller seas cover the balance of the surface. Earth is the only planet known to have liquid water. Together with ice, the liquid water constitutes the hydrosphere. Seawater makes up more than 98% of the total mass of the hydrosphere and covers about 71% of Earth's surface. Significantly, seawater constituted the environment of the earliest terrestrial life forms.

Earth's atmosphere consists of a mixture of gases, chiefly nitrogen (78%) and oxygen (21%). Argon makes up much of the remainder of the gaseous envelope, with trace amounts of water vapor, carbon dioxide, and various other gases also present.

Earth's structure consists of an inner core of nearly solid iron, surrounded possibly by a liquid outer layer (proposed by geoscientists in 2010) and successive layers of molten metals and solid rock, and a thin layer at the surface comprising the continental crust.

Earth is surrounded by a magnetosphere, a region dominated by Earth's magnetic field and extending upward from about 140 km (90 mi) in the upper atmosphere. In the magnetosphere, the magnetic field of Earth traps rapidly moving charged particles (mainly electrons and protons), the majority of which flow from the Sun (as solar wind). If it were not for this shielding effect, such particles would bombard the terrestrial surface and destroy life. High concentrations of the trapped particles make up two doughnut-shaped zones called the Van Allen radiation belts. These belts play a key role in certain geophysical phenomena, such as auroras.

The Moon

The Moon is the sole natural satellite of Earth. It revolves around the planet from west to east at a mean distance of about 384,400 km (238,900 mi). The Moon is less than one-third the size of Earth, having a diameter of only about 3,475 km (2,159 mi) at its equator. The Moon shines by reflecting sunlight, but its albedo—i.e., the fraction of light received that is reflected—is only 0.073.

The Moon rotates about its own axis in about 27.32 days, which is virtually identical to the time it takes to complete its orbit around Earth. As a result, the Moon always presents nearly the same face to Earth. The rate of actual rotation is uniform, but the arc through which the Moon moves from day to day varies somewhat, causing the lunar globe (as seen by a terrestrial observer) to oscillate slightly over a period nearly equal to that of revolution.

The surface of the Moon has been a subject of continuous telescopic study from the time of Galileo's first observation in 1609. The Italian Jesuit astronomer Giovanni B. Riccioli designated the dark areas on the Moon as seas (maria), with such fanciful names as Mare Imbrium ("Sea of Showers") and Mare Nectaris ("Sea of Nectar"). During the centuries that followed the publication of these early studies, more detailed maps and, eventually, photographs were produced. A Soviet space probe photographed the

side of the Moon facing away from Earth in 1959. By the late 1960s, the US Lunar Orbiter missions had yielded close-up photographs of the entire lunar surface. On 20 July 1969, Apollo 11 astronauts Neil Armstrong and Edwin ("Buzz") Aldrin set foot on the Moon. US explorations of the craters in late 2010 evidenced rich, "useful materials," including pure water ice and volatiles, such as methane, ammonia, and hydrogen gas, which could be tapped into to produce fuel.

These craters, which measure up to about 200 km (320 mi) or more in diameter, are scattered over the surface in great profusion and often overlap one another. Meteorites hitting the lunar surface at high velocity produced most of the large craters. Many of the smaller ones—those measuring less than 1 km (0.6 mi) across—appear to have been formed by explosive volcanic activity, however. The Moon's maria have relatively few craters. These lava outpourings spread over vast areas after most of the craters had already been formed.

Various theories for the Moon's origin have been proposed. At the end of the 19th century, the English astronomer Sir George H. Darwin advanced a hypothesis stating that the Moon had been originally part of Earth but had broken away as a result of tidal gravitational action and receded from the planet. This was proved unlikely in the 1930s. A theory that arose dur-

The Moon (continued)

ing the 1950s postulated that the Moon had formed elsewhere in the solar system and was then later captured by Earth. This idea was also proved to be physically implausible and was dismissed. Today, most investigators favor an explanation known as the

giant-impact hypothesis, which postulates that a Mars-sized body struck proto-Earth early in the history of the solar system. As a result, a cloud of fragments from both bodies was ejected into orbit around Earth, and this later accreted into the Moon.

Moon Phases, 2011–2012

As the Moon orbits Earth, more or less of the half of the Moon illuminated by the Sun is visible on Earth. During the lunar month the Moon's appearance changes from dark (the new moon) to being illuminated more and more on the right side (waxing crescent, first quarter, and waxing gibbous) to the full disc being illuminated (the full moon). The phases of the Moon are completed by the Moon being illuminated less and less on the left side (waning gibbous, last quarter, and waning crescent) and end with another new moon. This cycle takes place over a period of around 29 days; the time from new moon to new moon is referred to as a lunation.

The phases of the Moon are caused by the positions of the Sun in relationship to the Moon. Thus, when the Sun and the Moon are close in the sky a dark new moon is the result (the Sun is lighting the half of the Moon not visible to Earth). When the Sun and the Moon are at opposition (in opposite parts of the sky) the full moon occurs (the Sun illuminates fully the half of the Moon seen on Earth). When the Sun and the Moon are at about a 90-degree angle, one sees either a first quarter or a last quarter moon.

The dates for the new moon, first quarter, full moon, and last quarter for late June 2011–December 2012 are given in the table below.

MONTH	NEW MOON	FIRST QUARTER	FULL MOON	LAST QUARTER
June 2011	1	9	15	23
July 2011	1	8	15	23
August 2011	(30 July)	6	13	21
September 2011	(29 August)	4	12	20
October 2011	(27 September)	4	12	20
November 2011	(26 October)	2	10	18
December 2011	(25 November)	2	10	18
January 2012	(24 December)	1	9	16
February 2012	(23 January)	(31 January)	7	14
March 2012	(21 February)	1	8	15
April 2012	(22 March)	(30 March)	6	13
May 2012	(21 April)	(29 April)	6	12
June 2012	(20 May)	(28 May)	4	11
July 2012	(19 June)	(27 June)	3	11
August 2012	(19 July)	(26 July)	2	9
September 2012	(17 August)	(24 August)	(31 August)	8
October 2012	(16 September)	(22 September)	(30 September)	8
November 2012	(15 October)	(22 October)	(29 October)	7
December 2012	(13 November)	(20 November)	(28 November)	6

Mars

Mars is the fourth planet in order of average distance from the Sun and the seventh in order of diminishing size and mass. It orbits the Sun once in 687 Earth days and spins on its axis once every 24 Earth hours and 37 minutes.

Because of its blood-red color, Mars has often been associated with warfare and slaughter. It is named for the Roman god of war; as far back as 3,000 years ago, Babylonian astronomer-astrologers called the planet Nergal for their god of death and pestilence. The Greeks called it Ares for their god of battle; the planet's two satellites, Phobos (Fear) and Deimos (Terror), were later named for the two sons of Ares and Aphrodite.

Mars moves around the Sun at a mean distance of approximately 1.52 times that of Earth from the Sun. Because the orbit of Mars is relatively elongated, the distance between Mars and the Sun varies from 206.6 to 249.2 million km (128.4 to 154.8 million mi). Mars completes a single orbit in roughly the time in which Earth completes two. At its closest approach, Mars is less than 56 million km

(34.8 million mi) from Earth, but it recedes to almost 400 million km (248.5 million mi). Mars is a small planet. Its equatorial radius is about half that of Earth, and its mass is only one-tenth the terrestrial value.

The axis of rotation is inclined to the orbital plane at an angle of 24.9°, and, as on Earth, the tilt gives rise to seasons. The Martian year consists of 668.6 Martian solar days (called sols). The orientation and eccentricity of the orbit (eccentricity denotes how much the orbit deviates from a perfect circle: the more elongated, the more eccentric) leads to seasons that are quite uneven in length. The Martian atmosphere is mainly composed of carbon dioxide. It is very thin (less than 1% of Earth's atmospheric pressure). Evidence suggests that the atmosphere was much denser in the remote past and that water was once much more abundant at the surface. Only small amounts of water are found in the lower atmosphere today, occasionally forming thin ice clouds at high altitudes and, in several localities, morning ice fogs. Mars's polar caps consist of frozen

Mars (continued)

carbon dioxide and water ice. Observations confirm that water ice also is present under large areas of the Martian surface and hint that liquid water may have flowed in geologically recent times.

The characteristic temperature in the lower atmosphere is about -70°C (-100°F). Unlike that of Earth, the total mass (and pressure) of the atmosphere experiences large seasonal variations, as carbon dioxide “snows out” at the winter pole.

The surface of Mars shows the massive extinct volcano Olympus Mons, which stands some 21 km (13 mi) above the planet’s mean radius and is 540 km (335 mi) across, and Valles Marineris, a system of canyons, is some 4,000 km (2,500 mi) long and from about 2 to 9 km (1 to 5.6 mi) deep.

Discovered in 1877 by Asaph Hall of the United States Naval Observatory, Phobos and Deimos, Mars’ two satellites, are small and cannot be seen from all locations on the planet because of their size, proxim-

ity to the planet, and near-equatorial orbits. Little was known about these bodies until observations were made by NASA’s orbiting Mariner 9 spacecraft nearly a century later. Further observations by the European Space Agency’s Mars Express spacecraft uncovered evidence in 2010 that suggests that Phobos was formed when rocks blasted into space from a comet or meteorite collision with Mars and clumped together.

Mars Exploration Rovers—Spirit and Opportunity—landed on Mars in January 2004. In May 2008 the spacecraft Phoenix, the first spacecraft to retrieve and study water (ice) from another planet, confirmed in late July the presence of water on Mars but ceased operations soon thereafter due to diminishing sunlight. Spirit served as a “stationary science platform” after NASA’s unsuccessful efforts to free it from a sand-filled crater in 2010, while Opportunity continued to explore the Concepción Crater rim.

Did you know?

In 2010, the International Year of Biodiversity, the United Kingdom declared a 210,000 sq mi (545,000 sq km) protection zone in the Chagos islands, creating the world’s largest marine reserve. Included in the reserve is the Great Chagos Bank, the largest living coral structure. The Indian Ocean archipelago is home to an enormous variety of coral and fish species, and the designation banned industrial commercial fishing and deep-sea mining.

Jupiter

Jupiter is the most massive of the planets and is fifth in average distance from the Sun. When ancient astronomers named the planet Jupiter for the ruler of the gods in the Greco-Roman pantheon, they had no idea of the planet’s true dimensions, but the name is appropriate, for Jupiter is larger than all the other planets combined. It has a narrow ring system and at least 62 known satellites, 3 larger than Earth’s Moon. Jupiter also has an internal heat source—i.e., it emits more energy than it receives from the Sun. This giant has the strongest magnetic field of any planet, with a magnetosphere so large that, if it could be seen from Earth, its apparent diameter would exceed that of the Moon. Jupiter’s system is the source of intense bursts of radio noise, at some frequencies occasionally radiating more energy than the Sun.

Of particular interest concerning Jupiter’s physical properties is its low mean density of 1.33 grams per cubic cm—in contrast with Earth’s 5.52 grams/cm³—coupled with the large dimensions and mass and the short rotational period. The low density and large mass indicate that Jupiter’s composition and structure are quite unlike those of Earth and the other inner planets, a deduction that is supported by detailed investigations of the giant planet’s atmosphere and interior.

Jupiter has no solid surface; the transition from the atmosphere to its highly compressed core occurs gradually at great depths. The close-up views of Jupiter from the Voyager spacecraft revealed a variety of cloud forms, with a predominance of elliptical features reminiscent of cyclonic and anticyclonic storm systems on Earth. All these systems are in motion, appearing and disappearing on time scales dependent on their sizes and locations. Also observed to vary are the pastel shades of various

colors present in the cloud layers—from the tawny yellow that seems to characterize the main layer, through browns and blue-grays, to the well-known salmon-colored Great Red Spot, Jupiter’s largest, most prominent, and longest-lived feature.

Because Jupiter has no solid surface, it has no topographic features, and latitudinal currents dominate the planet’s large-scale circulation. The lack of a solid surface with physical boundaries and regions with different heat capacities makes the persistence of these currents and their associated cloud patterns all the more remarkable. The Great Red Spot, for example, moves in longitude with respect to Jupiter’s rotation, but it does not move in latitude.

The Voyager 1 spacecraft verified the existence of a ring system surrounding Jupiter when it crossed the planet’s equatorial plane. Subsequently, images from the Galileo spacecraft revealed that the ring system consists principally of four concentric components whose boundaries are associated with the orbits of Jupiter’s four innermost moons. The ring system is composed of large numbers of micrometer-sized particles that produce strong forward scattering of incident sunlight. The presence of such small particles requires a source, and the association of the ring boundaries with the four moons makes the source clear. The particles are thought to be generated by impacts on these moons (and on still smaller bodies within the main part of the ring) by micrometeoroids, cometary debris, and possibly volcanically produced material from Jupiter’s moon Io.

According to an international team of researchers, a Titanic-sized asteroid is responsible for the scar that was first discovered in Jupiter’s atmosphere in July 2009, discounting the previous notion that only icy comets got close enough to get suctioned in by Jupiter’s gravitational pull.

Jovian Moons

The satellites orbiting Jupiter are numerous; there are at least 62 Jovian moons and likely additional ones to be discovered.

The first objects in the solar system discovered by means of a telescope (by Galileo in 1610) were the four brightest moons of Jupiter. Now known as the Galilean satellites, they are (in order of increasing distance from Jupiter) Io, Europa, Ganymede, and Callisto. Each is a unique world in its own right. Callisto and Ganymede, for example, are as large as or larger than the planet Mercury, but, while Callisto's icy surface is ancient and heavily cratered from impacts, Ganymede's appears to have been extensively modified by internal activity. Europa may still be geologically active and may harbor an ocean of liquid water, and possibly even life, beneath its frozen surface. Io is the most volcanically active body in the solar system; its surface is a vividly colored landscape of erupting vents, pools and solidified flows of lava, and sulfurous deposits.

Data for the first 16 known Jovian moons (discovered 1610–1979) are summarized below. The orbits of the inner eight satellites have low inclinations (they are not tilted relative to the planet's

equator) and low eccentricities (their orbits are relatively circular). The orbits of the outer eight have much higher inclinations and eccentricities, and four of them are retrograde (they are opposite to Jupiter's spin and orbital motion around the Sun). The innermost four satellites are thought to be intimately associated with Jupiter's ring and are the sources of the fine particles within the ring itself.

Beginning in 1999 some 47 tiny moons (including one seen in 1975 and then lost) were discovered photographically in observations from Earth. All have high orbital eccentricities and inclinations and large orbital radii; nearly all of the orbits are retrograde. Rough size estimates based on their brightness place them between 2 and 8 km (1.2 and 5 mi) in diameter. They were assigned provisional numerical designations on discovery; many also have received official names.

In the table, "sync" denotes that the orbital period and rotational period are the same, or synchronous. Hence, the moon always keeps the same face toward Jupiter. "R" following the orbital period indicates a retrograde orbit. Unspecified quantities are unknown.

NAME (DESIGNATION)	MEAN DISTANCE FROM JUPITER	DIAMETER	MASS (10^{27} KG) ¹	DENSITY (GRAMS/CM ³)	ORBITAL PERIOD (EARTH DAYS)	ROTATIONAL PERIOD (EARTH DAYS)
Metis (JXVI)	128,000 km (80,000 mi)	43 km (27 mi)			0.295	sync
Adrastea (JXV)	129,000 km (80,000 mi)	16 km (10 mi)	(0.07)		0.298	sync
Amalthea (JV)	181,400 km (113,000 mi)	167 km (104 mi)	20.8	0.86	0.498	sync
Thebe (JXIV)	221,900 km (138,000 mi)	99 km (62 mi)	(15)		0.675	sync
Io (JI)	421,800 km (262,000 mi)	3,643 km (2,264 mi)	893,200	3.53	1.769	sync
Europa (JII)	671,100 km (417,000 mi)	3,122 km (1,940 mi)	480,000	3.01	3.551	sync
Ganymede (JIII)	1,070,400 km (665,000 mi)	5,262 km (3,270 mi)	1,482,000	1.94	7.155	sync
Callisto (JIV)	1,882,700 km (1,170,000 mi)	4,821 km (2,996 mi)	1,076,000	1.83	16.69	sync
Leda (JXIII)	11,165,000 km (6,938,000 mi)	20 km (12 mi)	(0.11)		240.92	
Himalia (JVI)	11,461,000 km (7,122,000 mi)	170 km (106 mi)	42	1.3–2.4	250.56	0.4
Lysithea (JX)	11,717,000 km (7,281,000 mi)	36 km (22 mi)	(0.63)		259.2	
Elara (JVII)	11,741,000 km (7,296,000 mi)	86 km (53 mi)	(8.7)		259.64	0.5
Ananke (JXII)	21,276,000 km (13,220,000 mi)	28 km (17 mi)	(0.3)		629.77 R	
Carme (JXI)	23,404,000 km (14,543,000 mi)	46 km (29 mi)	(1.3)		734.17 R	
Pasiphae (JVIII)	23,624,000 km (14,679,000 mi)	60 km (37 mi)	(3)		743.63 R	
Sinope (JIX)	23,939,000 km (14,875,000 mi)	38 km (24 mi)	(0.7)		758.9 R	

¹Quantities given in parentheses are poorly known.

Jovian Ring

Jupiter's complex ring was discovered and first studied by the twin Voyager spacecraft during flybys of the planet in 1979 and further elucidated by images from the Galileo spacecraft in 1996–97. The ring consists of four main components: an outer gossamer ring, whose outer radius coincides with the orbital radius of the Jovian moon Thebe (222,000 km; 137,900 mi); an inner gossamer ring bounded on its outer edge by the orbit of Amalthea (181,000 km; 112,500 mi); the

main ring, extending inward some 6,000 km (3,730 mi) from the orbits of Adrastea (129,000 km; 80,160 mi) and Metis (128,000 km; 79,540 mi); and a halo of particles with a thickness of 20,000 km (12,430 mi) that extends from the main ring inward to a radius of about 92,000 km (57,170 mi). For comparison, Jupiter's visible surface lies at a radius of about 71,500 km (44,430 mi) from its center. The moons involved with the ring are believed to supply the fine particles that compose it.

Saturn

Saturn is the sixth planet in order of average distance from the Sun and the second largest of the planets in mass and size. Its dimensions are almost equal to those of Jupiter, while its mass is about a third as large; it has the lowest mean density of any object in the solar system.

Both Saturn and Jupiter resemble stellar bodies in that the light gas hydrogen dominates their bulk **chemical composition**. Saturn's atmosphere is 91% hydrogen by mass and is thus the most hydrogen-rich atmosphere in the solar system. Saturn's structure and **evolutionary history**, however, differ significantly from those of its larger counterpart. Like the other giant planets—Jupiter, Uranus, and Neptune—Saturn has extensive satellite and ring systems, which may provide clues to its origin and evolution. The planet has at least 62 moons, including the second largest in the solar system. Saturn's dense and extended rings, which lie in its equatorial plane, are the most impressive in the solar system.

Saturn has a variety of **rotation periods**, with periods from 10 hours 10 minutes near the equator to

about 30 minutes longer at latitudes higher than 40°. The rotation period of Saturn's deep interior can be determined from the rotation period of the magnetic field, which is presumed to be rooted in an outer core of hydrogen compressed to a metallic state. The "surface" of Saturn that is seen through telescopes and in spacecraft images is actually a complex layer of clouds.

The atmosphere of Saturn shows many smaller-scale time-variable features similar to those found in that of Jupiter, such as red, brown, and white spots; bands; eddies; and vortices. The atmosphere generally is less active than Jupiter's on a small scale. A spectacular exception occurred during September–November 1990, when a large white spot appeared near the equator, expanded to a size exceeding 20,000 km (12,400 mi), and eventually, spread around the equator before fading. In October 2010, dark clouds in the atmosphere, produced by soot and other carbon products created by lightning strikes on methane, were evidenced by Cassini, a NASA probe launched in 1997.

Saturnian Moons

At least 62 natural satellites are known to circle Saturn. Data for the first 18 Saturnian moons (discovered 1655–1990) are summarized below. As with those of the other giant planets, the satellites closest to Saturn are mostly regular, meaning that their orbits are fairly circular and not greatly inclined (tilted) with respect to the planet's equator. All of the satellites in the table except distant Phoebe are regular.

Titan is Saturn's largest moon and the only satellite in the solar system known to have clouds (some of which were reported in early 2011 to consist of ice particles) and a dense atmosphere (composed mostly of nitrogen and methane). Enveloped in a reddish haze, it is thought to be composed of complex organic compounds produced by the action of sunlight on its clouds and atmosphere. That organic molecules may have been settling out of the haze onto Titan's surface for much of its history has caused scientists to speculate that life may have evolved there. Observations by the Cassini-Huygens spacecraft showed Titan to have a varied surface sculpted by rains of hydrocarbon compounds, flowing liquids, wind, impacts, and possibly volcanic and tectonic ac-

tivity. Saturn's second largest moon, Rhea, also showed signs of tectonism, visible through high resolution images from Cassini that were released in December of 2010.

Because of Hyperion's highly irregular shape and eccentric orbit, it does not rotate stably about a fixed axis but rotates chaotically, alternating between periods of tumbling and seemingly regular rotation.

Images and data from Cassini have led astronomers to conclude that *Iapetus's* two-tone surface comes from falling dust from another Saturnian satellite, forming a dark side, versus the lighter side, caused by ice.

Between 2000 and 2005 about 30 additional tiny moons occupying various (mostly distant) orbits were discovered. Like the numerous outer moons of Jupiter, nearly all of the recent finds around Saturn belong to the irregular class. More than half of them, plus Phoebe, are in retrograde orbits (they move opposite to Saturn's spin and orbital motion around the Sun).

In the table, "sync" denotes that the orbital period and rotational period are the same, or synchronous. Hence, the moon always keeps the same face toward Saturn. Unspecified quantities are unknown.

NAME (DESIGNATION)	MEAN DISTANCE FROM SATURN	DIAMETER	MASS (10 ²⁰ KG)	DENSITY (GRAMS/CM ³)	ORBITAL PERIOD (EARTH DAYS)	ROTATIONAL PERIOD
						(EARTH DAYS)
Pan (SXVIII)	133,580 km (83,000 mi)	20 km (12 mi)	0.00003	0.63	0.5750	
Atlas (SXV)	137,670 km (85,540 mi)	28 km (17 mi)	0.0001	0.63	0.6019	

Saturnian Moons (continued)

NAME (DESIGNATION)	MEAN DISTANCE FROM SATURN	DIAMETER	MASS (10 ²⁰ KG)	DENSITY (GRAMS/CM ³)	ORBITAL PERIOD (EARTH DAYS)	ROTATIONAL PERIOD (EARTH DAYS)
Prometheus (SXVI)	139,350 km (86,590 mi)	92 km (57 mi)	0.0033	0.63	0.6130	
Pandora (SXXVII)	141,700 km (88,050 mi)	92 km (57 mi)	0.002	0.63	0.6285	
Epimetheus (SXI)	151,420 km (94,090 mi)	114 km (71 mi)	0.0054	0.60	0.6942	sync
Janus (SX)	151,470 km (94,120 mi)	178 km (111 mi)	0.0192	0.65	0.6945	sync
Mimas (SI)	185,520 km (115,280 mi)	392 km (244 mi)	0.375	1.14	0.94	sync
Enceladus (SII)	238,020 km (147,900 mi)	520 km (323 mi)	0.7	1.0	1.37	sync
Tethys (SIII)	294,660 km (183,090 mi)	1,060 km (659 mi)	6.27	1.0	1.88	sync
Telesto (SXIII)*	294,660 km (183,090 mi)	30 km (19 mi)	0.00007	1.0	1.88	
Calypso (SXIV)*	294,660 km (183,090 mi)	26 km (16 mi)	0.00004	1.0	1.88	
Dione (SIV)	377,400 km (234,510 mi)	1,120 km (696 mi)	11	1.5	2.73	sync
Helene (SXII)†	377,400 km (234,510 mi)	32 km (20 mi)	0.0003	1.5	2.73	
Rhea (SV)	527,040 km (327,490 mi)	1,530 km (951 mi)	23.1	1.24	4.51	sync
Titan (SVI)	1,221,830 km (759,210 mi)	5,150 km (3,200 mi)	1,350	1.881	15.94	sync
Hyperion (SVII)	1,481,100 km (920,310 mi)	286 km (178 mi)	0.2	1.50	21.27	chaotic
Iapetus (SVIII)	3,561,300 km (2,212,890 mi)	1,460 km (907 mi)	16	1.02	79.33	sync
Phoebe (SIX)	12,952,000 km (8,048,000 mi)	220 km (137 mi)	0.004	1.3	550.5 (retrograde)	0.4

*Telesto and Calypso occupy the same orbit as Tethys but about 60° ahead and behind, respectively.
†Helene occupies the same orbit as Dione but about 60° behind.

Saturnian Rings

Saturn's rings rank among the most spectacular phenomena in the solar system. They have intrigued astronomers ever since they were discovered telescopically by Galileo in 1610, and their mysteries have only deepened since they were photographed and studied by Voyager 1 and 2 in the early 1980s. In October 2009, researchers announced the discovery of a giant Saturnian ring that lies far beyond the planet's other rings. Sighted through NASA's Spitzer Space Telescope, it is the largest known planetary ring in the solar system, beginning about 6 million km (about 3.7 million mi) from Saturn and stretching outward 12 million km (7.5 million mi). The particles that make up the rings are composed primarily of water ice and range from dust specks to house-sized chunks. The rings exhibit a great amount of structure on many

scales, from the broad **A, B, and C rings** visible from Earth down to myriad narrow component ringlets. Odd structures resembling spokes, braids, and spiral waves are also present. Some of this detail is explained by gravitational interaction with a number of Saturn's 62 moons (the orbits of well more than a dozen known moons, from Pan to Dione and Helene, lie within the rings), but much of it remains unaccounted for.

Numerous **divisions** or **gaps** are seen in the major ring regions. A few of the more prominent ones are named for famous astronomers who were associated with studies of Saturn.

The major rings and divisions, listed outward from Saturn, are given below. For comparison, Saturn's visible surface lies at a radius of about 60,300 km (37,500 mi).

RING (OR DIVISION)	RADIUS OF RING'S INNER EDGE	WIDTH	COMMENTS
D ring (Guerin division)	66,970 km (41,610 mi)	7,500 km (4,700 mi)	visible only in reflected light
C ring (Maxwell division)	74,490 km (46,290 mi)	17,500 km (10,900 mi)	also called Crepe ring
B ring (Cassini division, Huygens gap)	91,980 km (57,150 mi)	25,500 km (15,800 mi)	brightest ring Cassini division is the largest ring gap
A ring	122,050 km (75,840 mi)	14,600 km (9,100 mi)	the outermost ring visible from Earth

Saturnian Rings (continued)

RING (OR DIVISION)	RADIUS OF RING'S INNER EDGE	WIDTH	COMMENTS
(Encke division)			located within the A ring, near its outer edge
F ring	140,220 km (87,130 mi)	30–500 km (20–300 mi)	faint, narrowest major ring
G ring	166,000 km (103,150 mi)	8,000 km (5,000 mi)	faint
E ring	180,000 km (111,850 mi)	300,000 km (186,400 mi)	faint

Uranus

Uranus is the seventh planet in order of distance from the Sun and the first found with the aid of a telescope. Its low density and large size place it among the four giant planets, all of which are composed primarily of hydrogen, helium, water, and other volatile compounds and which thus are without solid surfaces. Absorption of red light by methane gas gives the planet a blue-green color. The planet has at least 27 satellites, ranging up to 789 km (490 mi) in radius, and 13 narrow rings.

Uranus spins on its side; its rotation axis is tipped at an angle of 98° relative to its orbit axis. The 98° tilt is thought to have arisen during the final stages of planetary accretion when bodies comparable in size to the present planets collided in a series of violent events that knocked Uranus onto its side.

Although Uranus is nearly featureless, extreme contrast enhancement of images taken by the Voyager spacecraft reveals faint bands oriented parallel to circles of constant latitude. Apparently the rotation of the planet and not the distribution of absorbed sunlight controls the cloud patterns.

Wind is the motion of the atmosphere relative to the rotating planet. At high latitudes on Uranus, as on the Earth, this relative motion is in the direction of the planet's rotation. At low (that is, equatorial) latitudes, the relative motion is in the opposite direction. On the Earth these directions are called east and west, respectively, but the more general terms are prograde and retrograde. The winds that exist on Uranus are several times stronger than are those of the Earth. The wind is 200 m (656 ft) per second (prograde) at a latitude of 55° S and 110 m (360.8 ft) per second (retrograde) at the equator. Neptune's equatorial winds are also retrograde, although those of Jupiter

and Saturn are prograde. No satisfactory theory exists to explain these differences.

Uranus has no large spots like the Great Red Spot of Jupiter or the Great Dark Spot of Neptune. Since the giant planets have no solid surfaces, the spots represent atmospheric storms. For reasons that are not clear, Uranus seems to have the smallest number of storms of any of the giant planets. Most of the mass of Uranus (roughly 80%) is in the form of a liquid core made primarily of icy materials (water, methane, and ammonia).

Uranus was discovered in 1781 by the English astronomer William Herschel, who had undertaken a survey of all stars down to eighth magnitude—i.e., those about five times fainter than stars visible to the naked eye. Herschel suggested naming the new planet the Georgian Planet after his patron, King George III of England, but the planet was eventually named according to the tradition of naming planets for the gods of Greek and Roman mythology; Uranus is the father of Saturn, who is in turn the father of Jupiter.

After the discovery, Herschel continued to observe the planet with larger and better telescopes and eventually discovered its two largest satellites, Titania and Oberon, in 1787. Two more satellites, Ariel and Umbriel, were discovered by the British astronomer William Lassell in 1851. The names of the four satellites come from English literature—they are characters in works by Shakespeare and Pope—and were proposed by Herschel's son, John Herschel. A fifth satellite, Miranda, was discovered by Gerard P. Kuiper in 1948. The tradition of naming the satellites after characters in Shakespeare's and Pope's works continues to the present.

Uranian Moons and Rings

Uranus has 27 known satellites forming three distinct groups: 13 small moons orbiting quite close to the planet, 5 large moons located somewhat farther out, and finally, another 9 small and much more distant moons. The members of the first two groups are in nearly circular orbits with low inclinations with respect to the planet.

The densities of the four largest satellites, Ariel, Umbriel, Titania, and Oberon, suggest that they are about half (or more) water ice and the rest rock. Oberon and Umbriel are heavily scarred with large impact craters dating back to the very early history of the solar system, evidence that their surfaces probably have been stable since their formation. In contrast, Titania and Ariel have far fewer large craters, indicating relatively young surfaces shaped over time by internal geological activity. Miranda, though small compared with the other major moons, has a unique jumbled patchwork of varied surface terrain revealing surprisingly extensive past activity.

The 5 major moons were discovered telescopically from Earth between 1787 and 1948. Ten of the 13

innermost moons, with radii of about 10–80 km (6–50 mi), were found in Voyager 2 images. The rest of the moons, with radii of 5–81 km (3–50 mi), were detected in Earth-based observations between 1997 and 2003; the orbital motion of nearly all of the outermost moons is retrograde (opposite to the direction of Uranus's spin and revolution around the Sun).

Thirteen narrow rings are known to encircle Uranus, with radii from 41,837 to 51,149 km (25,996 to 31,783 mi), for the most part within the orbits of the innermost moons. For comparison, Uranus's visible surface lies at a radius of about 25,600 km (15,900 mi). The ring system was first detected in 1977 during Earth-based observations of Uranus. Subsequent observations from Earth and images from Voyager 2 and the Hubble Space Telescope clarified the number and other features of the rings.

In the table, "sync" denotes that the orbital period and rotational period are the same, or synchronous. Hence, the moon always keeps the same face toward Uranus.

Uranian Moons and Rings (continued)

NAME (DESIGNATION)	MEAN DISTANCE FROM URANUS	DIAMETER	MASS (10^{20} KG)	DENSITY (GRAMS/CM ³)	ORBITAL PERIOD (EARTH DAYS)	ROTATIONAL PERIOD (EARTH DAYS)
Miranda (V)	129,900 km (80,720 mi)	471 km (293 mi)	0.66	1.2	1.413	sync
Ariel (I)	190,900 km (118,620 mi)	1,158 km (719 mi)	13.5	1.67	2.52	sync
Umbriel (II)	266,000 km (165,280 mi)	1,169 km (727 mi)	11.7	1.4	4.144	sync
Titania (III)	436,300 km (271,100 mi)	1,578 km (980 mi)	35.2	1.71	8.706	sync
Oberon (IV)	583,500 km (362,570 mi)	1,523 km (946 mi)	30.1	1.63	13.46	sync

Neptune

Neptune is the eighth planet in average distance from the Sun. It has 13 known satellites. It was named for the Roman god of the sea, whose trident serves as the planet's astronomical symbol.

Neptune's distance from the Sun varies between 29.8 and 30.4 astronomical units (AUs). Its diameter is about four times that of Earth, but because of its great distance Neptune cannot be seen from Earth without the aid of a telescope. Neptune's deep blue color is due to the absorption of red light by methane gas in its atmosphere. It receives less than half as much sunlight as Uranus, but heat escaping from its interior makes Neptune slightly warmer than the latter. The heat released may also be responsible for Neptune's stormier atmosphere, which exhibits the fastest winds seen on any planet in the solar system.

Neptune's orbital period is 164.8 Earth years. It has not completely circled the Sun since its discovery in 1846, so some refinements in calculations of its orbital size and shape are still expected. The planet's orbital eccentricity of 0.009 means that its orbit is very nearly circular; among the planets in the solar system, only Venus has a smaller eccentricity. Neptune's seasons (and the seasons of its moons) are therefore of nearly equal length, each about 41 Earth years in duration. The length of Neptune's day, as determined by Voyager 2, is 16.11 Earth hours.

As with the other giant planets of the outer solar system, Neptune's atmosphere is composed predominantly of hydrogen and helium. The temperature of Neptune's atmosphere varies with altitude. A minimum temperature of about -223°C (-369°F) occurs at pressure near 0.1 bar. The temperature in-

creases with altitude to about 477°C (891°F) at 2,000 km (1,240 mi), which corresponds to a pressure of 10^{-11} bar as measured from the one-bar level and remains uniform above that altitude. It also increases with depth to about $6,730^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($12,140^{\circ}\text{F}$) near the center of the planet.

As is the case with several of the other large planets, the winds on Neptune are constrained to blow generally along lines of constant latitude and are relatively invariable with time. Winds on Neptune vary from about 100 m/sec (328 ft/sec) in an easterly (prograde) direction near latitude 70°S to as high as 700 m/sec (2,300 ft/sec) in a westerly (retrograde) direction near latitude 20°S .

The high winds and relatively large contribution of escaping internal heat may be responsible for the observed turbulence in Neptune's visible atmosphere. Two large dark ovals are clearly visible in images of Neptune's southern hemisphere taken by Voyager 2 in 1989, although they are not present in Hubble Space Telescope images made two years later. The largest, called the Great Dark Spot because of its similarity in latitude and shape to Jupiter's Great Red Spot, is comparable to the entire Earth in size. It was near this feature that the highest wind speeds were measured. Atmospheric storms such as the Great Dark Spot may be centers where strong upwelling of gases from the interior takes place.

Neptune's mean density is about 30% of Earth's; nevertheless, it is the densest of the giant planets. Neptune's greater density implies that a larger percentage of its interior is composed of melted ices and molten rocky materials than is the case for the other gas giants.

Neptunian Moons and Rings

Neptune has at least 13 natural satellites, but Earth-based observations had found only 2 of them, Triton in 1846 and Nereid in 1949, before Voyager 2 flew by the planet in 1989. The spacecraft observed 5 small moons orbiting close to Neptune and verified the existence of a 6th that had been detected from Earth in 1981. Data for these 8 moons are summarized in the table below. In 2002–03, 5 additional small moons (diameters roughly 30–60 km [20–40 mi]) were discovered telescopically from Earth; they all occupy highly inclined and elliptical orbits that are comparatively far from Neptune.

Triton is Neptune's only large moon and the only large satellite in the solar system to orbit its planet in

the retrograde direction (opposite the planet's rotation and orbital motion around the Sun). Thus, as is also suspected of the solar system's other retrograde moons, Triton likely was captured by its planet rather than formed in orbit with its planet from the solar nebula. Its density (2 grams/cm³) suggests that it is about 25% water ice and the rest rock. Triton has a tenuous atmosphere, mostly of nitrogen. Its varied icy surface, imaged by Voyager 2, contains giant faults and dark markings that have been interpreted as the product of geyserlike "ice volcanoes" in which the eruptive material may be gaseous nitrogen and methane. Nereid has the most elliptical orbit of any planet or moon in the solar system; it also is probably a captured object.

Neptunian Moons and Rings (continued)

Neptune's system of six faint rings, with radii from about 42,000 to 63,000 km (26,000–39,000 mi), straddles the orbits of its 4 innermost moons. (Neptune's visible surface lies at a radius of 24,800 km, or 15,400 mi.) The outermost ring, named Adams, is unusual in that it contains several clumps, or concentrations of material, that before Voyager 2's visit had been interpreted incorrectly as independent ring arcs. What created and has maintained this structure

has not yet been fully explained; it has been suggested that the clumps resulted from the relatively recent breakup of a small moon and are being temporarily held together by the gravitational effects of the nearby moon Galatea.

In the table, "sync" denotes that the orbital period and rotational period are the same, or synchronous. Hence, the moon always keeps the same face toward Neptune.

NAME (DESIGNATION)	MEAN DISTANCE FROM NEPTUNE	DIAMETER	MASS (10^{20} KG)	DENSITY (GRAMS/CM ³)	ORBITAL PERIOD (EARTH DAYS)	ROTATIONAL PERIOD (EARTH DAYS)
Naiad (III)	48,230 km (29,970 mi)	58 km (36 mi)	0.002		0.294	
Thalassa (IV)	50,070 km (31,110 mi)	80 km (50 mi)	0.004		0.311	
Despina (V)	52,530 km (32,640 mi)	148 km (92 mi)	0.02		0.335	
Galatea (VI)	61,950 km (38,490 mi)	158 km (98 mi)	0.04		0.429	
Larissa (VII)	73,550 km (45,700 mi)	192 km (119 mi)	0.05		0.555	
Proteus (VIII)	117,640 km (73,100 mi)	416 km (258 mi)	0.5		1.122	
Triton (I)	354,800 km (220,460 mi)	2,700 km (1,678 mi)	214	2.061	5.877 (retrograde)	sync
Nereid (II)	5,509,100 km (3,423,200 mi)	340 km (211 mi)	0.2		359.632	

Pluto

Pluto is named for the god of the underworld in Roman mythology. It was long considered the planet normally farthest from the Sun, but on 24 Aug 2006, the International Astronomical Union announced that it was downgrading the status of Pluto to a dwarf planet. The key criterion in this classification was that Pluto, which orbits in the cluttered, icy Kuiper belt, had not cleared the neighborhood around its orbit. This was a controversial decision sure to be revisited.

Pluto has four natural satellites, Charon, Hydra, Nix, and an unnamed moon discovered in mid-2011. Because Charon's diameter is more than half the size of Pluto's and they orbit around a common center of gravity, it was common to speak of the Pluto-Charon system as a double planet. Charon, named for the boatman in Greek mythology who carried the souls of the dead across the river Styx, was discovered in 1978, while Hydra and Nix were both first seen in 2005. The New Horizons spacecraft, launched in January 2006 and scheduled to arrive at Pluto in 2015, will search for yet more new satellites.

Pluto is so distant (its average distance from the Sun is 39.6 astronomical units, or AU) that sunlight traveling at 299,792 km/sec (186,282.1 mi/sec) takes more than five hours to reach it. An observer standing on the dwarf planet's surface would see the Sun as an extremely bright star in the dark sky, providing Pluto with only 1/1600 the amount of sunlight reaching the Earth.

Pluto has a diameter less than half that of Mercury; it is about two-thirds the size of the Moon. Pluto's physical characteristics are unlike those of any of the planets. Pluto resembles most closely Neptune's icy satellite Triton, which implies a similar origin for these

two bodies. Most scientists now believe that Pluto and Charon are large icy planetesimals left over from the formation of the giant outer planets of the solar system. Accordingly, Pluto can be interpreted to be the largest known member of the Kuiper belt (which, as discussed, includes the outer part of Pluto's orbit). Observations of Pluto show that it appears slightly red, though not as red as Mars or Io. Thus, the surface of Pluto cannot be composed simply of pure ices. Its overall reflectivity, or albedo, ranges from 0.3 to 0.5, as compared with 0.1 for the Moon and 0.8 for Triton.

The surface temperature of Pluto has proved very difficult to measure. Observations made from the Infrared Astronomical Satellite suggest values in the range of -228 to -215 °C (-379 to -355 °F), whereas measurements at radio wavelengths imply a range of -238 to -223 °C (-397 to -370 °F). The temperature certainly must vary over the surface, depending on the local reflectivity and solar zenith angle. There is also expected to be a seasonal decrease in incident solar energy by a factor of roughly three as Pluto moves from perihelion to aphelion.

The detection of methane ice on Pluto's surface made scientists confident that it had an atmosphere before one was actually discovered. The atmosphere was finally detected in 1988 when Pluto passed in front of a star as observed from the Earth. The light of the star was dimmed before disappearing entirely behind Pluto during the occultation. This proved that a thin, greatly distended atmosphere was present. Because that atmosphere must consist of vapors in equilibrium with their ices, small changes in temperature will have a large effect on the amount of gas in the atmosphere.

Measurements and Numbers

International System of Units (SI)

Rapid advances in science and technology in the 19th and 20th centuries fostered the development of several overlapping systems of units of measurements as scientists improvised to meet the practical needs of their disciplines. The **General Conference on Weights and Measures** was chartered by international convention in 1875 to produce standards of physical measurement based upon an earlier international standard, the meter-kilogram-second (MKS) system. The convention calls for regular General Conference meetings to consider improvements or modifications in standards, an International Committee of Weights and Measures elected by the Conference (meets annually), and several consultative committees. The **International Bureau of Weights and Measures** (Bureau International des Poids et Mesures) at Sèvres, France, serves as a depository for the primary international standards and as a laboratory for certification and intercomparison of national standard copies.

The 1960 **International System** (universally abbreviated as **SI**, from *système international*) builds upon the MKS system. Its seven basic units, from which other units are derived, are currently defined as

follows: the **meter**, defined as the distance traveled by light in a vacuum in $1/299,792,458$ second; the **kilogram** (about 2.2 pounds avoirdupois), which equals 1,000 grams as defined by the international prototype kilogram of platinum-iridium in the keeping of the International Bureau of Weights and Measures; the **second**, the duration of 9,192,631,770 periods of radiation associated with a specified transition of the cesium-133 atom; the **ampere**, which is the current that, if maintained in two wires placed one meter apart in a vacuum, would produce a force of 2×10^{-7} newton per meter of length; the **candela**, defined as the intensity in a given direction of a source emitting radiation of frequency 540×10^{12} hertz and that has a radiant intensity in that direction of 1/683 watt per steradian; the **mole**, defined as containing as many elementary entities of a substance as there are atoms in 0.012 kilogram of carbon-12; and the **kelvin**, which is $1/273.16$ of the thermodynamic temperature of the triple point (equilibrium among the solid, liquid, and gaseous phases) of pure water.

International Bureau of Weights and Measures
Web site: <www.bipm.org/en/home>.

Elemental and Derived SI Units and Symbols

Quantity	SI Units		
	UNIT	FORMULA/EXPRESSION IN BASE UNITS	SYMBOL
elemental units			
length	meter	—	m
mass	kilogram	—	kg
time	second	—	s
electric current	ampere	—	A
luminous intensity	candela	—	cd
amount of substance	mole	—	mol
thermodynamic temperature	kelvin	—	K
derived units			
acceleration	meter/second squared	m/s^2	
area	square meter	m^2	
charge	coulomb	$A \times s$	C
Celsius temperature	degree Celsius	K	°C
density	kilogram/cubic meter	kg/m^3	
electric field strength	volt/meter	V/m	
electrical potential	volt	W/A	V
energy	joule	$N \times m$	J
force	newton	$kg \times m/s^2$	N
frequency	hertz	s^{-1}	Hz
illumination	lux	lm/m^2	lx
inductance	henry	$V \times s/A$	H
kinematic viscosity	square meter/second	m^2/s	
luminance	candela/square meter	cd/m^2	
luminous flux	lumen	$cd \times sr$	lm
magnetic field strength	ampere/meter	A/m	
magnetic flux	weber	$V \times s$	Wb
magnetic flux density	tesla	Wb/m^2	T
plane angle	radian	$m \times m^{-1} = 1$	rad
power	watt	J/s	W
pressure	pascal (newton/square meter)	N/m^2	Pa
resistance	ohm	V/A	Ω
stress	pascal (newton/square meter)	N/m^2	Pa
velocity	meter/second	m/s	
viscosity	newton-second/square meter	$N \times s/m^2$	
volume	cubic meter	m^3	

Conversion of Metric Weights and Measures

conversions accurate within 10 parts per million

inches $\times 25.4^1$ = millimeters; millimeters $\times 0.0393701$ = inches
 feet $\times 0.3048^1$ = meters; meters $\times 3.28084$ = feet
 yards $\times 0.9144^1$ = meters; meters $\times 1.09361$ = yards
 miles (statute) $\times 1.60934$ = kilometers; kilometers $\times 0.621371$ = miles (statute)
 square inches $\times 6.4516^1$ = square centimeters; square centimeters $\times 0.155000$ = square inches
 square feet $\times 0.0929030$ = square meters; square meters $\times 10.7639$ = square feet
 square yards $\times 0.836127$ = square meters; square meters $\times 1.19599$ = square yards
 acres $\times 0.404686$ = hectares²; hectares² $\times 2.47105$ = acres
 cubic inches $\times 16.3871$ = cubic centimeters; cubic centimeters $\times 0.0610237$ = cubic inches
 cubic feet $\times 0.0283168$ = cubic meters; cubic meters $\times 35.3147$ = cubic feet
 cubic yards $\times 0.764555$ = cubic meters; cubic meters $\times 1.30795$ = cubic yards
 quarts (liquid) $\times 0.946353$ = liters²; liters² $\times 1.05669$ = quarts (liq)
 gallons $\times 0.00378541$ = cubic meters; cubic meters $\times 264.172$ = gallons
 ounces (avdp)³ $\times 28.3495$ = grams; grams $\times 0.0352740$ = ounces (avdp)³
 pounds (avdp)³ $\times 0.453592$ = kilograms; kilograms $\times 2.20462$ = pounds (avdp)³
 horsepower $\times 0.745700$ = kilowatts; kilowatts $\times 1.34102$ = horsepower

¹Exact. ²Common term not used in SI. ³avdp = *avoirdupois*.

Source: National Institute of Standards and Technology.

Tables of Equivalents: Metric System Prefixes

prefixes designating multiples and submultiples

PREFIX	SYMBOL	FACTOR BY WHICH UNIT IS MULTIPLIED	EXAMPLES
exa-	E	10^{18} = 1,000,000,000,000,000,000	
peta-	P	10^{15} = 1,000,000,000,000,000	
tera-	T	10^{12} = 1,000,000,000,000	
giga-	G	10^9 = 1,000,000,000	gigabyte (GB)
mega-	M	10^6 = 1,000,000	megaton (Mt)
kilo-	k	10^3 = 1,000	kilometer (km)
hecto-, hecto-	h	10^2 = 100	hectare (ha)
deca-, dec-	da	10 = 10	decastere (das)
		1	
deci-	d	10^{-1} = 0.1	decigram (dg)
centi-, cent-	c	10^{-2} = 0.01	centimeter (cm)
milli-	m	10^{-3} = 0.001	milliliter (ml)
micro-, micr-	μ	10^{-6} = 0.000001	microgram (μ g)
nano-	n	10^{-9} = 0.000000001	nanosecond (ns)
pico-	p	10^{-12} = 0.000000000001	
femto-	f	10^{-15} = 0.000000000000001	
atto-	a	10^{-18} = 0.000000000000000001	

Cooking Measurements

MEASURE	CONVENTIONAL EQUIVALENTS ¹	METRIC EQUIVALENT
drop	$\frac{1}{60}$ teaspoon	0.08 ml
dash	$\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon	0.62 ml
teaspoon	8 dashes; $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoon; $\frac{1}{4}$ fluid ounce	4.93 ml
tablespoon	3 teaspoons; $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce	14.79 ml
ounce (weight)	$\frac{1}{16}$ pound	28.35 g
fluid ounce (volume)	2 tablespoons	29.57 ml
dram	$\frac{1}{8}$ fluid ounce	3.70 ml
cup	8 fluid ounces; 16 tablespoons; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint	236.59 ml
pound	16 ounces	453.6 g
pint	16 fluid ounces; 2 cups; $\frac{1}{2}$ quart	473.18 ml
quart	32 fluid ounces; 4 cups; 2 pints; $\frac{1}{4}$ gallon	946.36 ml
gallon	128 fluid ounces; 16 cups; 8 pints; 4 quarts	3.785 l
peck	2 gallons	7.57 l
bushel	8 gallons; 4 pecks	30.28 l

¹All ounce measurements are in US ounces or fluid ounces.

Spirits Measures

Many specific volumes have varied over time and from place to place, but the proportional relationships within families of measures have generally remained the same. All ounce measures are in US fluid ounces.

MEASURE	CONVENTIONAL EQUIVALENTS	METRIC EQUIVALENT
pony	0.75 oz = $\frac{3}{4}$ shot = $\frac{1}{2}$ jigger	22.17 ml
shot/ounce/finger	1 oz = $1\frac{1}{3}$ ponies = $\frac{2}{3}$ jigger	29.57 ml
jigger	1.5 oz = 2 ponies = $1\frac{1}{2}$ shots	44.36 ml
double	2 oz = 2 shots	59.15 ml
triple	3 oz = 3 shots	88.72 ml
pint	16 oz = $\frac{3}{8}$ fifth = $\frac{1}{2}$ quart	473.2 ml
bottle (champagne or other wine)	about 25.5 oz or $\frac{1}{6}$ imperial gallon	750 ml (industry standard)
fifth	25.6 oz = $\frac{1}{6}$ quart = $\frac{1}{6}$ gallon	757.1 ml
quart	32 oz = $\frac{1}{2}$ magnum = $\frac{1}{4}$ gallon	946.3 ml
magnum	2 bottles (champagne or other wine)	1.5 l
magnum	64 oz = 2 quarts = $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon	1.893 l
yard	80 oz = 5 pints	2.365 l
gallon/double magnum	128 oz = 4 quarts = 5 fifths = 2 magnums	3.785 l
imperial gallon	1.20 gallons = $\frac{3}{4}$ barn gallon	4.546 l
ale/beer gallon	1.22 gallons	4.620 l
barn gallon	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ imperial gallons	11.37 l
half keg	5 gallons (type varies)	varies
keg	10 gallons (type varies)	varies
British bottle	126 bottles = 21 imperial gallons	95.47 l
barrel (wine)	126 quarts = 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons	119.2 l
barrel (ale/beer)	144 quarts = 36 gallons	136.3 l
British hogshead (ale/beer)	54 imperial gallons = $\frac{1}{2}$ butt (ale/beer) = $\frac{1}{4}$ tun (ale/beer)	245.5 l
British hogshead (wine)	63 imperial gallons = $\frac{1}{2}$ butt (wine) = $\frac{1}{4}$ tun (wine)	286.4 l
butt/pipe (ale/beer)	108 imperial gallons = $\frac{1}{2}$ tun (ale/beer)	491.0 l
butt/pipe (wine)	126 imperial gallons = $\frac{1}{2}$ tun (wine)	572.8 l
tun (ale/beer)	216 imperial gallons = 4 British hogsheads (ale/beer) = 2 butts (ale/beer)	982.0 l
tun (wine)	252 imperial gallons = 12 British bottles = 2 butts (wine)	1,146 l

Playing Cards Chances

Blackjack

Number of two-card combinations in a 52-card deck (where aces equal 1 or 11 and face cards equal 10) for each number between 13 and 21

Approximate chances of various hands reaching or exceeding 21

TOTAL WITH TWO CARDS	POSSIBLE COMBINATIONS FROM 52 CARDS	TOTAL IN HAND BEFORE DEAL (TWO OR MORE CARDS)	CHANCE OF REACHING A COUNT OF 17 TO 21 (%)	CHANCE OF EXCEEDING 21 ONE CARD (%)	ANY NUMBER OF CARDS (%)
21	64				
20	136				
19	80				
18	86	16	38	62	62
17	96	15	42	54	58
16	86	14	44	46	56
15	96	13	48	38	52
14	102				
13	118				

Poker

Number of ways to reach and odds of reaching various five-card combinations on a single deal (52-card deck, no wild cards)

HAND	NUMBER OF COMBINATIONS	ODDS OF RECEIVING ON A SINGLE DEAL
royal flush	4	1 in 649,740
straight flush	36	1 in 72,193
four of a kind	624	1 in 4,165
full house	3,744	1 in 694
flush	5,108	1 in 509
straight	10,200	1 in 255
three of a kind	54,912	1 in 47
two pairs	123,552	1 in 21
one pair	1,098,240	1 in 2

Roman Numerals

Seven numeral-characters compose the Roman numeral system. When a numeral appears with a line above it, it represents the base value multiplied by

1,000. However, because Roman numerals are now seldom utilized for values beyond 4,999, this convention is no longer in use.

ARABIC	ROMAN	ARABIC	ROMAN	ARABIC	ROMAN	ARABIC	ROMAN
1	I	15	XV	60	LX	800	DCCC
2	II	16	XVI	70	LXX	900	CM
3	III	17	XVII	80	LXXX	1,000	M
4	IV	18	XVIII	90	XC	1,001	MI
5	V	19	XIX	100	C	1,002	MII
6	VI	20	XX	101	CI	1,003	MIII
7	VII	21	XXI	102	CII	1,900	MCM
8	VIII	22	XXII	103	CIII	2,000	MM
9	IX	23	XXIII	200	CC	2,001	MMI
10	X	24	XXIV	300	CCC	2,002	MMII
11	XI	25	XXV	400	CD	2,100	MMC
12	XII	30	XXX	500	D	3,000	MMM
13	XIII	40	XL	600	DC	4,000	MMMM or $\overline{\text{MV}}$
14	XIV	50	L	700	DCC	5,000	$\overline{\text{V}}$

Mathematical Formulas

The ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter is π (3.141592653589793238462643383279..., generally rounded to $2\frac{2}{7}$ or 3.1416). It occurs in various mathematical problems involving the lengths of arcs or other curves, the areas of surfaces, and the volumes of many solids.

	SHAPE	ACTION	FORMULA
circumference	circle	multiply diameter by π	πd
area	circle	multiply radius squared by π	πr^2
	rectangle	multiply height by length	hl
	sphere surface	multiply radius squared by π by 4	$4\pi r^2$
	square	length of one side squared	s^2
	trapezoid	parallel side length A + parallel side length B multiplied by height and divided by 2	$(A+B)h/2$
	triangle	multiply base by height and divide by 2	$hb/2$
volume	cone	multiply base radius squared by π by height and divide by 3	$br^2\pi h/3$
	cube	length of one edge cubed	a^3
	cylinder	multiply base radius squared by π by height	$br^2\pi h$
	pyramid	multiply base area by height and divide by 3	$hb/3$
	sphere	multiply radius cubed by π by 4 and divide by 3	$4\pi r^3/3$

Large Numbers

The American system of numeration for denominations above one million was modeled on a French system, but subsequently the French system changed to correspond to the German and British systems. In the American system each of the denominations above 1,000 millions (the American *billion*) is 1,000 times the preceding one (one trillion = 1,000 billions; one quadrillion = 1,000 trillions). In the British system the first denomination above 1,000

millions (the British *million*) is 1,000 times the preceding one, but each of the denominations above 1,000 millions (the British *billion*) is 1,000,000 times the preceding one (one trillion = 1,000,000 billions; one quadrillion = 1,000,000 trillions). In recent years, however, British usage has reflected widespread and increasing use of the values of the American system.

Source: Merriam-Webster, Inc., *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*, 11th ed., 2003.

AMERICAN NAME	VALUE IN POWERS OF TEN	NUMBER OF ZEROS	BRITISH NAME	VALUE IN POWERS OF TEN	NUMBER OF ZEROS
billion	10^9	9	billion	10^{12}	12
trillion	10^{12}	12	trillion	10^{18}	18
quintillion	10^{18}	18	quintillion	10^{30}	30
septillion	10^{24}	24	septillion	10^{42}	42
quattuordecillion	10^{45}	45	quattuordecillion	10^{84}	84
googol	10^{100}	100	googol	10^{100}	100
centillion	10^{303}	303	centillion	10^{600}	600
googolplex	10^{googol}	googol	googolplex	10^{googol}	googol

Periodic Table of the Elements

The periodic table arranges the elements into groups (vertically) of elements sharing common physical and chemical characteristics and into periods (horizontally) of sequentially increasing atomic number and electron-shell configuration. Elements 113–118 have been created experimentally and have temporary names. Atomic weights in parentheses indicate the number of the most stable isotope of a radioactive element.																		18	
1 H													13 B	14 C	15 N	16 O	17 F	2 He	
3 Li	4 Be													5 B	6 C	7 N	8 O	9 F	10 Ne
11 Na	12 Mg	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13 Al	14 Si	15 P	16 S	17 Cl	18 Ar		
19 K	20 Ca	21 Sc	22 Ti	23 V	24 Cr	25 Mn	26 Fe	27 Co	28 Ni	29 Cu	30 Zn	31 Ga	32 Ge	33 As	34 Se	35 Br	36 Kr		
37 Rb	38 Sr	39 Y	40 Zr	41 Nb	42 Mo	43 Tc	44 Ru	45 Rh	46 Pd	47 Ag	48 Cd	49 In	50 Sn	51 Sb	52 Te	53 I	54 Xe		
55 Cs	56 Ba	57 La	72 Hf	73 Ta	74 W	75 Re	76 Os	77 Ir	78 Pt	79 Au	80 Hg	81 Tl	82 Pb	83 Bi	84 Po	85 At	86 Rn		
87 Fr	88 Ra	89 Ac	104 Rf	105 Db	106 Sg	107 Bh	108 Hs	109 Mt	110 Ds	111 Rg	112 Cn	113 Uut	114 Uuq	115 Uup	116 Uuh	117 Uus	118 Uuo		

Lanthanide Series	58 Ce	59 Pr	60 Nd	61 Pm	62 Sm	63 Eu	64 Gd	65 Tb	66 Dy	67 Ho	68 Er	69 Tm	70 Yb	71 Lu
Actinide Series	90 Th	91 Pa	92 U	93 Np	94 Pu	95 Am	96 Cm	97 Bk	98 Cf	99 Es	100 Fm	101 Md	102 No	103 Lr

Element	Symbol	Atomic no.	Atomic weight	Element	Symbol	Atomic no.	Atomic weight
Actinium	Ac	89	(227)	Molybdenum	Mo	42	95.94
Aluminum	Al	13	26.98154	Neodymium	Nd	60	144.242
Americium	Am	95	(243)	Neon	Ne	10	20.1797
Antimony	Sb	51	121.760	Neptunium	Np	93	(237)
Argon	Ar	18	39.948	Nickel	Ni	28	58.6934
Arsenic	As	33	74.92160	Niobium	Nb	41	92.90638
Astatine	At	85	(210)	Nitrogen	N	7	14.0067
Barium	Ba	56	137.327	Nobelium	No	102	(259)
Berkelium	Bk	97	(247)	Osmium	Os	76	190.23
Beryllium	Be	4	9.01218	Oxygen	O	8	15.9994
Bismuth	Bi	83	208.98040	Palladium	Pd	46	106.42
Bohrium	Bh	107	(272)	Phosphorus	P	15	30.97376
Boron	B	5	10.811	Platinum	Pt	78	195.084
Bromine	Br	35	79.904	Plutonium	Pu	94	(244)
Cadmium	Cd	48	112.411	Polonium	Po	84	(209)
Calcium	Ca	20	40.078	Potassium	K	19	39.0983
Californium	Cf	98	(251)	Praseodymium	Pr	59	140.90765
Carbon	C	6	12.0107	Promethium	Pm	61	(145)
Cerium	Ce	58	140.116	Protactinium	Pa	91	231.03588
Cesium	Cs	55	132.90545	Radium	Ra	88	(226)
Chlorine	Cl	17	35.453	Radon	Rn	86	(222)
Chromium	Cr	24	51.9961	Rhenium	Re	75	186.207
Cobalt	Co	27	58.93320	Rhodium	Rh	45	102.90550
Copernicium	Cn	112	(285)	Roentgenium	Rg	111	(280)
Copper	Cu	29	63.546	Rubidium	Rb	37	85.4678
Curium	Cm	96	(247)	Ruthenium	Ru	44	101.07
Darmstadtium	Ds	110	(281)	Rutherfordium	Rf	104	(267)
Dubnium	Db	105	(268)	Samarium	Sm	62	150.36
Dysprosium	Dy	66	162.500	Scandium	Sc	21	44.9559
Einsteinium	Es	99	(252)	Seaborgium	Sg	106	(271)
Erbium	Er	68	167.259	Selenium	Se	34	78.96
Europium	Eu	63	151.964	Silicon	Si	14	28.0855
Fermium	Fm	100	(257)	Silver	Ag	47	107.8682
Fluorine	F	9	18.99840	Sodium	Na	11	22.98977
Francium	Fr	87	(223)	Strontium	Sr	38	87.62
Gadolinium	Gd	64	157.25	Sulfur	S	16	32.065
Gallium	Ga	31	69.723	Tantalum	Ta	73	180.94788
Germanium	Ge	32	72.64	Technetium	Tc	43	(98)
Gold	Au	79	196.96657	Tellurium	Te	52	127.60
Hafnium	Hf	72	178.49	Terbium	Tb	65	158.92535
Hassium	Hs	108	(270)	Thallium	Tl	81	204.3833
Helium	He	2	4.00260	Thorium	Th	90	232.03806
Holmium	Ho	67	164.93032	Thulium	Tm	69	168.93421
Hydrogen	H	1	1.00794	Tin	Sn	50	118.710
Indium	In	49	114.818	Titanium	Ti	22	47.867
Iodine	I	53	126.90447	Tungsten (wolfram)	W	74	183.85
Iridium	Ir	77	192.217	Ununhexium	Uuh	116	(293)
Iron	Fe	26	55.845	Ununoctium	Uuo	118	(294)
Krypton	Kr	36	83.798	Ununpentium	Uup	115	(288)
Lanthanum	La	57	138.90547	Ununquadium	Uuq	114	(289)
Lawrencium	Lr	103	(262)	Ununseptium	Uus	117	(292)
Lead	Pb	82	207.2	Ununtrium	Uut	113	(284)
Lithium	Li	3	6.941	Uranium	U	92	238.02891
Lutetium	Lu	71	174.967	Vanadium	V	23	50.9415
Magnesium	Mg	12	24.3050	Xenon	Xe	54	131.293
Manganese	Mn	25	54.93805	Ytterbium	Yb	70	173.04
Meitnerium	Mt	109	(276)	Yttrium	Y	39	88.90585
Mendelevium	Md	101	(258)	Zinc	Zn	30	65.409
Mercury	Hg	80	200.59	Zirconium	Zr	40	91.224

Applied Science

Chemistry

Chemistry is the science that deals with the properties, composition, and structure of substances (defined as elements and compounds), the transformations that they undergo, and the energy that is released or absorbed during these processes. Every substance, whether naturally occurring or artificially produced, consists of one or more of the hundred-odd species of atoms that have been identified as elements. Although these atoms, in turn,

are composed of more elementary particles, they are the basic building blocks of chemical substances; there is no quantity of oxygen, mercury, or gold, for example, smaller than an atom of that substance. Chemistry, therefore, is concerned not with the subatomic domain but with the properties of atoms and the laws governing their combinations and with how the knowledge of these properties can be used to achieve specific purposes.

Physics

Physics is the science that deals with the structure of matter and the interactions between the fundamental constituents of the observable universe. The basic physical science, its aim is the discovery and formulation of the fundamental laws of nature. In the broadest sense, physics (from the Greek *physikos*) is concerned with all aspects of nature on both the macroscopic and submicroscopic levels. Its scope of study encompasses not only the

behavior of objects under the action of given forces but also the nature and origin of gravitational, electromagnetic, and nuclear force fields. Its ultimate objective is the formulation of a few comprehensive principles that bring together and explain all such disparate phenomena. Physics can, at base, be defined as the science of matter, motion, and energy. Its laws are typically expressed with economy and precision in the language of mathematics.

Weight, Mass, and Density

Mass, strictly defined, is the quantitative measure of inertia, the resistance a body offers to a change in its speed or position when force is applied to it. The greater the mass of a body, the smaller the change produced by an applied force. In more practical terms, it is the measure of the amount of material in an object, and in common usage is often expressed as weight. However, the mass of an object is constant regardless of its position, while weight varies according to gravitational pull.

In the International System of Units (SI; the metric system), the kilogram is the standard unit of mass, defined as equaling the mass of the international prototype of the kilogram, currently a platinum-iridium cylinder kept at Sèvres, near Paris, France; it is roughly equal to the mass of 1,000 cubic centimeters of pure water at the temperature of its maximum density. In the US customary system, the unit is the slug, defined as the mass which a one pound force can accelerate at a rate of one foot per second per second, which is the same as the mass of an object weighing 32.17 pounds on the earth's surface.

Weight is the gravitational force of attraction on an object, caused by the presence of a massive second object, such as the Earth or Moon. Weight is the prod-

uct of an object's mass and the acceleration of gravity at the point where the object is located. A given object will have the same mass on the Earth's surface, on the Moon, or in the absence of gravity, while its weight on the Moon would be about one sixth of its weight on the Earth's surface, because of the Moon's smaller gravitational pull (due in turn to the Moon's smaller mass and radius), and in the absence of gravity the object would have no weight at all.

Weight is measured in units of force, not mass, though in practice units of mass (such as the kilogram) are often substituted because of mass's relatively constant relation to weight on the Earth's surface. The weight of a body can be obtained by multiplying the mass by the acceleration of gravity. In SI, weight is expressed in newtons, or the force required to impart an acceleration of one meter per second per second to a mass of one kilogram. In the US customary system, it is expressed in pounds.

Density is the mass per unit volume of a material substance. It offers a convenient means of obtaining the mass of a body from its volume, or vice versa; the mass is equal to the volume multiplied by the density, while the volume is equal to the mass divided by the density. In SI, density is expressed in kilograms per cubic meter.

Communications

Introduction to the Internet

The Internet is a dynamic collection of computer networks that has revolutionized communications and methods of commerce by enabling those networks around the world to interact with each other. Sometimes referred to as a "network of networks," the Internet was developed in the United

States in the 1970s but was not widely used by the general public until the early 1990s. By mid-2010 some 1.97 billion people, or roughly 29% of the world's population, were estimated to be regular users of the Internet. It is estimated that at least half of the world's population had some form of Internet access

Introduction to the Internet (continued)

in 2010, and it is assumed that wireless access will continue to play a growing role.

The Internet supports human communication via electronic mail (e-mail), real-time "chat rooms," instant messaging (IM), newsgroups, and audio and video transmission and allows people to work collaboratively at many different locations. It supports access to information by many applications, including the **World Wide Web**, which uses text and graphical presentations. Publishing has been revolutionized, as whole novels and reference works are available on the Web, and online periodicals are also common. The Internet has attracted a large and growing number of "e-businesses" (including subsidiaries of traditional "brick-and-mortar" companies) that carry out most of their sales and services over the Internet.

While the precise structure of the future Internet is not yet clear, many directions of growth seem apparent. One is the increased availability of wireless access, enabling better real-time use of Web-managed information. Another future development is toward higher backbone and network access speeds. Backbone data rates of 10 billion bits (10 gigabits) per second are readily available today, but data rates of 1 trillion bits (1 terabit) per second or higher will eventually

become commercially feasible. At very high data rates, high-resolution video, for example, would occupy only a small fraction of available bandwidth, and remaining bandwidth could be used to transmit auxiliary information about the data being sent, which in turn would enable rapid customization of displays and prompt resolution of certain local queries.

Communications connectivity will be a key function of a future Internet as more machines and devices are interconnected. The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers announced in late October 2009 that domain names in non-Latin alphabets will henceforth be allowed. In addition, the impending depletion of Internet addresses caused a flurry of companies to begin rolling out plans for the implementation of the Internet Engineering Task Force's 128-bit IP address standard protocol, which was introduced in 1998. Known as IPv6, it will allow for an increased number of available addresses (2^{128} , as opposed to the present 2^{32}). Development of the HTML5 standard moved forward with the announcement by the World Wide Web Consortium that the "last call" date was set for May 2011, at which time all features of the new specification would be locked in for the three-year testing phase.

Growth of Internet Use

Source: International Telecommunication Union, ICT Indicators Database.

YEAR	US USERS	WORLD USERS	YEAR	US USERS	WORLD USERS
2001	140,029,667	494,134,400	2006	206,097,822	1,151,000,000
2002	169,376,823	679,819,300	2007	226,502,938	1,374,000,000
2003	179,435,714	790,121,400	2008	225,550,343	1,575,000,000
2004	190,046,759	934,952,700	2009	239,802,737	1,805,000,000
2005	201,317,771	1,023,000,000	2010	244,949,194	2,044,000,000

Worldwide Cellular Mobile Telephone Subscribers, 2010

Source: International Telecommunication Union, ICT Indicators Database.

SUBSCRIBERS PER 1,000 RESIDENTS			SUBSCRIBERS PER 1,000 RESIDENTS		
COUNTRY	SUBSCRIBERS		COUNTRY	SUBSCRIBERS	
China	859,003,000	640	United Kingdom	80,799,000	1,303
India	752,190,000	614	Philippines	79,895,646	857
United States	278,900,000	899	Egypt	70,661,005	871
Russia	237,689,224	1,663	Thailand	69,683,069	1,008
Indonesia	220,000,000	917	Bangladesh	68,650,000	462
Brazil	202,944,033	1,041	Iran	67,500,000	913
Vietnam	154,000,000	1,753	France	62,600,000	997
Japan	120,708,670	954	Turkey	61,769,635	849
Germany	104,560,000	1,270	Argentina	57,300,000	1,418
Pakistan	102,777,387	592	Ukraine	53,928,830	1,187
Mexico	91,362,753	806	Saudi Arabia	51,564,375	1,879
Nigeria	87,297,789	551	Spain	51,492,662	1,118
Italy	82,000,000	1,354	world	5,373,000,000	780

Growth of Cell Phone Use in the US

Number of cellular mobile telephone subscribers in the US, 1999–2010. Source: CTIA—The Wireless Association Annualized Wireless Industry Survey Results, December 1985–December 2010.

YEAR	SUBSCRIBERS	YEAR	SUBSCRIBERS	YEAR	SUBSCRIBERS	YEAR	SUBSCRIBERS
1999	86,047,003	2002	140,766,842	2005	207,896,198	2008	270,333,881
2000	109,478,031	2003	158,721,981	2006	233,040,781	2009	285,646,191
2001	128,374,512	2004	182,140,362	2007	255,395,599	2010	302,859,674

Aerospace Technology

Space Exploration

Three men were the first scientists to conceive pragmatically of spaceflight: the Russian **Konstantin Tsiolkovsky**, the American **Robert Goddard**, and the German **Hermann Oberth**. By the end of World War II, the German development of rocket propulsion for aircraft and guided missiles (notably the V-2) had reached a high level. After the war the US and its allies fell heir to the technical knowledge of rocket power developed by the Germans. The technical director of the German missile effort, **Wernher von Braun**, and some 150 of his top aides surrendered to US troops. Most immigrated to the US, where they assembled and launched V-2 missiles that had been captured and shipped there. The USSR carried out an unpublishized but extensive and likely similar program; Britain and France conducted smaller programs.

In both the US and the USSR the development of military missile technology was essential to the achievement of satellite flight. Preparations for the International Geophysical Year (IGY, 1957–58) stimulated discussion of the possibility of launching artificial Earth satellites for scientific investigations. Both the US and the USSR became determined to prepare scientific satellites for launching during the IGY. While the US was still developing a space launch vehicle, the USSR started the world by placing **Sputnik 1** in orbit on 4 Oct 1957. This was followed a month later by **Sputnik 2**, which carried a live dog. The failure by the US to launch its small payload on 6 Dec 1957 heightened that country's political discomfiture in view of its supposed advanced status in science. Following debates on the necessity of achieving parity, the US government established the **National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)** in 1958. Since that time, NASA has conducted virtually all major aspects of the US space program.

The first successful US satellite, **Explorer 1**, was launched about four months after **Sputnik 1**. During the next decades the two countries participated in a space race, conducting thousands of successful launches of spacecraft of all varieties including scientific-research, communications, meteorological, remote-sensing, military-reconnaissance, early-warning,

and navigation satellites, lunar and planetary probes, and manned craft. The USSR launched the first human, **Yury Gagarin**, into orbit around Earth on 12 Apr 1961. On 20 July 1969, the US landed two men, **Neil Armstrong** and **Edwin ("Buzz") Aldrin**, on the surface of the Moon as part of the **Apollo 11** mission. On 12 Apr 1981, the 20th anniversary of manned space flight, the US launched the first reusable manned space transportation system, the **space shuttle**. Since the 1960s various European countries, Japan, India, China, and other countries have formed their own agencies for space exploration and development. The **European Space Agency (ESA)** consists of 18 member states. Private corporations, too, offer space launches for communications and remote-sensing satellites.

In the post-Apollo decades, while the US focused much of its manned space program on the shuttle, the USSR concentrated on launching a series of increasingly sophisticated Earth-orbiting space stations, beginning with the world's first in 1971. Station crews, who were carried up in two- and three-person spacecraft, carried out mostly scientific missions while gaining experience in living and working for long periods in the space environment. After the USSR was dissolved in 1991, its space program was continued by Russia on a much smaller scale owing to economic constraints. The US launched a space station in 1973 using surplus Apollo hardware and conducted shuttle missions to a Russian station, **Mir**, in the 1990s. In 1998, at the head of a 16-country consortium and with Russia as a major partner, the US began in-orbit assembly of the **International Space Station (ISS)**, using the shuttle and Russian expendable launch vehicles to ferry the facility's modular components and crews into space. In addition to manned and unmanned lunar exploration, space exploration programs have included deep-space robotic missions to the planets, their moons, and smaller bodies such as comets and asteroids. Also important has been the development of unmanned space-based astronomical observatories, which allow observation of near and distant cosmic objects above the filtering and distorting effects of Earth's atmosphere.

Significant space programs and missions:

Sputnik (Russian for "fellow traveler")

Years launched: 1957–58. **Country or space agency:** USSR. **Designation:** 1 through 3 (first series). **Not manned.** **Events of note:** **Sputnik 1** was the first satellite to be successfully launched into space, and **Sputnik 2** carried a small dog named **Laika** ("Barker").

Vanguard

Years launched: 1958–59. **Country or space agency:** US. **Designation:** 1 through 3. **Not manned.** **Events of note:** The first attempted Vanguard launch, hastily mounted in December 1957 after the USSR's **Sputnik** successes, failed with the launch vehicle's explosion.

Explorer

Years launched: 1958–75. **Country or space agency:** US. **Designation:** 1 through 55. **Not manned.** **Events of note:** **Explorer 1**, the first successful US satellite, discovered Earth's inner radiation belt.

Pioneer

Years launched: 1958–78. **Country or space agency:** US. **Designation:** 1 through 13. **Not manned.** **Events of note:** **Pioneer 10** was the first spacecraft to travel through the asteroid belt, to fly by Jupiter, and to escape the solar system; **Pioneer 11** was the first to visit Saturn.

Luna (Russian for "Moon")

Years launched: 1959–76. **Country or space agency:** USSR. **Designation:** 1 through 24. **Not manned.** **Events of note:** **Luna 2** was the first spacecraft to crash-land on the lunar surface; **Luna 3** took the first photographs of the Moon's far side; three Lunas (16, 20, and 24) returned with samples of lunar soil.

Vostok (Russian for "east")

Years launched: 1961–63. **Country or space agency:** USSR. **Designation:** 1 through 6. **Manned.** **Events of note:** The first man in space and to orbit Earth was Soviet cosmonaut **Yury Gagarin** in **Vostok 1**, launched

on 12 April 1961. Vostok 6 was launched with Valentina Tereshkova, the first woman in space, in 1963.

Mercury

Years launched: 1961–63 (manned missions). **Country or space agency:** US. **Designation:** Mercury spacecraft had program designations, but they were better known by the individual names bestowed on them, such as *Freedom 7*, to honor the seven NASA astronauts chosen for the program. **Events of note:** Some 20 preliminary unmanned Mercury missions took place between 1959 and 1961. Of the six manned missions, *Freedom 7* was launched in 1961 with Alan Shepard (the first American in space) aboard, and *Friendship 7* in 1962 with John Glenn (the first American to orbit Earth).

Ranger

Years launched: 1961–65. **Country or space agency:** US. **Designation:** 1 through 9. **Not manned.** **Events of note:** Ranger 4 was the first US spacecraft to crash-land on the Moon; the last three Rangers returned thousands of images of the lunar surface before crashing on the lunar surface as planned.

Mariner

Years launched: 1962–73. **Country or space agency:** US. **Designation:** 1 through 10. **Not manned.** **Events of note:** Various Mariners in the program flew by Venus, Mercury, and Mars. Mariner 9 mapped Mars in detail from orbit, becoming the first spacecraft to orbit another planet. Mariner 10 was the first spacecraft to have visited the vicinity of Mercury.

Voskhod (Russian for “sunrise” or “ascent”)

Years launched: 1964–65. **Country or space agency:** USSR. **Designation:** 1 and 2. **Manned.** **Events of note:** Voskhod 1 was the first spacecraft to carry more than one person; Aleksey Leonov performed the first space walk, from the Voskhod 2 spacecraft, on 18 Mar 1965.

Gemini

Years launched: 1965–66. **Country or space agency:** US. **Designation:** 1 through 12. **Manned.** **Events of note:** Ten two-person manned missions followed two unmanned test flights. Gemini 8 was the first spacecraft to rendezvous and dock with another craft. The Gemini program showed that astronauts could live and work in space for the time needed for a round-trip to the Moon.

Lunar Orbiter

Years launched: 1966–67. **Country or space agency:** US. **Designation:** 1 through 5. **Not manned.** **Events of note:** Five consecutive spacecraft made detailed photographic surveys of most of the Moon's surface, providing the mapping essential for choosing landing sites for the manned Apollo missions.

Soyuz (Russian for “union”)

Years launched: 1967–present. **Country or space agency:** USSR. **Designation:** 1 through 40 (first series). Three subsequent series of upgraded spacecraft received the additional suffix letters T, TM, or TMA and were renumbered from 1. **Manned.** **Events of note:** On 24 Apr 1967 cosmonaut Vladimir Komarov conducted the inaugural test flight (Soyuz 1) of this multiperson transport craft but died returning to Earth after the parachute system failed, becoming the first fatality during a spaceflight. Soyuz 11 ferried the crew of the first space station, Salyut 1. Soyuz TM-2 made the inaugural manned flight of this TM upgrade while transporting the second crew of the Mir

space station. Soyuz TM-31 carried up the International Space Station's first three-man crew.

Apollo

Years launched: 1968–72 (manned missions). **Country or space agency:** US. **Designation:** 7 through 17. **Events of note:** Several unmanned test flights preceded 11 manned Apollo missions, including two in Earth orbit (7 and 9), two in lunar orbit (8 and 10), one lunar flyby (13), and six lunar landings (11, 12, and 14–17) in which a total of 12 astronauts walked on the Moon. Apollo 11, crewed by Neil Armstrong, Michael Collins, and Buzz Aldrin, was the first mission to land humans on the Moon, on 20 Jul 1969. Apollo 13, planned as a lunar landing mission, experienced an onboard explosion en route to the Moon; after a swing around the Moon, the crippled spacecraft made a harrowing but safe return to Earth with its crew, James Lovell, John Swigert, and Fred Haise. The landing missions collectively returned almost 382 kg (842 lb) of lunar rocks and soil for study.

Salyut (Russian for “salute”)

Years launched: 1971–82. **Country or space agency:** USSR. **Designation:** 1 through 7 (two designs). **Manned.** **Events of note:** Salyut 1, launched 19 Apr 1971, was the world's first space station; its crew, cosmonauts Georgy Dobrovolsky, Vladislav Volkov, and Viktor Patsayev, died returning to Earth when their Soyuz spacecraft depressurized. Salyut 6 operated as a highly successful scientific space platform, supporting a series of crews over a four-year period.

Skylab

Year launched: 1973. **Country or space agency:** US. **Manned.** **Events of note:** Skylab, based on the outfitted and pressurized upper stage of a Saturn V Moon rocket, was the first US space station. Three successive astronaut crews carried out solar astronomy studies, materials-sciences research, and biomedical experiments on the effects of weightlessness.

Apollo-Soyuz

Year launched: 1975. **Countries or space agencies:** US and USSR. **Manned.** **Events of note:** As a sign of improved US-Soviet relations, an Apollo spacecraft carrying three astronauts docked in Earth orbit with a Soyuz vehicle carrying two cosmonauts. It was the first cooperative multinational space mission.

Viking

Year launched: 1975. **Country or space agency:** US. **Designation:** 1 and 2. **Not manned.** **Events of note:** Both probes traveled to Mars, released landers, and took photographs of large expanses of Mars from orbit. The Viking 1 lander transmitted the first pictures from the Martian surface; both landers carried experiments designed to detect living organisms or life processes but found no convincing signs of life.

Voyager

Year launched: 1977. **Country or space agency:** US. **Designation:** 1 and 2. **Not manned.** **Events of note:** Both Voyager spacecraft flew past Jupiter and Saturn, transmitting measurements and photographs; Voyager 2 went on to Uranus in 1986 and then to Neptune. Both craft continued out of the solar system, with Voyager 1 overtaking Pioneer 10 in 1998 to become the most distant human-made object in space.

space shuttle (Space Transportation System, or STS)

Years launched: 1981–2011. **Country or space**

agency: US. **Designation:** Individual missions were designated STS with a number (and sometimes letter) suffix, though the orbiter spacecraft themselves were reused. **Manned. Events of note:** The first flight of a manned space shuttle, STS-1, was on 12 Apr 1981 with the orbiter *Columbia*. The other original operational orbiters were *Challenger*, *Discovery*, and *Atlantis*. During shuttle mission STS-51-L, *Challenger* exploded after liftoff on 28 Jan 1986, killing all seven astronauts aboard, including a private citizen, Christa McAuliffe; the orbiter *Endeavour* was built as a replacement vehicle. Space shuttle missions were used to deploy satellites, space observatories, and planetary probes; to carry out in-space repairs of orbiting spacecraft; and to take US astronauts to the Russian space station Mir. Beginning in 1998 a series of shuttle missions ferried components, supplies, and crews to the International Space Station during its assembly and operation. In 2003 the orbiter *Columbia* disintegrated while returning from a space mission, claiming the lives of its seven-person crew, including Ilan Ramon, the first Israeli astronaut to go into space.

Giotto

Year launched: 1985. **Country or space agency:** ESA. **Not manned. Events of note:** This first deep-space probe launched by ESA made a close flyby of Halley's Comet, collecting data and transmitting images of the icy nucleus. It was then redirected to a second comet, using a gravity-assist flyby of Earth, the first time that a spacecraft coming back from deep space had made such a maneuver.

Mir (Russian for "peace" and "world")

Years launched: 1986–96. **Country or space agency:** USSR/Russia. **Manned. Events of note:** The core of this modular space station was launched on 20 Feb 1986; five additional modules were added over the next decade to create a large, versatile space laboratory. Although intended for a five-year life, it supported human habitation between 1986 and 2000, including an uninterrupted stretch of occupancy of almost 10 years, and it hosted a series of US astronauts as part of a Mir-space shuttle cooperative endeavor. In 1995 Mir cosmonaut Valery Polyakov set a space endurance record of nearly 438 days.

Magellan

Year launched: 1989. **Country or space agency:** US. **Not manned. Events of note:** Magellan was the first deep-space probe deployed by the space shuttle. During four years in orbit above Venus, it mapped some 98% of the surface of the planet with radar at high resolution. At the end of its mission, it was sent on a gradual dive into the Venusian atmosphere, where it measured various properties before burning up.

Galileo

Year launched: 1989. **Country or space agency:** US. **Not manned. Events of note:** Galileo released an atmospheric probe into the Jovian system and then went into orbit around Jupiter for an extended study of the giant planet and its Galilean moons. Among many discoveries, Galileo found evidence of a liquid-water ocean below the moon Europa's icy surface.

NEAR Shoemaker (Near Earth Asteroid Rendezvous)

Year launched: 1996. **Country or space agency:** US. **Not manned. Events of note:** This spacecraft was the first to orbit a small body (the Earth-approaching asteroid Eros) and then to touch down on its surface. It

studied Eros for a year with cameras and instruments and then made a soft landing and transmitted gamma-ray data from the surface for more than two weeks.

Mars Pathfinder

Year launched: 1996. **Country or space agency:** US. **Not manned. Events of note:** This was the first spacecraft to land on Mars since the 1976 Viking missions; the lander and its robotic surface rover, Sojourner, together successfully collected 17,000 images and other data.

Cassini-Huygens

Year launched: 1997. **Countries or space agencies:** US and ESA. **Not manned. Events of note:** Consisting of an orbiter (Cassini) and a descent probe (Huygens), the spacecraft traveled to the Saturnian system. En route it flew by Jupiter and returned detailed images. Cassini then established an orbit around Saturn for several years of studies, while the Huygens probe parachuted through the atmosphere of the moon Titan, transmitting data during its descent and from the moon's surface.

International Space Station (ISS)

Years launched: 1998–present. **Countries or space agencies:** US, Russia, ESA, Canada, Japan, and Brazil. **Manned. Events of note:** A large complex of habitat modules and laboratories, the ISS continued to be assembled in Earth orbit by means of space-shuttle and Proton and Soyuz rocket flights that brought components, crews, and supplies. The first component, called Zarya, was launched on 20 Nov 1998. The ISS received its first resident crew on 2 Nov 2000.

Chandra X-Ray Observatory

Year launched: 1999. **Country or space agency:** US. **Not manned. Events of note:** The world's most powerful X-ray telescope, it revolves in an elliptical orbit around Earth, delivering roughly 1,000 observations of the universe annually.

2001 Mars Odyssey

Year launched: 2001. **Country or space agency:** US. **Not manned. Events of note:** This spacecraft was launched to study Mars from orbit and serve as a communications relay for future landers. Some of its data suggested the presence of huge subsurface reservoirs of frozen water in both polar regions.

Mars Express

Year launched: 2003. **Country or space agency:** ESA. **Not manned. Events of note:** The spacecraft's lander, Beagle 2, which was designed to examine the rocks and soil for signs of past or present life, failed to establish radio contact after presumably reaching the Martian surface.

Mars Exploration Rovers

Year launched: 2003. **Country or space agency:** US. **Designation:** Spirit and Opportunity. **Not manned. Events of note:** Twin six-wheeled robotic rovers, each equipped with cameras, a microscopic imager, a rock-grinding tool, and other instruments, landed on opposite sides of Mars. Both rovers found evidence of past water; particularly dramatic was the discovery by Opportunity of rocks that appeared to have been laid down at the shoreline of an ancient body of salty water.

Deep Impact

Year launched: 2005. **Country or space agency:** US. **Not manned. Events of note:** Deep Impact was the first

spacecraft designed to study the interior composition of a comet. It released an instrumented impactor into the path of Comet Tempel 1's icy nucleus. A high-resolution camera and other apparatuses on the flyby portion of the probe studied the impact and the resulting crater.

Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter

Year launched: 2005. **Country or space agency:** US. **Not manned.** **Events of note:** It carries the most powerful camera ever flown on a space mission. The Orbiter is an important communications link between other spacecraft, Mars, and Earth.

Phoenix

Year launched: 2007. **Country or space agency:** US. **Not manned.** **Events of note:** Phoenix was the first spacecraft designed to measure water (ice) on a planet other than Earth. It was equipped with robotic arms and sophisticated sensors to dig under the surface of Mars, collect soil samples, and analyze them. It landed on the surface of Mars on 25 May 2008 and

quickly established communications with Earth. Before the end of its planned three-month experiment, Phoenix verified the presence of water (ice) in the Martian subsurface.

Lunar Crater Observation and Sensing Satellite

Year launched: 2009. **Country or space agency:** US. **Not manned.** **Events of note:** The objective of the Lunar Crater Observation and Sensing Satellite (LCROSS) was to confirm the presence of water (ice) in a crater in the permanent shadow on the Moon's south pole. On 9 Oct 2009, LCROSS conducted experiments that successfully uncovered water on the Moon.

CryoSat-2

Year launched: 2010. **Country or space agency:** ESA. **Not manned.** **Events of note:** CryoSat-2 is charged with measuring precisely the thickness of the marine ice in the polar oceans and the ice sheets covering Greenland and Antarctica.

Space Exploration Firsts

EVENT	DETAILS	COUNTRY OR AGENCY	DATE ACCOMPLISHED
first person to study in detail the use of rockets for spaceflight	Konstantin Tsiolkovsky	Russia	late 19th–early 20th centuries
first launch of a liquid-fueled rocket	Robert Goddard	US	16 Mar 1926
first launch of the V-2 ballistic missile, the forerunner of modern space rockets	Wernher von Braun	Germany	3 Oct 1942
first artificial Earth satellite	Sputnik 1	USSR	4 Oct 1957
first animal launched into space	dog Laika aboard Sputnik 2	USSR	3 Nov 1957
first spacecraft to hard-land on another celestial object (the Moon)	Luna 2	USSR	14 Sep 1959
first applications satellite launched	TIROS 1 (weather observation)	US	1 Apr 1960
first recovery of a payload from Earth orbit	<i>Discoverer 13</i>	US	11 Aug 1960
first piloted spacecraft to orbit Earth	Vostok 1 (piloted by Yuri Gagarin)	USSR	12 Apr 1961
first US citizen in space	Alan Shepard on <i>Freedom 7</i>	US	5 May 1961
first piloted US spacecraft to orbit Earth	<i>Friendship 7</i> (piloted by John Glenn)	US	20 Feb 1962
first active communications satellite	Telstar 1	US	10 July 1962
first data transmitted to Earth from vicinity of another planet (Venus)	Mariner 2	US	14 Dec 1962
first woman in space	Valentina Tereshkova on Vostok 6	USSR	16 Jun 1963
first satellite to operate in geostationary orbit	Syncom 2 (telecommunications satellite)	US	26 Jul 1963
first space walk	Aleksey Leonov on Voskhod 2	USSR	18 Mar 1965
first spacecraft pictures of Mars	Mariner 4	US	14 Jul 1965
first spacecraft to soft-land on the Moon	Luna 9	USSR	3 Feb 1966
first death during a space mission	Vladimir Komarov on Soyuz 1	USSR	24 Apr 1967
first humans to orbit the Moon	Frank Borman, James Lovell, and William Anders on Apollo 8	US	24 Dec 1968
first human to walk on the Moon	Neil Armstrong on Apollo 11	US	20 Jul 1969
first unmanned spacecraft to carry lunar samples back to Earth	Luna 16	USSR	24 Sep 1970
first soft landing on another planet (Venus)	Venera 7	USSR	15 Dec 1970
first space station launched	Salyut 1	USSR	19 Apr 1971
first spacecraft to orbit another planet (Mars)	Mariner 9	US	13 Nov 1971
first spacecraft to soft-land on Mars	Mars 3	USSR	2 Dec 1971
first spacecraft to fly by Jupiter	Pioneer 10	US	3 Dec 1973
first international docking in space	Apollo and Soyuz spacecraft	US/USSR	17 Jul 1975
first pictures transmitted from the surface of Mars	Viking 1	US	20 Jul 1976
first spacecraft to fly by Saturn	Pioneer 11	US	1 Sep 1979
first reusable spacecraft launched and returned from space	space shuttle <i>Columbia</i>	US	12–14 Apr 1981
first spacecraft to fly by Uranus	Voyager 2	US	24 Jan 1986
first spacecraft to make a close flyby of a comet's nucleus	Giotto at Halley's Comet	European Space Agency (ESA)	13 Mar 1986
first spacecraft to fly by Neptune	Voyager 2	US	24 Aug 1989

Space Exploration Firsts (continued)

EVENT	DETAILS	COUNTRY OR AGENCY	DATE ACCOMPLISHED
first large optical space telescope launched	Hubble Space Telescope	US/ESA	25 Apr 1990
first spacecraft to orbit Jupiter	Galileo	US	7 Dec 1995
first spacecraft to orbit and land on an asteroid	NEAR Shoemaker at the asteroid Eros	US	14 Feb 2000–12 Feb 2001
first piloted Chinese spacecraft to orbit Earth	Shenzhou 5, piloted by Yang Liwei	China	15 Oct 2003
first privately funded human spaceflight (to 100 km [62 mi] height)	SpaceShipOne, piloted by Michael W. Melvill (private venture)	US	21 Jun 2004
first spacecraft to strike a comet's nucleus and study its interior composition	Deep Impact at Comet Tempel 1	US	4 Jul 2005
first spacecraft designed to measure water (ice) on a planet other than Earth	Phoenix	US	5 Jun 2008
first private spacecraft launched and returned from space orbit	Dragon	SpaceX	8 Dec 2010

Air Travel

Flight History

Humanity has been fascinated with the possibility of flight for millennia—there are historical references to a Chinese kite that used a rotary wing as a source of lift from as early as about 400. Toys using the principle of the helicopter were known during the Middle Ages. Near the end of the 15th century, Leonardo da Vinci made drawings pertaining to flight. In the 1700s experiments were made with the ornithopter, a machine with flapping wings.

The history of successful flight begins with the hot-air balloon. Two French brothers, Joseph and Étienne Montgolfier, experimented with a large cell contrived of paper in which they could collect heated air. On 19 Sep 1783 the Montgolfiers sent aloft a balloon with a rooster, a duck, and a sheep, and on 21 November the first manned flight was made. Balloons gained importance as their flights ranged for hundreds of miles, but they were essentially unsteerable.

Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin spent much of his retired life working with balloons, particularly on the steering problem. Hydrogen and illuminating gas eventually replaced hot air, and a motor was mounted on a bag filled with gas that had been fitted with propellers and rudders. It was Zeppelin who first saw clearly that maintaining a steerable shape was essential. On 2 Jul 1900 Zeppelin undertook the first experimental flight of what he called an airship. The development of the dirigible went well until the docking procedure at Lakehurst NJ on 6 May 1937, when the *Hindenburg* burst into flames and exploded, with a loss of 36 lives. Public reaction made further development futile.

It should be noted that neither balloons nor dirigibles had produced true flight: what they had done was harness the dynamics of the atmosphere to lift a craft off the ground, using what power (if any) they supplied primarily to steer. The first scientific exposition of the principles that ultimately led to the successful flight with a heavier-than-air device came in 1843 from Sir George Cayley, who is regarded by many as the father of fixed-wing flight. He built a successful man-carrying glider that came close to permitting real flight. His work was built upon in the experiments on gliders from the late 1800s by Otto Lilienthal of Germany and Octave Chanute of the US.

The American brothers Wilbur and Orville Wright by 1902 had developed a fully practical biplane glider

that could be controlled in every direction. Fitting a small engine and two propellers to another biplane, the Wrights on 17 Dec 1903 made the world's first successful flight of a man-carrying, engine-powered, heavier-than-air craft at a site near Kitty Hawk NC.

World War I (1914–18) further accelerated the expansion of aviation. Initially used for aerial reconnaissance, aircraft were soon fitted with machine guns and bombs; military aircraft with these types of armaments became known, respectively, as fighters and bombers.

By the 1920s the first small commercial airlines had begun to carry mail, and the increased speed and range of aircraft made nonstop flights over the world's oceans, poles, and continents possible. In the 1930s more efficient monoplane aircraft with all-metal fuselages and retractable undercarriages became standard. Aircraft played a key role in World War II (1939–45), developing in size, weight, speed, power, range, and armament. The war marked the high point of piston-engined propeller craft while also introducing the first aircraft with jet engines, which could fly at higher speeds. Jet-engined craft became the norm for fighters in the late 1940s and proved their superiority as commercial transports beginning in the '50s. The high speeds and low operating costs of jet airliners led to a massive expansion of commercial air travel in the second half of the 20th century.

The next great aviation innovation was the ability to fly at supersonic speeds. The first supersonic aircraft—a Bell XS-1 rocket-powered plane piloted by Maj. Charles E. Yeager of the US Air Force—broke the sound barrier on 14 Oct 1947 at 1,066 km/hr (662 mph) and attained a top speed of 1,126 km/hr (700 mph). The first supersonic passenger-carrying commercial airplane, the Concorde, was built jointly in Great Britain and France and was in regular commercial service between 1976 and 2003. In the 21st century aircraft manufacturers strove to produce larger planes. A huge new passenger airliner, the double-decker Airbus A380, with a passenger capacity of 555 (40% greater than the next largest airplane), began commercial flights in late October 2007. The Boeing 787 Dreamliner, scheduled to be unveiled in late 2011, has a capacity of 330 but a range of 3,050 nautical miles, making it more fuel-efficient than the A380.

Airlines in the US: Best On-Time Arrival Performance

Data for 2010.

Source: US Department of Transportation, February 2011.

RANK	AIRLINE	% OF ALL FLIGHTS	RANK	AIRLINE	% OF ALL FLIGHTS	RANK	AIRLINE	% OF ALL FLIGHTS
1	Hawaiian Airlines	92.5	7	Continental Airlines	81.4	12	SkyWest Airlines	79.1
2	Alaska Airlines	87.6	8	Frontier Airlines	81.4	13	Pinnacle Airlines	78.5
3	United Airlines	85.2	9	American Airlines	79.6	14	ExpressJet Airlines	77.8
4	Mesa Airlines	83.3	10	Southwest Airlines	79.5	15	Delta Airlines	77.4
5	US Airways	83.0	11	Atlantic Southeast Airlines	79.2			
6	Airtran Airways	82.8						

World's Busiest Airports

Ranked by total aircraft movement (takeoffs and landings), 2010.

Source: Airports Council International, <www.airports.org>.

RANK	AIRPORT	SERVES	AIRPORT CODE	TOTAL MOVEMENTS
1	Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport	Atlanta GA	ATL	950,119
2	O'Hare International Airport	Chicago IL	ORD	882,617
3	Los Angeles International Airport	Los Angeles CA	LAX	666,938
4	Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport	Dallas/Fort Worth TX	DFW	652,261
5	Denver International Airport	Denver CO	DEN	630,063
6	George Bush Intercontinental Airport	Houston TX	IAH	531,347
7	Charlotte Douglas International Airport	Charlotte NC	CLT	529,101
8	Beijing Capital International Airport	Beijing, China	PEK	517,584
9	McCarran International Airport	Las Vegas NV	LAS	505,591
10	Paris Charles de Gaulle International Airport	Paris, France	CDG	499,997
11	Frankfurt Airport	Frankfurt, Germany	FRA	464,432
12	Philadelphia International Airport	Philadelphia PA	PHL	460,779
13	Heathrow Airport	London, UK	LHR	454,883
14	Detroit Metropolitan Wayne County Airport	Detroit MI	DTW	452,616
15	Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport	Phoenix AZ	PHX	449,351
16	Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport	Minneapolis/St. Paul MN	MSP	436,625
17	Madrid Barajas International Airport	Madrid, Spain	MAD	433,683
18	Toronto Pearson International Airport	Toronto, ON, Canada	YYZ	418,298
19	Newark Liberty International Airport	Newark NJ	EWR	403,880
20	Amsterdam Airport Schiphol	Amsterdam, Netherlands	AMS	402,372
21	John F. Kennedy International Airport	New York NY	JFK	399,626
22	Munich International Airport	Munich, Germany	MUC	389,939
23	San Francisco International Airport	San Francisco CA	SFO	387,248
24	Miami International Airport	Miami FL	MIA	376,208
25	Phoenix Deer Valley Airport	Phoenix AZ	DVT	368,747

Meteorology

World Temperature Extremes

highest recorded air temperature				lowest recorded air temperature			
REGION	PLACE (ELEVATION)	°F	°C	PLACE (ELEVATION)	°F	°C	
Africa	Al-'Aziziyah, Libya (112 m [367 ft]; 13 Sep 1922)	136.0	57.8	Ifrane, Morocco (1,635 m [5,364 ft]; 11 Feb 1935)	-11.0	-23.9	
Antarctica	Vanda Station, Scott Coast (15 m [49 ft]; 5 Jan 1974)	59.0	15.0	Vostok, 78° 27' S, 106° 52' E (3,420 m [11,220 ft]; 21 Jul 1983)	-129.0	-89.4	
Asia	Tirat Zevi, Israel (-220 m [-722 ft]; 22 Jun 1942)	129.0	53.9	Verkhoyansk, Russia (107 m [350 ft]; 7 Feb 1892)	-90.0	-67.8	
Australia	Oodnadatta, SA (112 m [367 ft]; 2 Jan 1960)	123.0	50.7	Charlotte Pass, NSW (1,755 m [5,758 ft]; 29 Jun 1994)	-9.4	-23.0	
Europe	Seville, Spain (8 m [26 ft]; 4 Aug 1881)	122.0	50.0	Ust-Shchuger, Russia (85 m [279 ft]; exact date unknown)	-67.0	-55.0	
North America	Greenland Ranch, Death Valley, California (-54 m [-178 ft]; 10 Jul 1913)	134.0	56.7	Snag, YT, Canada (646 m [2,120 ft]; 3 Feb 1947)	-81.4	-63.0	

World Temperature Extremes (continued)

REGION	highest recorded air temperature				lowest recorded air temperature			
	PLACE (ELEVATION)	°F	°C		PLACE (ELEVATION)	°F	°C	
South America	Rivadavia, Argentina (206 m [676 ft]; 11 Dec 1905)	120.0	48.9		Colonia, Sarmiento, Argentina (268 m [879 ft]; 1 Jun 1907)	-27.0	-32.8	
Tropical Pacific	Tuguegarao, Philippines (22 m [72 ft]; 29 Apr 1912)	108.0	42.2		Haleakala, Hawaii (2,972 m [9,750 ft]; 17 May 1979?)	18.0	-7.8	

Did
you?
know

The largest offshore wind farm in the world was officially completed off the coast of Kent in the United Kingdom in September 2010. The 100 turbines that make up the Thanet Offshore Wind Farm provide enough electricity to power 200,000 homes using green energy. The United Kingdom, which overtook Denmark in 2008 as the world's leader in offshore wind electricity production, has the goal of having 15% of its energy needs fulfilled by green energy sources by 2020.

Indexes

Wind Chill Index

The wind chill index is based upon a formula that determines how cold the atmosphere feels by combining the temperature and wind speed and applying other factors. For more information, see www.nws.noaa.gov/om/windchill/index.shtml.

		TEMPERATURE (°F)															
WIND SPEED (MPH)	CALM	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-30	
	5	36	31	25	19	13	7	1	-5	-11	-16	-22	-28	-34	-40	-46	
	10	34	27	21	15	9	3	-4	-10	-16	-22	-28	-35	-41	-47	-53	
	15	32	25	19	13	6	0	-7	-13	-19	-26	-32	-39	-45	-51	-58	
	20	30	24	17	11	4	-2	-9	-15	-22	-29	-35	-42	-48	-55	-61	
	25	29	23	16	9	3	-4	-11	-17	-24	-31	-37	-44	-51	-58	-64	
	30	28	22	15	8	1	-5	-12	-19	-26	-33	-39	-46	-53	-60	-67	
	35	28	21	14	7	0	-7	-14	-21	-27	-34	-41	-48	-55	-62	-69	
	40	27	20	13	6	-1	-8	-15	-22	-29	-36	-43	-50	-57	-64	-71	
	45	26	19	12	5	-2	-9	-16	-23	-30	-37	-44	-51	-58	-65	-72	
	50	26	19	12	4	-3	-10	-17	-24	-31	-38	-45	-52	-60	-67	-74	
	55	25	18	11	4	-3	-11	-18	-25	-32	-39	-46	-54	-61	-69	-75	
	60	25	17	10	3	-4	-11	-19	-26	-33	-40	-48	-55	-62	-69	-76	

Heat Index

The Heat Index shows the effects of the combination of heat and humidity. Apparent temperature is the temperature as it feels to your body. For more information see www.jeonet.com/heat.htm.

		AIR TEMPERATURE (°F)									
relative humidity	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120
apparent temperature											
0%	64	69	73	78	83	87	91	95	99	103	107
10%	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	111	116
20%	66	72	77	82	87	93	99	105	112	120	130
30%	67	73	78	84	90	96	104	113	123	135	148
40%	68	74	79	86	93	101	110	123	137	151	
50%	69	75	81	88	96	107	120	135	150		
60%	70	76	82	90	100	114	132	149			
70%	70	77	85	93	106	124	144				
80%	71	78	86	97	113	136	157				
90%	71	79	88	102	122	150	170				
100%	72	80	91	108	133	166					

Ultraviolet (UV) Index

The Ultraviolet (UV) Index predicts the intensity of the sun's ultraviolet rays. It was developed by the National Weather Service and the US Environmental Protection Agency to provide a daily forecast of the expected risk of overexposure to the sun. The Index is calculated on a next-day basis for dozens of cities across the US. Other local conditions, such as cloud cover, are taken into account in determining the UV Index number. UV Index numbers are: 0–2 (minimal exposure); 3–4 (low exposure); 5–6 (moderate exposure); 7–9 (high exposure); and 10 and over (very high exposure).

Some simple precautions can be taken to reduce the risk of sun-related illness: limit time in the sun between 10 AM and 4 PM, when rays are generally the strongest; seek shade whenever possible; use a broad spectrum sunscreen with an SPF of at least 15; wear a wide-brimmed hat and, if possible, tightly woven, full-length clothing; wear UV-protective sunglasses; avoid sunlamps and tanning salons; and watch for the UV Index daily. The UV Index should not be used by seriously sun-sensitive individuals, who should consult their doctors and take additional precautions regardless of the exposure level.

Hurricanes

Hurricane and Tornado Classifications

The Saffir/Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale¹ is used to rank tropical cyclones.

Category 1. Barometric pressure: 28.91 in or more; wind speed: 74–95 mph; damage: minimal.

Category 2. Barometric pressure: 28.50–28.91 in; wind speed: 96–110 mph; damage: extensive.

Category 3. Barometric pressure: 27.91–28.47 in; wind speed: 111–130 mph; damage: devastating.

Category 4. Barometric pressure: 27.17–27.88 in; wind speed: 131–155 mph; damage: catastrophic.

Category 5. Barometric pressure: less than 27.17 in; wind speed: 155 mph or more; damage: catastrophic.

Tornado classifications.

Tornadoes are assigned specific values on the Fujita Scale, or F-Scale, of tornado intensity established by meteorologist T. Theodore Fujita.

Categories:

F0. Wind speed: 40–72 mph; damage: light.

F1. Wind speed: 73–112 mph; damage: moderate.

F2. Wind speed: 113–157 mph; damage: considerable.

F3. Wind speed: 158–206 mph; damage: severe.

F4. Wind speed: 207–260 mph; damage: devastating.

F5. Wind speed: 261–318 mph; damage: incredible.

¹Published by permission of Herbert Saffir, consulting engineer, and Robert Simpson, meteorologist. The scale was revised in early 2010 to remove hurricane-related data, such as storm surge and flooding. Damage estimates are in part affected by building codes and duration and direction of high winds.

Hurricane Names

Source: National Hurricane Center.

In 1953, the National Hurricane Center developed a list of given names for Atlantic tropical storms.

This list is now maintained by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). Until 1979 only women's names were used, but since then men's and women's names have alternated. There are six lists

currently in rotation, so names can be reused every six years. Any country affected by a hurricane, however, can request that its name be retired for ten years. Also, if a storm has been particularly destructive, the WMO can remove it from the list and replace it with a different name.

Deadliest Hurricanes in the US

Listed below, in order of number of deaths, are the 25 deadliest hurricanes to hit the US or its territories in 1851–2010. Hurricane names are given in parentheses after the location, when applicable.

	HURRICANE LOCATION	YEAR	CATEGORY	DEATHS
1	Galveston TX	1900	4	8,000 ¹
2	NC; SC; Puerto Rico	1899	3	3,419
3	Lake Okeechobee, Florida	1928	4	2,500 ²
4	Cheniere Caminada LA	1893	4	2,000 ³
5	southeastern LA; MS (Katrina)	2005	3	1,500

Note: ranking numbers 10 and 20 on the list are repeated due to the equal number of fatalities in separate hurricanes. Source: National Hurricane Center. <www.nhc.noaa.gov/Deadliest_Costliest.shtml>.

	HURRICANE LOCATION	YEAR	CATEGORY	DEATHS
6	Sea Islands, South Carolina and Georgia	1893	3	1,000 ⁴
7	Puerto Rico; US Virgin Islands	1867	3	811
8	Puerto Rico	1852	1	800
9	GA; SC	1881	2	700
10	Last Island, Louisiana	1856	4	600 ³

Deadliest Hurricanes in the US (continued)

HURRICANE LOCATION	YEAR	CATEGORY	DEATHS	HURRICANE LOCATION	YEAR	CATEGORY	DEATHS
10 New Orleans LA	1915	4	600 ³	19 Galveston TX	1915	4	275
12 southwestern LA; northern TX (Audrey)	1957	4	416	20 MS; southeastern LA; VA (Camille)	1969	5	256
13 Florida Keys	1935	5	408	20 New England	1938	3	256
14 northeastern US	1944	3	390 ³	22 US Virgin Islands; Puerto Rico	1932	2	225
15 FL; MS; AL	1926	4	372	23 northeastern US (Diane)	1955	1	184
16 Grand Isle LA	1909	3	350	24 GA; SC; NC	1898	4	179
17 Puerto Rico (San Felipe)	1928	5	312	25 TX	1875	3	176
18 Florida Keys; southern TX	1919	4	287				

¹Death toll may have been as high as 12,000. ²Death toll may have been as high as 3,000. ³Including those lost at sea. ⁴Death toll may have been as high as 2,000.

Costliest Hurricanes in the US

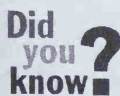
Listed below, in order of the highest monetary damage figures in constant 2010 US dollars, are the 25 costliest hurricanes to hit the US or its territories in 1900–2010. Locations of the damaged areas are given in parentheses after the hurricane name. Note

that figures for Hurricane Hugo reflect the damage done by that storm both on the US mainland and on its Caribbean territories. Source: National Hurricane Center.

<www.nhc.noaa.gov/Deadliest_Costliest.shtml>.

RANK	HURRICANE (LOCATION)	YEAR	CATEGORY	ESTIMATED DAMAGE (US\$), NOT ADJUSTED	DAMAGE IN CONSTANT 2010 US DOLLARS
1	Katrina (southeastern FL; southeastern LA; MS)	2005	3	81,000,000,000	90,438,000,000
2	Andrew (southeastern FL; southeastern LA)	1992	5	26,500,000,000	41,186,600,000
3	Ike (TX; LA)	2008	2	24,900,000,000	25,218,400,000
4	Wilma (southern FL)	2005	3	20,600,000,000	23,000,300,000
5	Charley (southwestern FL)	2004	4	15,000,000,000	17,315,200,000
6	Ivan (AL; northwestern FL)	2004	3	14,200,000,000	16,391,700,000
7	Hugo (SC; US Virgin Islands; Puerto Rico)	1989	4	8,000,000,000	14,068,100,000
8	Rita (southwestern LA; northern TX)	2005	3	11,300,000,000	12,616,700,000
9	Agnes (FL; northeastern US)	1972	1	2,100,000,000	10,955,000,000
10	Frances (FL)	2004	2	8,900,000,000	10,273,700,000
11	Betsy (southeastern FL; southeastern LA)	1965	3	1,420,500,000	9,833,300,000
12	Camille (MS; southeastern LA; VA)	1969	5	1,420,700,000	8,441,200,000
13	Jeanne (FL)	2004	3	6,900,000,000	7,965,000,000
14	Frederic (AL; MS)	1979	3	2,300,000,000	6,908,100,000
15	Diane (northeastern US)	1955	1	831,700,000	6,767,100,000
16	Allison (northern TX)	2001	TS ¹	5,000,000,000	6,156,300,000
17	Floyd (mid-Atlantic US; northeastern US)	1999	2	4,500,000,000	5,889,900,000
18	(New England)	1938	3	300,000,000	4,639,500,000
19	Fran (NC)	1996	3	3,200,000,000	4,447,300,000
20	Alicia (northern TX)	1983	3	2,000,000,000	4,378,600,000
21	Gustav (LA)	2008	2	4,300,000,000	4,355,000,000
22	Opal (northwestern FL; AL)	1995	3	3,000,000,000	4,292,400,000
23	Isabel (mid-Atlantic US)	2003	2	3,370,000,000	3,993,700,000
24	Carol (northeastern US)	1954	3	460,000,000	3,728,800,000
25	Juan (LA)	1985	1	1,500,000,000	3,039,800,000

¹Of tropical storm intensity but included because of high damage.



A bottle of champagne recovered from a shipwreck sold for a record amount in June 2011. The Veuve Clicquot champagne, which was cargo on a ship that sank off of Finland's Åland islands in the 19th century, was one of 160 bottles recovered from the wreck. It was sold for some US\$42,000. Also found were bottles of beer thought to be the oldest still-drinkable beer in existence.

Geologic Disasters

Measuring Earthquakes

The seismologists Beno Gutenberg and Charles Francis Richter introduced measurement of the seismic energy released by earthquakes on a magnitude scale in 1935. Each increase of one unit on the scale represents a 10-fold increase in the magnitude of an earthquake. Seismographs are designed to

measure the different components of seismic waves, such as wave type, intensity, and duration. This table shows the typical effects of earthquakes in various magnitude ranges. For further information, see crack.seismo.unr.edu/ftp/pub/louie/class/100/magnitude.html.

MAGNITUDE	EARTHQUAKE EFFECTS
Less than 3.5	Generally not felt, but recorded.
3.5–5.4	Often felt, but rarely causes damage.
Less than 6.0	At most, slight damage to well-designed buildings. Can cause major damage to poorly constructed buildings over small regions.
6.1–6.9	Can be destructive in areas up to about 100 km (62 mi) across where people live.
7.0–7.9	Major earthquake. Can cause serious damage over larger areas.
8 or greater	Great earthquake. Can cause serious damage in areas several hundred km across.

Major Historical Earthquakes

Magnitudes given for pre-20th-century events are generally estimations from intensity data. In cases where no magnitude is available, the earthquake's maximum intensity, written as a Roman numeral from I to XII, is given. Most fatality data are estimates.

YEAR (AD)	AFFECTED AREA	MAGNITUDE OR INTENSITY	DEATHS	YEAR (AD)	AFFECTED AREA	MAGNITUDE OR INTENSITY	DEATHS
365	Knossos, Crete, Greece	XI	50,000	1905	Kangra, India	7.5	19,000
526	Antioch, Syria	unknown	250,000	1906	off the coast of Ecuador	8.8	1,000
844	Damascus, Syria	VIII	50,000	1906	Valparaíso, Chile	8.2	20,000
847	Damascus, Syria	X	70,000	1906	San Francisco CA	7.9	700
847	Mosul, Iraq	unknown	50,000	1907	southwestern Tajikistan	8.0	12,000
856	Damghan, Iran	unknown	200,000	1908	Messina, Italy	7.5	110,000
893	Daipur, India	unknown	180,000	1912	Sea of Marmara, Turkey	7.8	2,800
893	Ardabil, Iran	unknown	150,000	1915	Avezzano, Italy	7.0	32,610
893	Caucasus	unknown	82,000	1920	Gansu province, China	8.5	200,000
1042	Palmyra, Syria	X	50,000	1923	Tokyo; Yokohama, Japan	7.9	142,800
1138	Aleppo, Syria	unknown	230,000	1927	Qinghai province, China	7.6	40,900
1201	Upper Egypt or Syria	IX	1,100,000	1933	Sanriku, Japan	8.4	2,990
1268	Cilicia, Turkey	unknown	60,000	1935	Quetta, Pakistan	7.5	20,000
1290	Chihli, China	unknown	100,000	1939	Erzincan, Turkey	7.8	32,700
1556	Shaanxi province, China	8.0	830,000	1939	Chillán, Chile	7.8	28,000
1667	Shemakha, Azerbaijan	unknown	80,000	1944	Tonankai, Japan	8.1	998
1668	Shandong province, China	XII	50,000	1944	San Juan, Argentina	7.4	8,000
1693	Sicily, Italy	7.5	93,000	1945	off the coast of Pakistan	8.0	4,000
1703	Jeddo, Japan	unknown	200,000	1946	Nankaido, Japan	8.1	1,362
1727	Tabriz, Iran	unknown	77,000	1948	Ashgabat, Turkmenistan	7.3	176,000
1730	Hokkaido, Japan	unknown	137,000	1950	China-India border, near Myanmar (Burma)	8.7	574
1731	Beijing, China	unknown	100,000	1960	Puerto Montt, Chile	9.5	5,700
1739	China	X	50,000	1960	Agadir, Morocco	5.7	10,000–15,000
1755	Lisbon, Portugal; Spain; Morocco	8.7	62,000	1964	Prince William Sound, Alaska	9.2	131
1755	Kashan, Iran	unknown	40,000	1968	Khorasan, Iran	7.3	12,000
1780	Tabriz, Iran	7.7	200,000	1970	northern Peru	7.9	70,000
1783	Calabria, Italy	unknown	50,000	1970	Yunnan province, China	7.5	10,000
1811	New Madrid MO	8.6	unknown	1972	Fars, Iran	7.1	5,054
1812	Caracas, Venezuela	9.6	26,000	1972	Managua, Nicaragua	6.2	10,000
1835	northern Japan	7.6	28,300	1974	Yunnan province, China	6.8	20,000
1868	Arica, Chile	9.0	25,000	1974	North-West Frontier Province, Pakistan	6.2	5,300
1868	Ecuador; Colombia	7.7	70,000	1975	Liaoning province, China	7.0	2,000
1883	Java, Indonesia	unknown	100,000	1976	Mindanao, Philippines	7.9	8,000
1896	Sanriku, Japan	8.5	27,000	1976	Tangshan, China	7.5	242,000
				1976	Guatemala City, Guatemala	7.5	23,000

Major Historical Earthquakes (continued)

YEAR (AD)	AFFECTED AREA	MAGNITUDE OR INTENSITY	DEATHS	YEAR (AD)	AFFECTED AREA	MAGNITUDE OR INTENSITY	DEATHS
1976	Turkey-Iran border	7.3	5,000	2003	northern Algeria	6.8	2,266
1977	Bucharest, Romania	7.2	1,500	2003	Bam, Iran	6.6	26,000
1978	Khorasan, Iran	7.8	15,000	2004	off the western coast of Sumatra, Indonesia	9.0	227,898
1980	Ech-Cheliff (El-Asnam), Algeria	7.7	5,000	2005	northern Sumatra, Indonesia	8.6	1,313
1980	southern Italy	6.5	3,114	2005	Kashmir, Pakistan	7.6	80,000
1985	Michoacán state, Mexico	8.1	9,500	2006	Bantul, Indonesia	6.3	5,749
1988	Gyumri (Leninakan), Armenia	6.8	25,000	2007	off the coast of central Peru	8.0	514
1990	Luzon, Philippines	7.7	1,621	2008	eastern Sichuan province, China	7.9	87,587
1990	Rasht, Iran	7.4	50,000	2009	southern Sumatra, Indonesia	7.5	1,117
1991	northern India	6.8	2,000	2009	central Italy	6.3	295
1992	Flores, Indonesia	7.5	2,500	2010	off the western coast of Chile, near Maule	8.8	521
1993	Latur, India	6.2	9,748	2010	southern Haiti, near Port-au-Prince	7.0	316,000
1995	Sakhalin Island, Russia	7.1	1,989	2010	southern Qinghai province, China	6.9	2,968
1995	Kobe, Japan	6.9	5,502	2011	off the northeastern coast of Honshu, Japan	9.0	28,050
1997	eastern Iran	7.3	1,567	2011	Christchurch, New Zealand	6.3	180
1998	Feyzabad, Afghanistan	6.6	4,000				
1999	Taiwan	7.7	2,400				
1999	Izmit, Turkey	7.4	17,118				
2001	Gujarat state, India	8.0	20,023				
2002	Hindu Kush mountains, Afghanistan	6.1	1,000				

Tsunami

A tsunami is a catastrophic ocean wave, usually caused by a submarine earthquake occurring less than 30 mi (50 km) beneath the seafloor, with a magnitude greater than 6.5. Underwater or coastal landslides or volcanic eruptions also may cause a tsunami. The often-used term tidal wave is a misnomer: the wave has no connection with the tides. After the earthquake or other generating impulse, a train of simple, progressive oscillatory waves is propagated great distances at the ocean surface in ever-widening circles, much like the waves produced by a pebble falling into a shallow pool. In deep water, the wavelengths are enormous, about 60 to 125 mi (100 to 200 km), and the wave heights are very small, only 1 to 2 ft (0.3 to 0.6 m). The resulting wave steepness is extremely low; coupled with the waves' long periods that vary from five minutes to an hour, this enables

normal wind waves and swell to completely obscure the waves in deep water. Thus, a ship in the open ocean experiences the passage of a tsunami as an insignificant rise and fall. As the waves approach the continental coasts, friction with the increasingly shallow bottom reduces the velocity of the waves. The period must remain constant; consequently, as the velocity lessens, the wavelengths become shortened and the wave amplitudes increase, coastal waters rising as high as 100 feet (30 m) in 10 to 15 minutes. By a poorly understood process, the continental shelf waters begin to oscillate after the rise in sea level. Between three and five major oscillations generate most of the damage; the oscillations cease, however, only several days after they begin. Occasionally, the first arrival of a tsunami at a coast may be a trough, the water receding and exposing the shallow seafloor.

Deadly Volcano Eruptions

Casualty figures are approximate.

VOLCANO (LOCATION)	YEAR	CASUALTIES	VOLCANO (LOCATION)	YEAR	CASUALTIES
Tambora (Indonesia)	1815	92,000 ¹	Raung (Indonesia)	1730	3,000
Krakatoa (Indonesia)	1883	36,000 ¹	Lamington (Papua New Guinea)	1951	3,000
Pelee (Martinique)	1902	30,000	Awu (Indonesia)	1856	2,800
Ruiz (Colombia)	1985	25,000 ²	Taal (Philippines)	1906	1,500
Etna (Italy)	1669	20,000	Taal (Philippines)	1911	1,300
Unzen (Japan)	1792	15,000	Etna (Italy)	1536	1,000
Kelud (Indonesia)	1586	10,000	Paricutin (Mexico)	1949	1,000
Laki (Iceland)	1783	9,000	Purace (Colombia)	1949	1,000
Kelud (Indonesia)	1919	5,000	Pinatubo (Philippines)	1991	350
Vesuvius (Italy)	79	3,360	Merapi (Indonesia)	2010	153
Awu (Indonesia)	1711	3,200	El Chichón (Mexico)	1982	100
Raung (Indonesia)	1638	3,000	St. Helens (Washington)	1980	57

¹Includes tsunami triggered by eruption.

²Includes mudflow triggered by eruption.

Civil Engineering

The Seven Wonders of the Ancient World

The seven wonders of the ancient world were considered to be the preeminent architectural and sculptural achievements of the Mediterranean and Middle East. Although different lists exist, the classic list contains the following:

Pyramids of Giza. The oldest of the wonders and the only one substantially in existence today, the pyramids of Giza were erected c. 2575–c. 2465 bc on the west bank of the Nile River in northern Egypt. The designations of the pyramids—Khufu, Khafre, and Menkaure—correspond to the kings for whom they were built. Khufu (also called the Great Pyramid) is the largest of the three, the length of each side at the base averaging 230 m (755 ft). According to Herodotus, the Great Pyramid took 20 years to construct and demanded the labor of 100,000 men.

Hanging Gardens of Babylon. A series of landscaped terraces ascribed to either Queen Sammu-ramat (810–783 bc) or King Nebuchadnezzar II (c. 605–c. 561 bc), the gardens were built within the walls of the royal palace at Babylon (in present-day southern Iraq). They did not actually “hang” but were instead roof gardens laid out on a series of zigurat terraces that were irrigated by pumps from the Euphrates River.

Statue of Zeus. An ornate figure of Zeus on his throne, this wonder was completed about 430 bc by Phidias of Athens after eight years of work. It was placed in the huge Temple of Zeus at Olympia in western Greece. The statue, almost 12 m (40 ft) high and plated with gold and ivory, represented the god sitting on an elaborate throne ornamented with ebony, ivory, gold, and precious stones. On his outstretched right hand was a statue of Nike (Victory), and in the god’s left hand was a scepter on which an eagle was perched.

Temple of Artemis. The great temple was built by Croesus, king of Lydia, in about 550 bc and was rebuilt after being burned by a madman named Herostatus in 356 bc. The artemesium was famous not only for its great size (over 110 by 55 m [350 by 80

ft]) but also for the magnificent works of art that adorned it. It was destroyed by invading Goths in ad 262, and though it was never rebuilt, copies survive of the famous statue of Artemis in it. This early representation stands stiffly straight, with her hands extended outward. The original was made of gold, ebony, silver, and black stone.

Mausoleum of Halicarnassus. This monumental tomb of Mausolus, the tyrant of Caria in southwestern Asia Minor, was built between about 353 and 351 bc by Mausolus’ sister and widow, Artemisia. According to the description of Pliny the Elder, the monument, designed by the architect Pythius (Pytheos), was almost square, with a total periphery of 125 m (411 ft). It was bounded by 36 columns, and the top formed a pyramid surmounted by a marble chariot. Fragments of the mausoleum’s sculpture are preserved in the British Museum. The mausoleum was probably destroyed by an earthquake, and the stones were reused in local buildings.

Colossus of Rhodes. This huge bronze statue was built at the harbor of Rhodes in ancient Greece in commemoration of the raising of the siege of Rhodes (305–304 bc). The sculptor was Chares of Lyndus. The Colossus was said to be 32 m (105 ft) high, making it technically impossible that it could have straddled the harbor entrance, as was popularly believed. The Colossus took 12 years to build (c. 294–282 bc) and was toppled by an earthquake about 225 bc.

Pharos of Alexandria. This lighthouse, the most famous of the ancient world, was built by Sostratus of Cnidus about 280 bc on the island of Pharos off Alexandria, and it is said to have been more than 100 m (350 ft) high. It is the archetype of all lighthouses since. The lighthouse was destroyed by an earthquake in the 1300s. In 1994 a large amount of masonry blocks and statuary, thought to be wreckage from the lighthouse, was found in the waters off Pharos.

Tallest Buildings in the World

Building height equals the distance from the level of the lowest significant, open-air, pedestrian entrance to the architectural top of the building, including spires but not including antennas, signage, or flag poles. Only buildings that have been completed or are scheduled to be completed in 2011 are included in this table.

Source: Council on Tall Buildings and Urban Habitat.

RANK	BUILDING	CITY	YEAR	HEIGHT	STORIES
			COMPLETED	IN FT/M	
1	Burj Khalifa	Dubai, UAE	2010	2,717/828	163
2	Taipei 101	Taipei, Taiwan	2004	1,667/508	101
3	Shanghai World Financial Center	Shanghai, China	2008	1,614/492	101
4	International Commerce Centre	Hong Kong, China	2010	1,588/484	108
5	Petronas Tower 1	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	1998	1,483/452	88
5	Petronas Tower 2	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	1998	1,483/452	88
7	Nanjing Greenland Financial Center	Nanjing, China	2010	1,476/450	66
8	Willis Tower (Sears Tower)	Chicago IL	1974	1,451/442	108
9	Guangzhou International Finance Center	Guangzhou, China	2010	1,444/440	103
10	Trump International Hotel & Tower	Chicago IL	2009	1,389/423	98
11	Jin Mao Building	Shanghai, China	1999	1,380/421	88
12	Two International Finance Centre	Hong Kong, China	2003	1,352/412	88
13	CITIC Plaza	Guangzhou, China	1996	1,280/390	80
14	Shun Hing Square	Shenzhen, China	1996	1,260/384	69
15	Empire State Building	New York NY	1931	1,250/381	102

Tallest Buildings in the World (continued)

RANK	BUILDING	CITY	YEAR COMPLETED	HEIGHT IN FT/M	STORIES
16	Central Plaza	Hong Kong, China	1992	1,227/374	78
17	Bank of China Tower	Hong Kong, China	1989	1,205/367	70
18	Bank of America Tower	New York NY	2009	1,200/366	55
19	Almas Tower	Dubai, UAE	2008	1,181/360	68
20	Emirates Tower One	Dubai, UAE	2000	1,163/355	54
21	Tuntex Sky Tower	Kaohsiung, Taiwan	1997	1,140/348	85
22	Aon Center	Chicago IL	1973	1,136/346	83
23	The Center	Hong Kong, China	1998	1,135/346	73
24	John Hancock Center	Chicago IL	1969	1,128/344	100
25	Tianjin World Financial Center	Tianjin, China	2011	1,105/337	76

Longest Span Structures in the World by Type

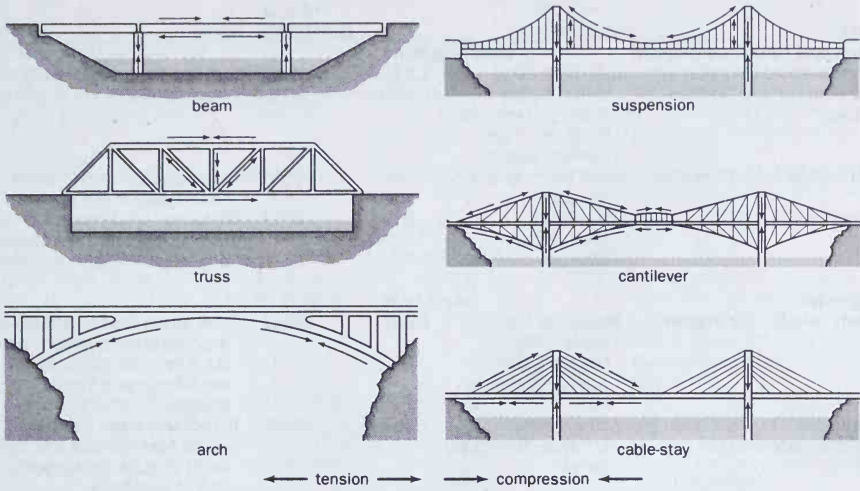
Bridges

SUSPENSION	LOCATION	YEAR OF COMPLETION	MAIN SPAN (M)
Akashi Kaikyo	Kobe-Awaji Island, Japan	1998	1,991
part of eastern link between islands of Honshu and Shikoku			
Xihoumen	Zhoushan archipelago, China	2007	1,650
links Jintang and Cezi islands			
Store Baelt (Great Belt)	Zealand-Funen, Denmark	1998	1,624
part of link between Copenhagen and mainland Europe			
Nancha	Zhenjiang, China	2005	1,490
world's third longest suspension bridge			
Humber	near Kingston upon Hull, England	1981	1,410
crosses Humber estuary between Yorkshire and Lincolnshire			
CABLE-STAYED (STEEL)			
Sutong	Nantong, China	2008	1,088
longest main span, highest main-bridge tower, and deepest foundation piers for a cable-stayed bridge			
Stonecutters (Angchuanzhou)	Tsing Yi-Sha Tin, Hong Kong	2009	1,018
links growing areas of Northeast New Territories and Kowloon, Hong Kong			
Edong	Huangshi-Huanggang, China	2009	926
alleviates congestion on Huangshi Yangtze Bridge			
Tatara	Onomichi-Imabari, Japan	1999	890
part of western link between islands of Honshu and Shikoku			
Normandie	near Le Havre, France	1995	856
crosses Seine estuary between upper and lower Normandy			
ARCH			
steel			
Chaotianmen	Chongqing, China (across the Yangtze)	2009	552
world's longest steel-arch bridge			
Lupu	Shanghai, China	2003	550
crosses Huangpujiang (Huangpu River) between central Shanghai and Pudong New District			
New River Gorge	Fayetteville WV	1977	518
provides road link through scenic New River Gorge National River area			
concrete			
Wanxian	Sichuan province, China	1997	425
crosses Chang Jiang (Yangtze River) in Three Gorges area			
Krk I	Krk island, Croatia	1980	390
links scenic Krk island with mainland Croatia			
Jiangjiehe	Guizhou province, China	1995	330
spans gorge of Wujiang (Wu River)			
CANTILEVER			
steel truss			
Québec	Quebec City, QC, Canada	1917	549
provides rail crossing over St. Lawrence River			
Forth	Edinburgh-North Queensferry, Scotland	1890	2 spans, each 521
provides rail crossing over Firth of Forth			
Minato	Osaka-Amagasaki, Japan	1974	510
carries road traffic across Osaka's harbor			

Longest Span Structures in the World by Type (continued)

	LOCATION	YEAR OF COMPLETION	MAIN SPAN (M)
CANTILEVER (CONTINUED)			
prestressed concrete			
Shibanpo-2	Chongqing, China	2006	336
world's longest prestressed-concrete box girder bridge			
Stolmasundet	Austevoll, Norway	1998	301
links islands of Stolmen and Sjelbørn south of Bergen			
Raftsundet	Lofoten, Norway	1998	298
crosses Raft Sound in arctic Lofoten islands			
BEAM			
steel truss			
Ikitsuki Ohashi	Nagasaki prefecture, Japan	1991	400
connects islands of Iki and Hirado off northwest Kyushu			
Astoria	Astoria OR	1966	376
carries Pacific Coast Highway across Columbia River between Oregon and Washington			
Francis Scott Key	Baltimore MD	1977	366
spans Patapsco River at Baltimore harbor			
steel plate and box girder			
Presidente Costa e Silva	Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil	1974	300
crosses Guanabara Bay between Rio de Janeiro and suburb of Niterói			
Neckartalbrücke-1	Weitingen, Germany	1978	263
carries highway across Neckar River valley			
Brankova	Belgrade, Serbia	1956	261
provides road crossing of Sava River between Old and New Belgrade			
MOVABLE			
vertical lift			
Arthur Kill	Elizabeth NJ–New York NY	1959	170
provides rail link between port of Elizabeth and Staten Island			
Cape Cod Canal	Cape Cod MA	1935	166
provides rail crossing over waterway near Buzzard's Bay			
Delair	Delair NJ–Philadelphia PA	1960	165
provides rail link across Delaware River between Philadelphia and southern Jersey Shore			
swing span			
Al-Firdan (El-Ferdan)	Suez Canal, Egypt	2001	340
provides road and rail link between Sinai Peninsula and eastern Nile delta region			
Santa Fe	Fort Madison IA–Niota IL	1927	160
provides road and rail crossing of Mississippi River			
Kaiser-Wilhelm-Brücke	Wilhelmshaven, Germany	1907	159
crosses the Wupper River			
BASCULE			
South Capitol Street/Frederick Douglass Memorial	Washington DC	1949	118
carries road traffic over Anacostia River			
Sault Sainte Marie	Sault Sainte Marie MI–Ontario, Canada	1941	102
connects rail systems of United States and Canada			
Charles Berry	Lorain OH	1940	101
carries road traffic over Black River			
Market Street/Chief John Ross	Chattanooga TN	1917	94
carries road traffic over Tennessee River			
Causeways (fixed link over water only)			
Lake Pontchartrain-2	Metairie–Mandeville LA	1969	38,422
carries northbound road traffic from suburbs of New Orleans to north lakeshore			
Lake Pontchartrain-1	Mandeville–Metairie LA	1956	38,352
carries southbound road traffic from north lakeshore to suburbs of New Orleans			
Hangzhou Bay Transoceanic	near Jiaxing–near Cixi, China	2008	36,000
world's longest transoceanic bridge or causeway			
King Fahd	Bahrain–Saudi Arabia	1986	24,950
carries road traffic across Gulf of Bahrain in Persian Gulf			
Confederation	Borden-Carleton, PE–Cape Jourimain, NB, Canada	1997	12,900
carries road traffic over Northumberland Strait			

Basic Types of Bridges



Notable Civil Engineering Projects (in progress or completed as of July 2011)

NAME	LOCATION	YEAR OF COMPLETION	NOTES
airports			
		terminal area (sq m)	
New Doha International (phases 1 and 2)	near Doha, Qatar	465,000	2013 Being built on 22 sq km of Persian Gulf landfill
Miami International (North Terminal)	northwest of central Miami	316,000	2011 Largest US airport expansion under way in 2011; original terminal is being remodeled and expanded to become the North Terminal
Berlin Brandenburg International	Schönefeld airport, southeast of Berlin	220,000	2012 Schönefeld to be expanded; other Berlin airports closed in 2008 (Tempelhof) or will close in 2012 (Tegel)
bridges			
		length (main span; m)	
Hong Kong–Zhuhai Crossing	Hong Kong to China link (via Macau) (in Pearl River estuary)	c. 50 km	2016 To include world's largest sea bridge (c. 35 km) and world's longest immersed tube tunnel (5.6 km)
Hangzhou Bay #2 (Jia-shao)	between Jiaxing and Shaoxing, China	2,680	2012 Will be world's longest all-span cable-stayed bridge
Manaus–Iranduba Bridge	Manaus–Iranduba, Brazil	400	2011 1st bridge across the Amazon; to open the Brazilian rain-forest to further development; 3.6 km in length and supported by 74 pylons
buildings			
		height (m)	
Shanghai Tower	Shanghai	632	2014 To be world's 2nd tallest building and the tallest in China
1 World Trade Center (Freedom Tower)	New York City	"1,776 ft" (541.3 m)	2013 Complex to include 6 new buildings, a memorial, and a museum; height to rooftop 417 m, with spire 541.3 m
Pentominium	Dubai, UAE	516	2013 Will be world's tallest residential tower

Notable Civil Engineering Projects (in progress or completed as of July 2011) (continued)

NAME	LOCATION		YEAR OF COMPLETION	NOTES
dams and hydrologic projects		crest length (m)		
Santo Antonio (SA)/Jirau (J) (2 dams on the Madeira River)	(SA): near Porto Velho, Rondônia, Brazil (J): between Porto Velho and Bolivian border	(SA) 1,173 (J) 550	2011 2013	Together will provide 8% of the electricity for Brazil by 2013
Bakun Hydroelectric Project	Balui River, Sarawak, Malaysia	750	2011	To be largest concrete-faced rockfill dam in the world
Gilgel Gibe III	Omo River, southwestern Ethiopia	610	2014	Production will surpass domestic needs; largest hydropower project in sub-Saharan Africa
highways		length (km)		
South Interoceanic Highway	Iñapari (at Brazilian border)—Ilo/Matarani/San Juan de Marcona, Peru	2,627	2011	To be paved road for Brazilian Imports/exports from/to Asia via 3 Peruvian ports; to link the Atlantic and Pacific oceans
Mombasa–Nairobi–Addis Ababa Road Corridor	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia–Mombasa, Kenya	1,284	2012?	To facilitate trade between landlocked Ethiopia and the world through the Kenyan port of Mombasa
Upper Egypt–Red Sea Road	Safaga–Assiut/Sohag/Qena, Egypt	412	2014	To link three vital communities on the Nile with the Red Sea via a modern multilane highway
canals and floodgates		length (m)		
New Orleans Surge Barrier	near confluence of Gulf Intercoastal Waterway and Mississippi River Gulf Outlet, east of New Orleans	2,283	2011	Central component of 3.2-km-long project to prevent storm-surge flooding, using 7.9-m barrier walls and floodgates
Mose Project (flood-protection plan)	lagoon openings near Venice	—	2014	Rows of 78 20-m-wide submerged gates in 3 lagoon openings will rise in flood conditions
Panama Canal Expansion	between Panama City and Colón, Panama	—	2014	Will include new wider and longer 3-chamber locks, doubling the canal's capacity and allowing the passage of world's biggest container ships
railways (heavy)		length (km)		
Benguela Railway (rehabilitation; closed by civil war 1975–2002)	Benguela–Luau, Angola (at Democratic Republic of the Congo border)	1,314	2011	Will enable resumption of copper exports from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Zambia
Sebha–Misurata rail project	Sebha–Misurata, Libya	800	2012	To expand the shipment of iron ore from the Libyan interior to the Mediterranean port of Misurata
KATB rail project	Baku, Azerbaijan–Kars, Turkey (via Georgia)	258	2012	Caspian Sea to Turkey link, bypassing Armenia; 98 km of new rail, remainder modernized; new transport outlet for Georgia
railways (high speed)		length (km)		
Jinghu High-Speed	Beijing–Shanghai	1,318	2012	To halve travel time between capital and financial center
Turkish High-Speed	Ankara–Istanbul	533	2013	To connect capital with largest city
Madrid–Valencia High-Speed	Madrid–Valencia, Spain	438	2010	Opened 10 December

Notable Civil Engineering Projects (in progress or completed as of July 2011) (continued)

NAME	LOCATION	length (km)	YEAR OF COMPLETION	NOTES
subways/metros/light rails				
Namma Metro	Bangalore (Bengaluru), India	33.0	2011	2 lines to be built; construction began in 2007
Dubai Metro (Green Line)	Dubai, UAE	22.5	2011	Part of world's longest fully automated driverless transport system
Lima Metro (Line 1)	Lima, Peru	21.5	2011	Includes 9.8 km refurbishment of existing line and 11.7 km new extension
tunnels		length (m)		
Brenner Base Tunnel	Innsbruck, Austria–Fortezza, Italy	55,392	2015	To ease congestion of freight travel from across Europe passing through the Alps; breakthrough on a 10.5-km exploration tunnel occurred 3 Nov 2010
Alimineti Madhava Reddy Project	Krishna River to Nalgonda district, Andhra Pradesh state, India	43,500	2012	To provide irrigation and drinking water to drought-prone Nalgonda; will be the world's longest tunnel without intermediate access
Marmaray railroad project tunnels	connecting European and Asian portions of Istanbul	13,600	2013	Includes 1.4-km-long bored tunnel, world's deepest sunken-tube tunnel (56 m under the Bosphorus strait)

1 m=3.28 ft; 1 km=0.62 mi



The Scoville scale, created by pharmacist Wilbur L. Scoville in 1912, is used to rate the pungency of hot peppers. The scale ranges from zero Scoville heat units (SHU), the measurement for the bell pepper, to 16 million SHU, the measurement for pure capsaicin, the element in peppers that causes the "heat" that one tastes. Although people continue to crossbreed peppers to develop hotter varieties, the pepper with the highest SHU measurement currently is the Bhut Jolokia, or Ghost pepper, which measures between 855,000 and 1,041,427 SHU.

Life on Earth

Taxonomy

Taxonomy is the classification of living and extinct organisms. The term is derived from the Greek *taxis* ("arrangement") and *nomos* ("law") and refers to the methodology and principles of systematic botany and zoology by which the various kinds of plants and animals are arranged in hierarchies of superior and subordinate groups.

Popularly, classifications of living organisms arise according to need and are often superficial; for example, although the term fish is common to the names shellfish, crayfish, and starfish, there are more anatomical differences between a shellfish and a starfish than there are between a bony fish and a human. Also, vernacular names vary widely. Biologists have attempted to view all living organisms with equal thoroughness and thus have devised a formal classification. A formal classifica-

tion supports a relatively uniform and internationally understood nomenclature, thereby simplifying cross-referencing and retrieval of information.

Carolus Linnaeus, who is usually regarded as the founder of modern taxonomy and whose books are considered the beginning of modern botanical and zoological nomenclature, drew up rules for assigning names to plants and animals and was the first to use binomial nomenclature consistently, beginning in 1758. Classification since Linnaeus has incorporated newly discovered information and more closely approaches a natural system, and the process of clarifying relationships continues to this day. The table below shows the seven ranks that are accepted as obligatory by zoologists and botanists and sample listings for animals and plants.

Kingdom
Phylum/Division
Class
Order

ANIMALS
Animalia
Chordata
Mammalia
Primates

PLANTS
Plantae
Tracheophyta
Pteropsida
Coniferales

Taxonomy (continued)

	ANIMALS	PLANTS
Family	Hominidae	Pinaceae
Genus	<i>Homo</i>	<i>Pinus</i>
Species	<i>Homo sapiens</i> (human)	<i>Pinus strobus</i> (white pine)

Names of the Male, Female, Young, and Group of Selected Animals

ANIMAL	MALE	FEMALE	YOUNG	GROUP
ape	male	female	baby	shrewdness
bear	boar	sow	cub	sleuth, sloth
deer	buck, stag	doe	fawn	herd
donkey	jack, jackass	jennet, jenny	colt, foal	drove, herd
ferret	hob	jill	kit	business, fesynes
fox	reynard	vixen	kit, cub, pup	skulk, leash
giraffe	bull	doe	calf	herd, corps, tower
hamster	buck	doe	pup	horde
hippopotamus	bull	cow	calf	herd, bloat
horse	stallion, stud	mare, dam	foal, colt (male), filly (female)	stable, harras, herd, team (working) string or field (racing)
human	man	woman	baby, infant, toddler	clan (related), crowd, family (closely related), community, tribe
lion	lion	lioness	cub	pride
mouse	buck	doe	pup, pinkie, kitten	horde, mischief
pig	boar	sow	piglet, shoat, farrow	drove, herd, litter (of pups), sounder
quail	cock	hen	chick	bevy, covey, drift
rhinoceros	bull	cow	calf	crash
seal	bull	cow	pup	herd, pod, rookery, harem
sheep	buck, ram	ewe, dam	lamb, lambkin, cosset	drift, drove, flock, herd, mob, trip
turkey	tom	hen	poult	rafter
whale	bull	cow	calf	gam, grind, herd, pod, school

Forests of the World

This table shows the 20 countries or dependencies that lost the most forest area between 1995 and 2010 and those that gained the most, as well as forest losses or gains by continent. 1 hectare (ha) = .01 sq km, .004 sq mi. Source: State of the World's Forests 2011. Web site: <www.fao.org/forestry>.

COUNTRY/AREA	LAND AREA (‘000 HA)	TOTAL FOREST IN 1995 (‘000 HA)	TOTAL FOREST IN 2010 (‘000 HA)	PERCENTAGE	% CHANGE 1995–2010
				OF LAND AREA IN 2010 (%)	
Togo	5,439	1,245	287	5.3	–76.95
Djibouti	2,318	22	6	0.3	–72.73
Kazakhstan ¹	269,970	10,504	3,309	1.2	–68.50
Comoros	186	9	3	1.6	–66.67
Uzbekistan ¹	42,540	9,119	3,276	7.7	–64.08
Mauritania	103,070	556	242	0.2	–56.47
Niger	126,670	2,562	1,204	1.0	–53.01
Sao Tome and Principe	96	56	27	28.1	–51.79
Vanuatu	1,219	900	440	36.1	–51.11
Uganda	19,710	6,104	2,988	15.2	–51.05
Singapore	70	4	2	2.9	–50.00
Libya	175,954	400	217	0.1	–45.75
Burundi	2,568	317	172	6.7	–45.74
Ghana	22,754	9,022	4,940	21.7	–45.24
Nicaragua	12,034	5,560	3,114	25.9	–44.00
Namibia	82,329	12,374	7,290	8.9	–41.09
Greece	12,890	6,513	3,903	30.3	–40.07
Nigeria	91,077	13,780	9,041	9.9	–34.39
Belize	2,281	1,962	1,393	61.1	–29.00
Albania	2,740	1,046	776	28.3	–25.81
Yemen	52,797	9	549	1.0	+6,000.00
Seychelles	46	4	41	89.1	+925.00
Iraq	43,737	83	825	1.9	+893.98
St. Lucia	61	5	47	77.0	+840.00
Somalia	62,734	754	6,747	10.8	+794.83

Forests of the World (continued)

COUNTRY/AREA	LAND AREA (¹ 000 HA)	TOTAL FOREST IN 1995 (¹ 000 HA)	TOTAL FOREST IN 2010 (¹ 000 HA)	PERCENTAGE	% CHANGE 1995-2010
				OF LAND AREA IN 2010 (%)	
Lesotho	3,036	6	44	1.4	+633.33
Iran	162,855	1,544	11,075	6.8	+617.29
Eritrea	10,100	282	1,532	15.2	+443.26
United Arab Emirates	8,360	60	317	3.8	+428.33
Gambia	1,000	91	480	48.0	+427.47
Haiti	2,756	21	101	3.7	+380.95
Saudi Arabia	214,969	222	977	0.5	+340.09
Grenada	34	4	17	50.0	+325.00
Swaziland	1,720	146	563	32.7	+285.62
Australia	768,230	40,908	149,300	19.4	+264.97
Bahamas	1,001	158	515	51.4	+225.95
Niue	26	6	19	73.1	+216.67
Mauritius	203	12	35	17.2	+191.67
El Salvador	2,072	105	287	13.9	+173.33
Iceland	10,025	11	30	0.3	+172.73
South America	1,756,239	870,594	864,351	49.2	-0.72
Europe	2,213,507	145,988	1,005,001	45.4	+588.41
Oceania	848,655	90,695	191,384	22.6	+110.02
North and Central America	2,132,999	536,529	705,393	33.1	+31.47
Africa	2,964,388	520,237	674,419	22.8	+29.64
Asia	3,093,763	474,172	592,512	19.2	+24.96
World	13,009,550	3,454,382	4,033,060	31.0	+16.75

¹Was a part of the USSR in 1995 but is now an independent country.

Geology

The Continents

Figures given are approximate. Area and population as of 2010. Highest and lowest points listed are all given in relation to sea level.

CONTINENT	POPULATION	AREA	% OF TOTAL LAND AREA ¹	HIGHEST/LOWEST POINT
Africa	1,023,219,900	30,195,394 sq km 11,658,543 sq mi	20.1	Mt. Kilimanjaro (Tanzania): 5,895 m (19,340 ft) Lake Assal (Djibouti): -157 m (-515 ft)
Antarctica	N/A	14,200,000 sq km 5,500,000 sq mi	9.5	Vinson Massif: 4,892 m (16,050 ft) Bentley Subglacial Trench: -2,500 m (-8,200 ft)
Asia	4,118,026,000	31,845,872 sq km 12,295,795 sq mi	21.1	Mt. Everest (China/Nepal): 8,850 m (29,035 ft) Dead Sea (Israel/Jordan): -400 m (-1,312 ft)
Europe	738,401,400	23,064,084 sq km 8,905,141 sq mi	15.4	Mont Blanc (France/Italy/Switzerland): 4,807 m (15,771 ft) Caspian Sea (Russia): -27 m (-90 ft)
North America	536,192,100	24,398,475 sq km 9,420,300 sq mi	16.3	Mt. McKinley (Alaska): 6,194 m (20,320 ft) Death Valley (California): -86 m (-282 ft)
Australia (and Oceania)	35,922,000	8,525,391 sq km 3,291,673 sq mi	5.7	Jaya Peak (Indonesia): 5,030 m (16,500 ft) Lake Eyre (Australia): -15 m (-50 ft)
South America	388,583,500	17,808,695 sq km 6,875,975 sq mi	11.9	Mt. Aconcagua (Argentina/Chile): 6,959 m (22,834 ft) Valdés Peninsula (Argentina): -40 m (-131 ft)

¹Together, the continents make up about 29.2% of the Earth's surface.

Geologic Time Scale

Eon	Era	Period	Epoch	Age	mya ¹	Eon	Era	Period	Epoch	Age	mya ¹	Eon	Era	Period	Epoch	Age	mya ¹	Eon	Era	Period				
Phanerozoic	Cenozoic	Quaternary	Holocene	Tarantian	0.0117	Phanerozoic	Mesozoic	Jurassic	Upper	Tithonian	145.5 ± 4.0	Paleozoic	Paleozoic	Devonian	Famennian	359.2 ± 2.5	Archean	Neoproterozoic	Ediacaran	542.0				
				"Ionian"	0.126					Kimmeridgian	150.8 ± 4.0				Frasnian	374.5 ± 2.6								
		Pleistocene	Calabrian	0.781	Oxfordian					~155.6	Givetian				385.3 ± 2.6	Cryogenian			Tonian	850.0				
	Pliocene		Gelasian	1.806	Callovian					161.2 ± 4.0	Elfeian			391.8 ± 2.7										
		Neogene	Pliocene	Placenzian	2.588					Bathonian	164.7 ± 4.0			Emsian	397.5 ± 2.7	Mesoproterozoic		Ectasian	1,400.0					
	Zanclean			3.600	Bajocian					167.7 ± 3.5	Pragian			407.0 ± 2.8	Calymnian					1,600.0				
	Messinian			5.332	Aalenian					171.6 ± 3.0	Lochkovian			411.2 ± 2.8							Stenian	1,000.0		
	Miocene	Miocene	Tortonian	7.246	Toarcian					175.6 ± 2.0	Silurian			Pridoli		Ludfordian		418.7 ± 2.7	Ectasian				1,200.0	
			Serravallian	11.608	Pliensbachian					183.0 ± 1.5					Ordovician					Llandovery				Aeronian
			Langhian	13.82	Sinemurian			189.6 ± 1.5	Paleoproterozoic	Rhuddanian											443.7 ± 1.5	Rhyacian		
Oligocene	Oligocene	Burdigalian	15.97	Hettangian	196.5 ± 1.0		Cambrian ³	Series 2			Stage 4	~515.0	Hadean (informal)	4,000.0										
		Aquitanian	20.43	Rhaetian	199.6 ± 0.6										Ordovician	Middle	Dapingian	468.1 ± 1.6	Neoproterozoic	2,800.0				
		Chattian	23.03	Norian	203.6 ± 1.5				Permian	Lower											Tremadocian	478.6 ± 1.7	Mesoproterozoic	3,200.0
Paleogene	Eocene	Rupelian	28.4 ± 0.1	Triassic	Middle		Lopingian	270.6 ± 0.7			Carboniferous	Series 3	Drumian	~503.0										
		Prabonian	33.9 ± 0.1												Permian	Upper	Kungurian	275.6 ± 0.7	Furongian	Stage 9				
		Bartonian	37.2 ± 0.1						Permian	Lower											Artinskian	284.4 ± 0.7	Terreneuvian	Stage 2
Paleogene	Eocene	Lutetian	40.4 ± 0.2	Triassic	Lower		Wuchiapingian	253.8 ± 0.7			Carboniferous	Series 3	Stage 5	~506.5										
		Ypresian	48.6 ± 0.2												Permian	Guadalupian	265.8 ± 0.7	Mississippian ²	Middle	Serpukhovian				
		Paleocene	Paleocene						Thanetian	55.8 ± 0.2											Permian	Upper	Capitanian	260.4 ± 0.7
Selandian	58.7 ± 0.2			Permian	Lower		Wordian	268.0 ± 0.7	Carboniferous	Series 3	Stage 3	~510.0	Paleoproterozoic	2,300.0										
Danian	~61.1														Permian	Lower	Roadian	270.6 ± 0.7	Carboniferous	Series 3				
Cretaceous	Upper	Maastrichtian	65.5 ± 0.3			Permian															Lower	Kungurian	270.6 ± 0.7	Carboniferous
		Campanian	70.6 ± 0.6	Permian	Lower		Artinskian	275.6 ± 0.7	Carboniferous	Series 3	Stage 3	~510.0	Paleoproterozoic	2,300.0										
		Santonian	83.5 ± 0.7												Permian	Lower	Sakmarian	294.6 ± 0.8	Carboniferous	Series 3				
Cretaceous	Upper	Coniacian	85.8 ± 0.7			Permian															Lower	Asselian	294.6 ± 0.8	Carboniferous
		Turonian	~88.6	Permian	Lower		Gzhelian	299.0 ± 0.8	Carboniferous	Series 3	Stage 3	~510.0	Paleoproterozoic	2,300.0										
		Cenomanian	93.6 ± 0.8												Permian	Lower	Kasimovian	303.4 ± 0.9	Carboniferous	Series 3				
Cretaceous	Upper	Albian	99.6 ± 0.9			Permian															Lower	Moscovian	307.2 ± 1.0	Carboniferous
		Aptian	112.0 ± 1.0	Permian	Lower		Bashkirian	311.7 ± 1.1	Carboniferous	Series 3	Stage 3	~510.0	Paleoproterozoic	2,300.0										
		Barremian	125.0 ± 1.0												Permian	Lower	Serpukhovian	318.1 ± 1.3	Carboniferous	Series 3				
Cretaceous	Lower	Hauterivian	130.0 ± 1.5			Permian															Lower	Visean	328.3 ± 1.6	Carboniferous
		Valanginian	~133.9	Permian	Lower		Tournaisian	345.3 ± 2.1	Carboniferous	Series 3	Stage 3	~510.0	Paleoproterozoic	2,300.0										
		Berriasian	140.2 ± 3.0												Permian	Lower	Tournaisian	359.2 ± 2.5	Carboniferous	Series 3				
Cretaceous	Lower	Lower	Lower			Tournaisian															359.2 ± 2.5	Carboniferous	Series 3	Stage 3
				Cretaceous	Lower		Lower	Tournaisian	359.2 ± 2.5	Carboniferous	Series 3	Stage 3	~510.0	Paleoproterozoic										
															Cretaceous	Lower	Lower	Tournaisian	359.2 ± 2.5	Carboniferous				

¹ Millions of years ago.² Both the Mississippian and Pennsylvanian time units are formally designated as subperiods within the Carboniferous Period.³ Several Cambrian unit age boundaries are informal and are awaiting ratified definitions.

Published with permission from the International Commission on Stratigraphy (ICS). International chronostratigraphic units, ranks, names, and formal status are approved by the ICS and ratified by the International Union of Geological Sciences (IUGS). Source: 2009 International Stratigraphic Chart produced by the ICS.

Geography

Largest Islands of the World

NAME AND LOCATION	REGION	AREA ¹	
		SQ MI	SQ KM
Greenland	North America	836,330	2,166,086
New Guinea, Papua New Guinea/Indonesia	Oceania	309,000	800,000
Borneo, Indonesia/Malaysia/Brunei	Asia	292,000	755,000
Madagascar	Africa	226,662	587,051
Baffin, Nunavut, Canada	North America	195,928	507,451
Sumatra, Indonesia	Asia	170,233	446,687
Great Britain, UK	Europe	88,394	228,938
Honshu, Japan	Asia	87,992	227,898
Victoria, Northwest Territories/Nunavut, Canada	North America	83,896	217,291
Ellesmere, Nunavut, Canada	North America	75,767	196,236
Celebes, Indonesia	Asia	74,845	193,847
South Island, New Zealand	Oceania	58,776	152,229
Java, Indonesia	Asia	49,926	129,307
North Island, New Zealand	Oceania	44,872	116,219
Cuba	North America	42,427	109,886
Newfoundland, Canada	North America	42,031	108,860
Luzon, Philippines	Asia	40,420	104,688
Iceland	Europe	39,769	103,000
Mindanao, Philippines	Asia	36,537	94,630
Ireland, Ireland/UK	Europe	32,590	84,408

¹Area given may include small adjoining islands. Conversions for rounded figures may be rounded to the nearest hundred.

Highest Mountains of the World by Region

"I" in the name of a peak refers to the highest in a group of numbered peaks of the same name.

NAME AND LOCATION	HEIGHT IN M	HEIGHT IN FT	YEAR FIRST CLIMBED
Africa			
Kilimanjaro (Kibo peak), Tanzania	5,895	19,340	1889
Kenya (Batian peak), Kenya	5,199	17,058	1899
Margherita, Ruwenzori Range, Dem. Rep. of the Congo/Uganda	5,119	16,795	1906
Ras Dejen, Simen Mtns., Ethiopia	4,533	14,872	1841
Antarctica			
Vinson Massif, Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mtns.	4,897	16,066	1966
Tyree, Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mtns.	4,852	15,919	1967
Shinn, Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mtns.	4,801	15,751	1966
Gardner, Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mtns.	4,573	15,003	1966
Asia			
Everest (Chomolungma), Himalayas, China/Nepal	8,848	29,028	1953
K2 (Godwin Austen) (Chogori), Karakoram Range, Pakistan/China	8,611	28,251	1954
Kanchenjunga I, Himalayas, Nepal/India	8,586	28,169	1955
Lhotse I, Himalayas, Nepal/China	8,516	27,940	1956
Caucasus			
Elbrus, Russia	5,642	18,510	1874
Dykhtau, Russia	5,204	17,073	1888
Koshtantau, Russia	5,151	16,900	1889
Shkhara, Russia/Georgia	5,068	16,627	1888
Europe			
Mont Blanc, Alps, France/Italy/Switzerland	4,807	15,771	1786
Dufourspitze, Monte Rosa Massif, Alps, Switzerland/Italy	4,634	15,203	1855
Dom (Mischabel), Alps, Switzerland	4,545	14,911	1858
Weisshorn, Alps, Switzerland	4,505	14,780	1861

Highest Mountains of the World by Region (continued)

NAME AND LOCATION	HEIGHT IN M	HEIGHT IN FT	YEAR FIRST CLIMBED
North America			
McKinley, Alaska Range, Alaska	6,194	20,320	1913
Logan, St. Elias Mtns., Yukon, Canada	5,951	19,524	1925
Citlaltépetl (Orizaba), Cordillera Neo-Volcánica, Mexico	5,610	18,406	1848
St. Elias, St. Elias Mtns., Alaska/Canada	5,489	18,008	1897
Oceania			
Jaya (Sukarno) (Carstensz), Sudirman Range, Indonesia	5,030	16,500 ¹	1962
Pilihsit (Idenburg), Sudirman Range, Indonesia	4,800	15,750 ¹	1962
Trikora (Wilhelmina), Jayawijaya Mtns., Indonesia	4,750	15,580 ¹	1912
Mandala (Juliana), Jayawijaya Mtns., Indonesia	4,700	15,420 ¹	1959
South America			
Aconcagua, Andes, Argentina/Chile	6,959	22,831	1897
Ojos del Salado, Andes, Argentina/Chile	6,893	22,615	1937
Bonete, Andes, Argentina	6,872	22,546	1913
Mercedario, Andes, Argentina/Chile	6,770	22,211	1934

¹Conversions rounded to the nearest 10 ft.

Major Caves and Cave Systems of the World by Continent

Source: Bob Gulden, National Speleological Society.

NAME AND LOCATION	DEPTH ¹		LENGTH ²	
	FT	M	MI	KM
Africa				
Ifflis, Algeria	3,839	1,170	1.2	2.0
Boussouil, Algeria	2,641	805	2.0	3.2
Tafna (Bou Ma'za), Algeria	N/A	N/A	11.4	18.4
Tamdoun, Morocco	N/A	N/A	11.4	18.4
Asia				
Krubera, Georgia	7,188	2,191	8.2	13.2
Illyuzia-Mezhonnogo-Snezhnaya, Georgia	5,751	1,753	15.0	24.1
Air Jernih, Malaysia	1,165	355	109.2	175.7
Shuanghe Dongqun, China	1,946	593	74.4	119.8
Australia (and Oceania)				
Neide-Muruk, Papua New Guinea	4,127	1,258	10.6	17.0
Nettlebed, New Zealand	2,917	889	15.1	24.3
Bullita, Northern Territory, Australia	75	23	74.8	120.4
Bulmer, New Zealand	2,477	755	41.0	66.0
Europe				
Lamprechtsofen Vogelschacht, Austria	5,354	1,632	23.6	38.0
Gouffre Mirolde-Lucien Bouclier, France	5,335	1,626	8.1	13.0
Optimisticheskaya, Ukraine	49	15	143.0	230.1
Hölloch, Switzerland	3,079	939	121.7	195.9
North America				
Cuicateco, Mexico	4,869	1,484	16.3	26.2
Huautla, Mexico	4,839	1,475	38.6	62.1
Mammoth-Flint Ridge, Kentucky	379	116	367.0	590.6
Jewel, South Dakota	632	193	150.1	241.6
South America				
Collet, Brazil	2,201	671	N/A	N/A
Pumacocha, Peru	2,093	638	N/A	N/A
Boa Vista, Brazil	164	50	63.7	102.5
Barriguda, Brazil	200	61	18.6	30.0

¹Below highest entrance. ²Explored portion of cave.

Major Deserts of the World by Continent

AREA			AREA		
NAME AND LOCATION	SQ KM	SQ MI	NAME AND LOCATION	SQ KM	SQ MI
Africa			Australia (continued)		
Sahara, northern Africa	8,600,000	3,320,000	Great Sandy, northern Western Australia	400,000	150,000
Kalahari, southwestern Africa	930,000	360,000	Gibson, Western Australia	156,000	60,000
Namib, southwestern Africa	135,000	52,000	Simpson, Northern Territory	143,000	55,000
Libyan, Libya, Egypt, and Sudan	N/A	N/A	North America		
Asia			Great Basin, southwestern US	492,000	190,000
Arabian, southwestern Asia	2,330,000	900,000	Chihuahuan, northern Mexico	450,000	175,000
Gobi, Mongolia and northeastern China	1,300,000	500,000	Sonoran, southwestern US and Baja California	310,800	120,000
Rub' al-Khali, southern Arabian Peninsula	650,000	250,000	Mojave, southwestern US	65,000	25,000
Karakum, Turkmenistan	350,000	135,000	South America		
Australia			Patagonian, southern Argentina	673,000	260,000
Great Victoria, Western and South Australia	647,000	250,000	Atacama, northern Chile	140,000	54,000

Major Volcanoes of the World by Continent

NAME AND LOCATION	ELEVATION		FIRST RECORDED ERUPTION	MOST RECENT ERUPTION
	M	FT		
Africa				
Kilimanjaro, Tanzania ¹	5,895	19,340	N/A	N/A
Teide (Tenerife), Canary Islands	3,715	12,188	N/A	1909
Nyiragongo, Democratic Republic of the Congo	3,470	11,384	1884	2010
Nyamuragira, Democratic Republic of the Congo	3,058	10,033	1865	2010
Antarctica				
Erebus, Ross Island	3,794	12,447	1841	2010
Melbourne, Victoria Land	2,732	8,963	N/A	c. 1750
Belinda, Montagu Island	1,370	4,495	N/A	2007
Darnley, Sandwich Islands	1,100	3,609	1823	1956
Asia and Australia (and Oceania)				
Klyuchevskaya, Kamchatka, Russia	4,835	15,863	1697	2010
Mauna Kea, Hawaii	4,205	13,796	N/A	c. 2460 bc
Mauna Loa, Hawaii	4,170	13,681	N/A	1984
Kerinci, Sumatra, Indonesia	3,800	12,467	1838	2009
Europe				
Etna, Italy	3,330	10,925	N/A	2011
Eyjafjallajökull, Iceland	1,666	5,466	920	2010
Hekla, Iceland	1,491	4,892	1104	2000
Vesuvius, Italy	1,281	4,203	79	1944
North America				
Pico de Orizaba (Citlaltépetl), Mexico	5,675	18,619	N/A	1846
Popocatepetl, Mexico	5,426	17,802	1345	2011
Rainier, Washington	4,392	14,409	N/A	1894
Shasta, California	4,317	14,163	1786	1786
South America				
Guallatiri, Chile	6,071	19,918	1825	1960
Tupungatito, Chile	6,000	19,685	1829	1987
Cotopaxi, Ecuador	5,911	19,393	1532	1940
Láscar, Chile	5,592	18,346	1848	2007

¹Includes three dormant volcanoes (Kibo, Mawensi, and Shira) that have not erupted in historic times.

Oceans and Seas

	AREA		VOLUME	
	SQ KM	SQ MI	CU KM	CU MI
Pacific Ocean				
without marginal seas	165,250,000	63,800,000	707,600,000	169,900,000
with marginal seas	179,680,000	69,370,000	723,700,000	173,700,000
Atlantic Ocean				
without marginal seas	82,440,000	31,830,000	324,600,000	77,900,000
with marginal seas	106,460,000	41,100,000	354,700,000	85,200,000
Indian Ocean				
without marginal seas	73,440,000	28,360,000	291,000,000	69,900,000
with marginal seas	74,920,000	28,930,000	291,900,000	70,100,000
Arctic Ocean	14,090,000	5,440,000	17,000,000	4,100,000
Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea	4,320,000	1,670,000	9,600,000	2,300,000
Mediterranean and Black Seas	2,970,000	1,150,000	4,200,000	100,000
Bering Sea	2,304,000	890,000	3,330,000	80,000
Hudson Bay	1,230,000	470,000	160,000	40,000
North Sea	570,000	220,000	50,000	10,000
Baltic Sea	420,000	160,000	20,000	5,000
Irish Sea	100,000	40,000	6,000	1,000
English Channel	75,000	29,000	4,000	1,000

	AVERAGE DEPTH		DEEPEST POINT
	M	FT	
Pacific Ocean			
without marginal seas	4,280	14,040	Mariana Trench (11,034 m; 36,201 ft)
with marginal seas	4,030	13,220	
Atlantic Ocean			
without marginal seas	3,930	12,890	Puerto Rico Trench (8,380 m; 27,493 ft)
with marginal seas	3,330	10,920	
Indian Ocean			
without marginal seas	3,960	10,040	Sunda Deep of the Java Trench (7,450 m; 24,442 ft)
with marginal seas	3,900	12,790	
Arctic Ocean	1,205	3,950	(5,502 m; 18,050 ft)
Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea	2,220	7,280	Cayman Trench (7,686 m; 25,216 ft)
Mediterranean and Black Seas	1,430	4,690	Ionian Basin (4,900 m; 16,000 ft)
Bering Sea	1,440	4,720	Bowers Basin (4,097 m; 13,442 ft)
Hudson Bay	128	420	(867 m; 2,846 ft)
North Sea	94	310	Skagerrak (700 m; 2,300 ft)
Baltic Sea	55	180	Landsort Deep (459 m; 1,506 ft)
Irish Sea	60	200	Mull of Galloway (175 m; 576 ft)
English Channel	54	180	Hurd Deep (172 m; 565 ft)

Major Natural Lakes of the World

Conversions for figures may have been rounded, thousands to the nearest hundred and hundreds to the nearest ten.

NAME	LOCATION	AREA		NAME	LOCATION	AREA	
		SQ MI	SQ KM			SQ MI	SQ KM
Caspian Sea	Central Asia	149,200	386,400	Tanganyika	eastern Africa	12,700	32,900
Superior	Canada/US	31,700	82,100	Great Bear	Canada	12,096	31,328
Victoria	eastern Africa	26,828	69,484	Nyasa (Malawi)	eastern Africa	11,430	29,604
Huron	Canada/US	23,000	59,600	Great Slave	Canada	11,030	28,568
Michigan	US	22,300	57,800	Erie	Canada/US	9,910	25,667

**Did
you?
know**

A fungus discovered in the rainforests of Patagonia in the late 20th century has the potential to commercially produce fuel, researchers have opined. *Gliocladium roseum* was first studied in the late 1990s, but recent scientific tests have shown that the fungus gives off hydrocarbons, including eight of the most common elements in diesel fuel, as waste products. This discovery has led scientists to coin the term "myco-diesel," meaning a fungus-derived fuel.

Longest Rivers of the World by Continent

This list includes both rivers and river systems. Conversions of rounded figures may be rounded to the nearest 10 or 100 miles or kilometers.

NAME	OUTFLOW	LENGTH	
		MI	KM
Africa			
Nile	Mediterranean Sea	4,132	6,650
Congo	South Atlantic Ocean	2,900	4,700
Niger	Gulf of Guinea	2,600	4,200
Zambezi	Mozambique Channel	2,200	3,540
Asia			
Yangtze	East China Sea	3,915	6,300
Yenisey-Baikal-Selenga	Kara Sea	3,442	5,539
Huang He (Yellow)	Gulf of Chihli	3,395	5,464
Ob-Irtysh	Gulf of Ob	3,362	5,410
Europe			
Volga	Caspian Sea	2,193	3,530
Danube	Black Sea	1,770	2,850
Ural	Caspian Sea	1,509	2,428
Dnieper	Black Sea	1,367	2,200
North America			
Mississippi-Missouri-Jefferson	Gulf of Mexico	3,710	5,971
Mackenzie-Slave-Peace	Beaufort Sea	2,635	4,241
Missouri-Jefferson	Mississippi River	2,540	4,088
St. Lawrence-Great Lakes	Gulf of St. Lawrence	2,500	4,000
Australia			
Darling	Murray River	1,702	2,739
Murray	Great Australian Bight	1,572	2,530
Murrumbidgee	Murray River	1,050	1,690
Lachlan	Murrumbidgee River	930	1,500
South America			
Amazon-Ucayali-Apurímac	South Atlantic Ocean	4,000	6,400
Paraná	Río de la Plata	3,032	4,880
Madeira-Mamoré-Guaporé	Amazon River	2,082	3,352
Juruá	Amazon River	2,040	3,283

Preserving Nature

US National Parks

Dates in parentheses indicate when the area was first designated a national park, in most cases under a different name. Web site: <www.nps.gov/parks.html>.

PARK	LOCATION	DESIGNATION DATE	SQ MI	SQ KM
Acadia	Bar Harbor ME	1929 (1919)	74	192
American Samoa	American Samoa	1993	14	36
Arches	Moab UT	1971	120	311
Badlands	southwestern South Dakota	1978	379	982
Big Bend	curve of the Rio Grande river, Texas	1944	1,252	3,243
Biscayne	near Miami FL	1980	270	699
Black Canyon of the Gunnison	near Montrose CO	1999	43	112
Bryce Canyon	Bryce Canyon, Utah	1928 (1924)	56	145
Canyonlands	near Moab UT	1964	527	1,366
Capitol Reef	near Torrey UT	1971	379	982
Carlsbad Caverns	near Carlsbad NM	1930	73	189
Channel Islands	Ventura CA	1980	75	194
Congaree	Hopkins SC	2003	34	88
Crater Lake	Crater Lake OR	1902	286	741
Cuyahoga Valley	near Cleveland and Akron OH	2000	51	133
Death Valley	Death Valley, California and Nevada	1994	5,219	13,518
Denali	central Alaska	1980 (1917)	9,492	24,584
Dry Tortugas	Key West FL	1992	101	262
Everglades	southern Florida	1947	2,358	6,107

US National Parks (continued)

PARK	LOCATION	DESIGNATION DATE	SQ MI	SQ KM
Gates of the Arctic	Bettles AK	1980	13,238	34,287
Glacier	northwest Montana	1910	1,584	4,102
Glacier Bay	Gustavus AK	1980	5,130	13,287
Grand Canyon	Grand Canyon, Arizona	1919	1,902	4,927
Grand Teton	Moose WY	1950 (1929)	484	1,255
Great Basin	near Baker NV	1986	121	313
Great Sand Dunes	Mosca CO	2004	132	343
Great Smoky Mountains	Tennessee and North Carolina	1934	815	2,110
Guadalupe Mountains	Salt Flat TX	1972	135	350
Haleakala	Kula, Maui HI	1960 (1916)	47	121
Hawaii Volcanoes	near Hilo HI	1961 (1916)	328	849
Hot Springs	Hot Springs AR	1921	9	22
Isle Royale	Houghton MI	1940	893	2,314
Joshua Tree	near Palm Springs CA	1994	1,591	4,120
Katmai	near King Salmon AK	1980	7,385	19,128
Kenai Fjords	Seward AK	1980	1,047	2,711
Kings Canyon	near Three Rivers CA	1940 (1890)	722	1,869
Kobuk Valley	Kotzebue AK	1980	2,672	6,920
Lake Clark	Port Alsworth AK	1980	6,297	16,309
Lassen Volcanic	Mineral CA	1916	166	430
Mammoth Cave	Mammoth Cave, Kentucky	1941	83	214
Mesa Verde	near Cortez and Mancos CO	1906	81	211
Mount Rainier	near Ashford WA	1899	368	954
North Cascades	near Marblemount WA	1968	1,069	2,769
Olympic	near Port Angeles WA	1938	1,442	3,734
Petrified Forest	Arizona	1962	146	379
Redwood	Crescent City CA	1968	172	445
Rocky Mountain	near Estes Park and Grand Lake CO	1915	415	1,076
Saguaro	Tucson AZ	1994	143	370
Sequoia	near Three Rivers CA	1890	631	1,635
Shenandoah	near Luray VA	1935	311	805
Theodore Roosevelt	Medora ND (south unit); near Watford City ND (north unit)	1978 (1947)	110	285
Virgin Islands	St. John, US Virgin Islands	1956	23	59
Voyageurs	International Falls MN	1975	341	883
Wind Cave	near Hot Springs SD	1903	44	115
Wolf Trap	Vienna VA	2002	130 acres	
Wrangell-St. Elias	near Copper Center AK	1980	20,587	53,320
Yellowstone	Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming	1872	3,468	8,983
Yosemite	in the Sierra Nevada, California	1890	1,189	3,081
Zion	Springdale UT	1919	229	593

Health

Worldwide Health Indicators

Column data as follows: **Life expectancy** in 2005; **Doctors** = persons per doctor¹; **Infant mortality** per 1,000 births in 2005; **Water** = percentage (%) of population with access to safe drinking water in 2004; **Food** = percentage (%) of the FAO recommended minimum in 2004².

REGION/BLOC	LIFE EXPECTANCY		DOCTORS	INFANT MORTALITY	WATER	FOOD
	MALE	FEMALE				
World	66.0	70.0	730	38.3	83	118
Africa	51.8	53.8	2,560	78.4	64 ³	103
Central Africa	49.8	50.2	12,890	96.1	46 ³	80
East Africa	46.9	48.2	13,620	86.7	50 ³	86
North Africa	67.2	71.0	890	39.2	91	125
Southern Africa	47.8	51.2	1,610	55.1	85 ³	119
West Africa	47.7	49.7	6,260	94.3	65 ³	109
Americas	71.5	77.6	520	17.1	91 ³	129
Anglo-America ⁴	75.0	80.4	370	6.2	100 ³	140
Canada	76.7	83.6	540	4.8	100	136
United States	74.8	80.1	360	6.4	100	141

Worldwide Health Indicators (continued)

REGION/BLOC	LIFE EXPECTANCY		DOCTORS	INFANT MORTALITY	WATER	FOOD
	MALE	FEMALE				
Americas (continued)						
Latin America	69.4	76.0	690	23.6	91	123
Caribbean	67.5	71.6	380	29.4	79 ³	118
Central America	67.9	73.7	950	21.4	88 ³	106
Mexico	72.7	77.6	810	12.6	97	134
South America	68.9	76.2	710	26.3	86 ³	122
Andean Group	69.4	75.6	830	23.5	86 ³	108
Brazil	67.7	75.9	770	30.7	90	132
Other South America	72.1	79.4	410	17.5	82 ³	120
Asia	67.2	70.3	970	39.6	81³	116
Eastern Asia	71.2	75.0	610	22.3	78 ⁵	121
China	70.4	73.7	620	25.2	77	123
Japan	78.6	85.6	530	2.7	100	110
Republic of Korea	71.7	79.3	740	6.4	92	123
Other Eastern Asia	71.7	77.3	500	13.8	94 ³	93
South Asia	63.3	64.6	2,100	60.5	85 ⁶	108
India	63.6	65.2	1,920	56.3	86	112
Pakistan	64.7	65.5	1,840	76.2	91	100
Other South Asia	60.4	60.5	5,080	71.0	85 ³	97
Southeast Asia	66.8	71.9	3,120	33.9	82	123
Southwest Asia	67.3	71.9	610	35.5	85 ³	118
Central Asia	61.0	68.9	330	54.0	82 ³	99
Gulf Cooperation Council	73.4	77.5	620	12.7	95 ³	117
Iran	68.6	71.4	1,200	41.6	94	131
Other Southwest Asia	67.6	71.9	690	31.6	82 ³	119
Europe	71.0	79.1	300	7.2	98³	130
European Union (EU)	75.5	81.8	290	4.8	100 ³	137
France	76.7	83.8	330	3.6	100	142
Germany	75.8	82.0	290	4.1	100	131
Italy	77.6	83.2	180	5.9	100 ³	151
Spain	76.7	83.2	240	4.4	100	138
United Kingdom	75.9	81.0	720	5.1	100	137
Other EU	73.6	80.3	320	5.2	100 ³	133
Non-EU ⁷	78.5	83.5	480	3.8	100 ³	131
Eastern Europe	62.3	73.8	290	11.7	95 ³	119
Russia	59.9	73.3	240	11.5	97	117
Ukraine	62.2	74.0	330	10.0	96	120
Other Eastern Europe	67.3	74.7	370	13.4	84 ³	121
Australia	78.5	83.3	400	4.7	100	116
Oceania	74.5	79.4	480	14.7	50⁸	117
Pacific Ocean Islands	68.3	73.3	770	30.1	67 ³	118

¹Latest data available for individual countries. ²The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) calculates this percentage by dividing the caloric equivalent to the known average daily supply of foodstuffs for human consumption in a given country by its population, thus arriving at a minimum daily per capita caloric intake. The higher the percentage, the more calories consumed. ³Data for 2000. ⁴Includes Canada, the US, Greenland, Bermuda, and St. Pierre and Miquelon. ⁵Does not include Japan. ⁶Includes Iran. ⁷Western Europe only; includes Andorra, Faroe Islands, Gibraltar, Guernsey, Iceland, Isle of Man, Jersey, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Norway, San Marino, and Switzerland. ⁸Does not include New Zealand.

Causes of Death, Worldwide, by Region

Global estimates for 2002 as published in the World Health Organization (WHO) World Health Report 2004. Regions are as defined by the WHO. Numbers are in thousands ('000).

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH	ALL CATEGORIES (%)	ALL CATEGORIES	REGION					
			AFRICA	AMERICA	EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN	EUROPE	SOUTHEAST ASIA	WESTERN PACIFIC
1 Ischemic heart disease	12.6	7,208	332	921	538	2,373	2,039	993
2 Cerebrovascular disease	9.7	5,509	359	452	227	1,447	1,059	1,957
3 Lower respiratory infections	6.8	3,884	1,104	223	348	280	1,453	471

Causes of Death, Worldwide, by Region (continued)

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH	ALL CATE- GORIES (%)	ALL CATE- GORIES	REGION					
			AFRI- CA	AMER- ICAS	EASTERN MEDITER- RANEAN	EUROPE	SOUTHEAST ASIA	WESTERN PACIFIC
4 HIV disease	4.9	2,777	2,095	103	44	36	436	61
5 Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	4.8	2,748	117	241	95	261	656	1,375
6 Perinatal conditions	4.3	2,462	554	175	303	65	1,012	349
7 Diarrheal diseases	3.2	1,798	707	57	259	16	604	154
8 Tuberculosis	2.7	1,566	348	46	138	69	599	366
9 Malaria	2.2	1,272	1,136	1	59	0	65	11
10 Trachea, bronchus, and lung cancers	2.2	1,243	17	231	27	366	174	427
11 Road traffic accidents	2.1	1,192	195	135	133	127	296	304
12 Diabetes mellitus	1.7	988	80	253	55	142	263	192
13 Hypertensive heart disease	1.6	911	60	135	97	179	152	284
14 Self-inflicted injuries	1.5	873	34	63	34	163	246	331
15 Stomach cancer	1.5	850	34	74	21	157	63	500
16 Cirrhosis of the liver	1.4	786	54	105	67	171	204	185
17 Nephritis and nephrosis	1.2	677	99	102	65	76	169	165
18 Colon and rectum cancers	1.1	622	20	109	15	228	63	186
19 Liver cancer	1.1	618	45	37	15	66	61	394
20 Measles	1.1	611	311	0	70	6	196	28
21 Violence	1.0	559	134	146	26	73	113	66
22 Congenital anomalies	0.9	493	56	58	83	38	149	108
23 Breast cancer	0.8	477	35	89	27	150	93	82
24 Esophagus cancer	0.8	446	22	32	16	48	82	245
25 Inflammatory heart disease	0.7	404	42	67	37	101	76	81

Ten Leading Causes of Death in the US, by Age

Preliminary data for 2008. Numbers in thousands. Rates per 100,000 population. Numbers are based on weighted data rounded to the nearest individual, so category percentages and rates may not add to totals given.

Source: National Vital Statistics Report, <www.cdc.gov/nchs>.

CAUSE	NUMBER	RATE	%	CAUSE	NUMBER	RATE	%
ALL AGES				1-4 YEARS (CONTINUED)			
1 Diseases of heart	617,527	203.1	25.0	4 Malignant neoplasms	394	2.4	8.3
Ischemic heart disease	405,019	133.2	16.4	5 Diseases of heart	182	1.1	3.8
Heart failure	57,215	18.8	2.3	6 Influenza and pneumonia	144	0.9	3.0
2 Malignant neoplasms	566,137	186.2	22.9	7 Sepsicemia	95	0.6	2.0
Neoplasms of the trachea, bronchus, and lung	158,873	52.3	6.4	8 Cerebrovascular diseases	63	0.4	1.3
Neoplasms of the colon, rectum, and anus	53,337	17.5	2.2	9 Conditions of perinatal origin	56	0.3	1.2
Neoplasms of the breast	41,049	13.5	1.7	10 Chronic lower respiratory diseases	53	0.3	1.1
3 Chronic lower respiratory diseases	141,075	46.4	5.7	All other causes	1,355	8.1	28.5
4 Cerebrovascular diseases	133,750	44.0	5.4	All causes, 1-4 years	4,752	28.5	100
5 Accidents	121,207	39.9	4.9	5-14 YEARS			
Motor-vehicle accidents	39,831	13.1	1.6	1 Accidents	1,862	4.6	32.9
6 Alzheimer disease	82,476	27.1	3.3	Motor-vehicle accidents	1,028	2.6	18.2
7 Diabetes mellitus	70,601	23.2	2.9	All other accidents	834	2.1	14.7
8 Influenza and pneumonia	56,335	18.5	2.3	2 Malignant neoplasms	890	2.2	15.7
9 Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	48,283	15.9	2.0	3 Congenital malformations, deformations, and chromo- somal abnormalities	331	0.8	5.8
10 Septicemia	35,961	11.8	1.5	4 Assault (homicide)	320	0.8	5.7
All other causes	599,347	197.1	24.2	5 Diseases of heart	228	0.6	4.0
All causes, all ages	2,472,699	813.2	100	6 Intentional self-harm (suicide)	221	0.6	3.9
1-4 YEARS				7 Chronic lower respiratory diseases	117	0.3	2.1
1 Accidents	1,469	8.8	30.9	8 Cerebrovascular diseases	96	0.2	1.7
Motor-vehicle accidents	467	2.8	9.8	9 Influenza and pneumonia	90	0.2	1.6
All other accidents	1,002	6.0	21.1	10 Nonmalignant/unknown neoplasms	88	0.2	1.6
2 Congenital malformations, deformations, and chromo- somal abnormalities	520	3.1	10.9	All other causes	1,416	3.5	25.0
3 Assault (homicide)	421	2.5	8.9	All causes, 5-14 years	5,659	14.1	100

Ten Leading Causes of Death in the US, by Age (continued)

CAUSE	NUMBER	RATE	%	CAUSE	NUMBER	RATE	%
15-24 YEARS				45-64 YEARS (CONTINUED)			
1 Accidents	14,020	32.9	43.5	3 Accidents	32,817	42.0	6.8
Motor-vehicle accidents	8,959	21.0	27.8	Motor-vehicle accidents	10,463	13.4	2.2
All other accidents	5,062	11.9	15.7	All other accidents	22,353	28.6	4.6
2 Assault (homicide)	5,285	12.4	16.4	4 Chronic lower respiratory diseases	18,416	23.6	3.8
3 Intentional self-harm (suicide)	4,297	10.1	13.3	5 Diabetes mellitus	16,990	21.8	3.5
4 Malignant neoplasms	1,659	3.9	5.1	6 Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	16,749	21.5	3.5
5 Diseases of heart	1,059	2.5	3.3	7 Cerebrovascular diseases	16,595	21.3	3.4
6 Congenital malformations, deformations, and chromosomal abnormalities	466	1.1	1.4	8 Intentional self-harm (suicide)	13,703	17.6	2.8
7 Influenza and pneumonia	210	0.5	0.7	9 Septicemia	7,068	9.1	1.5
8 Diabetes mellitus	204	0.5	0.6	10 Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	7,021	9.0	1.5
9 Cerebrovascular diseases	189	0.4	0.6	All other causes	94,310	120.8	19.5
10 HIV disease	171	0.4	0.5	All causes, 45-64 years	482,845	618.6	100
All other causes	4,673	11.0	14.5				
All causes, 15-24 years	32,233	75.7	100				
25-44 YEARS				65 YEARS AND OVER			
1 Accidents	30,318	36.3	25.5	1 Diseases of heart	496,662	1,277.8	27.6
Motor-vehicle accidents	12,262	14.7	10.3	2 Malignant neoplasms	392,184	1,009.0	21.8
All other accidents	18,056	21.6	15.2	3 Chronic lower respiratory diseases	121,236	311.9	6.7
2 Malignant neoplasms	16,235	19.5	13.7	4 Cerebrovascular diseases	114,088	293.5	6.3
3 Diseases of heart	14,495	17.4	12.2	5 Alzheimer disease	81,624	210.0	4.5
4 Intentional self-harm (suicide)	11,959	14.3	10.1	6 Diabetes mellitus	50,940	131.1	2.8
5 Assault (homicide)	7,534	9.0	6.3	7 Influenza and pneumonia	48,436	124.6	2.7
6 HIV disease	3,825	4.6	3.2	8 Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	39,964	102.8	2.2
7 Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	2,985	3.6	2.5	9 Accidents	39,395	101.4	2.2
8 Cerebrovascular diseases	2,571	3.1	2.2	Motor-vehicle accidents	6,544	16.8	0.4
9 Diabetes mellitus	2,422	2.9	2.0	All other accidents	32,851	84.5	1.8
10 Influenza and pneumonia	1,254	1.5	1.1	10 Septicemia	27,053	69.6	1.5
All other causes	25,157	30.2	21.2	All other causes	388,679	1,000.0	21.6
All causes, 25-44 years	118,755	142.3	100	All causes, 65 years and over	1,800,261	4,631.5	100
45-64 YEARS							
1 Malignant neoplasms	154,697	198.2	32.0				
2 Diseases of heart	104,479	133.8	21.6				

HIV/AIDS

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, or AIDS, is a fatal transmissible disorder of the immune system that is caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). HIV was first isolated in 1983. In most cases, HIV slowly attacks and destroys the immune system, leaving the infected individual vulnerable to malignancies and infections that eventually cause death. AIDS is the last stage of HIV infection, during which time these diseases arise. An average interval of 10 years exists between infection with HIV and development of the conditions typical of AIDS. *Pneumonia* and *Kaposi sarcoma* are two of the most common diseases seen in AIDS patients.

HIV is contracted through semen, vaginal fluid, breast milk, blood, or other body fluids containing blood. Health care workers may come into contact with other body fluids that may transmit the HIV virus, including amniotic and synovial fluids. Although it is a

transmissible virus, it is not contagious and cannot be spread through coughing, sneezing, or casual physical contact. Other sexually transmitted diseases, such as genital herpes, may increase the risk of contracting HIV through sexual contact.

The main cellular target of HIV is a special class of white blood cells critical to the immune system known as T4 helper cells. Once HIV has entered, it can cause these cells to function poorly or to die. A hallmark of the onset of AIDS is a drastic reduction in the number of helper T cells in the body. Two predominant strains of the virus, designated HIV-1 and HIV-2, are known. Worldwide the most common strain is HIV-1, with HIV-2 more common primarily in western Africa; the two strains act in a similar manner, but the latter causes a form of AIDS that progresses much more slowly.

Diagnosis is made on the basis of blood tests approved by the Centers for Disease Control and Pre-

HIV/AIDS (continued)

vention that may be administered by a health professional. Alternately, a home collection kit may be purchased. Although no vaccine has yet been approved and no cure has been found that can prevent HIV infection, a new germ-destroying gel has shown promise in women aged 18–40 years old, and several drugs, including azidothymidine (AZT), are now used to slow the development of AIDS. **Protease inhibitors**, such as ritonavir and indinavir, have been shown to block the development of AIDS, at least temporarily. Protease inhibitors are most effective when used in conjunction with two different reverse

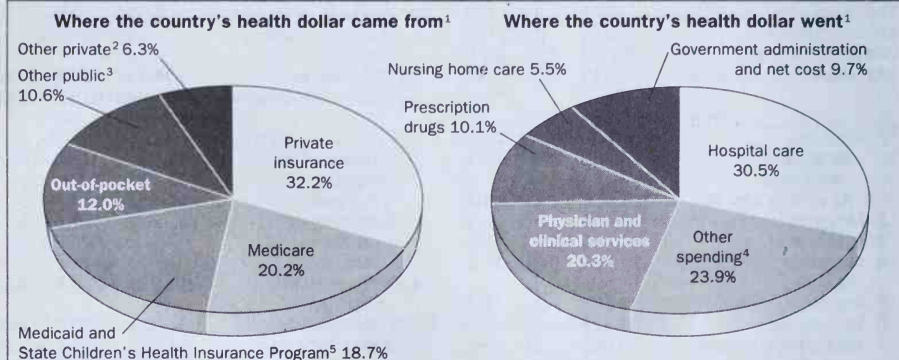
transcriptase inhibitors—the so-called triple-drug therapy.

HIV/AIDS is a major problem in developing countries, particularly sub-Saharan Africa. The most recent UN report states that at the end of 2009, as many as 33.3 million people were estimated to be living with HIV. In 2009 alone, as many as 2.6 million contracted the disease and some 1.8 million died of it.

For confidential information on HIV/AIDS, call 1-800-CDC-INFO.

Internet resources: <www.unaids.org/en/default.asp>; <www.cdc.gov/hiv>.

US Health Expenditures by Kind



¹ Calendar year 2009. Detail may not add to 100% because of rounding.

² Other private includes industrial in-plant, privately funded construction, and non-patient revenues, including philanthropy.

³ Other public includes programs such as workers' compensation, public health activity, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Indian Health Service, state and local hospital subsidies, and school health.

⁴ Other spending includes dentist and other professional services, home health care, durable medical equipment, over-the-counter medicines and sundries, other nondurable medical products, ambulance providers, and research and construction.

⁵ Medicaid and State Children's Health Insurance Program includes US Department of Defense and US Department of Veterans Affairs.

Source: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Office of the Actuary, National Health Statistics Group.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)

Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) are usually passed from person to person by direct sexual contact. They may also be transmitted from a mother to her child before or at birth or, less frequently, may be passed from person to person in nonsexual contact. STDs usually initially affect the genitals, the reproductive tract, the urinary tract, the oral cavity, the anus, or the rectum, but they may mature in the body to attack various organs and systems. Following are some of the major STDs:

Syphilis was first widely reported by European writers in the 16th century, and a virtual epidemic swept Europe around the year 1500. Syphilis is spread through direct contact with a syphilis sore (chancre); development of this sore is the first stage of the disease. The second stage manifests itself as a rash on the palms and the bottoms of the feet. In the last stage, symptoms disappear, but the disease remains in the body and may damage internal organs and lead to paralysis, blindness, dementia, and even death. For individuals infected less than a year, a single dose of penicillin will cure the disease. Larger doses are needed for those who have had it for a longer period of time.

Gonorrhea, a form of urethritis (an infection and inflammation of the urethra), is one of the most common STDs. Although spread through sexual contact, the gonorrhea infection can also be spread to other parts of the body after touching the infected area. Men manifest symptoms, which include discharge and a burning sensation when urinating, more often than women. If gonorrhea is left untreated, women may develop pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) and men may become infertile. The disease can also spread to the blood or joints and is potentially life threatening.

Chlamydia, another form of urethritis, can be transmitted during vaginal, anal, or oral sex. Since there are frequently no symptoms, most infected individuals do not know they have the disease until complications develop. Untreated chlamydia can cause pain during urination or sex in men and PID in women. Antibiotics can successfully cure the disease.

Genital herpes, a disease that became especially widespread in the 1960s and 1970s, often presents minimal symptoms upon infection. The most common sign, however, is blistering in the genital area; outbreaks can occur over many years but generally decrease in severity and number. Genital herpes is

Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) (continued)

caused by the herpes simplex viruses type 1 (HSV-1) and type 2 (HSV-2). The former causes infections on and around the mouth but may be spread through the saliva to the genitals; the latter is transmitted during sexual contact with someone who has a genital infection. The HSV-2 infection can cause problems for people with suppressed immune systems and for infants who contract the disease upon delivery. Herpes

can also leave individuals more susceptible to HIV infection and make those carrying the disease more infectious. A variety of treatments, including antiviral medications, have been used to help manage genital herpes, but currently there is no cure for the disease.

Internet resource:
<www.cdc.gov/nchstp>.

Diet and Exercise

US Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

The FDA is a division of the US Department of Health and Human Services. **FDA Web site:** <www.fda.gov>.

Mission: To promote and protect the public health by helping safe and effective products reach the market in a timely way and monitoring products for continued safety after they are in use. **History:** The FDA celebrated its 100th anniversary in 2006, having been created by the passing of the Food and Drugs Act, or Wiley Act, in 1906. The Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938 then brought cosmetics and medical devices under the authority of the FDA. The Food and Drug Administration Act of 1988 officially established the body as an agency of the Department of Health and Human Services, with a commissioner of food and drugs appointed by the president with the consent of the Senate. **Locations:** Rockville, College Park, and Silver Spring MD, the last of which is to be the eventual headquarters for all departments. **Commis-**

sioner of Food and Drugs: Margaret Hamburg. **Budget:** FY 2012 (requested) US\$4.4 billion. **Functions:** The FDA is the agency of the US federal government authorized by Congress to inspect, test, approve, and set safety standards for foods and food additives, drugs, chemicals, cosmetics, and household and medical devices. Generally, the FDA is empowered to prevent untested products from being sold and to take legal action to halt the sale of undoubtedly harmful products or of products that involve a health or safety risk. Through court procedure, the FDA can seize products and prosecute the persons or firms responsible for legal violation. FDA authority is limited to interstate commerce. The agency cannot control prices nor directly regulate advertising except of prescription drugs and medical devices.

Body Mass Index (BMI)

The BMI is a measure expressing the relationship of weight to height determined by dividing body weight in kilograms by the square of height in meters (for convenience, the information has been converted to standard US measurements in the table below). It is more highly correlated with body fat than any other indicator of height and weight. The National Institutes

of Health recommend using the BMI scale to help assess the risk of diseases and disabilities associated with an unhealthy weight. The BMI may overestimate body fat in athletes and others who have a muscular build, and it may underestimate body fat in older persons and others who have lost muscle mass.
Source: <www.nhlbi.nih.gov>.

HEIGHT (INCHES)							BODY WEIGHT (POUNDS)														
58	91	96	100	105	110	115	119	124	129	134	138	143	148	153	158	162	167	172	177	181	186
59	94	99	104	109	114	119	124	128	133	138	143	148	153	158	163	168	173	178	183	188	193
60	97	102	107	112	118	123	128	133	138	143	148	153	158	163	168	174	179	184	189	194	199
61	100	106	111	116	122	127	132	137	143	148	153	158	164	169	174	180	185	190	195	201	206
62	104	109	115	120	126	131	136	142	147	153	158	164	169	175	180	186	191	196	202	207	213
63	107	113	118	124	130	135	141	146	152	158	163	169	175	180	186	191	197	203	208	214	220
64	110	116	122	128	134	140	145	151	157	163	169	174	180	186	192	197	204	209	215	221	227
65	114	120	126	132	138	144	150	156	162	168	174	180	186	192	198	204	210	216	222	228	234
66	118	124	130	136	142	148	155	161	167	173	179	186	192	198	204	210	216	223	229	235	241
67	121	127	134	140	146	153	159	166	172	178	185	191	198	204	211	217	223	230	236	242	249
68	125	131	138	144	151	158	164	171	177	184	190	197	203	210	216	223	230	236	243	249	256
69	128	135	142	149	155	162	169	176	182	189	196	203	209	216	223	230	236	243	250	257	263
70	132	139	146	153	160	167	174	181	188	195	202	209	216	222	229	236	243	250	257	264	271
71	136	143	150	157	165	172	179	186	193	200	208	215	222	229	236	243	250	257	265	272	279
72	140	147	154	162	169	177	184	191	199	206	213	221	228	235	242	250	258	265	272	279	287
73	144	151	159	166	174	182	189	197	204	212	219	227	235	242	250	257	265	272	280	288	295
74	148	155	163	171	179	186	194	202	210	218	225	233	241	249	256	264	272	280	287	295	303
75	152	160	168	176	184	192	200	208	216	224	232	240	248	256	264	272	279	287	295	303	311
BMI	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	NORMAL						OVERWEIGHT						OBESE								

My Plate Food Guide

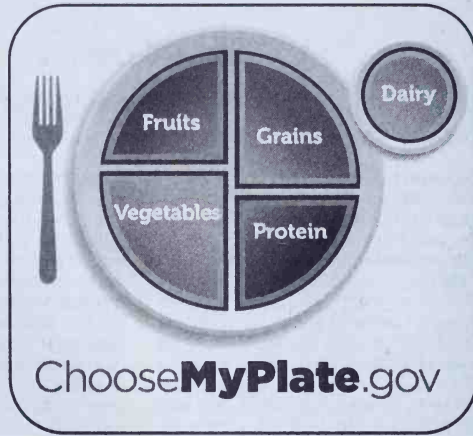
In 2011 the USDA released an update of its food-pyramid guide to a healthy diet, changing the pyramid graphic to a dinner plate. It is designed to help individuals get proper nutrients while at the same time consuming the appropriate amount of calories necessary to maintain healthy weight. The 2011 revision also provides information about exercise and weight loss. Diets should be low in added sugars, salt, saturated fat, and cholesterol and moderate in overall fat.

Find your balance between food and physical activity:

- Be sure to stay within your daily calorie needs.
- Be physically active for at least 30 minutes most days of the week.
- About 60 minutes a day of physical activity may be needed to prevent weight gain.
- For sustaining weight loss, at least 60 to 90 minutes a day of physical activity may be required.
- Children and teenagers should be physically active for 60 minutes every day or most days.

Recommended daily intake

These amounts are appropriate for individuals who get less than 30 minutes per day of moderate physical activity, beyond normal daily activities. Those who are more physically active may be able to consume more because they may have greater calorie needs.



	Grains	Vegetables	Fruits	Fats and Oils—limit your intake	Dairy	Protein Foods
Children 2–3 years old	3 ounce equivalents ¹	1 cup ²	1 cup ³		2 cups ⁴	2 ounce equivalents ⁵
Children 4–8 years old	5 ounce equivalents ¹	1.5 cups ²	1–1.5 cups ³		2.5 cups ⁴	4 ounce equivalents ⁵
Girls 9–13 years old	5 ounce equivalents ¹	2 cups ²	1.5 cups ³		3 cups ⁴	5 ounce equivalents ⁵
Boys 9–13 years old	6 ounce equivalents ¹	2.5 cups ²	1.5 cups ³		3 cups ⁴	5 ounce equivalents ⁵
Girls 14–18 years old	6 ounce equivalents ¹	2.5 cups ²	1.5 cups ³		3 cups ⁴	5 ounce equivalents ⁵
Boys 14–18 years old	8 ounce equivalents ¹	3 cups ²	2 cups ³		3 cups ⁴	6.5 ounce equivalents ⁵
Women 19–30 years old	6 ounce equivalents ¹	2.5 cups ²	2 cups ³		3 cups ⁴	5.5 ounce equivalents ⁵
Men 19–30 years old	8 ounce equivalents ¹	3 cups ²	2 cups ³		3 cups ⁴	6.5 ounce equivalents ⁵
Women 31–50 years old	6 ounce equivalents ¹	2.5 cups ²	1.5 cups ³		3 cups ⁴	5 ounce equivalents ⁵
Men 31–50 years old	7 ounce equivalents ¹	3 cups ²	2 cups ³		3 cups ⁴	6 ounce equivalents ⁵
Women 51+ years old	5 ounce equivalents ¹	2 cups ²	1.5 cups ³		3 cups ⁴	5 ounce equivalents ⁵
Men 51+ years old	6 ounce equivalents ¹	2.5 cups ²	2 cups ³		3 cups ⁴	5.5 ounce equivalents ⁵

¹ 1 slice of bread, 1 cup of ready-to-eat cereal, or ½ cup of cooked rice, cooked pasta, or cooked cereal can be considered as 1 ounce equivalent from the grains group.

² 1 cup of raw or cooked vegetables or vegetable juice or 2 cups of raw leafy greens can be considered as 1 cup from the vegetables group.

³ 1 cup of fruit or 100% fruit juice or ½ cup of dried fruit can be considered as 1 cup from the fruits group.

⁴ 1 cup of milk, yogurt, or soy milk, 1½ ounces of natural cheese, or 2 ounces of processed cheese can be considered as 1 cup from the dairy group.

⁵ 1 ounce of meat, poultry, or fish, ¼ cup cooked beans, 1 egg, 1 tablespoon of peanut butter, or ½ ounce of nuts or seeds can be considered as 1 ounce equivalent from the protein foods group.

Nutrient Composition of Selected Fruits and Vegetables

Values shown are approximations for 100 grams (3.57 oz.). Foods are raw unless otherwise noted. Source: USDA Nutrient Data Laboratory. kcal: kilocalorie; g: gram; mg: milligram; IU: international unit.

	ENERGY (KCAL)	WATER (G)	CARBO- HYDRATE (G)	PROTEIN (G)	FAT (G)	VITAMIN A (IU)	VITAMIN C (MG)	THIAMINE (MG)	RIBO- FLAVIN (MG)	NIACIN (MG)
Fruits										
Apple	59	83.93	15.25	0.19	0.36	53	5.7	0.017	0.014	0.077
Avocado	161	74.27	7.39	1.98	15.32	61	7.9	0.108	0.122	1.921
Banana	92	74.26	23.43	1.03	0.48	81	9.1	0.045	0.100	0.540
Blueberries	56	84.61	14.13	0.67	0.38	100	13.0	0.048	0.050	0.359
Cherries (sweet)	72	80.76	16.55	1.20	0.96	214	7.0	0.050	0.060	0.400
Grapes	67	81.30	17.15	0.63	0.35	100	4.0	0.092	0.057	0.300
Grapefruit	32	90.89	8.08	0.63	0.10	124	34.4	0.036	0.020	0.250
Lemon	29	88.98	9.32	1.10	0.30	29	53.0	0.040	0.020	0.100
Orange	47	86.75	11.75	0.94	0.12	205	53.2	0.087	0.040	0.282
Peach	43	87.66	11.10	0.70	0.09	535	6.6	0.017	0.041	0.990
Pear	59	83.81	15.11	0.39	0.40	20	4.0	0.020	0.040	0.100
Pineapple	49	86.50	12.39	0.39	0.43	23	15.4	0.092	0.036	0.420
Plum	55	85.20	13.01	0.79	0.62	323	9.5	0.043	0.096	0.500
Raspberries	49	86.57	11.57	0.91	0.55	130	25.0	0.030	0.090	0.900
Strawberries	30	91.57	7.02	0.61	0.37	27	56.7	0.020	0.066	0.230
Vegetables										
Asparagus ¹	24	92.20	4.23	2.59	0.31	539	10.8	0.123	0.126	1.082
Beans (snap, green)	31	90.27	7.14	1.82	0.12	668	16.3	0.084	0.105	0.752
Broccoli	28	90.69	5.24	2.98	0.35	1,542	93.2	0.065	0.119	0.638
Cabbage	25	92.15	5.43	1.44	0.27	133	32.2	0.050	0.040	0.300
Carrot	43	87.79	10.14	1.03	0.19	28,129	9.3	0.097	0.059	0.928
Cauliflower	25	91.91	5.20	1.98	0.21	19	46.4	0.057	0.063	0.526
Collards ¹	26	91.86	4.90	2.11	0.36	3,129	18.2	0.040	0.106	0.575
Corn (sweet, yellow) ¹	108	69.57	25.11	3.32	1.28	217	6.2	0.215	0.072	1.614
Mushroom ¹	27	91.08	5.14	2.17	0.47	0	4.0	0.073	0.300	4.460
Onion ¹	44	87.86	10.15	1.36	0.19	0	5.2	0.042	0.023	0.165
Pepper (sweet, red)	27	92.19	6.43	0.89	0.19	5,700	190.0	0.066	0.030	0.509
Potato ²	93	75.42	21.56	1.96	0.10	0	12.8	0.105	0.021	1.395
Spinach	22	91.58	3.50	2.86	0.35	6,715	28.1	0.078	0.189	0.724
Sweet potato ²	103	72.85	24.27	1.72	0.11	21,822	24.6	0.073	0.127	0.604
Tomato (red)	21	93.76	4.64	0.85	0.33	623	19.1	0.059	0.048	0.628

¹Boiled. ²Baked.

Nutritional Value of Selected Foods

Values shown are approximations. Source: Home and Garden Bulletin No. 72, USDA. kcal: kilocalorie; g: gram; mg: milligram; oz: ounce; fl oz: fluid ounce.

FOOD	AMOUNT	GRAMS	ENERGY (KCAL)	CARBO-	PROTEIN (G)	TOTAL SATU- RATED		CALCIUM (MG)	IRON (MG)	SODIUM (MG)
				HYDRATE (G)		FAT (G)	FAT (G)			
Beverages										
Beer	12 fl oz	360	150	13	1	0	0	14	0.1	18
Cola, regular	12 fl oz	369	160	41	0	0	0	11	0.2	18
Cola, diet (w/aspartame and saccharine)	12 fl oz	355	0	0	0	0	0	14	0.2	32
Coffee, brewed	6 fl oz	180	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	2
Wine, table, red	3.5 fl oz	102	75	3	0	0	0	8	0.4	5
Dairy										
Butter, salted	4 oz	113	810	0	1	92	57.1	27	0.2	933
Cheese, American (pasteurized, processed)	1 oz	28.35	105	0	6	9	5.6	174	0.1	406
Cottage cheese, small curd	8 oz	210	215	6	26	9	6	126	0.3	850
Cream cheese	1 oz	28.35	100	1	2	10	6.2	23	0.3	84
Cream, sour	8 oz	230	495	10	7	48	30	268	0.1	123
Eggs, cooked, fried	1 egg	46	90	1	6	7	1.9	25	0.7	162
Ice cream, vanilla, 11% fat	8 oz	133	270	32	5	14	8.9	176	0.1	116
Milk, whole, 3.3% fat	8 oz	244	150	11	8	8	5.1	291	0.1	120

Nutritional Value of Selected Foods (continued)

FOOD	AMOUNT	GRAMS	ENERGY (KCAL)	CARBO- HYDRATE (G)	PROTEIN (G)	TOTAL		CALCIUM (MG)	IRON (MG)	SODIUM (MG)
						FAT (G)	SATU- RATED FAT (G)			
Dairy (continued)										
Milk, low fat, 2% fat	8 oz	244	120	12	8	5	2.9	297	0.1	122
Milk, skim	8 oz	245	85	12	8	0	0.3	302	0.1	126
Yogurt, plain, low fat	8 oz	227	145	16	12	4	2.3	415	0.2	159
Fats, oils										
Margarine, hard, 80% fat	0.5 oz	14	100	0	0	11	2.2	4	0	132
Olive oil	0.5 oz	14	125	0	0	14	1.9	0	0	0
Vegetable shortening	0.5 oz	13	115	0	0	13	3.3	0	0	0
Fish										
Fish sticks, frozen	1 piece	28	70	4	6	3	0.8	11	0.3	53
Ocean perch, breaded, fried	1 piece	85	185	7	16	11	2.6	31	1.2	138
Oysters, raw	8 oz	240	160	8	20	4	1.4	226	15.6	175
Salmon, baked, red	3 oz	85	140	0	21	5	1.2	26	0.5	55
Shrimp, fried	3 oz	85	200	11	16	10	2.5	61	2	384
Tuna, canned, white, in water	3 oz	85	135	0	30	1	0.3	17	0.6	468
Fruits, fruit products										
Applesauce, canned, sweetened	8 oz	255	195	51	0	0	0.1	10	0.9	8
Pineapple, canned, heavy syrup	8 oz	255	200	52	1	0	0	36	1	3
Raisins	8 oz	145	435	115	5	1	0.2	71	3	17
Watermelon	1 piece	482	155	35	3	2	0.3	39	0.8	10
Grains										
Bagels, plain	1 bagel	68	200	38	7	2	0.3	29	1.8	245
Bread, rye, light	1 slice	25	65	12	2	1	0.2	20	0.7	175
Bread, white	1 slice	25	65	12	2	1	0.3	32	0.7	129
Bread, whole wheat	1 slice	28	70	13	3	1	0.4	20	1	180
Cereal, Cheerios	1 oz	28.35	110	20	4	2	0.3	48	4.5	307
Cereal, Kellogg's Corn Flakes	1 oz	28.35	110	24	2	0	0	1	1.8	351
Cereal, Lucky Charms	1 oz	28.35	110	23	3	1	0.2	32	4.5	201
Cereal, Post Raisin Bran	1 oz	28.35	85	21	3	1	0.1	13	4.5	185
Cake, white, w/white frosting, commercial	1 piece	71	260	42	3	9	2.1	33	1	176
Cheesecake	1 piece	92	280	26	5	18	9.9	52	0.4	204
Chocolate chip cookies, commercial	4 cookies	42	180	28	2	9	2.9	13	0.8	140
Doughnuts, cake, plain	1 doughnut	50	210	24	3	12	2.8	22	1	192
English muffins, plain	1 muffin	57	140	27	5	1	0.3	96	1.7	378
Oatmeal, instant, cooked, w/salt	8 oz	234	145	25	6	2	0.4	19	1.6	374
Popcorn, air-popped, unsalted	8 oz	8	30	6	1	0	0	1	0.2	0
Rice, brown, cooked	8 oz	195	230	50	5	1	0.3	23	1	0
Rice, white, instant, cooked	8 oz	165	180	40	4	0	0.1	5	1.3	0
Meat, poultry										
Bacon, regular, cooked	3 slices	19	110	0	6	9	3.3	2	0.3	303
Chicken, breast, roasted	3 oz	86	140	0	27	3	0.9	13	0.9	64
Chicken, drumstick, floured, fried	1.7 oz	49	120	1	13	7	1.8	6	0.7	44
Ham, roasted, lean and fat	3 oz	85	205	0	18	14	5.1	6	0.7	1009
Hamburger	4-oz patty	174	445	38	25	21	7.1	75	4.8	763
Lamb chops, braised, lean	1.7 oz	48	135	0	17	7	2.9	12	1.3	36
Turkey, roasted	8 oz	140	240	0	41	7	2.3	35	2.5	98
Nuts, legumes, seeds										
Peanuts, oil-roasted, unsalted	8 oz	145	840	27	39	71	9.9	125	2.8	22
Peanut butter	0.5 oz	16	95	3	5	8	1.4	5	0.3	75
Tofu	1 piece	120	85	3	9	5	0.7	108	2.3	8

Nutritional Value of Selected Foods (continued)

FOOD	AMOUNT	GRAMS	ENERGY (KCAL)	CARBO- HYDRATE (G)	PROTEIN (G)	TOTAL		SATU- RATED			
						FAT (G)	FAT (G)	CALCIUM (MG)	IRON (MG)	SODIUM (MG)	
Sauces, dressings, condiments											
Catsup	0.5 oz	15	15	4	0	0	0		3	0.1	156
Cheese sauce w/milk, from mix	8 fl oz	279	305	23	16	17	9.3		569	0.3	1565
Mayonnaise	0.5 oz	14	100	0	0	11	1.7		3	0.1	80
Mustard, yellow	0.17 oz	5	5	0	0	0	0		4	0.1	63
Salad dressing, French	0.5 oz	16	85	1	0	9	1.4		2	0	188
Salad dressing, Italian, low calorie	0.5 oz	15	5	2	0	0	0		1	0	136
Sugars, sweets, miscellaneous snacks											
Chocolate, dark, sweet	1 oz	28.35	150	16	1	10	5.9		7	0.6	5
Potato chips	10 chips	20	105	10	1	7	1.8		5	0.2	94
Pudding, chocolate, instant	4 oz	130	155	27	4	4	2.3		130	0.3	440
Sugar, brown	8 oz	220	820	212	0	0	0		187	4.8	97
Sugar, white, granulated	8 oz	200	770	199	0	0	0		3	0.1	5

Reading Food Labels

The FDA requires most food manufacturers to provide standardized information about certain nutrients. Within strict guidelines the nutritional labels are designed to aid the consumer in making informed dietary decisions as well as to regulate claims made by manufacturers about their products.

The percent daily value is based on a 2,000-calorie-per-day diet. Some larger packages will have listings for both 2,000-calorie and 2,500-calorie diets. For products that require additional preparation before eating, such as dry cake mixes, manufacturers often provide two columns of nutritional information, one with the values of the food as purchased, the other with the values of the food as prepared.

The FDA selects mandatory label components (see sample label at right) based on current understanding of nutrition concerns, and component order on the label is consistent with the priority of dietary recommendations. Components that may appear in addition to the mandatory components are limited to the following: calories from saturated fat, polyunsaturated fat, monounsaturated fat, potassium, soluble fiber, insoluble fiber, sugar alcohol (for example, the sugar substitutes xylitol, mannitol, and sorbitol), other carbohydrate (the difference between total carbohydrate and the sum of dietary fiber, sugars, and sugar alcohol if declared), percent of vitamin A present as beta-carotene, and other essential vitamins and minerals. Any of these optional components that form the basis of product claims, fortification, or enrichment must appear in the nutrition facts. In 2006 labels were required to specify amounts of trans fatty acids.

Certain key descriptions are also regulated by the FDA. They include the following, in amounts per serving:

- Low fat: 3 g or less
- Low saturated fat: 1 g or less
- Low sodium: 140 mg or less
- Low cholesterol: 20 mg or less and 2 g or less of saturated fat
- Low calorie: 40 calories or less

Nutrition Facts

Serving Size 1 Bar (40g)

Amount Per Serving

Calories 170 Calories from Fat 60

% Daily Value*

Total Fat 7g 11%

Saturated Fat 3g 15%

Trans Fat 0g

Cholesterol 0mg 0%

Sodium 160mg 7%

Total Carbohydrate 24g 8%

Dietary Fiber 3g 12%

Sugars 10g

Protein 5g

Vitamin A 2% Vitamin C 2%

Calcium 20% Iron 8%

* Percent Daily Values are based on a 2,000 calorie diet. Your daily values may be higher or lower depending on your calorie needs:

		Calories:	2,000	2,500
Total Fat	Less than	65g	80g	
Sat Fat	Less than	20g	25g	
Cholesterol	Less than	300mg	300mg	
Sodium	Less than	2,400mg	2,400mg	
Total Carbohydrate		300g	375g	
Dietary Fiber		25g	30g	

Calories per gram:

Fat 9 Carbohydrate 4 Protein 4

Ways To Burn 150 Calories

Values shown are approximations. Activities are listed from more to less vigorous—the more vigorous an activity, the less time it takes to burn a calorie. When specific distances are given, the activity must be performed in the time shown (for example, one must run 1.5 miles in 15 minutes to burn 150 calories).

ACTIVITY	DURATION (MINUTES)	ACTIVITY	DURATION (MINUTES)
Climbing stairs	15	Raking leaves	30
Shoveling snow	15	Pushing a stroller 1.5 miles	30
Running 1.5 miles (10 minutes/mile)	15	Dancing fast	30
Jumping rope	15	Shooting baskets	30
Bicycling 4 miles	15	Walking 1.75 miles (20 minutes/mile)	35
Playing basketball	15–20	Gardening (standing)	30–45
Playing wheelchair basketball	20	Playing touch football	30–45
Swimming laps	20	Playing volleyball	45
Performing water aerobics	30	Washing windows or floors	45–60
Walking 2 miles (15 minutes/mile)	30	Washing and waxing a car or boat	45–60

Did you know?

The United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction and the Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters issued a joint release revealing that earthquakes were the deadliest disasters in the first decade of the 21st century. According to the study cited, of the more than 780,000 people killed in disasters between 2000 and 2009, almost 60 percent perished in earthquakes. The most severe earthquake during this period was the 2008 temblor in Sichuan, China, which killed as many as 87,000 people.

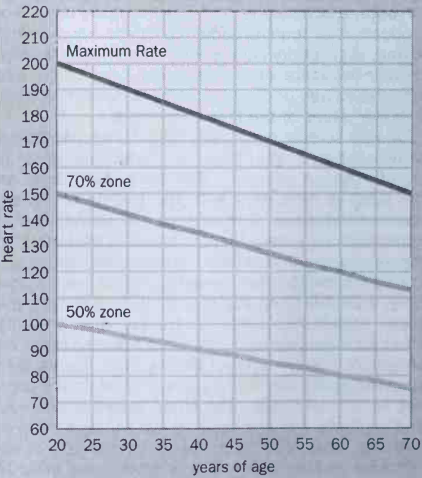
Target Heart Rate Training Zones

Measuring **target heart rate** involves monitoring your pulse periodically as you exercise. To use the Target Heart Rate chart:

1. Calculate your maximum heart rate by subtracting your age from 220.
2. Determine your target heart rate zone (50–70% of your maximum heart rate).
3. While exercising, monitor your pulse regularly. Count the number of beats for 10 seconds, then multiply by 6 to determine in what zone you are working.

The American Heart Association recommends using the target heart rate scale when participating in more vigorous athletic activity, such as jogging or aerobics. If your activity is moderate or taking your pulse is too bothersome, a “talk test” can be used as a substitute. If you can converse with someone with minimal effort, you are not working too hard. Alternately, if you can sing without difficulty, you are not working hard enough.

Note: For optimal cardiovascular fitness, you should work toward the middle of your 50 and 70% zones. Always check with your physician before starting any fitness routine, especially if you have heart or respiratory concerns.



How Japan Will Reawaken

by Hannah Beech, TIME

Natural disasters lay bare the best and worst in people, stripping away hubris and artifice. The 11 March tragedy in Japan—a 9.0-magnitude earthquake followed by a killer tsunami and compounded by a nuclear accident at a tremor-and-tidal-wave-damaged power plant—brought into relief the remarkable resilience of the Japanese people. Defining a national psyche can be a tricky undertaking. But the dignified stoicism with which the Japanese faced this tragedy was extraordinary to see.

Japan's resilience, however, is not solely to be explained in terms of some innate psychological trait that its people possess. It is also manifested in the nation's preparedness. Even as the death count from the tragedy kept climbing, there was little doubt that Japan's complex tsunami and earthquake early-warning systems saved tens of thousands of lives. Yet Japan will need even more reserves of fortitude to remake a nation that is all too familiar with losing everything and starting anew.

Marooned on the edge of a continent and perched on one of the most seismically active spots on earth, Japan, for all its modern comforts and luxuries, is a country that lives on the brink of disaster. Even its language is a testament to how this sense of precariousness has shaped the national consciousness. I say this as someone who is half Japanese and should know how to articulate a nation's mind-set. But even I find it hard to define *gaman*, a unique mix of endurance and self-abnegation that practically all people I spoke to in the disaster zone used to describe their situations. Or what about *shoganai*, which is often translated too simply as "There's nothing you can do"?

That's not quite right. The fatalism implied in the phrase denotes not just a helplessness at life's vagaries but also a calm determination to overcome what cannot be controlled. Even those who never lived through Japan's last days of privation during World War II know what is required of them as Japanese citizens. "We, the young generation, will unite and work hard to get over this tragedy," said Mamiko Shimizu, a 24-year-old graduate student. "It's now our time to rebuild Japan."

The 2011 earthquake and tsunami may turn out to be the costliest natural disaster in history, outpacing even Hurricane Katrina in 2005. Nevertheless, despite the cost and loss of life, Japan's ultra-sophisticated earthquake-and-tsunami-alert system increased the odds for everyone. Survivors I met told versions of the same story. The earthquake unleashed its fury. Then because of radio broadcasts, text messages, sirens, firemen's door-to-door calls, and just plain instinct honed by years of disaster drills at school, people from towns and villages along the coast—Japan's population is concentrated in an often narrow coastal plain—immediately fled to higher ground.

Japan is the only country on the planet with an earthquake early-warning system in place. It is also the only one with a truly successful tsunami-alert scheme—300 earthquake sensors scattered in terri-

torial waters that can predict the likelihood of a tsunami in minutes. Tsunami evacuation routes are posted up and down the coast. When the government says to evacuate, the Japanese people listen.

A sense of order, moreover, is not confined just to government manuals. In the wake of the disaster, there was no looting, no rioting. Even as people hoping for food, water, and fuel waited in kilometer-long lines in freezing weather—sometimes without success—temperers did not flare. Rationing of basic supplies was accepted with few complaints. The assumption was that everybody has to share the pain equally. The elderly who survived the 2011 catastrophe know better than any other Japanese how quickly their homeland can revive itself. My grandmother used to recall the US firebombing of Tokyo during World War II, which reduced half the capital to rubble. Yet within two generations, Japan had transformed itself from a defeated land into the world's second largest economy. Incomes were spread relatively equally, with little poverty to speak of. Japan took on a contented, comfortable air.

Perhaps too much so. Rigid hewing to the rules and the suppression of individual creativity for the common good can go too far. They may, indeed, have undermined Japan's economic miracle. After the bubble economy of the 1980s collapsed in 1991, Japan entered a long economic slumber, from which it has yet to fully wake. Last year, China surpassed Japan to take the spot as the world's no. 2 economy.

Similarly, an inability to respond spontaneously and creatively to uncharted events prevented aid from getting to survivors quickly enough. Even four days after the quake, the nation's highways were mostly devoid of the kind of aid convoys that usually converge on a disaster zone, in part because of the colossal scale of the catastrophe and central-government weakness.

Of equal importance was the early cone of silence around the damaged Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant. Even as overheated fuel rods caused radiation to leak in what scientists called the worst nuclear accident since Chernobyl, information from the government and power-plant officials was piecemeal and tardy.

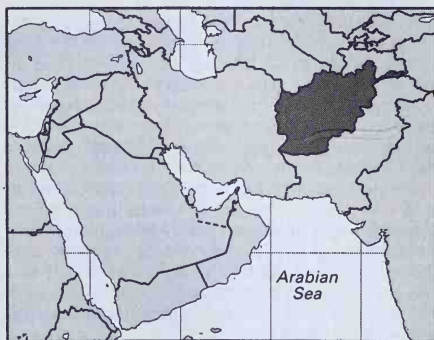
Yet as a country waited anxiously to see what would happen at the crippled reactor site, ordinary Japanese quietly came to one another's rescue. For volunteer aide worker Kenichi Numata, there was little time to even explain his actions, much less process his own sorrow. After the earthquake, he and 1,600 others dashed to the airport in Sendai, the region's largest city, and watched as dozens perished in the surrounding tide of mud and debris. Numata knew that his house had been swept away by the tidal wave. But he had a self-imposed task: organizing dazed locals trying to figure out whether their missing family members might be alive. Just in the past few hours, he had told several people their kin had died. "It was not an easy job," he finally confided. "I'm sorry," he said, bowing deeply in apology. "But I had better go back to work."

Countries of the World

The information about the countries of the world that follows has been assembled and analyzed by *Encyclopædia Britannica* editors from hundreds of private, national, and international sources. Included are all the sovereign states of the world. The historical background sketches have been adapted, augmented, and updated from *Britannica Concise Encyclopedia* and the statistical sections from *Britannica World Data*, which is published annually in conjunction with the *Britannica Book of the Year*. The section called Recent Developments also has been adapted from material appearing in recent issues of the yearbook, as well as from other sources inside and outside Britannica. The locator maps have been prepared by Britannica's cartography department. Several countries, including those with the largest economies, are given expanded coverage in this section.

All information is the latest available to Britannica. It must be understood that in many cases it takes several years for the various countries or agencies to gather and process statistics—the most current data available will normally be dated several years earlier.

Afghanistan



Official name: Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (Jomhuri-ye Eslami-ye Afghanistan [Dari (Persian)]; Da Afghanistan Eslami Jamhuriyat [Pashto]). **Form of government:** Islamic republic with two legislative houses (House of Elders [102]; House of the People [249]). **Head of state and government:** President Hamid Karzai (from 2002). **Capital:** Kabul. **Official languages:** Dari (Persian); Pashto; six additional languages have local official status per the 2004 constitution. **Official religion:** Islam. **Monetary unit:** 1 (new) afghani (Af) = 100 puls; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = Af 43.00.

Demography

Area: 252,072 sq mi, 652,864 sq km. **Population** (2010): 26,290,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 104.3, persons per sq km 40.3. **Urban** (2006): 21.5%. **Sex distribution** (2006): male 51.14%; female 48.86%. **Age breakdown** (2006): under 15, 44.6%;

A few definitions of terms used in the articles may be useful. **GDP** (gross domestic product) is the total value of goods and services produced in a country during a given accounting period, usually a year. Typically the value is given in current prices of the year indicated. **GNI** (gross national income) is essentially GDP plus income from foreign transactions minus payments made outside the country. **Imports** are material goods legally entering a country (or customs area) and subject to customs regulations. The value of goods imported is given free on board (f.o.b.) unless otherwise specified; the value of goods exported and imported f.o.b. is calculated from the cost of production and excludes the cost of transport. The principal alternate basis for valuation of goods in international trade is that of cost, insurance, and freight (c.i.f.); its use is restricted to imports, as it comprises the principal charges needed to bring the goods to the customs house in the country of destination. **Exports** are material goods legally leaving a country and subject to customs regulations. Valuation of goods exported is virtually always f.o.b.

15–29, 26.7%; 30–44, 16.0%; 45–59, 8.6%; 60–74, 3.5%; 75 and over 0.6%. **Ethnolinguistic composition** (2004): Pashtun 42%; Tajik 27%; Hazara 9%; Uzbek 9%; Chahar Aimak 4%; Turkmen 3%; other 6%. **Religious affiliation** (2004): Sunni Muslim 82%; Shi'i Muslim 17%. **Major cities** (2006): Kabul 2,536,300; Herat 349,000; Kandahar (Qandahar) 324,800; Mazar-e Sharif 300,600; Jalalabad 168,600. **Location:** southern Asia, bordering Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, China, Pakistan, Iran, and Turkmenistan.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2006): 46.6 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2006): 20.3 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2006): 6.69. **Life expectancy** at birth (2006): male 43.2 years; female 43.5 years.

National economy

Budget (2006–07). **Revenue:** Af 155,394,000,000 (grants 78.1%; taxes on international trade 8.5%; nontax revenue 5.1%). **Expenditures:** Af 163,884,000,000 (economic affairs 47.3%; general administration 10.9%; public order 9.1%; defense 7.8%). **Gross national income** (2007): US\$10,137,000,000 (US\$373 per capita). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$1,961,000,000. **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2006–07): wheat 3,363,000, barley 364,000, rice 361,000, opium poppy (2007) 8,200 (93% of world production); livestock (number of live animals) 9,259,000 sheep, 6,746,000 goats, 174,000 camels; fisheries production (2005) 1,000 (from aquaculture, none). **Mining and quarrying:** salt (2007) 123,000; chromite 6,800; gemstones, n.a.; marble, n.a. **Manufacturing** (value added in Af

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

'000,000; 2005–06): food products 48,575; chemical products 1,206; cement, bricks, and ceramics 809. *Energy production (consumption)*: electricity (kW-hr; 2006–07) 916,900,000 (483,600,000); coal (metric tons; 2006) 33,000 (33,000); crude petroleum, n.a. (none); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (186,000); natural gas (cu m; 2006) 20,000,000 (20,000,000). *Population economically active* (2006): total 8,207,000; activity rate of total population 31.5% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 60.3; female 23.1; unemployed [January 2009] 33%). *Selected balance of payments data*. Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (1998) 1.0; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 268; official development assistance (2007) 3,951.

Foreign trade

Imports (2006–07; c.i.f.): US\$2,744,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 19.4%; household items and medicine 12.0%; food products 12.0%; base and fabricated metals 10.0%; mineral fuels 9.3%). *Major import sources* (2005–06): Japan 16.8%; Pakistan 15.9%; China 12.8%; Russia 9.2%; Uzbekistan 8.3%. *Exports* (2006–07; f.o.b.): US\$416,000,000 (carpets and handicrafts 45.0%; dried fruits 30.3%; fresh fruits 9.4%; skins 5.5% [exports of illegal opiates equalled US\$4,000,000,000 in 2007]). *Major export destinations* (2005–06): Pakistan 77.6%; India 6.0%; Russia 3.4%; UAE 2.9%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads* (2006): route length 10 km. *Roads* (2006): total length 42,150 km (paved 29%). *Vehicles* (2005): passenger cars 41,000; trucks and buses 100,000. *Air transport* (2004–05): passenger-km 681,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 20,624,000. *Communications*, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 101,000 (3.7); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 7,899,000 (290); personal computers (2006): 1,400 (4); total Internet users (2007): 580,000 (21); broadband Internet subscribers (2007): 500 (0.02).

Education and health

Literacy (2006): total population ages 15 and over literate 28.1%; males 43.1%; females 12.6%. *Health* (2007): physicians 4,900 (1 per 5,000 persons); hospital beds 10,290 (1 per 2,381 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2006) 160.2.

Military

Total active duty personnel (April 2009): 82,780 (army 100%); foreign troops (April 2009): 42-country NATO-sponsored security and development force 58,400, of which US 26,200, UK 8,300, Germany 3,500, Canada 2,800, France 2,800, Italy 2,400. *Military expenditure as percentage of GDP* (2007): 1.6%; per capita expenditure US\$6.

Background

The area was part of the Persian empire in the 6th century bc and was conquered by Alexander the Great in the 4th century bc. Hindu influence entered with the Hephthalites and Sasanians; Islam became entrenched about ad 870, during the rule of the Safarids. Afghanistan was divided between the Mughal

empire of India and the Safavid empire of Persia until the 18th century, when other Persians under Nadir Shah took control. Great Britain and Russia fought several wars in the area in the 19th century. From the 1930s Afghanistan had a stable monarchy; it was overthrown in the 1970s. The rebels' intention was to institute Marxist reforms, but the reforms sparked rebellion, and troops from the USSR invaded to establish order. Afghan guerrillas prevailed, and the Soviet Union withdrew in 1988–89. In 1992 an Islamic republic was established, and in 1996 the Taliban militia took power and enforced a harsher Islamic order. The militia's unwillingness to extradite Osama bin Laden and members of his al-Qaeda militant organization following the September 11 attacks in 2001 led to military conflict with the US and allied nations and the overthrow of the Taliban, and a multinational force continued to occupy the country in the early 21st century.

Recent Developments

Foreign military support for the Afghan government of Pres. Hamid Karzai peaked at about 150,000 troops during 2010, but insurgent attacks increased in intensity and extent. The year produced the most Afghan civilian deaths since the 2001 invasion. As well, it was the deadliest year for both US troops and NATO troops overall, with more than 700 alliance soldiers killed. Afghan support for foreign troops faltered when civilians were killed, and NATO shifted its strategy from counterterrorism, which focused on destroying the enemy, to counterinsurgency, which aimed at protecting civilians and depriving the insurgents of support. In February 2010, NATO launched an offensive centered on a Taliban stronghold in Helmand province. Taliban control was weakened, but the goal of establishing effective government institutions there remained elusive. In September another NATO operation succeeded in reducing Taliban activity in and around Kandahar. Drawing on its experience of fighting in Iraq, the US proposed arming villagers in areas beyond government control to form village police units to deal with local threats. President Karzai at first opposed the idea, but by summer the plan had been approved, and the first units had been deployed by autumn.

Internet resource: <www.cso.gov.af>.

Albania



Official name: Republika e Shqipërisë (Republic of Albania). *Form of government*: unitary multiparty re-

public with one legislative house (Assembly [140]).
Head of state: President Bamir Topi (from 2007).
Head of government: Prime Minister Sali Berisha (from 2005). **Capital:** Tirana (Tiranë). **Official language:** Albanian. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 lek = 100 qindarka; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = 97.61 leks.

Demography

Area: 11,082 sq mi, 28,703 sq km. **Population** (2010): 3,205,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 289.2, persons per sq km 111.7. **Urban** (2004) 44.5%. **Sex distribution** (2007): male 49.78%; female 50.22%. **Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 25.3%; 15–29, 26.4%; 30–44, 19.9%; 45–59, 16.2%; 60–74, 9.2%; 75–84, 2.5%; 85 and over, 0.5%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Albanian 91.7%; Greek 2.3%; Aromanian 1.8%; Rom 1.8%; other 2.4%. **Traditional religious groups** (2005): Muslim 68%, of which Sunni 51%, Bektashi 17%; Orthodox 22%; Roman Catholic 10%. **Major cities** (2001): Tirana (Tiranë) 343,078; Durrës 99,546; Elbasan 87,797; Shkodër 82,455; Vlorë 77,691. **Location:** southeastern Europe, bordering Montenegro, Kosovo, Macedonia, Greece, and the Mediterranean Sea.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 11.4 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 5.1 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.40. **Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 72.9 years; female 77.8 years.

National economy

Budget (2006). **Revenue:** 229,444,000,000 leks (tax revenue 89.6%; nontax revenue 6.9%; grants 3.5%). **Expenditures:** 258,816,000,000 leks (social security and welfare 25.7%; transport and communications 11.8%; education 10.7%; general administration 10.3%; health 9.2%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$12,057,000,000 (US\$3,840 per capita). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; end of 2007): US\$2,150,000,000. **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2006): alfalfa for forage and silage 2,962,000, corn (maize) 245,400, wheat 230,900; livestock (number of live animals) 1,830,000 sheep, 940,000 goats, 634,000 cattle; fisheries production 7,699 (from aquaculture 26%). **Mining and quarrying** (2006): chromium ore 50,000. **Manufacturing** (value added in US\$'000,000; 2005): basic chemical products 33; textiles 33; base metals 32. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kWh; 2006) 5,094,000,000 (5,705,000,000); lignite (metric tons; 2006) 92,000 (105,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008) 2,190,000 ([2005] 2,950,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 271,000 (1,033,000); natural gas (cu m; 2006) 17,170,000 (17,170,000). **Population economically active** (2006): total 1,084,000; activity rate of total population 34.6% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 53.7%; female 39.6%; unemployed [2008] 13.0%). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 1,002; remittances (2008) 1,495; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 414; official development assistance

(2007) 305. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 923; remittances (2008) 10; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 10.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; c.i.f.): 379,887,000,000 leks (machinery and apparatus 14.2%; food products 12.4%; chemical products 8.8%; refined petroleum products 7.1%; motor vehicles 6.4%; electricity 5.9%; clothing and wearing apparel 5.5%; iron and steel 5.3%). **Major import sources:** Italy 27.1%; Greece 14.6%; Turkey 7.3%; China 6.6%; Germany 5.5%. **Exports** (2007; f.o.b.): 97,456,000,000 leks (clothing and wearing apparel 26.9%; footwear 21.0%; metal ore and scrap 11.6%; mineral fuels 7.5%; locks and safes 4.4%). **Major export destinations:** Italy 68.1%; Greece 8.3%; Serbia (including Kosovo) 6.7%; China 2.6%; Germany 2.4%.

Transport and communications

Transport. Railroads (2007): operational route length 399 km; passenger-km 51,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 53,000,000. **Roads** (2002): total length 18,000 km (paved 39%). **Vehicles** (2007): passenger cars 237,932; trucks and buses 89,151. **Air transport** (2005; Albanian Air only): passenger-km 152,000,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 316,000 (100); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 3,141,000 (989); personal computers (2007): 120,000 (38); total Internet users (2006): 471,000 (150); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 36,000 (11).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2001). Population ages 20 and over having: no formal schooling/incomplete primary education 7.8%; primary 55.6%; lower secondary 2.7%; upper secondary 17.9%; vocational 8.8%; university 7.2%. **Literacy** (2006): total population ages 15 and over literate 98.7%. **Health:** physicians (2004) 3,699 (1 per 845 persons); hospital beds (2007) 9,191 (1 per 346 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 6.0; undernourished population (2002–04) 200,000 (6% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,980 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 14,295. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 1.1%; per capita expenditure US\$73.

Background

The Albanians are descended from the Illyrians, an ancient Indo-European people who lived in central Europe and migrated south by the beginning of the Iron Age. Of the two major Illyrian migrating groups, the Gëgs (Ghegs) settled in the north and the Tosks in the south, along with Greek colonizers. The area was under Roman rule by the 1st century BC; after 395 AD it was connected administratively to Constantinople. Turkish invasion began in the 14th century and con-

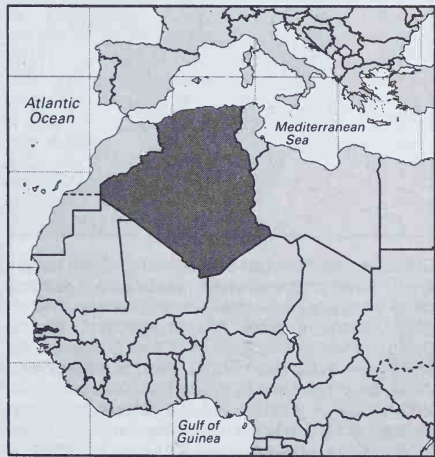
tinued into the 15th century; though the national hero, Skanderbeg, was able to resist them for a time, after his death (1468) the Turks consolidated their rule. The country achieved independence in 1912 and was admitted into the League of Nations in 1920. It was briefly a republic in 1925–28 and then became a monarchy under Zog I, whose initial alliance with Benito Mussolini led to Italy's invasion of Albania in 1939. After the war a socialist government under Enver Hoxha was installed. Gradually Albania cut itself off from the nonsocialist international community and eventually from all nations, including China, its last political ally. By 1990 economic hardship had produced antigovernment demonstrations, and in 1992 a noncommunist government was elected and Albania's international isolation ended. In the late 20th and early 21st centuries, Albania continued to experience economic uncertainty and ethnic turmoil, the latter involving Albanian minorities in Serbia and Macedonia.

Recent Developments

Albania kept its pledge to its NATO partners to invest 2% of GDP in defense in 2010, and in July it dispatched 44 soldiers to Afghanistan, the first Albanian peacekeepers in the postcommunist era expected to see battle. Albania also accepted three former prisoners from the detention facility in Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, bringing the total number taken in by Albania to 11.

Internet resource: <www.instat.gov.al>.

Algeria



Official name: Al-Jumhuriyah al-Jazairiyah al-Dimuqratiyah al-Sha'biyah (Arabic) (People's Democratic Republic of Algeria). **Form of government:** multi-party republic with two legislative houses (Council of the Nation [144; includes 48 nonelected seats appointed by the president]; National People's Assembly [389]). **Head of state:** President Abdelaziz Bouteflika (from 1999). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Ahmed Ouyahia (from 2008). **Capital:** Algiers. **Official languages:** Arabic; Tamazight is designated as a national language. **Official religion:** Islam.

Monetary unit: 1 Algerian dinar (DA) = 100 centimes; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = DA 71.78.

Demography

Area: 919,595 sq mi, 2,381,741 sq km. **Population** (2010): 35,866,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 39.0, persons per sq km 15.1. **Urban** (2005): 60.0%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 50.52%; female 49.48%. **Age breakdown** (2007): under 15, 27.2%; 15–29, 32.1%; 30–44, 21.8%; 45–59, 11.9%; 60–74, 5.2%; 75–84, 1.5%; 85 and over, 0.3%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Algerian Arab 59.1%; Berber 26.2%, of which Arabized Berber 3.0%; Bedouin Arab 14.5%; other 0.2%. **Religious affiliation** (2000): Muslim 99.7%, of which Sunni 99.1%, Ibadiyah 0.6%; Christian 0.3%. **Major cities** (2005): Algiers 1,532,000 (urban agglomeration [2007] 3,354,000); Oran 724,000; Constantine 475,000; Annaba (2004) 410,700; Batna (2004) 285,800. **Location:** northern Africa, bordering the Mediterranean Sea, Tunisia, Libya, Niger, Mali, Mauritania, Western Sahara, and Morocco.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2007): 17.1 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 4.6 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 1.86. **Life expectancy** at birth (2007): male 71.9 years; female 75.2 years.

National economy

Budget (2007). **Revenue:** DA 3,688,500,000,000 (hydrocarbon revenue 75.8%; nonhydrocarbon revenue 24.2%). **Expenditures:** DA 3,092,700,000,000 (current expenditures 54.1%; capital expenditures 45.9%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$3,756,000,000. **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2006): wheat 2,687,930, potatoes 2,180,961, barley 1,235,880, dates 491,188, olives 364,733; livestock (number of live animals) 19,615,730 sheep, 3,754,590 goats; fisheries production 146,050 (from aquaculture, negligible). **Mining and quarrying** (2006): iron ore 1,996,000; phosphate rock 1,510,000; zinc (metal content) 572; liquid helium 15,000,000 cum. **Manufacturing** (value added in US\$'000,000; 2005): food products and beverages 1,230; fabricated metal products 880; refined petroleum products and manufactured gas 720. **Energy production** (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 35,226,000,000 (35,308,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2006) none (948,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008) 485,000,000 ([2006] 148,550,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 38,294,000 (10,364,000); natural gas (cu m; 2006) 84,900,000,000 (28,153,000,000). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$146,365,000,000 (US\$4,260 per capita). **Population economically active** (2006): total 10,109,600; activity rate of population 30% (participation rates: ages 15–64 [2004] 74%; female 16.9%; unemployed [June 2008] 12.3%). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 219; remittances (2008) 2,202; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 1,514; official develop-

ment assistance (2007) 390. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 377; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 116.

Foreign trade

Imports (2006; c.i.f.): US\$21,456,000,000 (food products and live animals 16.9%; nonelectrical machinery 16.0%; iron and steel 12.9%; motor vehicles 11.1%). **Major import sources:** France 20.4%; Italy 8.8%; China 8.0%; Germany 6.9%; US 6.6%. **Exports** (2006; f.o.b.): US\$54,613,000,000 (crude petroleum 55.6%; natural gas 27.7%; manufactured gas 7.4%; refined petroleum products 7.2%). **Major export destinations:** US 27.2%; Italy 17.1%; Spain 11.0%; France 8.4%; Canada 6.6%.

Transport and communications

Transport. Railroads (2004): route length 3,973 km; (2003) passenger-km 946,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 2,041,000,000. **Roads** (2004): total length 108,302 km (paved 70%). **Vehicles** (2005): passenger cars 1,905,892; trucks and buses 1,068,520. **Air transport** (2007; Air Algérie only): passenger-km 3,162,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 2,420,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). **Telephone landlines** (2008): 3,068,000 (88); cellular telephone subscribers (2007): 27,562,000 (814); personal computers (2007): 377,000 (11); total Internet users (2007): 3,500,000 (103); broadband Internet subscribers (2007): 287,000 (8.4).

Education and health

Educational attainment (1998). Percentage of economically active population ages 6 and over having: no formal schooling 30.1%; primary education 29.9%; lower secondary 20.7%; upper secondary 13.4%; higher 4.3%; other 1.6%. **Literacy** (2005): total population ages 15 and over literate 76.3%; males literate 84.5%; females literate 68.0%. **Health:** physicians (2003) 36,347 (1 per 877 persons); hospital beds (2004) 55,089 (1 per 588 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2007) 29.8; undernourished population (2002–04) 1,400,000 (4% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,870 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 147,000 (army 86.4%, navy 4.1%, air force 9.5%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 3.3%; per capita expenditure US\$126.

Background

Phoenician traders settled the area early in the 1st millennium bc; several centuries later the Romans invaded, and by ad 40 they had control of the Mediterranean coast. The fall of Rome in the 5th century led to invasion by the Vandals and later by Byzantium. The Islamic invasion began in the 7th century; by 711 all of northern Africa was under the control of the Umayyad caliphate. Several Islamic Berber empires followed, most prominently the Almoravid (c. 1054–1130), which extended its domain to Spain,

and the Almohad (c. 1130–1269). The Barbary Coast pirates, operating in the area, had menaced Mediterranean trade for centuries, and France seized this pretext to enter Algeria in 1830. By 1847 France had established control in the region, and by the late 19th century it had instituted civil rule. Popular movements resulted in the bloody Algerian War (1954–62); independence was achieved following a referendum in 1962. Beginning in the 1990s, Islamic fundamentalist opposition to secular rule led to an outbreak in civil violence between the army and various Islamic extremist groups.

Recent Developments

Protests broke out in January 2011 as young Algerians took to the streets to demonstrate against rising food prices, unemployment, and political repression. These protests coincided with a wave of mass demonstrations that swept the Middle East and North Africa in early 2011, forcing Tunisian Pres. Zine al-Abidine Ben Ali and Egyptian Pres. Hosni Mubarak from power. Officials offered a concession to the protesters, on 24 February lifting Algeria's state of emergency, in place since 1992.

Internet resource: <www.algeria.com>.

Andorra



Official name: Principat d'Andorra (Principality of Andorra). **Form of government:** parliamentary coprincipality with one legislative house (General Council [28]). **Heads of state:** French President Nicolas Sarkozy (from 2007); Bishop of Urgell, Spain, Joan Enric Vives Sicília (from 2003). **Head of government:** Chief Executive Jaume Bartumeu Cassany (from 2009). **Capital:** Andorra la Vella. **Official language:** Catalan. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 euro (€) = 100 cents; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = €0.69 (Andorra uses the euro as its official currency, even though it is not a member of the EU).

Demography

Area: 179 sq mi, 464 sq km. **Population** (2010): 83,900. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 468.7, persons per sq km 180.8. **Urban** (2003): 93%. **Sex distribution** (2005): male 52.16%; female 47.84%.

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

Age breakdown (2007): under 15, 14.6%; 15–29, 19.0%; 30–44, 29.1%; 45–59, 20.8%; 60–74, 10.3%; 75–84, 4.2%; 85 and over, 2.0%. **Ethnic composition** (by nationality; 2007): Andorran 36.7%; Spanish 33.0%; Portuguese 16.3%; French 6.3%; British 1.3%; Argentinian 0.8%; Moroccan 0.6%; other 5.0%. **Religious affiliation** (2000): Roman Catholic 89.1%; other Christian 4.3%; Muslim 0.6%; Hindu 0.5%; nonreligious 5.0%; other 0.5%. **Major towns** (2007): Andorra la Vella 21,556; Escaldes-Engordany 16,475; Encamp 8,704. **Location**: south-western Europe, between France and Spain.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2007): 10.0 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 2.8 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 1.17. **Marriage rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 3.1. **Life expectancy at birth** (2007): male 80.4 years; female 85.4 years.

National economy

Budget (2006). **Revenue**: €340,500,000 (indirect taxes 75.7%; property income 4.3%; other taxes and income 20.0%). **Expenditures**: €340,500,000 (current expenditures 53.5%; development expenditures 46.5%). **Production, Agriculture and fishing** (2006): tobacco 315 metric tons; other traditional crops include hay, potatoes, and grapes; livestock (number of live animals; 2007) 2,058 sheep, 1,478 cattle, 847 horses. **Quarrying**: small amounts of marble are quarried. **Manufacturing** (2006): manufactured goods include cigarettes, furniture, food products and beverages, newspapers and magazines, and worked metals. **Energy production (consumption)**: electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 73,900,000 ([2007] 577,000,000). **Population economically active** (2007): total 43,234; activity rate of total population 55% (participation rates: ages 15–64 [2003] 75.1%; female 46.6%; unemployed, n.a.). **Selected balance of payments data**. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): remittances (2001–02) 12. **Gross national income** (2007): US\$3,250,000,000 (US\$43,504 per capita). **Public debt** (2007): US\$573,000,000.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007): €1,396,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 26.4%; food products and beverages 16.2%; motor vehicles 9.2%; wearing apparel and knitwear 9.1%; perfumes, cosmetics, and soaps 7.7%; mineral fuels 6.7%). **Major import sources**: Spain 58.7%; France 18.8%; Germany 5.1%; Italy 3.3%; Japan 2.7%. **Exports** (2007): €93,000,000 (electrical machinery and apparatus 25.0%; motor vehicles 18.5%; optical equipment, photographic equipment, and other precision instruments 10.9%; iron and steel products 6.8%; perfumes, cosmetics, and soaps 3.7%). **Major export destinations**: Spain 61.6%; France 16.2%; Germany 15.7%; Italy 2.2%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads**: none. **Roads** (1999): total length 269 km (paved 74%). **Vehicles** (2007): passenger cars 51,889; trucks and buses 5,395. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 37,000 (444); cellular

telephone subscribers (2008): 64,000 (766); total Internet users (2008): 59,000 (705); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 21,000 (247).

Education and health

Literacy: resident population is virtually 100% literate. **Health** (2006): physicians 244 (1 per 327 persons); hospital beds 208 (1 per 385 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2006–07) 2.4; undernourished population, n.a.

Military

Total active duty personnel: none. France and Spain are responsible for Andorra's external security; the police force is assisted in alternate years by either French gendarmerie or Barcelona police. Andorra has no defense budget.

Background

Andorra's independence is traditionally ascribed to Charlemagne, who recovered the region from the Muslims in 803. It was placed under the joint suzerainty of the French counts of Foix and the Spanish bishops of the See of Urgell in 1278, and it was subsequently governed jointly by the Spanish bishop of Urgell and the French head of state. This feudal system of government, the last in Europe, lasted until 1993, when a constitution was adopted that transferred most of the coprincipes' powers to the Andorran General Council, a body elected by universal suffrage. Andorra has long had a strong affinity with Catalonia; its institutions are based in Catalan law, and it is part of the diocese of the See of Urgell (Spain). The traditional economy was based on sheep raising, but tourism has been very important since the 1950s. Andorra joined the United Nations (1993) and the Council of Europe (1994).

Recent Developments

Travel guide *Lonely Planet* named Andorra one of the "world's 10 happiest places" in 2010, citing the good health and longevity of its population. Andorrans had a life expectancy of 81.7 years—one of the highest in the world.

Internet resource: <www.estadistica.ad>.

Angola

Official name: República de Angola (Republic of Angola). **Form of government**: unitary multiparty republic with one legislative house (National Assembly [220, excluding 3 unfilled seats reserved for Angolans living abroad]). **Head of state and government**: President José Eduardo dos Santos (from 1979). **Capital**: Luanda. **Official language**: Portuguese. **Official religion**: none. **Monetary unit**: 1 kwanza (AOA) = 100 céntimos; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = kwanza 93.30.

Demography

Area: 481,354 sq mi, 1,246,700 sq km. **Population** (2010): 18,993,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 39.5, persons per sq km 15.2. **Urban** (2006): 55.8%. **Sex distribution** (2007): male 50.51%; fe-



male 49.49%. **Age breakdown** (2007): under 15, 43.7%; 15–29, 27.1%; 30–44, 16.2%; 45–59, 8.5%; 60–74, 3.9%; 75–84, 0.6%; 85 and over, negligible. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Ovimbundu 25.2%; Kimbundu 23.1%; Kongo 12.6%; Lwena (Luvale) 8.2%; Chokwe 5.0%; Kwanyama 4.1%; Nyaneka 3.9%; Luchazi 2.3%; Ambo (Ovambo) 2.0%; Mbwele 1.7%; Nyemba 1.7%; mixed race (Eurafrican) 1.0%; white 0.9%; other 8.3%. **Religious affiliation** (2006): Roman Catholic 55%; independent Christian 30%, of which African indigenous 25%, Brazilian evangelical 5%; Protestant 10%; Muslim 0.7%; traditional beliefs/other 4.3%. **Major cities** (2004): Luanda (urban agglomeration; 2005) 2,766,000; Huambo 173,600; Lobito 137,400; Benguela 134,500; Namibe 132,900. **Location:** southern Africa, bordering the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Zambia, Namibia, and the Atlantic Ocean; the exclave of Cabinda on the Atlantic Ocean borders the Republic of the Congo and the DRC.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2007): 44.5 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 24.8 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 6.27. **Life expectancy** at birth (2007): male 36.7 years; female 38.6 years.

National economy

Budget (2006). **Revenue:** US\$20,966,000,000 (petroleum revenue 80.1%; nonpetroleum revenue 19.9%). **Expenditures:** US\$14,269,000,000 (current expenditures 71.8%; development expenditures 28.2%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2006): cassava 8,810,000, sweet potatoes 685,000, potatoes 593,000, oil palm fruit 291,233; livestock (number of live animals) 4,150,000 cattle, 2,050,000 goats, 780,000 pigs; fisheries production 213,948 (from aquaculture, none). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): diamonds 9,702,000 carats; granite 46,000 cu m. **Manufacturing** (2005): fuel oil 609,000; diesel fuel 461,000;

jet fuel 290,000. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 2,959,000,000 (2,959,000,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008) 694,980,000 [(2006) 15,883,000]; petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 1,821,000 (2,075,000); natural gas (cu m; 2006) 793,000,000 (793,000,000). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$ '000,000): tourism (2006) 75; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) –947; official development assistance (2007) 241. Disbursements for (US\$ '000,000): tourism (2006) 148; remittances (2008) 603; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 247. **Gross national income** (2008): US\$62,113,000,000 (US\$3,450 per capita). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$10,474,000,000. **Population economically active** (2006): total 7,246,000; activity rate of total population 43.8% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 82.8%; female 46.7%; unemployed, n.a.).

Foreign trade

Imports (2006): US\$10,776,000,000 (consumer goods 60.3%; capital goods 28.8%; intermediate goods 10.9%). **Major import sources** (2005): South Korea 20.5%; Portugal 13.4%; US 12.5%; South Africa 7.4%; Brazil 7.0%. **Exports** (2006): US\$31,817,000,000 (crude petroleum 94.2%; diamonds 3.6%; refined petroleum products 0.9%). **Major export destinations** (2005): US 39.8%; China 29.6%; France 7.8%; Chile 5.4%; Taiwan 4.4%.

Transport and communications

Transport. Railroads (2008): route length of lines in operation 750 km; (2006; Benguela Railway only) passenger-km 69,900,000; (2006; Benguela Railway only) metric ton-km cargo 510,000. **Roads** (2006): total length 72,000 km (paved 25%). **Vehicles** (2001): passenger cars 117,200; trucks and buses 118,300. **Air transport:** passenger-km (2004) 479,000,000.

Education and health

Literacy (2006): percentage of population ages 15 and over literate 67.4%; males literate 82.9%; females literate 54.2%. **Health:** physicians (2004) 1,165 (1 per 9,890 persons); hospital beds (2005) 1,170 (1 per 10,000 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2007) 184.4; undernourished population (2002–04) 4,800,000 (35% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,800 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 107,000 (army 93.5%, navy 0.9%, air force 5.6%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 3.9%; per capita expenditure US\$194.

Background

An influx of Bantu-speaking peoples in the 1st millennium AD led to their dominance in the area by c. 1500. The most important Bantu kingdom was the Kongo; south of the Kongo was the Ndongo kingdom

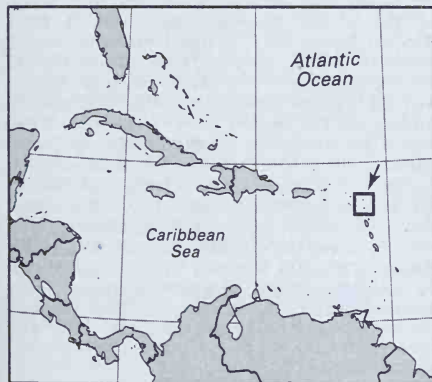
of the Mbundu people. Portuguese explorers arrived in 1483 and over time gradually extended their rule. Angola's frontiers were largely determined with other European nations in the 19th century, but not without severe resistance by the indigenous peoples. Its status as a Portuguese colony was changed to that of an overseas province in 1951. Resistance to colonial rule led to the outbreak of fighting in 1961, which led ultimately to independence in 1975. Rival factions continued fighting after independence; although a peace accord was reached in 1994, forces led by Jonas M. Savimbi continued to resist government control. The killing of Savimbi in February 2002 changed the political balance and led to the signing of a cease-fire agreement in Luanda in April that effectively ended the civil war.

Recent Developments

Angola adopted a new constitution in 2010 that established a semiparliamentary system of government in which the office of prime minister was abolished and the victorious party named the president. Although the new constitution limited the president to two five-year terms, it started the political process from scratch, and many believed that this would extend incumbent president José Eduardo dos Santos's rule by 10 years.

Internet resource: <www.angola.org>.

Antigua and Barbuda



Official name: Antigua and Barbuda. **Form of government:** constitutional monarchy with two legislative houses (Senate [17]; House of Representatives [19]). **Head of state:** British Queen Elizabeth II (from 1952), represented by Governor-General Louise Lake-Tack (from 2007). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Baldwin Spencer (from 2004). **Capital:** Saint John's. **Official language:** English. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 Eastern Caribbean dollar (EC\$) = 100 cents; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = EC\$2.70.

Demography

Area: 171 sq mi, 442 sq km. **Population (2010):** 90,300. **Density (2010):** persons per sq mi 528.1, persons per sq km 204.3. **Urban (2003):** 37.7%. **Sex**

distribution (2007): male 47.61%; female 52.39%. **Age breakdown (2001):** under 15, 27.6%; 15–29, 23.6%; 30–44, 23.3%; 45–59, 16.0%; 60–74, 6.7%; 75–84, 2.1%; 85 and over, 0.7%. **Ethnic composition (2000):** black 82.4%; US white 12.0%; mulatto 3.5%; British 1.3%; other 0.8%. **Religious affiliation (2001):** Christian 74%, of which Anglican 23%, independent Christian 23%, other Protestant (including Methodist, Moravian, and Seventh-day Adventist) 28%; Rastafarian 2%; atheist/nonreligious 5%; other/unknown 19%. **Major settlements (2006):** Saint John's 25,300; All Saints 2,550; Liberta 1,680. **Location:** islands in the eastern Caribbean Sea.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2007): 17.0 (world avg. 20.3); (2001) within marriage 25.7%. **Death rate per 1,000 population (2007):** 6.4 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007):** 2.09. **Life expectancy at birth (2007):** male 71.9 years; female 75.7 years.

National economy

Budget (2007). **Revenue:** EC\$718,300,000 (tax revenue 91.4%, of which taxes on international transactions 38.3%, taxes on income and profits 14.0%; current nontax revenue 5.1%; grants 2.8%; development revenue 0.7%). **Expenditures:** EC\$923,800,000 (current expenditures 78.3%, of which transfers and subsidies 21.7%; development expenditures 21.7%). **Production (metric tons except as noted).** **Agriculture and fishing (2007):** mangoes, mangosteens, and guavas 1,430, melons 840, tomatoes 395, "Antiguan Black" pineapples 210; livestock (number of live animals) 19,000 sheep, 14,500 cattle; fisheries production (2006) 3,092 (from aquaculture, none). **Mining and quarrying:** crushed stone for local use. **Manufacturing:** manufactures include cement, bricks, and tiles, handicrafts, alcoholic and nonalcoholic beverages, and jams and jellies. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 116,000,000 (116,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (139,000). **Population economically active (2001):** total 39,564; activity rate of total population 51.5% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 77.0%; female 50%; unemployed [2005] 4%). **Gross national income (2008):** US\$1,165,000,000 (US\$13,620 per capita). **Public debt (external, outstanding; December 2007):** US\$615,400,000. **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 338; remittances (2008) 26; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 326; official development assistance (2007) 4. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 51; remittances (2008) 2.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007): US\$573,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 20.3%; manufactured goods 16.3%; food products and live animals 15.0%; motor vehicles 8.1%; refined petroleum products 6.2%). **Major import sources:** US 58.2%; UK 6.4%; Japan 4.3%; Netherlands Antilles 4.2%; Trinidad and Tobago 3.9%. **Exports (2007):** US\$99,000,000 (refined petroleum products 57.6%; telecommunications equipment 6.6%; generators 3.0%; sails 2.9%). **Major export destinations:** Netherlands Antilles 30.9%; US 23.5%; Barbados 8.2%; Dominica 6.1%; UK 4.2%.

Transport and communications

Transport. Roads (2002): total length 1,165 km (paved 33%). **Air transport** (2006): passenger-km 118,200,000; metric ton-km cargo 200,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 38,000 (450); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 137,000 (1,616); total Internet users (2008): 65,000 (769); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 13,000 (149).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2001). Percentage of population ages 25 and over having: no formal schooling 0.6%; incomplete primary education 2.6%; complete primary 27.9%; secondary 43.6%; higher (not university) 14.4%; university 10.9%. **Literacy** (2003): percentage of total population ages 15 and over literate 85.8%. **Health:** hospital beds (2009) 211 (1 per 420 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2007) 18.8.

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): a 170-member defense force (army 73.5%, navy 26.5%) is part of the Eastern Caribbean regional security system. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 0.5%; per capita expenditure US\$61.

Background

Christopher Columbus visited Antigua in 1493 and named it after a church in Seville, Spain. It was colonized in 1632 by English settlers, who imported African slaves to grow tobacco and sugarcane. Barbuda was colonized by the English in 1678. In 1834 its slaves were emancipated. Antigua (with Barbuda) was part of the British colony of the Leeward Islands from 1871 until that colony was defederated in 1956. The islands achieved full independence in 1981.

Recent Developments

In June 2010 the IMF agreed to a three-year, US\$117.8 million standby agreement for Antigua and Barbuda to help "support the authorities' efforts to restore fiscal and debt sustainability." Antigua and Barbuda was also one of six Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) members to agree that month to an economic union much deeper than that currently existing in Caricom, the wider grouping to which OECS countries also belonged.

Internet resource: <www.ab.gov.ag>.

Argentina

Official name: República Argentina (Argentine Republic). **Form of government:** federal republic with two legislative houses (Senate [72]; Chamber of Deputies [257]). **Head of state and government:** President Cristina Fernández de Kirchner (from 2007), assisted by Cabinet Chief Aníbal Fernández (from 2009). **Capital:** Buenos Aires. **Official lan-**



guage: Spanish. **Official religion:** none (Roman Catholicism has special status and receives financial support from the state). **Monetary unit:** 1 peso (ARS) = 100 centavos; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = ARS 4.11.

Demography

Area: 1,073,520 sq mi, 2,780,403 sq km. **Population** (2010): 40,666,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 37.9, persons per sq km 14.6. **Urban** (2005): 91.4%. **Sex distribution** (2007): male 49.23%; female 50.77%. **Age breakdown** (2007): under 15, 25.9%; 15–29, 24.9%; 30–44, 19.2%; 45–59, 15.4%; 60–74, 9.8%; 75–84, 3.6%; 85 and over, 1.2%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): European extraction 86.4%; mestizo 6.5%; Amerindian 3.4%; Arab 3.3%; other 0.4%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Roman Catholic 70%; Protestant 9%; Muslim (mostly Sunni) 1.5%; Jewish 0.8%; nonreligious/unknown 16.2%; other (significantly Middle East–based Christian) 2.5%. **Major urban agglomerations** (2007): Buenos Aires 12,795,000; Córdoba 1,452,000; Rosario 1,203,000; Mendoza 918,000; San Miguel de Tucumán 832,000. **Location:** southern South America, bordering Bolivia, Paraguay, Brazil, Uruguay, the South Atlantic Ocean, and Chile.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2007): 18.3 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 7.5 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 2.39. **Life expectancy** at birth (2007): male 72.9 years; female 79.6 years.

National economy

Budget (2008). **Revenue:** ARS 169,463,000,000 (indirect taxes 57.1%; social security contributions 23.7%; direct taxes 12.9%). **Expenditures:** ARS 161,486,000,000 (current expenditures 88.2%, of which social security 41.2%, debt service 11.9%, economic development 9.4%; capital expenditures 11.8%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007):

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

US\$66,110,000,000. **Gross national income** (2008): US\$287,160,000,000 (US\$7,200 per capita). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). *Agriculture and fishing* (2007): soybeans 45,500,000, alfalfa (2006) 38,783,332, corn (maize) 21,775,364, sunflower seeds 3,500,000, maté 270,000; livestock (number of live animals) 50,750,000 cattle, 12,450,000 sheep, 3,680,000 horses; fisheries production (2006) 1,184,713 (from aquaculture, negligible). *Mining and quarrying* (2006): boron 533,535; copper (metal content) 180,144; silver 248,227 kg; gold 44,131 kg. *Manufacturing* (value added in US\$'000,000; 2002): food products 10,152, of which vegetable oils and fats 3,864; base metals 4,031; industrial and agricultural/chemical products 2,770; refined petroleum products 2,514. *Energy production (consumption)*: electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 104,448,000,000 ([2006] 117,555,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2006) 427,000 (1,254,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008) 241,400,000 ([2006] 202,307,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 26,785,000 (22,541,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) 59,484,000,000 ([2006] 45,641,000,000). **Selected balance of payments** data. Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 4,314; remittances (2008) 691; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 5,341. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 3,921; remittances (2008) 732; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 1,542. **Population economically active** (2006): total 11,089,700; activity rate of total population 46.2% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 68.5%; female 43.4%; unemployed [April 2007–March 2008] 8.1%).

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; c.i.f.): US\$44,707,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 30.3%; chemical products 18.5%; motor vehicles 15.0%; mineral fuels 6.0%). *Major import sources*: Brazil 32.8%; US 11.9%; China 11.4%; Germany 4.8%; Mexico 3.0%. **Exports** (2007; f.o.b.): US\$55,780,000,000 (soybean animal foodstuffs 10.3%; motor vehicles 9.5%; cereals 9.3%; crude petroleum 8.4%; soybean oil 7.9%; soybeans 6.2%). *Major export destinations*: Brazil 18.8%; China 9.3%; US 7.8%; Chile 7.5%; Spain 3.7%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads* (2006): route length 30,818 km; (2005) passenger-km 8,327,000,000; (2001) metric ton-km cargo 12,262,000,000. *Roads* (2003): total length 231,374 km (paved 30%). *Vehicles* (2005): passenger cars 5,230,000; trucks and buses 1,775,000. *Air transport* (2007): passenger-km 14,616,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 130,668,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 9,631,000 (241); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 46,509,000 (1,166); personal computers (2006): 3,500,000 (90); total Internet users (2008): 11,212,000 (281); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 3,185,000 (80).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2001). Percentage of population ages 15 and over having: no formal schooling 3.7%; incomplete primary education 14.2%; complete primary 28.0%; secondary 37.1%; some higher 8.3%; complete higher 8.7%. **Literacy** (2005): percentage of total population ages 15 and over literate

97.5%. **Health**: physicians (2005) 120,978 (1 per 319 persons); hospital beds (2004) 76,446 (1 per 500 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2007) 12.1; undernourished population (2002–04) 1,200,000 (3% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,940 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 76,000 (army 54.5%, navy 26.3%, air force 19.2%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 0.7%; per capita expenditure US\$50.

Background

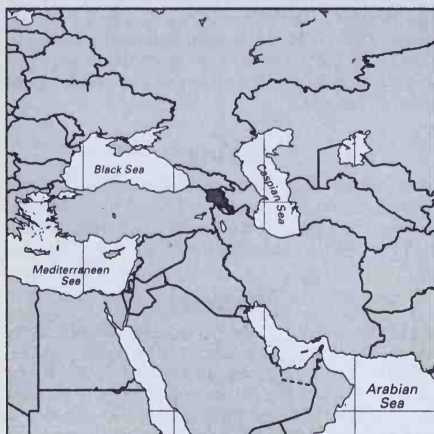
Little is known of Argentina's indigenous population before the Europeans' arrival. The area was explored for Spain by Sebastian Cabot in 1526–30; by 1580, Asunción, Santa Fe, and Buenos Aires had been settled. At first attached to the Viceroyalty of Peru (1620), it was later included with regions of modern Uruguay, Paraguay, and Bolivia in the Viceroyalty of the Río de la Plata, or Buenos Aires (1776). With the establishment of the United Provinces of the Río de la Plata in 1816, Argentina achieved its independence from Spain, but its boundaries were not set until the early 20th century. In 1943 the government was overthrown by the military; Col. Juan Perón took control in 1946. He in turn was overthrown in 1955. He returned to power in 1973 after two decades of turmoil. His second wife, Isabel, became president on his death in 1974 but lost power after a military coup in 1976. The military government tried to take the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) in 1982 but was defeated by the British, with the result that the government returned to civilian rule in 1983. The government of Raúl Alfonsín worked to end the human rights abuses that characterized the former regimes. Hyperinflation led to public riots and Alfonsín's electoral defeat in 1989; his Peronist successor, Carlos Menem, instituted laissez-faire economic policies. Under a succession of interim presidents, Argentina experienced one of its worst economic collapses at the beginning of the 21st century. Néstor Kirchner won the 2003 presidential elections and helped to stabilize the economy. Four years later his wife became the country's first elected female president.

Recent Developments

A popular bicentennial celebration held in May and the passage in July of Latin America's first law legalizing same-sex marriage helped to boost Argentina's profile in 2010. In addition, the country resolved its five-year dispute with Uruguay over the construction and subsequent operation of a pulp mill on the Uruguay River in Fray Bentos, Uruguay, across from the Argentine city of Gualeguaychú. Argentina enjoyed robust GDP growth (estimated at 7%) but experienced its highest rate of inflation since the 2002 currency devaluation. The national statistics institute, INDEC, continued to operate under government intervention. INDEC's inflation estimates were considered politically driven and impossibly low by most neutral observers and even by many government allies.

Internet resource: <www.indec.mecon.ar>.

Armenia



Official name: Hayastani Hanrapetut'yun (Republic of Armenia). **Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic with a single legislative house (National Assembly [131]). **Head of state:** President Serzh Sargsyan (from 2008). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Tigran Sargsyan (from 2008). **Capital:** Yerevan. **Official language:** Armenian. **Official religion:** none (the Armenian Apostolic Church [Armenian Orthodox Church] has special status per 1991 religious law). **Monetary unit:** 1 dram (AMD) = 100 luma; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = 374.00 drams.

Demography

Area: 11,484 sq mi, 29,743 sq km; in addition, about 13% of neighboring Azerbaijan (including the 1,700-sq-mi [4,400-sq-km] geographic region of Nagorno-Karabakh [Armenian: Artsakh]) has been occupied by Armenian forces since 1993. **Population (2010):** 3,090,000. **Density (2010):** persons per sq mi 269.1, persons per sq km 103.9. **Urban (2007):** 64.1%. **Sex distribution (2007):** male 48.38%; female 51.62%. **Age breakdown (2005):** under 15, 20.9%; 15–29, 27.2%; 30–44, 19.5%; 45–59, 17.9%; 60–74, 10.2%; 75–84, 3.8%; 85 and over, 0.5%. **Ethnic composition (2001):** Armenian 97.9%; Kurdish 1.3%; Russian 0.5%; other 0.3%. **Religious affiliation (2005):** Armenian Apostolic (Orthodox) 72.9%; Roman Catholic 4.0%; Sunni Muslim 2.4%; other Christian 1.3%; Yazidi 1.3%; other/nonreligious 18.1%. **Major cities (2007):** Yerevan 1,107,800; Gyumri 147,000; Vanadzor 105,000; Vagharshapat 57,300; Hrazdan 52,900. **Location:** western Transcaucasia, bordering Georgia, Azerbaijan, Iran, and Turkey.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2007): 12.4 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 64.5%. **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 8.3 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2006): 1.30. **Life expectancy at birth (2006):** male 70.0 years; female 76.4 years.

National economy

Budget (2007). Revenue: AMD 588,080,000,000 (tax revenue 82.3%, of which VAT 42.2%, tax on profits 12.8%, income tax 8.0%, excise tax 7.1%; nontax revenue 17.7%). **Expenditures:** AMD 634,735,000,000 (defense 15.1%; education and science 15.0%; social security 9.9%; public administration 9.8%; police 8.2%; health 7.4%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$1,272,000,000. **Gross national income (2008):** US\$10,320,000,000 (US\$3,350 per capita). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing (2007):** potatoes 540,000, tomatoes 250,000, grapes 200,000; livestock (number of live animals) 620,200 cattle, 587,200 sheep; fisheries production (2006) 1,406 (from aquaculture 75%). **Mining and quarrying (2005):** copper concentrate (metal content) 16,256; molybdenum (metal content) 3,030; gold (metal content) 1,400 kg. **Manufacturing** (value of production in AMD '000,000; 2007): food products and beverages 208,733; base metals 122,269; construction materials 40,207; 320,000 carats of cut diamonds were processed in 2004. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 6,114,000,000 (2006) 5,145,000,000; coal (metric tons; 2005), none (negligible); petroleum products (metric tons; 2005) none (320,000); natural gas (cu m; 2005) none (1,596,000,000). **Population economically active:** total (2006) 1,181,300; activity rate of total population (2001) 49.5% (participation rates: ages 15–64 [2001] 72.1%; female 45.7%; unemployed [2008] 6.3%). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 305; remittances (2008) 1,062; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 451; official development assistance (2007) 352. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 294; remittances (2008) 185.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; c.i.f.): US\$3,053,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 14.0%; food products 12.4%; refined petroleum products 7.4%; natural gas 7.4%; iron and steel 6.7%; motor vehicles 5.7%; diamonds 5.4%; gold 4.3%). **Major import sources:** Russia 15.8%; Ukraine 8.2%; Kazakhstan 7.9%; China 6.3%; France 4.9%. **Exports (2007; f.o.b.):** US\$1,121,000,000 (ferroalloys 21.0%; cut diamonds 14.0%; nonferrous metals 11.6%, of which unrefined copper 5.9%, aluminum foil 3.3%; wine and brandy 10.3%; copper ore and concentrates 7.9%). **Major export destinations:** Russia 17.7%; Germany 15.0%; Netherlands 13.9%; Belgium 8.9%; Georgia 6.2%.

Transport and communications

Transport (2007). **Railroads:** length 732 km; passenger-km 23,900,000; metric ton-km cargo 770,500,000. **Roads:** length 7,515 km (paved 68%). **Air transport** (Armavia airlines only): passenger-km 993,600,000; metric ton-km cargo 6,100,000. **Communications,** in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2005): 537,000 (180); cellular telephone subscribers (2007): 1,876,000 (611); personal computers (2007): 980,000 (319); total Inter-

net users (2006): 173,000 (57); broadband Internet subscribers (2006): 2,000 (0.3).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2001). Percentage of population ages 25 and over having: no formal schooling 0.7%; primary education 13.0%; completed secondary and some postsecondary 66.0%; higher 20.3%. **Literacy** (2006): total population ages 15 and over literate 99.4%; male 99.7%; female 99.2%. **Health** (2007): physicians 12,251 (1 per 264 persons); hospital beds 13,126 (1 per 246 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 10.8; undernourished population (2002–04) 700,000 (24% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,980 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 42,080 (army 94.7%, air force 5.3%); Russian troops (November 2008) 3,210. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 3.2%; per capita expenditure US\$132.

Background

Armenia is a successor state to a historical region in southwestern Asia. Historical Armenia's boundaries have varied considerably, but the region extended over what is now northeastern Turkey and the Republic of Armenia. The area was later conquered by the Medes and the Macedonians and still later allied with the Roman Empire. Armenia adopted Christianity as its national religion in AD 303. It came under the rule of the Ottoman Turks in 1514. Over the next centuries, as parts were ceded to other rulers, nationalism arose among the scattered Armenians; by the late 19th century it was causing widespread disruption. Fighting between Turks and Russians escalated when part of Armenia was ceded to Russia in 1878, and it continued through World War I, leading to Armenian deaths on a genocidal scale. With the Turkish defeat, the Russian-controlled part of Armenia was set up as a Soviet republic in 1921. Armenia became a constituent republic of the USSR in 1936. With the latter's dissolution in the late 1980s, Armenia declared its independence in 1991. It fought Azerbaijan for control over Nagorno-Karabakh until a cease-fire in 1994. About one-fifth of the population left the country beginning in 1993 because of an energy crisis. Political tension escalated, and in 1999 the prime minister and some legislators were killed in a terrorist attack on the legislature.

Recent Developments

No lasting progress was registered in the rapprochement between Armenia and Turkey in 2010. In January the Armenian Constitutional Court ruled that the protocols on normalizing relations signed in October 2009 did not violate Armenia's 1990 declaration of independence. In April 2010, however, Armenia stopped ratification processes in the parliament because Turkey had refused to ratify the protocols without preconditions, most notably a resolution of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict.

Internet resource: <www.armstat.am/en>.

Australia



Official name: Commonwealth of Australia. **Form of government:** federal parliamentary state (formally a constitutional monarchy) with two legislative houses (Senate [76]; House of Representatives [150]). **Head of state:** British Queen Elizabeth II (from 1952), represented by Governor-General Quentin Bryce (from 2008). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Julia Gillard (from 2010). **Capital:** Canberra. **Official language:** English. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 Australian dollar (\$) = 100 cents; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = \$A 0.93.

Demography

Area: 2,973,952 sq mi, 7,702,501 sq km. **Population** (2010): 22,403,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 7.5, persons per sq km 2.9. **Urban** (2005): 88.2%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 50.09%; female 49.91%. **Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 18.7%; 15–29, 20.8%; 30–44, 22.0%; 45–59, 20.0%; 60–74, 12.2%; 75–84, 4.5%; 85 and over, 1.8%. **Ethnic composition** (2007): white and others not elsewhere classified 90.2%; Asian (excluding Middle Eastern) 7.3%; aboriginal 2.5%. **Religious affiliation** (2006): Christian 63.9%, of which Roman Catholic 25.6%, Anglican Church of Australia 18.7%, Uniting Church 5.7%, Presbyterian 2.9%, Orthodox 2.6%, Baptist 1.6%, Lutheran 1.3%; other Christian 5.5%; Buddhist 2.1%; Muslim 1.7%; Hindu 0.7%; Jewish 0.4%; no religion 18.7%; other 12.5%. **Major urban centers (metropolitan areas)** (2006): Sydney 3,641,422 (4,119,191); Melbourne 3,371,888 (3,592,590); Brisbane 1,676,389 (1,763,132); Perth 1,256,035 (1,445,077); Adelaide 1,040,719 (1,105,840); Gold Coast 454,436 (541,675); Newcastle 288,732 (493,467); Canberra 356,120 (368,128); Gosford 282,726 (n.a.); Wollongong 234,482 (263,535); Sunshine Coast 184,662 (209,578); Hobart 128,577 (200,524); Geelong 137,220 (160,992); Townsville 128,808 (143,330); Cairns 98,349 (122,731); Toowoomba 95,265 (114,480); Darwin 66,291 (105,990). **Place of birth** (2006): 70.9% native-born; 29.1% foreign-born, of which Europe 10.5% (UK 5.2%, Italy 1.0%, Greece 0.6%, Germany 0.5%, Netherlands 0.4%, Poland 0.3%), Asia and Middle East 7.3% (China [including Hong Kong] 1.4%, Vietnam 0.8%, India 0.7%), New Zealand 2.0%, Africa, the Americas, and other 9.3%. **Location:** Oceania, continent between the Indian Ocean and the South Pacific Ocean. **Mobility** (1999). Population ages 15 and over living in the same resi-

dence as in 1998: 84.4%; different residence between states, regions, and neighborhoods 15.6%. **Immigration** (2006–07): permanent immigrants admitted 140,148, from New Zealand 17.1%, UK 16.6%, India 9.6%, China 8.6%, Philippines 4.0%, South Africa 2.9%, Vietnam 2.2%, Malaysia 2.1%, Sri Lanka 1.9%, Sudan 1.8%. **Emigration** (2006–07): 72,100, to New Zealand 19.3%, UK 18.2%, US 10.0%, Hong Kong 7.5%. **Refugee arrivals** (2006–07) 13,017.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2007–08): 13.6 (world avg. 20.3); (2006) within marriage 67.3%. **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2007–08): 6.7 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007–08): 1.93. **Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 79.2 years; female 84.0 years.

Social indicators

Quality of working life. Average workweek (2007): 34.6 hours. Working 50 hours a week or more (2006) 22.5%. Annual rate per 100,000 workers for: accidental injury and industrial disease (2006) 1,070; death (2006) 2.0. Proportion of employed persons insured for damages or income loss resulting from: injury 100%; permanent disability 100%; death 100%. Working days lost to industrial disputes per 1,000 employees (2006): 22. Means of transportation to work (2003): private automobile 74.5%; public transportation 12.0%; motorcycle, bicycle, and foot 5.7%. Discouraged job seekers (2006): 52,900 (0.5% of labor force). **Educational attainment** (2005). Percentage of population ages 15–64 having: no formal schooling and incomplete secondary education 48.5%; completed secondary and postsecondary, technical, or other certificate/diploma 28.9%; bachelor's degree 14.2%; incomplete graduate and graduate degree or diploma 5.4%; unknown 3.0%. **Social participation.** Eligible voters participating in last national election (2007): 94.8%; voting is compulsory. Trade union membership in total workforce (2006): 20.3%. Volunteerism rate of population ages 18 and over (2006) 34.1%. **Social deviance** (2007). Offense rate per 100,000 population for: murder 1.2; sexual assault 94.1; assault 839; auto theft 364; burglary and housebreaking 1,182; robbery 85.6, of which armed robbery 36.5. Incidence per 100,000 in general population of: prisoners 129; suicide (2006) 8.7. **Material well-being** (2005). Households possessing: refrigerator 99.9%; washing machine 96.4%; dishwasher 41.5%; automobiles per 1,000 population (2006) 544.

National economy

Gross national income (2008): US\$862,461,000,000 (US\$40,350 per capita). **Budget** (2007–08). **Revenue:** \$A 303,713,000,000 (tax revenue 94.2%, of which income tax 41.5%, indirect tax 25.6%, corporate taxes 21.3%; nontax revenue 5.8%). **Expenditures:** \$A 280,108,000,000 (social security and welfare 34.9%; health 15.8%; economic services 7.4%; general administration 7.2%; education 6.6%; defense 6.3%; interest on public debt 1.3%). **Public debt** (December 2008):

US\$106,300,000,000. **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2006–07): sugarcane 36,000,000, wheat 10,822,000, barley 4,257,000, grapes 1,530,000, sorghum 1,283,000, potatoes 1,212,000, oats 748,000, rapeseed 573,000, oranges 461,000, tomatoes 296,000, cotton lint 282,000, carrots 271,000, lettuce 271,000, apples 270,000, bananas 213,000; livestock (number of live animals) 85,711,000 sheep, 28,037,000 cattle, 2,605,000 pigs; fisheries production (2006) 241,456 (from aquaculture 20%); aquatic plants production 15,504 (from aquaculture, none). **Mining and quarrying** (metric tons except as noted; 2006): iron ore (metal content) 170,933,000 (world rank: 2), bauxite 62,307,000 (world rank: 1), ilmenite 2,377,000 (world rank: 1), zinc (metal content) 1,362,000 (world rank: 2), copper (metal content) 879,000 (world rank: 5), lead (metal content) 686,000 (world rank: 2), rutile 232,000 (world rank: 1), nickel (metal content) 185,000 (world rank: 3), cobalt (metal content) 7,400 (world rank: 3), opal (value of production) \$A 50,000,000 (world rank: 1), diamonds 21,915,000 carats (world rank: 2), gold 247,000 kilograms (world rank: 4). **Manufacturing** (value added in \$A '000,000; 2006–07): base metals 15,158; food products 14,455; machinery and apparatus 10,538; fabricated metal products 9,076; transportation equipment 9,003; chemical products 6,831; beverages and tobacco products 5,787; bricks, cement, and ceramics 5,019. **Population economically active** (July 2007): total 10,952,000; activity rate of total population 52.5% (participation rates: ages 15 and over, 65.0%; female [2006] 45.0%; unemployed [June 2008] 4.2%). **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 227,496,000,000 ([2005] 251,120,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2006) 267,490,000 (36,371,000); lignite (metric tons; 2006) 102,825,000 (105,548,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2006–07) 171,900,000 ([2006] 206,566,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 29,979,000 (36,211,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) 37,211,000,000 ([2006] 29,256,000,000). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$ '000,000): tourism (2007) 22,405; remittances (2008) 4,638; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 4,236. Disbursements for (US\$ '000,000): tourism (2007) 14,244; remittances (2008) 2,997; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 4,441.

Foreign trade

Imports (2005–06): \$A 167,603,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 29.3%, of which telecommunications equipment 5.8%, office machinery and data-processing equipment 5.3%, electrical machinery 4.8%; transportation equipment 15.8%, of which motor vehicles 12.2%; crude and refined petroleum 12.7%; chemical products 6.1%, of which medicines and pharmaceuticals 4.3%; textiles and wearing apparel 3.9%). **Major import sources** (2006–07): China 15.0%; US 13.8%; Japan 9.6%; Singapore 5.6%; Germany 5.1%; UK 4.1%; Thailand 4.0%; Malaysia 3.7%; South Korea 3.3%; New Zealand 3.1%. **Exports** (2005–06): \$A 151,792,000,000 (mineral fuels 24.9%, of which coal [all forms] 16.0%, petroleum products and natural gas 8.9%; food products and

beverages 12.0%, of which meat 4.4%, cereals 3.2%; iron ore 8.2%; aluminum and aluminum ore 6.9%; gold 4.8%; machinery and apparatus 4.1%; transportation equipment 3.5%). *Major export destinations* (2006–07): Japan 19.4%; China 13.6%; South Korea 7.8%; US 5.8%; New Zealand 5.6%; UK 3.7%; Taiwan 3.7%; Singapore 2.7%; Indonesia 2.5%; Thailand 2.5%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads* (2006): route length 38,550 km; passengers carried (2004–05) 616,270,000; passenger-km (2004–05) 11,200,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2004–05) 182,990,000,000. *Roads* (2004): total length 810,641 km (paved 42%). *Vehicles* (2008): passenger cars 11,848,326; trucks and buses 2,880,647. *Air transport* (2006): passenger-km 82,128,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 2,347,000,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 9,370,000 (437); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 22,120,000 (1,032); personal computers (2006): 15,671,000 (757); total Internet users (2008): 11,900,000 (555); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 5,140,000 (240).

Education and health

Literacy (2006): total population literate, virtually 100%. **Health:** physicians (2006) 55,063 (1 per 375 persons); hospital beds (2005–06) 80,828 (1 per 254 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2007–08): 4.1; undernourished population (2002–04) less than 2.5% of total population.

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 54,747 (army 50.2%, navy 24.1%, air force 25.7%); troops deployed abroad (November 2008): 2,858, of which to Afghanistan 1,080, to East Timor 750. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 2.2%; per capita expenditure \$961.

Background

Australia has long been inhabited by Aborigines, who arrived on the continent 40,000–60,000 years ago. Estimates of the population at the time of European settlement in 1788 range from 300,000 to more than 1,000,000. Widespread European knowledge of Australia began with 17th-century explorations. The Dutch landed in 1616 and the British in 1688, but the first large-scale expedition was that of James Cook in 1770, which established Britain's claim to Australia. The first English settlement, at Port Jackson (1788), consisted mainly of convicts and seamen; convicts were to make up a large proportion of the incoming settlers. By 1859 the colonial nuclei of all Australia's states had been formed, but with devastating effects on the Aborigines, whose population declined sharply with the introduction of European diseases and weaponry. Britain granted its colonies limited self-government in the mid-19th century, and Australia achieved federation in 1901. Australia fought alongside the British in World War I, notably at Gallipoli, and again in World War II, defending against the occupation of Australia by the Japanese. It joined the US in the Korean and Vietnam wars. Since the 1960s the government has sought to deal more fairly

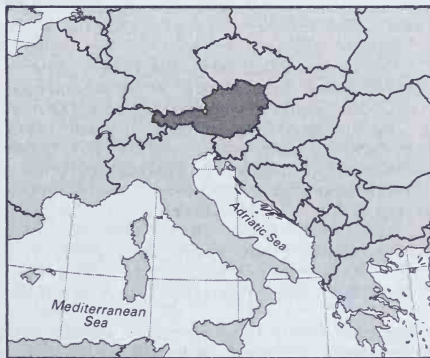
with the Aborigines, and a loosening of immigration restrictions has led to a more heterogeneous population. Constitutional links allowing British interference in government were formally abolished in 1968, and Australia has assumed a leading role in Asian and Pacific affairs. During the 1990s it experienced several debates about giving up its British ties and becoming a republic.

Recent Developments

Australia in 2010 saw the unexpected replacement of Prime Minister Kevin Rudd as Australian Labor Party leader by his deputy, Julia Gillard, who became the country's first female prime minister. Rudd's removal as head of his party in June, less than three years after his election victory of November 2007, came after a steep fall in his voter approval ratings. His government had begun 2010 with broad popular support because of the positive impact of its sweeping economic stimulus package of October 2008, which had helped Australia avoid a recession during the global financial crisis. In early 2010, however, it was revealed that several of the programs had been badly mismanaged, with millions of dollars wasted. Upon her confirmation as prime minister, Gillard promised a more open and consultative style of government. She also restored the Labor party's promise—dropped by Rudd in 2009—to introduce an emissions-trading plan in Australia. Beginning in September 2010, the state of Queensland experienced months of heavy rains that created extensive flooding leading to mass evacuations. By year's end seven people had died in the flooding, and the ongoing disaster continued into the new year. At least 22 more people died in renewed flooding in January 2011. The Australian economy enjoyed modest economic growth and relatively low unemployment in 2010 but experienced what was described as a "two-speed economy"; a mining boom triggered rapid growth in the resource-rich states of Western Australia and Queensland, but the traditional manufacturing states such as Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia experienced growth on a smaller scale. The Australian dollar soared during the year. It briefly reached parity with the US dollar, placing pressure on export industries and triggering a slump in the number of international tourists visiting Australia.

Internet resource: <www.abs.gov.au>.

Austria



Official name: Republik Österreich (Republic of Austria). **Form of government:** federal state with two legislative houses (Federal Council [62]; National Council [183]). **Head of state:** President Heinz Fischer (from 2004). **Head of government:** Chancellor Werner Faymann (from 2008). **Capital:** Vienna. **Official language:** German. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 euro (€) = 100 cents; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = €0.69.

Demography

Area: 32,386 sq mi, 83,879 sq km. **Population** (2010): 8,382,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 258.8, persons per sq km 99.9. **Urban** (2005): 66.5%. **Sex distribution** (2007): male 48.66%; female 51.34%. **Age breakdown** (2007): under 15, 15.5%; 15–29, 18.7%; 30–44, 23.3%; 45–59, 20.3%; 60–74, 14.3%; 75–84, 6.0%; 85 and over, 1.9%. **Population composition by country of birth** (2007): 84.8%; former Serbia and Montenegro 2.3%; Germany 2.2%; Turkey 1.9%; Bosnia and Herzegovina 1.6%; Poland 0.7%; Romania 0.7%; other 5.8%. **Religious affiliation** (2001): Christian 81.5%, of which Roman Catholic 73.7%, Protestant (mostly Lutheran) 4.7%, Orthodox 2.2%; Muslim 4.2%; nonreligious 12.0%; other 0.3%; unknown 2.0%. **Major cities** (2007): Vienna 1,677,867; Graz 250,653; Linz 189,069; Salzburg 149,201; Innsbruck 118,362. **Location:** central Europe, bordering the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Slovenia, Italy, Switzerland, Liechtenstein, and Germany.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 9.3 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 61.2%. **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 9.0 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.41. **Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 77.6 years; female 83.0 years.

National economy

Budget (2007). **Revenue:** €113,942,000,000 (tax revenue 66.4%, of which income taxes 30.5%, taxes on products 27.1%; social security contributions 33.6%). **Expenditures:** €131,126,000,000 (social protection 41.6%; health 15.5%; general administration 14.2%; education 10.7%; economic affairs 9.6%). **Public debt** (December 2007): US\$220,517,000,000. **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2006): sugar beets 2,493,097, corn (maize) 1,471,668, wheat 1,396,300; livestock (number of live animals) 3,160,382 pigs, 2,002,143 cattle; fisheries production 2,863 (from aquaculture 87%). **Mining and quarrying** (2006): iron ore (metal content) 650,000; manganese (metal content) 16,000; tungsten 1,300. **Manufacturing** (value added in €'000,000; 2006): nonelectrical machinery and apparatus 6,250; fabricated metal products 5,550; food products and beverages 3,900. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 66,792,000,000 ([2006] 70,295,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2007) none (4,161,000); lignite (metric tons; 2006) none (753,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008)

5,660,000 ([2006] 59,642,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 7,259,000 (12,106,000); natural gas (cu m; 2008) 1,686,000,000 ([2006] 9,584,000,000). **Population economically active** (2007): total 4,213,500; activity rate of total population 51.4% (participation rates: ages 15–64 [2006] 73.7%; female 45.5%; unemployed [March 2008–February 2009] 6.0%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$386,044,000,000 (US\$46,260 per capita). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 18,754; remittances (2008) 3,237; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 15,882. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 10,566; remittances (2008) 3,356; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 17,414.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; c.i.f.): €114,010,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 23.6%; chemical products 10.9%; motor vehicles and parts 10.6%; crude petroleum 6.3%; food products 5.3%). **Major import sources:** Germany 41.5%; Italy 6.9%; Switzerland 4.2%; China 4.0%; US 3.3%. **Exports** (2007; f.o.b.): €114,400,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 28.6%, of which electrical machinery 6.9%, general industrial machinery 6.5%; motor vehicles and parts 10.9%; chemical products 9.5%; iron and steel 6.1%; fabricated metal products 4.9%). **Major export destinations:** Germany 30.1%; Italy 8.9%; US 5.1%; Switzerland 4.4%; France 3.6%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads** (2006; federal railways only): route length (2007) 5,656 km; passenger-km 8,646,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 17,871,000,000. **Roads** (2003): total length 133,718 km (paved 100%). **Vehicles** (2007): passenger cars 4,245,583; trucks and buses 363,043. **Air transport** (2007): passenger-km 17,412,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 453,756,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 3,342,000 (400); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 10,816,000 (1,296); personal computers (2006): 5,027,000 (607); total Internet users (2008): 4,950,000 (593); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 1,792,000 (215).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2007). Percentage of population ages 15 and over having: compulsory education through age 14, 28.3%; apprentice training/intermediate technical 48.2%; academic secondary/higher technical 13.9%; university 9.6%. **Literacy:** virtually 100%. **Health** (2007): physicians 20,318 (1 per 410 persons); hospital beds 57,646 (1 per 144 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 3.7; undernourished population (2002–04) less than 2.5% of total population.

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 34,900 (army 80.8%, air force 19.2%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 0.7%; per capita expenditure US\$330.

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

Background

Settlement in Austria goes back some 3,000 years, when Illyrians were probably the main inhabitants. The Celts invaded c. 400 bc and established Noricum. The Romans arrived after 200 bc and established the provinces of Raetia, Noricum, and Pannonia; prosperity followed and the population became Romanized. With the fall of Rome in the 5th century ad, many tribes invaded, including the Slavs; they were eventually subdued by Charlemagne, and the area became ethnically Germanic. The distinct political entity that would become Austria emerged in 976 with Leopold I of Babenberg as margrave. In 1278 Rudolf I of the Holy Roman Empire (formerly Rudolf IV of Habsburg) conquered the area; Habsburg rule lasted until 1918. While in power the Habsburgs created a kingdom centered on Austria, Bohemia, and Hungary. The Napoleonic Wars brought about the creation of the Austrian Empire (1804) and the end of the Holy Roman Empire (1806). Count von Metternich tried to assure Austrian supremacy among Germanic states, but war with Prussia led Austria to divide the empire into the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary. Nationalist sentiment plagued the kingdom, and the assassination of Francis Ferdinand by a Serbian nationalist in 1914 triggered World War I, which destroyed the Austro-Hungarian Empire. In the postwar carving up of Austria-Hungary, Austria became an independent republic. It was annexed by Nazi Germany in 1938 and joined the Axis powers in World War II. The republic was restored in 1955 after 10 years of Allied occupation. Austria became a member of the European Union in 1995. After a half-century of military neutrality, Austria was one of the few members of the EU that was not a member of NATO at the outset of the 21st century.

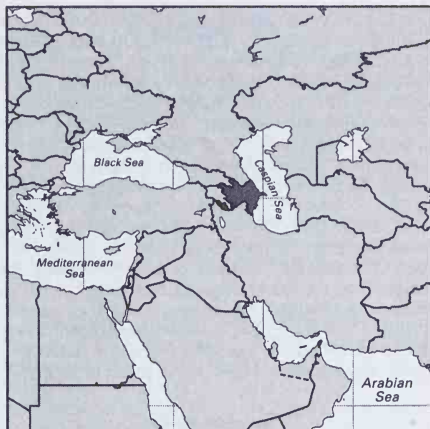
Recent Developments

Austria's economy weathered the financial crisis plaguing much of the euro area relatively well, with resilient domestic demand and the lowest unemployment rate in the EU in 2010. Following a contraction of GDP by 3.9% in 2009, the economy in 2010 returned to a pattern of growth, largely underpinned by the recovery of the large manufacturing sector and resurgent exports. The primary reasons for the increase in exports were the economic growth of some of Austria's main trading partners, particularly Germany, as well as the weaker euro, which helped Austria regain international competitiveness.

Internet resource: <www.statistik.at/web_en>.

Azerbaijan

Official name: Azerbaijan Respublikasi (Republic of Azerbaijan). **Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic with a single legislative house (National Assembly [125]). **Head of state and government:** President Ilham Aliyev (from 2003), assisted by Prime Minister Artur Rasizade (from 2003). **Capital:** Baku (Baki). **Official language:** Azerbaijani. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 (new) manat (AZN) = 100 gopik; valuation (1 Jul 2011) free rate, US\$1 = AZN 0.79.



Demography

Area: 33,436 sq mi, 86,600 sq km. **Population** (2010): 9,062,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 271.0, persons per sq km 104.6. **Urban** (2007): 51.7%. **Sex distribution** (2007): male 49.34%; female 50.66%. **Age breakdown** (2006): under 15, 26.3%; 15–29, 27.9%; 30–44, 22.7%; 45–59, 14.1%; 60–74, 6.7%; 75–84, 1.9%; 85 and over, 0.4%. **Ethnic composition** (1999): Azerbaijani 90.6%; Lezgian (Dagestani) 2.2%; Russian 1.8%; Armenian 1.5%; other 3.9%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Muslim 87.0%, of which Shi'i 52.8%, Sunni 34.2%; non-religious/other 13.0%. **Major cities** (2007): Baku 1,145,000 (urban agglomeration 1,892,000); Ganca 307,500; Sumqayit (Sumgait) 268,800; Mingacevir (Mingechaur) 95,500; Qaracuxur 74,700. **Location:** eastern Transcaucasia, bordering Russia, the Caspian Sea, Iran, Turkey, Armenia, and Georgia.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2007): 17.7 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 88.2%. **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 6.3 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 2.30. **Life expectancy at birth** (2007): male 69.7 years; female 75.1 years.

National economy

Budget (2007). **Revenue:** AZN 7,949,000,000 (tax revenue 70.9%, of which corporate taxes 30.9%, VAT 14.8%, income tax 7.4%, social security contributions 6.9%; nontax revenue [all petroleum fund revenues] 29.1%). **Expenditures:** AZN 7,356,000,000 (current expenditures 62.5%; development expenditures 37.5%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2006): wheat 1,460,303, potatoes 999,343, barley 399,737, seed cotton 130,123, persimmons 124,485; livestock (number of live animals) 7,304,431 sheep, 2,148,108 cattle; fisheries production 4,093 (from aquaculture 3%). **Mining and quarrying** (2005): limestone 1,256,000. **Manufacturing** (value of production in AZN '000,000; 2007): refined petroleum products 1,634; food, beverages, and tobacco products 1,457; base and fabricated metals 398. **Energy production** (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007)

20,337,000,000 ([2006] 25,429,000,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) 303,000,000 ([2006] 53,972,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 7,183,000 (3,931,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) 9,606,000,000 ([2006] 10,662,000,000). **Population economically active** (2005): total 3,906,500; activity rate of total population 46.3% (participation rates: ages 15–61 [male], 15–56 [female] 71.8%; female 47.7%; unemployed [2007] 6.5%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$33,232,000,000 (US\$3,830 per capita). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$1,748,000,000. **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$ '000,000): tourism (2007) 178; remittances (2008) 1,554; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 1,537; official development assistance (2007) 225. Disbursements for (US\$ '000,000): tourism (2007) 264; remittances (2008) 593.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; c.i.f.): US\$5,712,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 30.7%, of which civil engineering equipment and parts 6.2%; food products 11.5%, of which cereals 5.8%; motor vehicles 11.3%; iron and steel products 8.7%; chemical products 7.5%). **Major import sources:** Russia 17.6%; Turkey 10.9%; Germany 8.2%; Ukraine 8.2%; UK 7.2%. **Exports** (2008; f.o.b.): US\$47,756,000,000 (crude petroleum 92.5%; refined petroleum products 4.3%; aluminum alloys 0.3%; boats and floating structures 0.3%). **Major export destinations** (2007): Turkey 17.4%; Italy 15.5%; Russia 8.7%; Iran 7.2%; Indonesia 6.4%.

Transport and communications

Transport. Railroads (2007): length 2,122 km; passenger-km 1,108,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 10,375,000,000. **Roads** (2004): total length 59,141 km (paved 49%). **Vehicles** (2007): passenger cars 616,853; trucks and buses 138,483. **Air transport** (2007): passenger-km 1,764,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 11,892,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 1,318,000 (151); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 6,548,000 (750); personal computers (2007): 207,000 (24); total Internet users (2007): 1,036,000 (122); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 60,000 (6.9).

Education and health

Educational attainment (1999). Percentage of population ages 25 and over having: primary education 4.1%; some secondary 9.3%; secondary 50.1%; vocational 4.2%; some higher 0.9%; higher 13.3%. **Literacy** (2007): 99.4%. **Health** (2007): physicians 32,400 (1 per 252 persons); hospital beds 68,100 (1 per 49 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 11.6; undernourished population (2003–05) 100,000,000 (12% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,920 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 66,940 (army 84.9%, navy 3.3%, air force 11.8%).

Military expenditure as percentage of GDP (2008): 2.5%; per capita expenditure US\$154.

Background

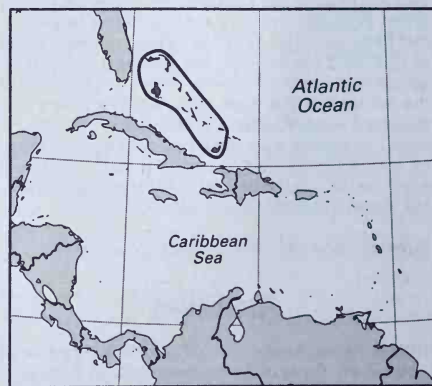
Azerbaijan adjoins the Iranian region of the same name, and the origin of their respective inhabitants is the same. By the 9th century AD the area had come under Turkish influence, and in ensuing centuries it was fought over by Arabs, Mongols, Turks, and Iranians. Russia acquired the territory of what is now independent Azerbaijan in the early 19th century. After the Russian Revolution of 1917, Azerbaijan declared its independence; it was subdued by the Red Army in 1920 and became a Soviet Socialist Republic. It declared independence from the collapsing Soviet Union in 1991. Azerbaijan has two geographic peculiarities. The exclave Nakhichevan is separated from the rest of Azerbaijan by Armenian territory. Nagorno-Karabakh, which lies within Azerbaijan and is administered by it, has a Christian Armenian majority. Azerbaijan and Armenia went to war over both territories in the 1990s, causing great economic disruption. Though a cease-fire was declared in 1994, the political situation remained unresolved.

Recent Developments

No progress was registered toward ending the long-standing Nagorno-Karabakh conflict despite four meetings in 2010 between Azerbaijani Pres. Ilham Aliyev and his Armenian counterpart, Serzh Sarkisyan. President Aliyev traveled to Moscow in May for talks with Dmitry Medvedev, the Russian president, and in September Aliyev met for the first time with US Pres. Barack Obama. During a visit to Baku by Turkish Pres. Abdullah Gul in August, the two countries signed a new treaty on strategic partnership and mutual assistance.

Internet resource: <www.azstat.org/indexen.php>.

Bahamas, The



Official name: The Commonwealth of The Bahamas. **Form of government:** constitutional monarchy with two legislative houses (Senate [16]; House of Assembly [41]). **Head of state:** British Queen Elizabeth

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

II (from 1952), represented by Governor-General Sir Arthur Foulkes (from 2010). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Hubert Ingraham (from 2007). **Capital:** Nassau. **Official language:** English. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 Bahamian dollar (B\$) = 100 cents; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = B\$1.00.

Demography

Area: 5,382 sq mi, 13,939 sq km. **Population** (2010): 347,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 64.5, persons per sq km 24.9. **Urban** (2005): 83.0%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 48.71%; female 51.29%. **Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 26.0%; 15–29, 24.4%; 30–44, 23.9%; 45–59, 16.8%; 60–74, 7.1%; 75–84, 1.5%; 85 and over, 0.3%. **Ethnic composition** (2007): local black/mixed race 74%; Haitian 15%; white/European 11%. **Religious affiliation** (2000): Baptist 35.4%; Anglican 15.1%; Roman Catholic 13.5%; other Protestant/independent Christian 32.3%; other/nonreligious 3.7%. **Major cities and towns** (2006): Nassau 231,500; Freeport 47,100; West End 12,900. **Location:** chain of islands in the Caribbean Sea, southeast of Florida.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2006): 13.9 (world avg. 20.3); (2000) within marriage 43.2%. **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2006): 5.3 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2006): 2.18. **Life expectancy at birth** (2006): male 62.2 years; female 69.0 years.

National economy

Budget (2008–09). **Revenue:** B\$1,569,300,000 (tax revenue 90.3%, of which taxes on international trade and transactions 48.6% [including import duties 32.8%, excise taxes 14.9%], business and professional licenses 7.1%, property taxes 6.2%; nontax revenue 9.7%). **Expenditures:** B\$1,672,900,000 (education 19.0%; health 16.6%; general administration 16.6%; public order 11.2%; interest on public debt 9.9%; public works and water supply 7.0%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; September 2008): US\$833,800,000. **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2006): sugarcane 55,500, fruits 33,472; livestock (number of live animals; 2007) 3,000,000 chickens; fisheries production (mainly lobsters, crayfish, and conch) 10,620 (from aquaculture, negligible). **Mining and quarrying** (2006): salt 1,150,000; aragonite 1,100. **Manufacturing** (value of export production in B\$'000; 2007): polystyrene 142,200; organic chemical products 84,562; rum 20,282. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2006–07) 2,149,000,000 (2006) 2,090,000,000; petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (693,000). **Gross national income** (2007): US\$7,042,000,000 (US\$21,021 per capita). **Population economically active** (2007): total 186,105; activity rate of total population 56.2% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 76.2%; female 48.5%; unemployed [February 2009; New Providence only] 12.1%). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 2,187; remittances, n.a.; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 1,067. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 377; remittances (2008) 143.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; c.i.f.): B\$3,103,000,000 (refined petroleum products 19.2%; machinery and apparatus 14.0%; food products 12.9%; chemical products 9.0%; motor vehicles 6.2%). **Major import sources:** US 88.5%; Netherlands Antilles 2.8%; Venezuela 2.1%; Japan 1.1%. **Exports** (2007; f.o.b.): B\$670,000,000 (refined petroleum products 25.0%; polystyrene 21.2%; organic chemical products 12.7%; crayfish 12.1%; aragonite 5.3%; rum 2.9%). **Major export destinations:** US 71.6%; Canada 5.7%; Netherlands 5.6%; France 4.9%; Germany 2.4%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads:** none. **Roads** (2002): total length 2,717 km (paved 57%). **Vehicles** (2002): passenger cars 112,900; trucks and buses 19,200. **Air transport** (2006): passenger-km 275,700,000; metric ton-km cargo 600,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). **Telephone landlines** (2008): 133,000 (393); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 358,000 (1,058); total Internet users (2008): 142,000 (420); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 34,000 (101).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2000). Percentage of population ages 15 and over having: no formal schooling 1.5%; primary education 8.7%; incomplete secondary 19.9%; complete secondary 53.7%; incomplete higher 8.1%; complete higher 7.1%; not stated 1.0%. **Literacy** (2005): total percentage ages 15 and over literate 95.8%; males literate 95.0%; females literate 96.7%. **Health** (2003): physicians 523 (1 per 602 persons); hospital beds 1,068 (1 per 295 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2006) 16.3; undernourished population (2002–04) 25,000 (8% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,940 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 860 (paramilitary coast guard 100%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 0.8%; per capita expenditure US\$175.

Background

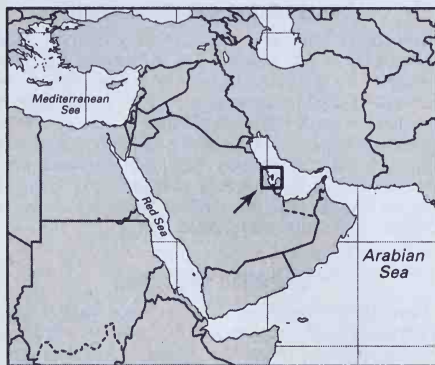
The islands were inhabited by Lucayan Indians when Christopher Columbus sighted them on 12 Oct 1492. He is thought to have landed on San Salvador (Watling) Island. The Spaniards made no attempt to settle but carried out slave raids that depopulated the islands; when English settlers arrived in 1648 from Bermuda, the islands were uninhabited. They became a haunt of pirates, and few of the ensuing settlements prospered. The islands enjoyed some prosperity following the American Revolution, when Loyalists fled the US and established cotton plantations. The islands were a center for blockade runners during the American Civil War. Not until the development of tourism after World War II did permanent economic prosperity arrive. The Bahamas was granted internal self-government in 1964 and became independent from Britain in 1973.

Recent Developments

Despite the likelihood of a substantial reduction in government revenue from import duties, The Bahamas continued to move decisively during 2010 to pursue full WTO membership. According to The Bahamas government spokesmen, the process involving WTO scrutiny of the country's future trade regime would take three years to complete.

Internet resource: <<http://statistics.bahamas.gov.bs>>.

Bahrain



Official name: Mamlakat al-Bahrayn (Kingdom of Bahrain). **Form of government:** constitutional monarchy with two legislative houses (Shura Council [40]; Council of Representatives [40]). **Head of state:** King Sheikh Hamad ibn 'Isa al-Khalifah (from 2002). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Sheikh Khalifah ibn Sulman al-Khalifah (from 1970). **Capital:** Manama. **Official language:** Arabic. **Official religion:** Islam. **Monetary unit:** 1 Bahraini dinar (BD) = 1,000 fils; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = BD 0.38.

Demography

Area: 292 sq mi, 757 sq km. **Population (2010):** 1,216,000. **Density (2010):** persons per sq mi 4,164.4, persons per sq km 1,606.3. **Urban (2005):** 88.4%. **Sex distribution (2007):** male 60.82%; female 39.18%. **Age breakdown (2007):** under 15, 21.1%; 15–29, 29.1%; 30–44, 31.7%; 45–59, 14.3%; 60–74, 2.8%; 75–84, 0.7%; 85 and over, 0.3%. **Ethnic composition (2000):** Bahraini Arab 63.9%; Indo-Pakistani 14.8%, of which Urdu 4.5%, Malayali 3.5%; Persian 13.0%; Filipino 4.5%; British 2.1%; other 1.7%. **Religious affiliation (2000):** Muslim 82.4%, of which Shi'i 58%, Sunni 24%; Christian 10.5%; Hindu 6.3%; other 0.8%. **Major urban areas (2001):** Manama (2007) 157,000; Muharrag 91,307; Al-Rifa' 79,550; Madinat Hamad 52,718; Al-'Ali 47,529. **Location:** the Middle East, archipelago in the Persian Gulf, east of Saudi Arabia.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2007): 15.4 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate per 1,000 population (2007):**

2.2 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007):** 2.00. **Life expectancy at birth (2005):** male 71.7 years; female 76.8 years.

National economy

Budget (2006). **Revenue:** BD 1,839,600,000 (petroleum and natural gas revenue 77.0%; other 23.0%). **Expenditures:** BD 1,558,500,000 (current expenditures 70.7%; development expenditures 29.3%). **Public debt (2008):** US\$6,530,000,000. **Production (metric tons except as noted).** *Agriculture and fishing (2007):* dates 15,500, tomatoes 2,250, onions 1,300; livestock (number of live animals) 41,000 sheep, 26,500 goats, 470,000 chickens; fisheries production (2006) 15,596 (from aquaculture, negligible). *Manufacturing (value added in BD 000,000; 2007):* petroleum products 436.8; aluminum 263.3; other metal industries 115.2. *Energy production (consumption):* electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 11,657,000,000 ([2006] 9,822,000,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008) 66,900,000 ([2006] 94,428,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 11,110,000 (1,447,000); natural gas (cu m; 2008) 15,241,000,000 ([2006] 7,890,000,000). **Gross national income (2007):** US\$14,022,000,000 (US\$12,935 per capita). **Population economically active (2005):** total 350,000; activity rate of total population 48.3% (participation rates: ages 15 and over 67.0%; female 23.2%; unemployed [Bahrainis only; October 2008] 3.6%). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 1,105; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 1,907. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 479; remittances (2008) 1,483; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 1,261.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; c.i.f.): US\$11,515,000,000 (crude petroleum 50.9%; machinery and apparatus 10.0%; motor vehicles 7.9%; aluminum oxide 5.8%; food products and live animals 4.0%). **Major import sources (2006; excluding petroleum):** Japan 11.9%; Saudi Arabia 11.6%; Australia 8.3%; China 8.2%; US 7.1%. **Exports (2007; f.o.b.):** US\$13,665,000,000 (refined petroleum products 79.1%; aluminum [all forms] 9.0%; urea 2.4%; iron ore agglomerates 1.4%; methanol 1.3%). **Major export destinations (2006; excluding petroleum):** Saudi Arabia 20.9%; US 9.3%; India 6.8%; Singapore 6.5%; Qatar 3.9%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads:* none. *Roads (2003):* total length 3,498 km (paved 79%). *Vehicles (2007):* passenger cars 275,389; trucks and buses 44,075. *Air transport (2007; Gulf Air only):* passenger-km 13,999,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 498,000,000. **Communications,** in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 220,000 (196); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 1,400,000 (1,247); personal computers (2004): 121,000 (147); total Internet users (2007): 250,000 (241); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 93,000 (83).

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

Education and health

Educational attainment (2001). Percentage of population ages 15 and over having: no formal education 24.0%; primary education 37.1%; secondary 26.4%; higher 12.5%. **Literacy** (2005): percentage of population ages 15 and over literate 90.0%; males literate 92.6%; females literate 86.4%. **Health** (2007): physicians 2,225 (1 per 467 persons); hospital beds 2,043 (1 per 509 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2007) 8.3.

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 8,200 (army 73.2%, navy 8.5%, air force 18.2%); US troops in Bahrain (November 2008): 1,324. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 2.6%; per capita expenditure US\$509.

Background

The area has long been an important trading center and is mentioned in Persian, Greek, and Roman references. It was ruled by Arabs from the 7th century AD but was then occupied by the Portuguese in 1521–1602. Since 1783 it has been ruled by the Khalifah family, though through a series of treaties its defense remained a British responsibility from 1820 to 1971. After Britain withdrew its forces from the Persian Gulf (1968), Bahrain declared its independence in 1971. It served as a center for the allies in the Persian Gulf War (1990–91). Since 1994 it has experienced bouts of political unrest, mainly among its large Shi'ite population. Constitutional revisions, ratified in 2002, made Bahrain a constitutional monarchy and enfranchised women.

Recent Developments

In February 2011, thousands of Bahraini protesters gathered in Manama to call for political reforms, including a new constitution, the creation of a more representative parliament, and the release of political prisoners. In response a Gulf Cooperation Council security force of about 1,500 soldiers from Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates entered the country in March. The Bahraini government announced that it had invited the force to preserve public order.

Internet resource:

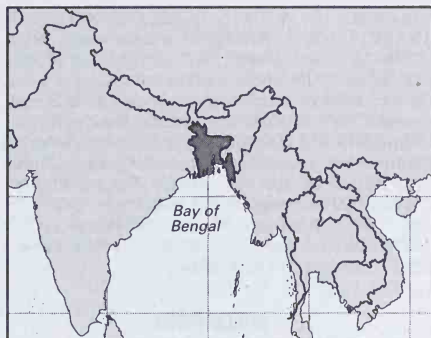
<www.cio.gov.bh/cio_eng/default.aspx>.

Bangladesh

Official name: Gana Prajatantri Bangladesh (People's Republic of Bangladesh). **Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic with one legislative house (Parliament [345]). **Head of state:** President Zillur Rahman (from 2009). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina Wazed (from 2009). **Capital:** Dhaka. **Official language:** Bengali (Bangla). **Official religion:** Islam. **Monetary unit:** 1 Bangladesh taka (Tk) = 100 paise; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = Tk 74.22.

Demography

Area: 56,977 sq mi, 147,570 sq km. **Population** (2010): 158,066,000. **Density** (2010): persons per



sq mi 2,774.2, persons per sq km 1,071.1. **Urban** (2006): 24.6%. **Sex distribution** (2006): male 51.21%; female 48.79%. **Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 33.8%; 15–29, 30.5%; 30–44, 19.5%; 45–59, 10.6%; 60–74, 4.6%; 75–84, 0.9%; 85 and over, 0.1%. **Ethnic composition** (1997): Bengali 97.7%; tribal 1.9%, of which Chakma 0.4%, Saontal 0.2%, Marma 0.1%; other 0.4%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Muslim (nearly all Sunni) 88.3%; Hindu 10.5%; Buddhist 0.6%; Christian (mostly Roman Catholic) 0.3%; other 0.3%. **Major cities (metropolitan areas)** (2008): Dhaka 7,000,940 (12,797,394); Chittagong 2,579,107 (3,858,093); Khulna 855,650 (1,388,425); Rajshahi 472,775 (775,495); Sylhet 463,198. **Location:** South Asia, bordering India, Myanmar (Burma), and the Bay of Bengal.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2006): 20.6 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2006): 5.6 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2006): 2.41. **Life expectancy at birth** (2006): male 64.4 years; female 66.0 years.

National economy

Budget (2007–08). **Revenue:** Tk 605,400,000,000 (tax revenue 79.3%, of which VAT 28.1%, taxes on income and profits 18.8%, import duties 15.4%; nontax revenue 20.7%). **Expenditures:** Tk 936,100,000,000 (current expenditures 55.8%, of which interest on domestic debt 11.3%, education 9.2%, agriculture 6.5%; development expenditures 24.0%; other 20.2%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$20,151,000,000. **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007–08): paddy rice 28,931,000, potatoes 5,762,000, sugarcane 4,983,656, jute 832,000, rapeseed 227,930, all-spice (2005) 138,000, ginger 57,000; livestock (number of live animals; 2007) 52,500,000 goats, 25,300,000 cattle; fisheries production (2006) 2,328,545 (from aquaculture 38%). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): granite 1,500,000; marine salt 360,000. **Manufacturing** (value added in Tk '000,000,000; 2004–05): marine products 28.6; medicines and pharmaceuticals 23.0; refined petroleum products 22.9. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 22,572,000,000 ([2006] 23,703,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2007) 1,000,000 (700,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) 2,100,000 ([2006] 9,949,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 884,000 (3,462,000);

natural gas (cu m; 2007) 15,225,000,000 ([2006] 15,488,000,000). **Population economically active** (2004–05): total 49,461,000; activity rate of total population 36.0% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 59.7%; female 24.5%; unemployed or underemployed [2008] 38%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$82,569,000,000 (US\$520 per capita). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 76; remittances (2008) 8,979; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 768; official development assistance (2007) 1,502. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 156; remittances (2008) 3.

Foreign trade

Imports (2006; c.i.f.): US\$15,688,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 21.3%; refined petroleum products 10.9%; food products 9.6%; textile yarn and fabrics 9.2%; cotton 5.4%). **Major import sources:** China 16.4%; India 12.0%; Kuwait 9.3%; Japan 5.7%; South Korea 4.2%. **Exports** (2006; f.o.b.): US\$11,697,000,000 (knitted or woven clothing and accessories 71.1%; dyed woven fabrics 5.9%; shrimp 4.1%; leather 2.1%; textile yarn 2.0%). **Major export destinations** (2006): US 26.7%; Germany 15.0%; UK 9.0%; China 6.6%; France 6.1%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads** (2002): route length 2,768 km; passenger-km 3,970,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 908,000,000. **Roads** (2003): total length 239,226 km (paved 10%). **Vehicles** (2005–06): passenger cars 97,450; trucks and buses 113,329. **Air transport** (2007; Biman Bangladesh Airlines only): passenger-km 4,186,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 116,140,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 1,345,000 (8.7); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 44,640,000 (290); personal computers (2006): 3,050,000 (22); total Internet users (2007): 500,000 (3.5); broadband Internet subscribers (2007): 44,000 (0.3).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2004). Percentage of population ages 25 and over having: no formal schooling 48.8%; incomplete primary education 17.9%; complete primary 7.7%; incomplete secondary 15.1%; complete secondary or higher 10.5%. **Literacy** (2006): total population ages 15 and over literate 53.7%; males literate 58.5%; females literate 48.8%. **Health** (2006): physicians 44,632 (1 per 3,110 persons); hospital beds 51,044 (1 per 2,719 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 45.0; undernourished population (2002–04) 44,000,000 (30% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,780 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 157,053, of which UN peacekeepers 8,028 (army 80.3%, navy 10.8%, air force 8.9%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 1.5%; per capita expenditure US\$7.

Background

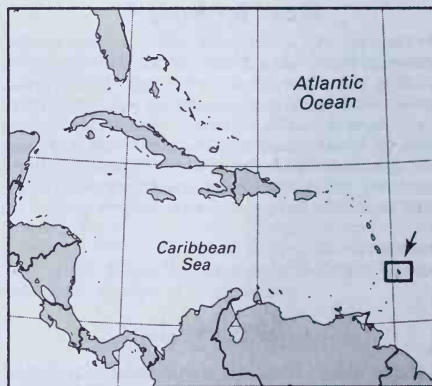
In its early years Bangladesh was known as Bengal. When the British left the subcontinent in 1947, the area that was East Bengal became the part of Pakistan called East Pakistan. Bengali nationalist sentiment increased after the creation of an independent Pakistan. In 1971 violence erupted; some one million Bengalis were killed, and millions more fled to India, which finally entered the war on the side of the Bengalis, ensuring West Pakistan's defeat. East Pakistan became the independent nation of Bangladesh. Little of the devastation caused by the war has been repaired, and political instability, including the assassinations of two presidents, has continued. In addition, the low-lying country has been repeatedly battered by natural disasters, notably tropical storms and flooding.

Recent Developments

In 2010 Bangladesh signed a transshipment deal with India under which India would transport its goods to its northeastern states through Bangladesh. The deal signified an important step forward in the Indo-Bangladesh relationship. On the economic front, the country weathered the recession well, and its GDP stabilized at 6.0%, led by 6.6% growth in the service sector, moderate 6.6% expansion in industry, and healthy performance in the agricultural sector. Inflation remained relatively stable at 6.5%.

Internet resource: <www.bbs.gov.bd>.

Barbados



Official name: Barbados. **Form of government:** constitutional monarchy with two legislative houses (Senate [21]; House of Assembly [30]). **Head of state:** British Queen Elizabeth II (from 1952), represented by Governor-General Sir Clifford Husbands (from 1996). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Freundel Stuart (from 2010). **Capital:** Bridgetown. **Official language:** English. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 Barbados dollar (Bds\$) = 100 cents; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = Bds\$2.00.

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

Demography

Area: 166 sq mi, 430 sq km. **Population** (2010): 276,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 1,662.7, persons per sq km 641.9. **Urban** (2005): 38.4%. **Sex distribution** (2007): male 48.36%; female 51.64%. **Age breakdown** (2007): under 15, 19.8%; 15–29, 22.4%; 30–44, 24.7%; 45–59, 20.2%; 60–74, 8.7%; 75–84, 3.1%; 85 and over, 1.1%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): local black 87.1%; mixed race 6.0%; British expatriates 4.3%; US white 1.2%; Indo-Pakistani 1.1%; other 0.3%. **Religious affiliation** (2000): Christian 72.5%, of which Anglican 28.3%, Pentecostal 18.7%, Adventist 5.5%, Methodist 5.1%; Rastafarian 1.1%; Muslim 0.7%; Hindu 0.3%; nonreligious 17.3%; other/unknown 8.1%. **Major urban areas** (2006): Bridgetown 98,700; Speightstown 3,600; Oistins 2,300. **Location:** island at the eastern edge of the Caribbean Sea where it adjoins the North Atlantic Ocean, northeast of Venezuela.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2007): 12.8 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 8.5 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 1.68. **Life expectancy at birth** (2007): male 71.2 years; female 75.8 years.

National economy

Budget (2006–07). *Revenue* (current revenue only): Bds\$2,156,000,000 (tax revenue 95.8%, of which VAT 30.1%, corporate taxes 20.6%, income tax 13.8%, import duties 6.8%; nontax revenue 4.2%). *Expenditures:* Bds\$2,351,000,000 (current expenditures 89.1%, of which education 19.0%, general public service 15.7%, debt payments 14.0%, health 12.2%; development expenditures 10.9%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). *Agriculture and fishing* (2006): sugarcane (2007) 354,000, sweet potatoes 2,000, coconuts 1,950, okra 1,550; livestock (number of live animals) 19,000 pigs, 10,800 sheep, 3,400,000 chickens; fisheries production 1,974 (from aquaculture, none). *Mining and quarrying* (2006): limestone 1,900,000, clay and shale 145,000. *Manufacturing* (2007): cement 294,184, raw sugar 34,700, rum (2005) 132,000 hectolitres; other manufactures include industrial chemical products, electronics, garments, and wooden furniture. *Energy production (consumption):* electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 924,000,000 (924,000,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) 303,000 ([2006] negligible); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 1,000 (252,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) 21,100,000 ([2006] 26,857,000). **Population economically active** (December 2005): total 145,800; activity rate of total population 53.1% (participation rates: ages 15 and over, 69.0%; female 49.5%; unemployed [July–September 2008] 8.4%). **Gross national income** (2007): US\$3,580,000,000 (US\$12,178 per capita). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; December 2006): US\$799,400,000. **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2006) 967; remittances (2008) 168; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 68; official development assistance (2007) 14. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2006) 105; remittances (2008) 40; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 11.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; c.i.f.): US\$1,299,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 24.4%; manufactured goods 18.0%; food products 15.6%; chemical products 11.3%; motor vehicles 7.8%). **Major import sources:** US 43.7%; UK 7.8%; Trinidad and Tobago 7.7%; Japan 4.5%; Canada 4.4%. **Exports** (2007; f.o.b.): US\$314,000,000 (crude petroleum 21.9%; food products 15.3%, of which raw sugar 6.0%; rum 10.8%; machinery and apparatus 7.8%; medicines 7.7%; fabricated metal products 5.7%). **Major export destinations:** Trinidad and Tobago 27.8%; US 14.2%; UK 9.1%; St. Lucia 6.6%; Jamaica 5.3%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads:* none. *Roads* (2006): total length 1,650 km (paved virtually 100%). *Vehicles* (2004): passenger cars 92,195; trucks and buses 8,597. *Air transport* (2003): metric ton-km cargo 200,000. **Communications,** in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2006): 140,000 (501); cellular telephone subscribers (2006): 237,000 (847); personal computers (2005): 40,000 (148); total Internet users (2007): 280,000 (997); broadband Internet subscribers (2006): 55,000 (202).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2003). Percentage of employed labor force having: no formal schooling 0.5%; primary education 14.9%; secondary 58.7%; technical/vocational 5.4%; university 19.6%; other/unknown 0.9%. **Literacy** (2003): total population ages 15 and over literate 99.7%. **Health** (2007): physicians (2003) 369 (1 per 751 persons); hospital beds 630 (1 per 446 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 13.2; undernourished population (2002–04) less than 2.5% of total population.

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 610 (army 82.0%, navy 18.0%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 0.8%; per capita expenditure US\$106.

Background

The island of Barbados was probably inhabited by Arawak Indians who originally came from South America. Spaniards may have landed by 1518, and by 1536 they had apparently wiped out the Indian population. Barbados was settled by the English in the 1620s. Slaves were brought in to work the sugar plantations, which were especially prosperous in the 17th–18th centuries. The British Empire abolished slavery in 1834, and all the slaves in Barbados were freed by 1838. In 1958 Barbados joined the West Indies Federation. When the latter dissolved in 1962, Barbados sought independence from Britain; it achieved it and joined the Commonwealth in 1966.

Recent Developments

At a meeting in Barbados in April 2010, US Secretary of Defense Robert Gates pledged US\$45 million for

the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative, to help countries in the region fight terrorism, drug trafficking, and the illegal gun trade.

Internet resource: <www.barstats.gov.bb>.

Belarus



Official name: Respublika Belarus (Republic of Belarus). **Form of government:** republic with two legislative houses (Council of the Republic [64]; House of Representatives [110]). **Head of state and government:** President Alyaksandr H. Lukashenka (from 1994), assisted by Prime Minister Mikhail Myasnikovich (from 2010). **Capital:** Minsk. **Official languages:** Belarusian; Russian. **Official religion:** none (a 2003 concordat grants the Belarusian Orthodox Church privileged status). **Monetary unit:** Belarusian rubel (Br); valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = Br 4,943.00.

Demography

Area: 80,153 sq mi, 207,595 sq km. **Population** (2010): 9,457,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 118.0, persons per sq km 45.6. **Urban** (2007): 73.4%. **Sex distribution** (2007): male 46.67%; female 53.33%. **Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 15.7%; 15–29, 23.9%; 30–44, 22.0%; 45–59, 20.3%; 60–74, 12.5%; 75–84, 4.9%; 85 and over, 0.7%. **Ethnic composition** (1999): Belarusian 81.2%; Russian 11.4%; Polish 3.9%; Ukrainian 2.4%; Jewish 0.3%; other 0.8%. **Religious affiliation** (2007): nonreligious/atheist 50.0%; Belarusian Orthodox 40.0%; Roman Catholic 7.0%; other Christian 1.0%; Jewish 0.6%; other 1.4%. **Major cities** (2005): Minsk 1,741,000; Homyel 481,500; Mahilyow 367,700; Vitsyebsk 343,600; Hrodna 318,600. **Location:** eastern Europe, bordering Latvia, Russia, Ukraine, Poland, and Lithuania.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 11.1 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 79.9%. **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 13.8 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman;

2008): 1.42. **Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 64.7 years; female 76.5 years.

National economy

Budget (2007). **Revenue:** Br 37,167,000,000 (taxes on goods and services 34.2%; social security contributions 30.3%; taxes on trade 16.9%; corporate taxes 6.1%; other taxes 4.8%; nontax revenue 7.7%). **Expenditures:** Br 36,748,000,000 (social protection 32.9%; economic affairs 25.0%; general administration 23.8%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$2,338,000,000. **Population economically active** (2007): 4,525,200; activity rate of total population 46.6% (participation rate [1999]: ages 15–64, 69.7%; female 52.8%; officially/unofficially unemployed [2008] 1.0%/15–20%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): potatoes 8,744,000, sugar beets 3,626,000, barley 1,911,000, rapeseed 240,000; livestock (number of live animals) 4,007,000 cattle, 3,598,000 pigs; fisheries production (2006) 5,050 (from aquaculture 82%). **Mining and quarrying** (2005): potash 4,844,000; peat 2,408,000. **Manufacturing** (2007): fertilizers 5,880,000; cement 3,820,000; crude steel (2005) 2,076,000. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 31,800,000,000 ([2006] 36,171,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2006) none (132,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) 12,800,000 ([2006] 154,800,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 17,882,000 (5,622,000); natural gas (cu m; 2006) 219,000,000 (20,779,000,000). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$52,117,000,000 (US\$5,380 per capita). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 324; remittances (2008) 448; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 810; official development assistance (2007) 83. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 606; remittances (2008) 142.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; c.i.f.): US\$28,693,000,000 (crude petroleum 25.2%; nonelectrical machinery 11.0%; base and fabricated metals 10.6%; chemical products 9.0%; natural gas 7.3%). **Major import sources:** Russia 60.0%; Germany 7.6%; Ukraine 5.3%; Poland 2.9%; China 2.8%. **Exports** (2007; f.o.b.): US\$24,275,000,000 (refined petroleum products 31.4%; machinery and apparatus 12.9%; motor vehicles 8.0%; food products 6.9%, of which dairy products 3.8%; potassium chloride 5.6%; iron and steel 4.9%). **Major export destinations:** Russia 36.6%; Netherlands 17.6%; UK 6.3%; Ukraine 6.1%; Poland 5.1%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads** (2007): length (2002) 5,533 km; passenger-km 9,366,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 47,933,000,000. **Roads** (2005): total length 94,797 km (paved 89%). **Vehicles** (2005): passenger cars 1,771,398. **Air transport** (2007): passenger-km 975,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 66,000,000. **Communications,** in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2007): 3,672,000 (379); cellular telephone subscribers (2007): 6,960,000 (717); personal computers (2007): 78,000 (80);

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

broadband Internet subscribers (2006): 11,000 (1.2).

Education and health

Literacy (2007): total population ages 15 and over literate 99.7%. **Health** (2007): physicians 46,900 (1 per 207 persons); hospital beds 108,900 (1 per 89 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 4.5; undernourished population (2002–04) 400,000 (4% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,970 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 72,940 (army 40.6%, air force and air defense 24.9%, centrally controlled units 34.5%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 1.2%; per capita expenditure US\$70.

Background

While Belarusians share a distinct identity and language, they did not enjoy political sovereignty until the late 20th century. The territory that is now Belarus underwent partition and changed hands often; as a result its history is entwined with those of its neighbors. In medieval times the region was ruled by Lithuanians and Poles. Following the Third Partition of Poland, it was ruled by Russia. After World War I, the western part was assigned to Poland, and the eastern part became Soviet Russian territory. After World War II, the Soviets expanded what had been the Belorussian SSR by annexing more of Poland. Much of the area suffered radiation contamination from the Chernobyl accident in 1986, forcing many to evacuate. Belarus declared its independence in 1991 and later joined the Commonwealth of Independent States. Amid increasing political turmoil in the 1990s, it moved toward closer union with Russia but continued to struggle economically and politically at the start of the 21st century.

Recent Developments

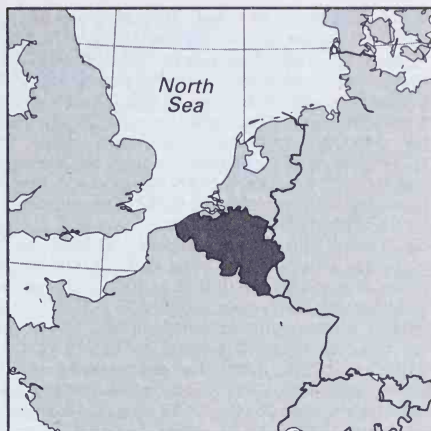
Fluctuating relations with Russia dominated 2010 in Belarus. In June Russian Pres. Dmitry Medvedev threatened to cut gas supplies to Belarus by 85% if it did not pay Russia an accumulated debt of US\$192 million, but Minsk maintained that Russia owed US\$200 million in transit fees. In addition, Belarus refused Russia's request to recognize the breakaway Georgian republics of Abkhazia and South Ossetia. In December, however, customs duties were removed—a savings of about US\$3 billion to Belarus—and Belarus agreed to join the Common Economic Space customs union with Russia and Kazakhstan by 2012. In March 2011, Russia agreed to build a nuclear power plant in Belarus and loan the country US\$9.4 billion.

Internet resource:

<<http://belstat.gov.by/homep/en/main.html>>.

Belgium

Official name: Koninkrijk België (Dutch); Royaume de Belgique (French); Königreich Belgien (German)



(Kingdom of Belgium). **Form of government:** federal constitutional monarchy with two legislative houses (Senate [71]; House of Representatives [150]). **Head of state:** King Albert II (from 1993). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Yves Leterme (from 2009). **Capital:** Brussels. **Official languages:** Dutch; French; German. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 euro (€) = 100 cents; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = €0.69.

Demography

Area: 11,787 sq mi, 30,528 sq km. **Population** (2010): 10,868,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 922.0, persons per sq km 356.0. **Urban** (2005): 97.3%. **Sex distribution** (2007): male 48.98%; female 51.02%. **Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 17.1%; 15–29, 18.4%; 30–44, 22.0%; 45–59, 20.5%; 60–74, 14.0%; 75–84, 6.4%; 85 and over, 1.6%. **National composition** (2007): Belgian 90.9%, of which Flemish-speaking 53.6%, French-speaking 36.4%, German-speaking 0.9%; Italian 1.6%; French 1.2%; Dutch 1.2%; Moroccan 0.7%; other 4.4%. **Religious affiliation** (2000): Roman Catholic 57%; undefined Christian 15%; Muslim 4%; nonreligious 17%; other 7%. **Major cities/urban agglomerations** (2007): Brussels 148,873/1,831,496; Antwerp 472,071/ 955,338; Liège 190,102/641,591; Gent 237,250/423,320; Charleroi 201,593/405,236. **Location:** western Europe, bordering the Netherlands, Germany, Luxembourg, France, and the North Sea.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 11.7 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 58.0%. **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 9.5 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.82. **Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 77.5 years; female 83.5 years.

National economy

Budget (2007). **Revenue:** €160,393,000,000 (social security contributions 28.8%; income tax 23.3%; taxes on goods and services 23.1%). **Expenditures:** €161,154,000,000 (social insurance benefits 46.3%, of which health 12.8%; wages 24.1%; interest on debt 7.8%; capital expenditure 5.9%). **Production**

(metric tons except as noted). *Agriculture and fishing* (2007): sugar beets 5,746,892, potatoes 2,877,685, wheat 1,480,710, chicory roots 361,305; livestock (number of live animals) 6,270,000 pigs, 2,639,700 cattle; fisheries production (2006) 24,219 (from aquaculture 5%). *Mining and quarrying* (2007): marble 340,000. *Manufacturing* (value added in €'000,000; 2007): chemical products 9,228; base and fabricated metals 8,174; food products, beverages, and tobacco products 6,257. *Energy production (consumption)*: electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 88,278,000,000 ([2005] 93,248,000,000); hard coal (metric tons; 2007) none (5,371,000); lignite (metric tons; 2006) 29,000 (313,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) none ([2005] 235,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 28,114,000 (17,514,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) none ([2006] 21,922,000,000). *Population economically active* (2006): total 4,647,200; activity rate 44.2% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 58.8%; female 44.4%; unemployed [2008] 7.1%). *Gross national income* (2008): US\$474,467,000,000 (US\$44,330 per capita). *Public debt* (September 2008; federal only): US\$398,900,000,000. *Selected balance of payments data*. Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 10,898; remittances (2008) 9,280; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 46,439. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 17,268; remittances (2008) 3,689; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 46,284.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; c.i.f.): US\$413,371,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 13.9%; mineral fuels 11.5%; motor vehicles and parts 10.9%; base and fabricated metals 8.5%; medicines 8.0%; organic chemical products 7.3%). *Major import sources*: Germany 17.8%; Netherlands 17.6%; France 11.2%; UK 6.3%; US 5.3%. *Exports* (2007; f.o.b.): US\$430,822,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 12.3%; motor vehicles and parts 11.4%; medicines 11.0%; food products 6.9%; mineral fuels 6.6%; organic chemical products 6.5%; iron and steel 6.0%; plastic products 5.1%; diamonds 4.2% [world's leading exporter]). *Major export destinations*: Germany 19.7%; France 16.7%; Netherlands 11.9%; UK 7.6%; US 5.6%.

Transport and communications

Transport. Railroads (2006): route length 3,233 km; passenger-km 9,607,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 8,442,000,000. *Roads* (2004): total length 150,567 km (paved 78%). *Vehicles* (2006): passenger cars 4,976,286; trucks and buses 638,579. *Air transport* (2007; Brussels Airlines only): passenger-km 7,542,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 80,668,000. *Communications*, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 4,457,000 (416); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 11,822,000 (1,104); personal computers (2006): 3,977,000 (377); total Internet users (2007): 7,006,000 (659); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 2,962,000 (277).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2002). Percentage of population ages 25 and over having: no formal schooling

through lower-secondary education 39%; upper secondary/higher vocational 33%; university 28%. *Health*: physicians (2007) 38,402 (1 per 278 persons); hospital beds (2005) 70,795 (1 per 148 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 3.4; undernourished population (2002–04) less than 2.5% of total population.

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 38,844 (army 36.7%, navy 4.2%, air force 18.9%, medical service 4.9%, joint service 35.3%); foreign forces at NATO headquarters (November 2008): US 1,301; UK 400. *Military expenditure as percentage of GDP* (2007): 1.1%; per capita expenditure US\$471.

Background

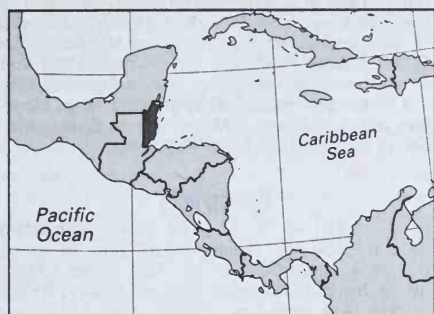
Inhabited in ancient times by the Belgae, a Celtic people, the area was conquered by Caesar in 57 bc; under Augustus it became the Roman province of Gallia Belgica. Conquered by the Franks, it later broke up into semi-independent territories, including Brabant and Luxembourg. By the late 15th century AD, the territories of the Netherlands, of which the future Belgium was a part, had gradually united and passed to the Habsburgs. In the 16th century, it was a center for European commerce. The basis of modern Belgium was laid in the southern Catholic provinces that split from the northern provinces after the Union of Utrecht in 1579. Overrun by the French and incorporated into France in 1801, it was reunited to Holland and with it became the independent Kingdom of the Netherlands in 1815. After the revolt of its citizens in 1830, it became the independent Kingdom of Belgium. Under Léopold II it acquired vast lands in Africa. Overrun by the Germans in World Wars I and II, Belgium was the scene of the Battle of the Bulge. Internal discord led to legislation in the 1970s and 1980s that created three nearly autonomous regions in accordance with language distribution: Flemish Flanders, French Wallonia, and bilingual Brussels. In 1993 it became a federation comprising the three regions, which gained greater autonomy at the outset of the 21st century. It is a member of the European Union.

Recent Developments

For two-thirds of 2010, Belgium was effectively ruled by a caretaker government. In April King Albert II accepted the resignation of Prime Minister Yves Leterme, who had presided over a five-party coalition of French- and Dutch-speaking Christian Democrats and Liberals and French-speaking Socialists for just five months. The coalition collapsed when the Dutch-speaking Liberals and Democrats withdrew in response to new developments in the long-running dispute over the future of the bilingual Brussels-Halle-Vilvoorde district. All the while, speculation increased, both at home and abroad, that Belgium would soon split as a state. In February 2011, the country claimed the modern world record for the longest period of time without a government.

Internet resource: <<http://statbel.fgov.be/en>>.

Belize



Official name: Belize. **Form of government:** constitutional monarchy with two legislative houses (Senate [13]; House of Representatives [32]). **Head of state:** British Queen Elizabeth II (from 1952), represented by Governor-General Colville Young (from 1993). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Dean Barrow (from 2008). **Capital:** Belmopan. **Official language:** English. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 Belize dollar (BZ\$) = 100 cents; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = BZ\$1.99.

Demography

Area: 8,867 sq mi, 22,965 sq km. **Population** (2010): 345,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 38.9, persons per sq km 15.0. **Urban** (2008): 51.4%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 49.95%; female 50.05%. **Age breakdown** (2007): under 15, 38.9%; 15–29, 29.4%; 30–44, 17.7%; 45–59, 8.9%; 60–74, 3.8%; 75–84, 1.1%; 85 and over, 0.2%. **Ethnic composition** (2004): mestizo (Spanish-Indian) 48.4%; Creole (predominantly black) 27.0%; Mayan Indian 10.0%; Garifuna (black-Carib Indian) 5.7%; white 3.9%, of which Mennonite 3.2%; East Indian 3.0%; Chinese 0.9%; other 1.1%. **Religious affiliation** (2000): Roman Catholic 49.6%; Protestant 31.8%, of which Pentecostal 7.4%, Anglican 5.3%, Seventh-day Adventist 5.2%, Mennonite 4.1%; other Christian 1.9%; nonreligious 9.4%; other 7.3%. **Major cities** (2008): Belize City 65,200; San Ignacio/Santa Elena 19,100; Belmopan 18,100; Orange Walk 16,300; Dangriga 12,000. **Location:** Central America, bordering Mexico, the Caribbean Sea, and Guatemala.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2007): 28.3 (world avg. 20.3); (1997) within marriage 40.3%. **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 5.7 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 3.52. **Life expectancy** at birth (2007): male 66.4 years; female 70.1 years.

National economy

Budget (2007). **Revenue:** BZ\$765,477,000 (tax revenue 75.2%, of which taxes on goods and services 30.3%, taxes on international trade 22.8%, taxes on income and profits 21.3%; grants 11.4%; nontax revenue 9.7%; other 3.7%). **Expenditures:** BZ\$794,758,000 (current expenditures 80.0%; capital expenditures 20.0%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): sugarcane

(2008) 1,017,000, oranges 213,100, bananas (2008) 79,200, plantain 41,000, papayas (2008) 28,900; livestock (number of live animals) 58,500 cattle, 1,600,000 chickens; fisheries production (2006) 11,788 (from aquaculture 65%). **Mining and quarrying** (2006): limestone 287,000; sand and gravel 219,000 cu m. **Manufacturing** (value added in US\$'000,000; 2007): food products and beverages (significantly citrus concentrate, flour, sugar, and beer) 77.2; textiles, wearing apparel, and footwear 3.6; other (including crude petroleum extraction) 64.3. **Energy production** (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 191,000,000 (220,000,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) 1,100,000 (n.a.); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (272,000). **Population economically active** (2005): total 110,786; activity rate of total population 38.2% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 64.2%; female 36.7%; unemployed [2008] 8.1%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$1,186,000,000 (US\$3,820 per capita). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; December 2008): US\$954,100,000. **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 291; remittances (2008) 78; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 114; official development assistance (2007) 23. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 43; remittances (2008) 29.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; c.i.f.): US\$684,300,000 (refined petroleum products 14.3%; manufactured goods 11.9%; machinery and apparatus 11.7%; food products 9.9%; chemical products 7.5%; motor vehicles 5.8%). **Major import sources:** US 33.9%; Cuba 11.4%; Panama 9.7%; Mexico 9.6%; Guatemala 6.9%. **Exports** (2007; f.o.b.): US\$266,600,000 (food products 63.2%, of which orange juice 19.6%, raw cane sugar 16.5%, bananas 7.8%, frozen crustaceans 7.6%, papayas and melons 4.9%; crude petroleum 26.9%). **Major export destinations:** US 26.8%; UK 18.0%; Panama 14.3%; Costa Rica 11.8%; Netherlands 7.8%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads:** none. **Roads** (2006): total length 3,007 km (paved 19%). **Vehicles** (2003): passenger cars 36,952; trucks and buses 7,380. **Air transport** (2001): Belize international airport only: passenger arrivals 256,564, passenger departures 240,900; cargo loaded 186 metric tons, cargo unloaded 1,272 metric tons. **Communications,** in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 31,000 (97); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 160,000 (497); personal computers (2002): 35,000 (132); total Internet users (2007): 32,000 (111); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 7,700 (24).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2000). Percentage of population ages 25 and over having: no formal schooling 36.6%; primary education 40.9%; secondary 11.7%; postsecondary/advanced vocational 6.4%; university 3.8%; other/unknown 0.6%. **Literacy** (2003): total population ages 15 and over literate 76.9%; males literate 77.1%; females literate 76.7%. **Health:** physicians (2006) 263 (1 per 1,140 persons); hospital beds (2005) 436 (1 per 665 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2007) 21.2; undernourished population (2002–04) 10,000 (4% of total pop-

ulation based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,810 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 1,050 (army 100%); **foreign forces** (2008): British army 30. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 1.4%; **per capita expenditure** US\$58.

Background

The area was inhabited by the Maya 300 BC–AD 900; the ruins of their ceremonial centers, including Caracol and Xunantunich, can still be seen. The Spanish claimed sovereignty from the 16th century but never tried to settle Belize, though they regarded as interlopers the British who did. British logwood cutters arrived in the mid-17th century; Spanish opposition was finally overcome in 1798. When settlers began to penetrate the interior they met with Indian resistance. In 1871 British Honduras became a crown colony, but an unfulfilled provision of an 1859 British-Guatemalan treaty led Guatemala to claim the territory. The situation had not been resolved when Belize was granted its independence in 1981. Although Guatemala officially recognized the territory's independence in 1991, a British force, stationed there to ensure the new country's security, was not withdrawn until 1994.

Recent Developments

The year 2010 began with Belize's economy in recession and an external debt that exceeded 1 billion Belize dollars (about US\$500 million). By June GDP had grown a reassuring 2.7%, fueled by an 11.0% expansion in government services and a 5.3% increase in wholesale and retail spending. The manufacturing sector, however, declined by 2.6% in the same period.

Internet resource: <www.statisticsbelize.org.bz>.

Benin



Official name: République du Bénin (Republic of Benin). **Form of government:** multiparty republic with one legislative house (National Assembly [83]). **Head of state and government:** President Yayi Boni (from 2006). **Capital:** Porto-Novo (official capital and seat of legislature; administrative seat in Cotonou). **Official language:** French. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 CFA franc (CFAF) = 100 centimes; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = CFAF 452.93.

Demography

Area: 44,310 sq mi, 114,763 sq km. **Population** (2010): 9,056,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 204.4, persons per sq km 78.9. **Urban** (2005): 40.0%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 49.99%; female 50.01%. **Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 45.5%; 15–29, 27.3%; 30–44, 15.7%; 45–59, 7.4%; 60–74, 3.4%; 75–84, 0.6%; 85 and over 0.1%. **Ethnic composition** (2002): Fon 39.2%; Adjara 15.2%; Yoruba (Nago) 12.3%; Bariba 9.2%; Fulani 7.0%; Somba (Otomary) 6.1%; Yoa-Lokpa 4.0%; other 7.0%. **Religious affiliation** (2002): Christian 42.8%, of which Roman Catholic 27.1%, Protestant 5.4%, indigenous Christian 5.3%; Muslim 24.4%; traditional beliefs 23.3%, of which Vodou (voodoo) 17.3%; nonreligious 6.5%; other 3.0%. **Major urban localities** (2006): Cotonou 719,912; Porto-Novo 255,878; Godomey 187,836; Parakou 178,304; Abomey-Calavi 75,226. **Location:** western Africa, bordering Burkina Faso, Niger, Nigeria, the Atlantic Ocean, and Togo.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 39.8 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 9.7 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 5.58.

National economy

Budget (2007). **Revenue:** CFAF 634,000,000,000 (tax revenue 70.3%; nontax revenue 16.0%; grants 13.7%). **Expenditures:** CFAF 585,400,000,000 (current expenditures 65.6%; development expenditures 34.4%, of which externally financed expenditures 19.3%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$852,000,000. **Gross national income** (2008): US\$5,951,000,000 (US\$690 per capita). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): cassava 2,525,000, yams 2,240,000, corn (maize) 900,000, seed cotton 313,500, oil palm fruit 275,000, okra 77,500, cashews 41,500; **livestock** (number of live animals) 1,900,000 cattle, 1,439,600 goats, 15,050,000 chickens; **fisheries production** (2006) 38,436 (from aquaculture, 1%). **Mining and quarrying** (2006): clay 21,000, gold 20 kg. **Manufacturing** (value added in US\$'000,000; 1999): food products 74; textiles 42; beverages 36. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 128,000,000 (718,000,000); **crude petroleum** (barrels; 2005) 137,000 (negligible); **petroleum products** (metric tons; 2006) none (972,000). **Population economically active** (2006): total 3,539,000; **activity rate of total population** 40.4% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 72.9%; female 40.3%; unemployed, n.a.). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 118; re-

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

mittances (2008) 271; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 51; official development assistance (2007) 470. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 35; remittances (2008) 67.

Foreign trade

Imports (2005; c.i.f.): US\$898,700,000 (food products 26.2%, of which rice 11.2%, poultry cuts 4.7%; refined petroleum products 13.7%; machinery and apparatus 7.4%; electricity 6.3%; motor vehicles 4.7%; cement clinker 4.4%). **Major import sources:** France 18.4%; China 8.8%; Ghana 7.2%; Côte d'Ivoire 6.9%; Thailand 6.7%. **Exports** (2005; f.o.b. [excludes reexports—notably petroleum and food products particularly from Nigeria and Niger—valued at US\$253,000,000]): US\$288,200,000 (cotton 58.0%; food products 12.0%, of which cashews 6.9%; cigarettes 6.7%). **Major export destinations:** China 36.2%; India 6.9%; Nigeria 5.8%; Niger 5.2%; Indonesia 3.6%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads** (2006): length 578 km; passenger-km (2005) 17,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 28,900,000. **Roads** (2004): total length 19,000 km (paved 9.5%). **Vehicles** (2003): passenger cars 135,700; trucks and buses 19,200. **Air transport** (2003): metric ton-km cargo 7,000,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). **Telephone landlines** (2007): 110,000 (14); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 3,435,000 (403); personal computers (2007): 58,000 (7); total Internet users (2008): 550,000 (64); broadband Internet subscribers (2007): 2,000 (0.2).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2002). Percentage of population ages 15 and over having: no formal schooling 63.5%; primary education 18.7%; secondary 15.9%; postsecondary 1.9%. **Literacy** (2005): total percentage of population ages 15 and over literate 43.2%; males literate 58.8%; females literate 28.4%. **Health:** physicians (2003) 1,013 (1 per 7,135 persons); hospital beds (2001) 590 (1 per 11,238 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 66.2; undernourished population (2002–04) 800,000 (12% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,800 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 4,750, of which UN peacekeepers 1,178 (army 90.5%, navy 4.2%, air force 5.3%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 0.9%; per capita expenditure US\$7.

Background

In southern Benin, the Dahomey, or Fon, established the Abomey kingdom in 1625. In the 18th century, the kingdom became known as Dahomey when it expanded to include Allada and Ouidah, where French forts had been established in the 17th century. In 1857 the French reestablished themselves in the area, and eventually fighting ensued. In 1894 Dahomey became a French protectorate; it was incorporated into the federation of French West Africa in

1904. It achieved independence in 1960. The area called Dahomey was renamed Benin in 1975. Its chronically weak economy produced tension between laborers and the government into the 21st century.

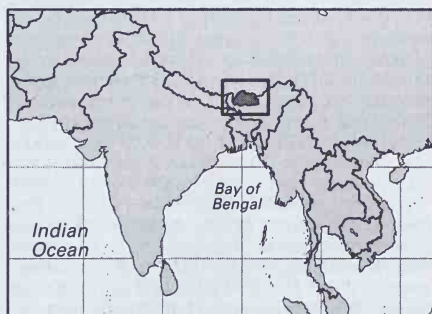
Recent Developments

In February 2010 Benin and Niger agreed to privatize the Benin-Niger Railway and to complete a rail link between the two countries. Although Benin's food production declined markedly, its overall economy grew 3.5%. In June the IMF offered to loan Benin nearly US\$109 million over the next three years to boost the country's development efforts.

Internet resource:

<<http://benintourisme.com/?lang=en>>.

Bhutan



Official name: Druk-Yul (Kingdom of Bhutan). **Form of government:** constitutional monarchy with two legislative houses (National Council [25]; National Assembly [47]). **Head of state:** King Jigme Khesar Namgyal Wangchuk (from 2006). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Lyonchen Jigmi Thinley (from 2008). **Capital:** Thimphu. **Official language:** Dzongkha (a Tibetan dialect). **Official religion:** none (Mahayana Buddhism is the spiritual heritage of Bhutan according to the 2008 constitution). **Monetary unit:** 1 ngultrum (Nu) = 100 chetrum; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = Nu 44.58 (the Indian rupee is also accepted as legal tender).

Demography

Area: 14,824 sq mi, 38,394 sq km. **Population** (2010): 700,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 47.2, persons per sq km 18.2. **Urban** (2007): 26.4%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 52.50%; female 47.50%. **Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 30.9%; 15–29, 31.9%; 30–44, 18.6%; 45–59, 10.6%; 60–74, 6.3%; 75–84, 1.5%; 85 and over, 0.2%. **Ethnic composition** (2005): Bhutia (Ngalops) 50%; Nepalese (Gurung) 35%; Sharchops 15%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Buddhist 74%; Hindu 25%; Christian 1%. **Major towns** (2005): Thimphu 79,185; Phuntsholing 20,537; Gelaphu 9,199. **Location:** southern Asia, bordering China and India.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 20.6 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008):

7.5 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 2.48. **Life expectancy** at birth (2008): male 64.8 years; female 66.4 years.

National economy

Budget (2007–08). **Revenue**: Nu 20,481,000,000 (grants 40.7%; nontax revenue 33.0%, of which dividends and transfers 28.4%; tax revenue 23.7%, of which corporate taxes 9.2%; other 2.6%). **Expenditures**: Nu 22,223,000,000 (capital expenditures 52.3%; current expenditures 47.7%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; July 2008): US\$779,900,000. **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): corn (maize) 94,500, rice 69,000, potatoes 57,000, ginger 7,350, nutmeg, mace, and cardamom 5,800, mustard seed 4,500; livestock (number of live animals) 385,000 cattle, (2005) 45,538 yaks, 26,000 horses; fisheries production (2006) 300 (from aquaculture, negligible). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): limestone 560,000; dolomite 440,000; gypsum 165,000; ferrosilicon 21,000. **Manufacturing** (value of sales in Nu '000,000; 2007): ferroalloys 1,886; cement 1,664; chemical products 1,406; wood board products (2006) 382. **Energy production (consumption)**: electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 3,357,000,000 (739,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2006) 98,000 (52,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (51,000). **Population economically active** (2005): total 256,895; activity rate of total population 38.2% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 62.7%; female 36.6%; officially unemployed [2007] 3.7%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$1,302,000,000 (US\$1,900 per capita). **Selected balance of payments data**. Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 30; remittances (2007) 1.5; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 31; official development assistance (2007) 89.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; c.i.f.): Nu 24,658,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 17.7%; food products and beverages 16.3%; mineral fuels 16.0%; precious stones and precious metals 10.8%; base and fabricated metals 9.2%; palm oil 6.9%). **Major import sources**: India 69.4%; Indonesia 6.0%; Singapore 5.1%; Russia 3.4%; South Korea 3.0%. **Exports** (2007; f.o.b.): Nu 27,859,000,000 (electricity to India 36.0%; unrecorded media [magnetic discs] 16.0%; copper wire 11.8%; ferroalloys 5.3%; information technology software 4.8%; vegetable fats and oils 4.5%). **Major export destinations**: India 81.6%; Hong Kong 9.9%; Thailand 3.9%; Singapore 2.5%; Bangladesh 1.7%.

Transport and communications

Transport. Railroads: none. **Roads** (2006): total length 4,545 km (paved 55%). **Vehicles** (2003): passenger cars 10,574; trucks and buses 3,852. **Air transport** (2004): passenger-km 69,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (including the weight of passengers and mail) 6,000,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 27,000 (40); cellular telephone subscribers

(2008): 251,000 (368); personal computers (2005): 13,000 (16); total Internet users (2008): 40,000 (59); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 2,100 (3.1).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2007). Percentage of head of household population having: no formal schooling 73.2%; incomplete/complete primary education 16.5%; incomplete/complete secondary 5.5%; higher 4.8%. **Literacy** (2007): total population ages 6 and over literate 55.5%; males literate 65.7%; females literate 45.9%. **Health** (2006): physicians 150 (1 per 4,428 persons); hospital beds 1,133 (1 per 586 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 51.9.

Military

Total active duty personnel (2006): about 6,000 (army 100%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2005): 1.0%; per capita expenditure US\$11.

Background

Bhutan's mountains and forests long made it inaccessible to the outside world, and its feudal rulers banned foreigners until well into the 20th century. In 1865 it came under British influence, and in 1910 it agreed to be guided by Britain in its foreign affairs. India took over Britain's role in 1949, and China's 1950 occupation of neighboring Tibet further strengthened Bhutan's ties with India. The apparent Chinese threat made Bhutan's rulers aware of the need to modernize, and it embarked on a program to build roads and hospitals and to create a system of secular education. The transition from an absolute monarchy to a parliamentary democracy was completed in March 2008, and a new constitution was promulgated in July.

Recent Developments

The year 2010 was a historic one for Bhutan, which in April hosted the summit of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, the first such international conference held in the country. The meeting was attended by eight heads of state and government along with observers from such countries as China, the US, Japan, South Korea, and Iran. Bhutan also maintained its robust economic growth by exporting hydropower to India.

Internet resource: <www.nsb.gov.bt>.

Bolivia

Official name: Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia (Plurinational State of Bolivia). **Form of government**: unitary multiparty republic with two legislative houses (Chamber of Departmental Representatives [36]; Chamber of Deputies [130]). **Head of state and government**: President Evo Morales (from 2006). **Capitals**: La Paz (executive and legislative); Sucre (judicial). **Official languages**: Spanish and 36 indigenous

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board



languages. Official religion: none. Monetary unit: 1 boliviano (Bs) = 100 centavos; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = Bs 6.93.

Demography

Area: 424,164 sq mi, 1,098,581 sq km. Population (2010): 9,947,000. Density (2010): persons per sq mi 23.5, persons per sq km 9.1. Urban (2005): 64.2%. Sex distribution (2008): male 49.50%; female 50.50%. Age breakdown (2008): under 15, 35.9%; 15–29, 29.2%; 30–44, 17.5%; 45–59, 10.8%; 60–74, 4.9%; 75–84, 1.4%; 85 and over, 0.3%. Ethnic composition (2006): Amerindian 55%, of which Quechua 29%, Aymara 24%; mestizo 30%; white 15%. Religious affiliation (2001): Roman Catholic 78%; Protestant/independent Christian 16%; other Christian 3%, of which Mormon 1.8%; nonreligious 2.5%; other 0.5%. Major cities (2001): Santa Cruz 1,116,059 (urban agglomeration [2007] 1,422,000); La Paz 789,585 (urban agglomeration [2007] 1,590,000); El Alto 647,350; Cochabamba 516,683; Oruro 201,230; Sucre 193,873. Location: central South America, bordering Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina, Chile, and Peru.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 26.5 (world avg. 20.3). Death rate per 1,000 population (2008): 7.2 (world avg. 8.5). Total fertility rate (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 3.26. Life expectancy at birth (2008): male 63.9 years; female 69.4 years.

National economy

Budget (2008). Revenue: Bs 58,394,500,000 (sales of hydrocarbons 45.1%; tax income [including royalties on minerals] 36.6%). Expenditures: Bs 54,478,200,000 (current expenditures 72.0%; capital expenditures 28.0%). Production (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture and fishing (2007): sugarcane 6,200,000, soybeans 1,900,000, potatoes 755,000, cassava 373,700, sunflower seeds 170,000, chestnuts (2006) 35,000; additionally, Bolivia was the third largest producer of coca in the world in 2008, producing an estimated 113 metric tons of cocaine; livestock (number of live animals)

8,990,000 sheep, 7,515,000 cattle, 2,490,000 pigs, (2004) 1,900,000 llamas and alpacas; fisheries production (2006) 7,130 (from aquaculture 6%). Mining and quarrying (metal content; 2007): zinc 214,050; tin 15,970; tungsten 1,400; silver 530; gold 8,820 kg. Manufacturing (value added in Bs '000,000 in constant prices of 1990; 2007): food products 1,792; beverages and tobacco products 766; petroleum products 574. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 5,550,000,000 (4,123,000,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) 15,000,000 ([2006] 20,435,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 1,847,000 (2,118,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) 14,301,000,000 ([2006] 1,446,000,000). Population economically active (2000): total 3,823,937; activity rate of total population 46.2% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 71.8%; female 44.6%; unemployed [2006] 8% in urban areas). Gross national income (2008): US\$14,106,000,000 (US\$1,460 per capita). Public debt (external, outstanding; September 2008): US\$2,298,000,000. Selected balance of payments data. Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 259; remittances (2008) 927; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 66; official development assistance (2007) 476. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 249; remittances (2008) 72.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; c.i.f.): US\$3,522,000,000 (chemical products 17.2%; motor vehicles 13.4%; specialized machinery 8.1%; food products 7.9%; refined petroleum products 7.6%; iron and steel 7.3%). Major import sources: Brazil 20.2%; Argentina 16.9%; US 11.7%; Japan 9.4%; China 7.6%. Exports (2007; f.o.b.): US\$4,812,700,000 (natural gas 41.3%; zinc 14.4%; crude petroleum 5.6%; soybean foodstuffs 4.7%; silver 4.5%; tin 3.7%). Major export destinations: Brazil 36.7%; Argentina 8.7%; US 8.6%; Japan 8.5%; Venezuela 5.0%.

Transport and communications

Transport. Railroads (2007): route length 3,504 km; (2004) passenger-km 286,000,000; (2004) metric ton-km cargo 1,058,000,000. Roads (2004): total length 62,479 km (paved 7%). Vehicles (2004): passenger cars 294,000; trucks and buses 173,864. Air transport (2006): AeroSur, LAB, and Amazonas airlines only; passenger-km 1,056,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 7,668,000. Communications, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2007): 678,000 (71); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 4,830,000 (503); personal computers (2006): 224,000 (24); total Internet users (2007): 1,000,000 (106); broadband Internet subscribers (2007): 34,000 (3.6).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2007). Percentage of population ages 19 and over having: no formal schooling 10.7%; some to complete primary education 37.5%; some to complete secondary 27.2%; some to complete higher 24.4%; not specified 0.2%. Literacy (2007): total population ages 15 and over literate 90.7%; males literate 96.0%; females literate 86.0%. Health: physicians (2004) 3,211 (1 per 2,806 persons); hospital beds (2007) 14,928 (1 per 658 per-

sons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 45.9; undernourished population (2002–04) 2,000,000 (23% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,780 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 46,100 (army 75.5%, navy 10.4%, air force 14.1%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 1.4%; per capita expenditure US\$27.

Background

The Bolivian highlands were the location of the advanced Tiwanaku culture in the 7th–11th centuries and, with its passing, became the home of the Aymara, an Indian group conquered by the Incas in the 15th century. The Incas were overrun by the invading Spanish under Francisco Pizarro in the 1530s. By 1600 Spain had established the cities of Charcas (now Sucre), La Paz, Santa Cruz, and what would become Cochabamba and had begun to exploit the silver wealth of Potosí. Bolivia flourished in the 17th century, and for a time Potosí was the largest city in the Americas. By the end of the century, the mineral wealth had dried up. Talk of independence began as early as 1809, but not until 1825 were Spanish forces finally defeated. Bolivia shrank in size when it lost Atacama province to Chile in 1884 at the end of the War of the Pacific and again in 1939 when it lost most of Gran Chaco to Paraguay. One of South America's poorest countries, it was plagued by governmental instability for much of the 20th century. Social and economic tension continued in the early 21st century, fueled by resistance to government efforts to eradicate the growth of coca (from which the narcotic cocaine is derived), by unrest among Bolivia's Indians, and by disagreements over how to exploit the country's vast natural gas reserves.

Recent Developments

Social and political tension in Bolivia eased somewhat in 2010. Pres. Evo Morales pushed ahead with his program of nationalizing key energy resources, which boosted state revenues and allowed the government to expand the scope of social programs. These included specialized clinics aimed at lowering Bolivia's mortality rate for pregnant women and new mothers, the second highest in the region, and initiatives to end conditions of forced labor among Guarani Indian ranch workers. Morales also continued to promote development of legal products made from coca leaf, the raw material for cocaine.

Internet resource: <<http://boliviaweb.com>>.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Official name: Bosna i Hercegovina (Bosnia and Herzegovina). **Form of government:** emerging republic with two legislative houses (House of Peoples [15]; House of Representatives [42]). **Heads of state:** tripartite presidency with 8-month-long rotating chairmanship (final authority rests with International High



Representative Valentin Inzko (from 2009)). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Nikola Spirić (from 2007). **Capital:** Sarajevo. **Official languages:** Bosnian; Croatian; Serbian. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 convertible marka (KM; plural maraka) = 100 feninga; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = KM 1.35 (the euro [€] also circulates as semiofficial legal tender).

Demography

Area: 19,772 sq mi, 51,209 sq km. **Population** (2010): 3,839,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 194.2, persons per sq km 75.0. **Urban** (2005): 45.7%. **Sex distribution** (2005): male 48.11%; female 51.89%. **Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 16.6%; 15–29, 22.7%; 30–44, 22.6%; 45–59, 20.4%; 60–74, 13.3%; 75–84, 3.9%; 85 and over, 0.5%. **Ethnic composition** (1999): Bosniak 44.0%; Serb 31.0%; Croat 17.0%; other 8.0%. **Religious affiliation** (2002): Sunni Muslim 40%; Serbian Orthodox 31%; Roman Catholic 15%; Protestant 4%; nonreligious/other 10%. **Major cities** (2005): Sarajevo [2007] 376,000; Banja Luka 165,100; Zenica 84,300; Tuzla 84,100; Mostar 63,500. **Location:** southeastern Europe, bordered by Croatia, Serbia, Montenegro, and the Adriatic Sea.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2007): 8.8 (world avg. 20.3); (2006) within marriage 88.4%. **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 9.1 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 1.17. **Life expectancy at birth** (2007): male 66.9 years; female 72.5 years.

National economy

Budget (2006). **Revenue:** KM 9,075,000,000 (tax revenue 80.8%, of which VAT/sales tax 29.9%, social security contributions 26.7%, excise tax 11.4%; nontax revenue 13.7%; grants 5.5%). **Expenditures:** KM 8,655,000,000 (current expenditures 86.5%; development expenditures 13.5%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$17,001,000,000 (US\$4,510 per capita). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): corn (maize) 635,344, potatoes 387,239, wheat 257,112; livestock (number of live animals) 1,000,000 sheep, 712,000 pigs, 515,000 cat-

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

tle, in addition, 285,000 beehives; fisheries production 9,625 (from aquaculture 79%). *Mining and quarrying* (2006): iron ore (metal content) 1,700,000; bauxite 816,768; lime 180,000. *Manufacturing* (value of production in KM '000,000; 2006): base and fabricated metals 1,578; food products, beverages, and tobacco products 1,255; wood products 398. *Energy production (consumption)*: electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 13,346,000,000 (11,238,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2006) 3,616,000 (4,242,000); lignite (metric tons; 2006) 9,960,000 (9,871,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (1,099,000); natural gas (cu m; 2006) none (396,000,000). *Public debt* (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$2,981,000,000. *Population economically active* (2007): total 1,196,000; activity rate of total population 36.1% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 52.2%; female 36.5%; unemployed 29.0%). *Selected balance of payments data*. Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 729; remittances (2008) 2,735; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 1,108; official development assistance (2007) 443. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 186; remittances (2008) 70.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007): US\$9,720,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 16.8%; food products 11.8%; chemical products 10.5%; refined petroleum products 9.2%; motor vehicles 7.1%; iron and steel 5.2%). *Major import sources*: Croatia 17.6%; Germany 12.5%; Serbia 10.2%; Italy 9.0%; Slovenia 6.4%. *Exports* (2007): US\$4,152,000,000 (aluminum 9.7%; fabricated metal products 8.2%; iron and steel 7.1%; metal ore/metal scrap 6.8%; footwear 5.8%; sawn wood 5.7%). *Major export destinations*: Croatia 18.4%; Serbia 13.7%; Italy 13.1%; Germany 12.8%; Slovenia 10.9%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads* (2005): length 1,028 km; passenger-km 51,396,000; metric ton-km cargo 1,159,000,000. *Roads* (2005): total length 22,419 km (paved [2001] 64%). *Air transport* (2003): passenger-km 47,000,000; metric ton-km 6,000,000. *Communications*, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 1,031,000 (268); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 3,179,000 (827); personal computers (2007): 246,000 (64); total Internet users (2008): 1,308,000 (340); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 188,000 (49).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2004). Percentage of population ages 18 and over having: no formal schooling 8.7%; incomplete primary education 11.4%; complete primary 21.4%; incomplete/complete secondary 49.8%; technical/university 8.7%. *Literacy* (2002): total population ages 15 and over literate 94.6%; males literate 98.4%; females literate 91.1%. *Health*: physicians (2005) 5,540 (1 per 694 persons); hospital beds (2004) 11,414 (1 per 337 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2007) 6.8; undernourished population (2002–04) 350,000 (9% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 2,000 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 8,543; EU-sponsored (EUFOR) peacekeeping troops (March 2009): 2,153. *Military expenditure as percentage of GDP* (2008): 1.5%; per capita expenditure US\$58.

Background

Habitation long predates the era of Roman rule, when much of the country was included in the province of Dalmatia. Slav settlement began in the 6th century AD. For the next several centuries, parts of the region fell under the rule of Serbs, Croats, Hungarians, Venetians, and Byzantines. The Ottoman Turks invaded Bosnia in the 14th century, and after many battles it became a Turkish province in 1463. Herzegovina, then known as Hum, was taken in 1482. In the 16th–17th centuries the area was an important Turkish outpost, constantly at war with the Habsburgs and Venice. During this period much of the native population converted to Islam. At the Congress of Berlin after the Russo-Turkish War of 1877–78, Bosnia and Herzegovina was assigned to Austria-Hungary, and it was fully annexed in 1908. Growing Serb nationalism resulted in the 1914 assassination of the Austrian archduke Francis Ferdinand at Sarajevo by a Bosnian Serb, an event that precipitated World War I. After the war the area was annexed to Serbia. Following World War II the twin territory became a republic of communist Yugoslavia. With the collapse of communist regimes in Eastern Europe, Bosnia and Herzegovina declared its independence in 1992; its Serb population objected, and conflict ensued among Serbs, Croats, and Muslims. The 1995 peace accord established a loosely federated government roughly divided between a Muslim-Croat Federation and a Serb Republic (Republika Srpska). From 1996 to 2002 an EU peacekeeping force was installed there. By the early 21st century, much of the infrastructure damaged during the conflict had been reconstructed, but ethnic tensions remained.

Recent Developments

Real GDP in Bosnia and Herzegovina grew an estimated 0.5% in 2010—a significant improvement over the 2009 figure of –3.5%—and several key sectors of the economy improved. The EU continued to invest in the country, with more than US\$1.5 billion earmarked to finance transportation infrastructure improvements.

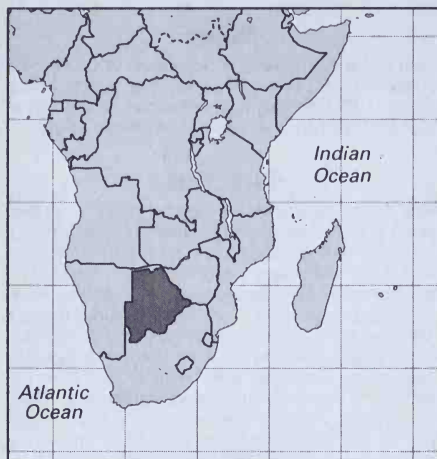
Internet resource: <www.fzs.ba/Eng/index.htm>.

Botswana

Official name: Republic of Botswana. *Form of government*: multiparty republic with one legislative house (National Assembly [63]). *Head of state and government*: President Ian Khama (from 2008). *Capital*: Gaborone. *Official language*: English (Tswana is the national language). *Official religion*: none. *Monetary unit*: 1 pula (P) = 100 thebe; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = P 6.53.

Demography

Area: 224,848 sq mi, 582,356 sq km. *Population* (2010): 2,029,000. *Density* (2010): persons per sq



mi 9.0, persons per sq km 3.5. **Urban** (2005): 57.4%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 49.99%; female 50.01%. **Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 35.3%; 15–29, 32.9%; 30–44, 17.4%; 45–59, 9.0%; 60–74, 3.9%; 75–84, 1.2%; 85 and over, 0.3%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Tswana 66.8%; Kalanga 14.8%; Ndebele 1.7%; Herero 1.4%; San (Bushman) 1.3%; Afrikaner 1.3%; other 12.7%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): independent Christian 41.7%; traditional beliefs 35.0%; Protestant 12.8%; Muslim 0.3%; Hindu 0.2%; other 10.0%. **Major cities** (2006): Gaborone 214,400; Francistown 91,800; Molepolole 65,600; Selebi-Pikwe 54,700; Maun 51,600. **Location**: southern Africa, bordered by Namibia, Zimbabwe, and South Africa.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 23.2 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 8.5 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 2.66. **Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 61.5 years; female 62.1 years.

National economy

Budget (2006–07). **Revenue**: P 27,397,700,000 (tax revenue 92.1%, of which mineral royalties 47.9%, customs duties and excise tax 24.1%, non-mineral income tax 11.2%; nontax revenue 6.3%; grants 1.6%). **Expenditures**: P 19,737,400,000 (general government services including defense 29.2%; education 24.5%; economic services 14.5%; health 11.3%; transfers 10.2%). **Population economically active** (2006): total 651,500; activity rate of total population 35.8% (participation rates: ages 15–59 [2001] 58.1%; female 49.1%; unemployed [2007] 7.5%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): roots and tubers 93,000, sorghum 33,000, corn (maize) 12,000, sunflower seeds 7,000; livestock (number of live animals) 3,100,000 cattle, 1,960,000 goats, 300,000 sheep; fisheries production 123 (from aquaculture, none). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): salt 165,710; nickel ore (metal content) 26,532; copper ore (metal con-

tent) 22,589; cobalt (metal content) 356; semi-precious gemstones (mostly agate) 48,000 kg; gold 2,656 kg; diamonds 33,639,000 carats (Botswana is the world's leading producer of diamonds by value). **Manufacturing** (value added in US\$'000,000; 2005): beverages 55; textiles 14; tanned and processed leather 1. **Energy production (consumption)**: electricity (kW-hr; 2005) 912,000,000 (2,602,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2007) 828,000 ([2006] 938,000). **Selected balance of payments data**. Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 546; remittances (2008) 148; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 422; official development assistance (2007) 104. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 281; remittances (2008) 120; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 53. **Gross national income** (2008): US\$12,328,000,000 (US\$6,470 per capita). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$380,000,000.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; c.i.f.): US\$3,987,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 18.9%; refined petroleum products 13.7%; motor vehicles 10.6%; food products 10.2%; chemical products 9.2%). **Major import sources**: South Africa 83.5%; China 1.8%; Belgium 1.6%; UK 1.4%; Zimbabwe 1.3%. **Exports** (2007; f.o.b.): US\$5,073,000,000 (diamonds 62.5%; nickel matte 15.5%; wearing apparel and accessories 6.7%; copper ore/copper matte 5.8%; textiles 5.0%). **Major export destinations**: UK 65.0%; South Africa 10.2%; Norway 8.1%; Zimbabwe 7.3%; China 1.9%.

Transport and communications

Transport. Railroads (2006): route length 888 km; (2003) passenger-km 572,000,000; (2004) metric ton-km cargo 636,700,000. **Roads** (2007; roads maintained by central government only): total length 8,916 km (paved 72%). **Vehicles** (2007): passenger cars 104,926; trucks and buses 105,754. **Air transport** (2007; Air Botswana only): passenger-km 117,700,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 142,000 (73); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 1,486,000 (761); personal computers (2006): 84,000 (45); total Internet users (2008): 80,000 (41); broadband Internet subscribers (2007): 3,500 (1.8).

Education and health

Literacy (2005): total population ages 15 and over literate 81.4%; males literate 78.6%; females literate 84.1%. **Health** (2007): physicians 478 (1 per 3,798 persons); hospital beds 3,704 (1 per 490 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 13.4; undernourished population (2002–04) 600,000 (32% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,860 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 9,000 (army 94.4%, air force 5.6%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 2.7%; per capita expenditure US\$175.

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

Background

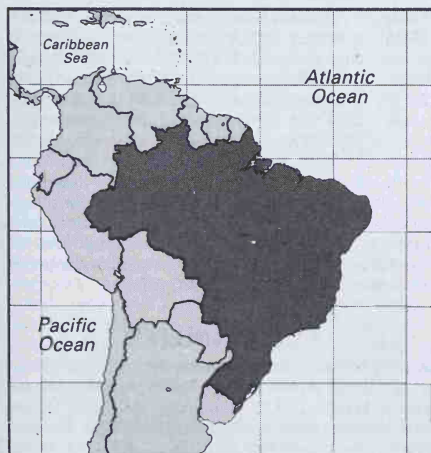
The region's earliest inhabitants were the Khoekhoe and San (Bushmen). Sites were settled as early as AD 190 during the southerly migration of Bantu-speaking farmers. Tswana dynasties, which developed in the western Transvaal in the 13th–14th centuries, moved into Botswana in the 18th century and established several powerful states. European missionaries arrived in the early 19th century, but it was the discovery of gold in 1867 that excited European interest. In 1885 the area became the British Bechuanaland Protectorate. The next year the region south of the Molopo River became a crown colony, and it was annexed by the Cape Colony 10 years later. Bechuanaland itself continued as a British protectorate until the 1960s. In 1966 the Republic of Bechuanaland (later Botswana) was proclaimed an independent member of the British Commonwealth. Independent Botswana tried to maintain a delicate balance between its economic dependence on South Africa and its relations with the surrounding black countries; the independence of Namibia in 1990 and South Africa's rejection of apartheid eased tensions.

Recent Developments

A World Bank audit in May 2010 noted that Botswana state security expenses for 2008–09 had been quietly debited against social security funds marked for poverty reduction. In the government budget, some development projects were cut, and civil service salaries were frozen. However, a recovery in the mining industry led to an adjustment in GDP growth for 2010 from 5.0% to 7.9%.

Internet resource: <www.cso.gov.bw>.

Brazil



Official name: República Federativa do Brasil (Federative Republic of Brazil). **Form of government:** multiparty federal republic with two legislative houses (Federal Senate [81]; Chamber of Deputies [513]). **Head of state and government:** President Dilma Rousseff (from 2011). **Capital:** Brasília. **Official lan-**

guage: Portuguese. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 real (R\$; plural reais) = 100 centavos; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = 1.56 reais.

Demography

Area: 3,287,612 sq mi, 8,514,877 sq km. **Population** (2010): 193,253,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 58.8, persons per sq km 22.7. **Urban** (2005): 84.2%. **Sex distribution** (2005): male 49.32%; female 50.68%. **Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 27.6%; 15–29, 27.7%; 30–44, 21.7%; 45–59, 14.1%; 60–74, 6.6%; 75–84, 1.8%; 85 and over, 0.5%. **Racial composition** (2000): white 53.7%; mulatto and mestizo 39.1%; black and black/Amerindian 6.2%; Asian 0.5%; Amerindian 0.4%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Roman Catholic 65.1%; Protestant 12.7%, of which Assemblies of God 9.2%; independent Christian 10.7%, of which Universal Church of the Kingdom of God 2.2%; Spiritist (Kardecist) 1.3%; Jehovah's Witness 0.7%; African and syncretic religions 0.4%; Muslim 0.4%; nonreligious/other 8.7%. **Major cities** (metropolitan areas) (2007): São Paulo 10,238,500 (19,226,426); Rio de Janeiro 6,093,500 (11,563,302); Belo Horizonte 2,412,900 (5,450,084); Porto Alegre 1,379,100 (3,896,515); Recife 1,533,600 (3,654,534); Salvador 2,891,400 (3,598,454); Brasília 2,348,600 (3,507,662); Fortaleza 2,431,400 (3,436,515); Curitiba 1,797,400 (3,124,596); Campinas 1,022,000 (2,635,261); Belém 1,399,800 (2,043,543); Goiânia 1,236,400 (1,973,892); Manaus 1,602,100 (1,612,475); Vitória 314,000 (1,609,532). **Location:** eastern South America, bordered by Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana, Uruguay, Argentina, Paraguay, Bolivia, Peru, and Colombia. **Families.** Average family size (2005) 3.2; (1996) 1–2 persons 25.2%, 3 persons 20.3%, 4 persons 22.2%, 5–6 persons 23.3%, 7 or more persons 9.0%. **Emigration** (2000): Brazilian emigrants living abroad 1,887,895, in the US 42.3%, in Paraguay 23.4%, in Japan 12.0%. **Immigration** (2000): foreign-born immigrants living in Brazil 683,830; from Europe 56.3%, of which Portugal 31.2%; South/Central America 21.0%; Asia 17.8%, of which Japan 10.4%.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 16.4 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 6.4 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.90. **Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 68.7 years; female 76.0 years.

Social indicators

Educational attainment (2005). Percentage of population ages 25 and over having: no formal schooling or less than one year of primary education 15.0%; 1 to 3 years of primary education 13.7%; complete primary/incomplete secondary 40.2%; complete secondary 18.8%; 1 to 3 years of higher education 3.8%; 4 years or more of higher education 8.0%; unknown 0.5%. **Quality of working life.** Proportion of employed population receiving minimum wage (2002): 53.5%. **Number and percentage of children** (ages 5–17) working: 5,400,000 (12.6% of age group). **Access to services.** Proportion of urban households having access to (2006): safe public (piped) water supply

93.2%; public (piped) sewage system 66.8%; garbage collection 90.3%. (Rural households have far less access to services.) **Social participation.** Trade union membership in total workforce (2001): 19,500,000. **Social deviance.** *Annual murder rate* per 100,000 population (2005): Brazil 29.6; Rio de Janeiro only (2002) 56; São Paulo only (2002) 54. **Leisure.** Favorite leisure activities include: playing soccer, dancing, practicing capoeira, rehearsing all year in neighborhood samba groups for celebrations of Carnival, and competing in water sports, volleyball, and basketball. **Material well-being.** Urban households possessing (2006): electricity 99.7%, color television receiver 94.8%, refrigerator 93.3%, washing machine 42.2%, computer 25.5%, Internet access 19.6%, freezer 16.1%.

National economy

Gross national income (2008): US\$1,411,224,000,000 (US\$7,350 per capita). **Budget** (2006). **Revenue:** R\$543,253,000,000 (tax revenue 72.3%, of which income tax 25.3%, social security contributions 17.0%, VAT on industrial products 5.2%; social welfare contributions 22.7%; other 5.0%). **Expenditures:** R\$493,450,000,000 (social security and welfare 30.5%; wages and salaries 19.3%; transfers to state and local governments 17.1%; other 33.1%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$79,957,000,000. **Production** ('000 metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2008): sugarcane 648,921, soybeans 59,917, corn (maize) 59,018, cassava 25,878, oranges 18,390, rice 12,100, bananas 7,117, wheat 5,886, seed cotton 3,971, tomatoes 3,934, potatoes 3,676, dry beans 3,461, coffee 2,791, coconuts 2,759, pineapples 2,492, sorghum 1,966, papayas 1,900, cashew apples 1,660, grapes 1,403, dry onions 1,300, mangoes and guavas 1,272, apples 1,121, lemons and limes 1,040, tobacco 850, oil palm fruit 660, maté 436, peanuts (groundnuts) 297, cashews 240, cacao beans 208, sunflower seeds 146, natural rubber 114, garlic 92, pepper 69, Brazil nuts 30; livestock (number of live animals) 175,436,992 cattle, 40,000,000 pigs, 16,500,000 sheep, 5,650,000 horses; fisheries production (2007) 1,072,825 (from aquaculture 27%). **Mining and quarrying** (metric tons; 2007): iron ore (metal content) 235,504,000 (world rank: 1); bauxite 24,800,000 (world rank: 3); kaolin (marketable product) 2,500,000; manganese (metal content) 933,000 (world rank: 5); copper (metal content) 205,728; graphite 76,200 (world rank: 3); nickel (metal content) 58,317; tin (metal content) 10,000 (world rank: 5); tantalum 180 (world rank: 2); gold 49,613 kg; diamonds 182,000 carats. **Population economically active:** September 2006: total 97,528,000; activity rate of total population 52.1% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 73.7%; female 43.7%; unemployed [December 2007–November 2008] 7.9%). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 4,953; remittances (2008) 5,089; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 22,824; official development assistance (2007) 297. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 8,211; remittances (2008) 1,191; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 12,595. **Energy pro-**

duction (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 412,159,000,000 (460,500,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2006) 6,380,000 (21,600,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) 645,800,000 ([2006] 621,888,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 80,179,000 (74,098,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) 18,151,000,000 ([2006] 18,609,000,000); ethanol (litres; 2007) 19,000,000,000 (16,700,000,000).

Foreign trade

Imports (2007): US\$120,618,000,000 (chemical products 19.0%, of which organic chemicals 5.0%, fertilizers 3.7%, medicines and pharmaceuticals 3.3%; mineral fuels 18.5%, of which crude petroleum 9.9%, refined petroleum products 5.0%; motor vehicles and parts 6.8%; general industrial machinery 5.4%; food products 3.9%; telecommunications equipment 3.7%; power-generating machinery 3.7%). **Major import sources:** US 15.7%; China 10.5%; Argentina 8.6%; Germany 7.2%; Nigeria 4.4%; Japan 3.8%; France 2.9%; Chile 2.9%; South Korea 2.8%; Italy 2.8%. **Exports** (2007): US\$160,649,000,000 (food products 19.4%, of which meat 6.9%, coffee 2.1%, animal foodstuffs 2.1%, raw sugar 1.9%; motor vehicles and parts 7.9%; chemical products 6.6%, of which organic chemicals 2.6%; iron ore and concentrates 6.6%; iron and steel 6.3%; crude petroleum 5.5%; soybeans 4.2%; aircraft/spacecraft 3.2%; nonferrous metals 2.9%; power-generating machinery 2.7%; refined petroleum products 2.7%; specialized industrial machinery 2.6%; general industrial machinery 2.4%; wood pulp and waste paper 1.9%). **Major export destinations:** US 15.8%; Argentina 9.0%; China 6.7%; Netherlands 5.5%; Germany 4.5%; Venezuela 2.9%; Italy 2.8%; Chile 2.7%; Mexico 2.7%; Japan 2.7%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads** (2006): route length 29,605 km; (2005) passenger-km 5,852,000,000; (2005) metric ton-km cargo 154,870,000,000. **Roads** (2004): total length 1,751,868 km (paved [2000] 6%). **Vehicles** (2004): passenger cars 24,936,541; trucks and buses 6,294,502. **Air transport** (2007): passenger-km 52,044,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 1,477,824,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 41,141,000 (217); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 150,641,000 (794); personal computers (2006): 29,340,000 (161); total Internet users (2007): 67,510,000 (360); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 10,098,000 (53).

Education and health

Literacy (2005): total population ages 15 and over literate 89.0%; males literate 88.7%; females literate 89.2%. **Health** (2005): physicians 505,841 (1 per 356 persons); hospital beds 432,190 (1 per 416 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 23.5; undernourished population (2002–04) 13,100,000 (7% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,900 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 326,435 (army 58.2%, navy 20.5%, air force 21.3%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 1.6%; **per capita expenditure** US\$111.

Background

Little is known about Brazil's early indigenous inhabitants. Though the area was theoretically allotted to Portugal by the 1494 Treaty of Tordesillas, it was not formally claimed by discovery until Pedro Álvares Cabral accidentally touched land in 1500. It was first settled by the Portuguese in the early 1530s on the southeastern coast and at São Vicente (near modern São Paulo); the French and Dutch created small settlements over the next century. A viceroyalty was established in 1640, and Rio de Janeiro became the capital in 1763. In 1808 Brazil became the refuge and the seat of the government of John VI of Portugal when Napoleon invaded Portugal; ultimately the Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil, and the Algarves was proclaimed, and John ruled from Brazil in 1815–21. On John's return to Portugal, his son Pedro I proclaimed Brazilian independence. In 1889 his successor, Pedro II, was deposed, and a constitution mandating a federal republic was adopted. The 20th century saw increased immigration and growth in manufacturing along with frequent military coups and suspensions of civil liberties. Construction of a new capital at Brasília, intended to spur development of the country's interior, worsened the inflation rate. After 1979 the military government began a gradual return to democratic practices, and in 1989 the first popular presidential election in 29 years was held. A severe economic crisis began in the late 1990s, but the country's economy soared in the 21st century, led by the agricultural and energy sectors.

Recent Developments

Throughout 2010 there were great advances in energy-sector development projects in Brazil. In February the Brazilian Environmental Agency (IBAMA) approved the economic-impact assessment for the planned Belo Monte Hydroelectric Plant. The Belo Monte facility—to be located on the Xingu River in Pará state—would be the third largest hydroelectric plant in the world. One year later, however, a judge blocked the construction, claiming that IBAMA had approved the project before numerous environmental conditions had been met. Needing capital to extract and produce oil and gas found in the subsalt layer of the Santos Basin, Petrobrás, the Brazilian state oil company, launched the world's largest initial public offering of stock to date in 2010. With US\$70 billion raised, Petrobrás became the world's fourth largest company in terms of market capitalization. Petrobrás would apply the new funds to execute its US\$224 billion capital-investment plan for 2010–14.

Internet resource: <www.ibge.gov.br/english>.

Brunei

Official name: Negara Brunei Darussalam (State of Brunei Darussalam, Abode of Peace). **Form of government:** monarchy (sultanate) with one advisory house (Legislative Council [29]). **Head of state and**



government: Sultan and Prime Minister Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah (from 1967). **Capital:** Bandar Seri Begawan. **Official language:** Malay. **Official religion:** Islam. **Monetary unit:** 1 Brunei dollar (B\$) = 100 sen; **valuation** (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = B\$1.23.

Demography

Area: 2,226 sq mi, 5,765 sq km. **Population** (2010): 414,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 186.0, persons per sq km 71.8. **Urban** (2005): 73.5%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 53.02%; female 46.98%. **Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 27.2%; 15–29, 27.7%; 30–44, 25.1%; 45–59, 14.8%; 60–74, 4.1%; 75–84, 0.9%; 85 and over, 0.2%. **Ethnic composition** (2003): Malay 66.6%; Chinese 10.9%; other indigenous 3.6%; other 18.9%. **Religious affiliation** (2006): Muslim 80.4%; Buddhist 7.9%; Christian 3.2%; traditional beliefs/other 8.5%. **Major cities** (2006): Bandar Seri Begawan 67,100; Kuala Belait 32,000; Seria 30,700; Tutong 19,600. **Location:** southeastern Asia, bordering the South China Sea and Malaysia.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2007): 16.2 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 3.0 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 1.70. **Life expectancy at birth** (2007): male 75.2 years; female 77.8 years.

National economy

Budget (2007–08). **Revenue:** B\$9,646,000,000 (tax revenue 65.8%, of which taxes on petroleum and natural gas companies 62.5%, import duties 1.6%; non-tax revenue 34.2%, of which dividends paid by petroleum companies 18.9%, petroleum and natural gas royalties 10.3%). **Expenditures:** B\$5,601,000,000 (current expenditures 80.0%; capital expenditures 20.0%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): cassava 1,800, rice 1,200, pineapples 990; **livestock** (number of live animals) 4,580 buffalo, 15,500,000 chickens; **fisheries** production 2,863 (from aquaculture 22%). **Mining and quarrying:** other than petroleum and natural gas, none except sand and gravel for construction. **Manufacturing** (value added in B\$'000,000; 2006–07): liquefied natural gas 1,692; textiles and wearing apparel 122. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 2,948,000,000 (2,656,000,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) 70,800,000 ([2006] 697,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 1,207,000 (1,200,000); natural

gas (cu m; 2007) 13,219,000,000 ([2006] 1,457,000,000). **Gross national income** (2007): US\$12,400,000,000 (US\$31,523 per capita). **Population economically active** (2008): total 188,800; activity rate of total population 47.4% (participation rates: ages 15–64 [2001] 65.9%; female 39.4%; unemployed 3.7%). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2006) 224; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 302. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2006) 408; remittances (2008) 405; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 34.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; c.i.f.): US\$2,101,000,000 (machinery and transportation equipment 41.4%; manufactured goods 21.8%; food products 12.8%). **Major import sources** (2006): Malaysia 21.6%; Singapore 17.4%; Japan 12.8%; US 9.0%; China 7.9%. **Exports** (2007; f.o.b.): US\$7,668,000,000 (crude petroleum 66.0%; liquefied natural gas 30.1%; garments 1.5%). **Major export destinations** (2007; for crude petroleum, liquefied natural gas, and garments only): Japan 34.2%; Indonesia 24.7%; Australia 14.0%; South Korea 12.4%; US 5.0%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads* (2004): length 19 km. *Roads* (2007): total length 3,774 km (paved 76%). *Vehicles* (2003): passenger cars 212,000; trucks and buses (2002) 20,000. *Air transport* (2007): passenger-km 3,720,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 115,536,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2006): 80,000 (210); cellular telephone subscribers (2007): 397,000 (997); personal computers (2004): 31,000 (87); total Internet users (2007): 188,000 (488); broadband Internet subscribers (2007): 12,000 (29).

Education and health

Educational attainment (1991). Percentage of population ages 25 and over having: no formal schooling/unknown 17.5%; primary education 43.3%; secondary 26.3%; postsecondary and higher 12.9%. **Literacy** (2004): percentage of total population ages 15 and over literate 92.7%; males literate 95.2%; females literate 90.2%. **Health** (2007): physicians 393 (1 per 1,013 persons); hospital beds 1,068 (1 per 373 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 7.6; undernourished population (2002–04) 15,000 (4% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,910 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 7,000 (army 70.0%, navy 14.3%, air force 15.7%); British troops 550; Singaporean troops 500. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 2.8%; per capita expenditure US\$880.

Background

Brunei traded with China in the 6th century AD. Through allegiance to the Javanese Majapahit king-

dom (13th–15th centuries), it came under Hindu influence. In the early 15th century, with the decline of the Majapahit kingdom, many people converted to Islam, and Brunei became an independent sultanate. When Ferdinand Magellan's ships visited in 1521, the sultan of Brunei controlled almost all of Borneo and its neighboring islands. Beginning in the late 16th century, Brunei lost power because of the Portuguese, Dutch, and, later, British activities in the region. By the 19th century, the sultanate of Brunei included Sarawak (present-day Brunei) and part of North Borneo (now part of Sabah). In 1841 a revolt took place against the sultan, and a British soldier, James Brooke, helped put it down; he was later proclaimed governor. In 1847 the sultanate entered into a treaty with Great Britain and by 1906 had yielded all administration to a British resident. Brunei rejected membership in the Federation of Malaysia in 1963, negotiated a new treaty with Britain in 1979, and achieved independence in 1984, with membership in the Commonwealth. Brunei has pursued ways to diversify the economy, notably by encouraging tourism.

Recent Developments

In April 2010 details of an agreement between Malaysia and Brunei to resolve their territorial disputes were revealed. Brunei effectively dropped its claim to Limbang, an area that had long been in Malaysian hands, while Malaysia agreed to drop its claim to two oil-rich areas in the South China Sea, though Brunei agreed to let Malaysia jointly exploit resources there for 40 years. In May the Brunei Methanol Co. started exporting methanol in commercial quantity.

Internet resource: <www.bedb.com.bn>.

Bulgaria



Official name: Republika Bulgaria (Republic of Bulgaria). **Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic with one legislative house (National Assembly [240]). **Head of state:** President Georgi Parvanov (from 2002). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Boiko Borisov (from 2009). **Capital:** Sofia. **Official language:** Bulgarian. **Official religion:** none (the constitution refers to Eastern Orthodoxy as the "traditional" religion). **Monetary unit:** 1 lev (Lv; plural leva) = 100 stotinki; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = 1.35 leva.

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

Demography

Area: 42,858 sq mi, 111,002 sq km. **Population** (2010): 7,562,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 176.4, persons per sq km 68.1. **Urban** (2008): 71.1%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 48.40%; female 51.60%. **Age breakdown** (2007): under 15, 13.4%; 15–29, 20.4%; 30–44, 21.5%; 45–59, 21.2%; 60–74, 16.1%; 75–84, 6.3%; 85 and over, 1.1%. **Ethnic composition** (2001): Bulgarian 83.9%; Turkish 9.4%; Rom (Gypsy) 4.7%; other 2.0%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Bulgarian Orthodox 81%; Sunni Muslim 12%; Evangelical Protestant 2%; Catholic 1%; other 4%. **Major cities** (2007): Sofia 1,156,796; Plovdiv 345,249; Varna 313,983; Burgas 187,514; Ruse 156,761. **Location:** southeastern Europe, bordering Romania, the Black Sea, Turkey, Greece, Macedonia, and Serbia.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 10.2 (world avg. 20.3); (2008) within marriage 48.9%. **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 14.5 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.48. **Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 69.5 years; female 76.6 years.

National economy

Budget (2007). **Revenue:** 26,210,000,000 leva (tax revenue 80.6%, of which VAT 30.9%, social insurance 14.6%, excise taxes 14.5%; nontax revenue 12.2%; grants 7.2%). **Expenditures:** 24,389,000,000 leva (current expenditures 81.5%; capital expenditures 17.3%; other 1.2%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; November 2008): US\$5,207,000,000. **Gross national income** (2008): US\$41,830,000,000 (US\$5,490 per capita). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): wheat 2,390,000, corn (maize) 1,312,900, sunflower seeds 564,447; livestock (number of live animals) 1,635,410 sheep, 1,012,655 pigs, 628,271 cattle; fisheries production 12,929 (from aquaculture 32%). **Mining and quarrying** (2004): copper (metal content) 133,000; zinc (metal content) 17,000; gold 3,818 kg. **Manufacturing** (value added in '000,000 leva; 2004): refined petroleum products, n.a.; wearing apparel 566; food products 503; nonelectrical machinery and apparatus 485. **Energy production** (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 44,423,000,000 (34,684,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2006) 27,000 (4,259,000); lignite (metric tons; 2007) 28,308,000 ([2006] 25,775,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2006) 205,000 (52,123,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 6,088,000 (3,944,000); natural gas (cu m; 2008) 213,000,000 (3,806,000,000). **Population economically active** (2008): total 3,504,700; activity rate of total population 46.0% (participation rates: ages 15–64 67%; female 47.0%; unemployed 5.7%). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 3,131; remittances (2008) 2,634; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 6,620. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 1,823; remittances (2008) 74; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 249.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007): US\$30,086,000,000 (manufactured goods 20.3%; machinery and apparatus 19.6%;

chemical products 8.7%; motor vehicles 8.4%; metal ore and scrap 5.8%). **Major import sources** (2008): Russia 14.5%; Germany 11.8%; Italy 7.9%; Ukraine 7.2%; Romania 5.6%. **Exports** (2007): US\$18,576,000,000 (base and fabricated metals 22.3%, of which copper 9.4%, iron and steel 6.8%; machinery and apparatus 13.0%; refined petroleum products 12.7%; wearing apparel 10.3%; food products 5.5%). **Major export destinations** (2008): Greece 9.9%; Germany 9.2%; Turkey 8.8%; Italy 8.5%; Romania 7.3%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads** (2004): track length 6,238 km; (2008–09) passenger-km 2,299,000,000; (2008–09) metric ton-km cargo 4,508,000,000. **Roads** (2004): length 44,033 km (paved 99%). **Vehicles** (2005): cars 2,538,000; trucks and buses 371,000. **Air transport** (2007; Hemus Air and Bulgaria Air only): passenger-km 2,001,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 3,400,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 2,258,000 (296); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 10,633,000 (1,395); personal computers (2007): 682,000 (89); total Internet users (2007): 2,368,000 (309); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 853,000 (112).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2004). Percentage of population ages 25–64 having: no formal schooling to complete primary education 28%; secondary 50%; higher 22%. **Literacy** (2006): total population ages 15 and over literate 98.3%; males 98.7%; females 97.9%. **Health** (2007): physicians 27,756 (1 per 274 persons); hospital beds 48,930 (1 per 155 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 8.6; undernourished population (2002–04) 600,000 (8% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,990 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 40,747 (army 46.1%, navy 10.1%, air force 22.9%, central staff 20.9%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 2.2%; per capita expenditure US\$115.

Background

Evidence of human habitation in Bulgaria dates from prehistoric times. Thracians were its first recorded inhabitants, dating from c. 3500 bc, and their first state dates from about the 5th century bc; the area was subdued by the Romans, who divided it into the provinces of Moesia and Thrace. In the 7th century ad the Bulgars took the region to the south of the Danube. The Byzantine Empire in 681 formally recognized Bulgar control over the area between the Balkans and the Danube. In the second half of the 14th century, Bulgaria fell to the Turks and ultimately lost its independence. At the end of the Russo-Turkish War (1877–78), Bulgaria rebelled. The ensuing Treaty of San Stefano was unacceptable to the Great Powers, and the Congress of Berlin (1878) resulted. In 1908 the Bulgarian ruler, Ferdinand, declared Bulgaria's independence. After its involvement in the Balkan Wars (1912–13), Bulgaria lost territory. It

sided with the Central Powers in World War I and with Germany in World War II. A communist coalition seized power in 1944, and in 1946 a people's republic was declared. Like other Eastern European countries in the late 1980s, Bulgaria experienced political unrest; its communist leader resigned in 1989. A new constitution proclaiming a republic was implemented in 1991. Bulgaria joined NATO in 2004 and the EU in 2007.

Recent Developments

In international relations, Bulgaria's government backtracked in 2010 on its announcement that it was pulling out of an agreement with Russia and Greece for a Burgas-Alexandroupolis oil pipeline after Russia threatened to indefinitely delay construction of the South Stream pipeline. Turkey was angered by the US\$18 billion in reparations sought for property lost by ethnic Bulgarians forced to leave the Ottoman Empire at the onset of World War I. The request for reparations came as a condition for Bulgarian support for Turkey's application for EU membership.

Internet resource: <www.nsi.bg/index_en.htm>.

Burkina Faso



Official name: Burkina Faso. **Form of government:** multiparty republic with one legislative house (National Assembly [111]). **Head of state:** President Blaise Compaoré (from 1987). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Luc Adolphe Tiao (from 2011). **Capital:** Ouagadougou. **Official language:** French. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 CFA franc (CFAF) = 100 centimes; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = CFAF 452.93.

Demography

Area: 104,543 sq mi, 270,764 sq km. **Population** (2010): 16,287,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 155.8, persons per sq km 60.2. **Urban** (2006): 22.7%. **Sex distribution** (2006): male 48.29%; fe-

male 51.71%. **Age breakdown** (2006): under 15, 46.4%; 15-29, 26.2%; 30-44, 14.3%; 45-59, 7.6%; 60-74, 3.8%; 75-84, 0.9%; 85 and over, 0.3%; unknown 0.5%. **Ethnic composition** (1995): Mossi 47.9%; Fulani 10.3%; Lobi 6.9%; Bobo 6.9%; Mande 6.7%; Senoufo 5.3%; Grosi 5.0%; Gurma 4.8%; Tuareg 3.1%. **Religious affiliation** (2006): Muslim 60.5%; Roman Catholic 19.0%; traditional beliefs 15.3%; Protestant/independent Christian 4.2%; non-religious 0.4%; other 0.6%. **Major urban localities** (2006): Ouagadougou 1,475,223; Bobo-Dioulasso 489,967; Koudougou 88,184; Banfora 75,917; Ouahigouya 73,153. **Location:** western Africa, bordering Mali, Niger, Benin, Togo, Ghana, and Côte d'Ivoire.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2007): 45.0 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 13.9 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 6.41. **Life expectancy** at birth (2007): male 50.3 years; female 54.0 years.

National economy

Budget (2007). **Revenue:** CFAF 618,508,000,000 (tax revenue 65.4%, of which taxes on goods and services 35.2%, taxes on international transactions 12.6%; grants 29.0%; nontax revenue 5.6%). **Expenditures:** CFAF 839,362,000,000 (current expenditures 54.0%; development expenditures 45.8%; other 0.2%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): sorghum 1,507,000, millet 966,000, seed cotton 690,000, shea nuts (2005) 70,000, bambara beans 40,500, sesame 25,600; livestock (number of live animals) 11,295,000 goats, 7,914,000 cattle, 7,544,000 sheep; fisheries production 10,498 (from aquaculture, 3%). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): gold 2,250 kg; granite 300,000 cu m. **Manufacturing** (value added in CFAF '000,000; 1999): food products, beverages, and tobacco 126,125; textiles 46,217; chemical products 9,335. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 548,000,000 (687,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (440,000). **Population economically active** (2006): total 5,412,102; activity rate 38.6% (participation rates: ages 15 and over, 72.7%; female 45.3%; officially unemployed 2.3%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$7,278,000,000 (US\$480 per capita). **Public debt** (external; 2007): US\$1,268,000,000. **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$ '000,000): tourism (2006) 53; remittances (2008) 50; foreign direct investment (2005-07 avg.) 223; official development assistance (2007) 930. Disbursements for (US\$ '000,000): tourism (2006) 55; remittances (2008) 44.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; f.o.b. in commodities and c.i.f. in trading partners): CFAF 585,100,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 29.3%; refined petroleum products 24.5%; food products 10.3%). **Major import sources** (2005): France 18.7%; Côte d'Ivoire 18.0%; Togo

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

11.4%; Benin 6.8%; Ghana 5.9%. **Exports** (2007): CFAF 296,100,000,000 (raw cotton 55.4%; gold 5.4%; shea nuts 4.6%). **Major export destinations** (2005): Togo 41.1%; Ghana 16.7%; Côte d'Ivoire 10.5%; France 9.8%; Switzerland 9.4%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads:* route length (2007) 622 km; passenger-km (2003) 9,980,000; metric ton-km cargo (2005) 674,900,000. *Roads* (2006): total length 15,272 km (paved 17%). *Vehicles* (2005): passenger cars 84,161; trucks and buses 38,261. *Air transport* (2005; combined data for Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso airports): passenger arrivals 134,247; passenger departures 137,373; cargo unloaded 2,837 metric tons, cargo loaded 1,347 metric tons. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). *Telephone landlines* (2007): 122,000 (8.3); *cellular telephone subscribers* (2008): 2,553,000 (168); *personal computers* (2007): 88,000 (6.0); *total Internet users* (2008): 140,000 (9.2); *broadband Internet subscribers* (2006): 1,700 (0.1).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2003). Percentage of population ages 25 and over having: no formal schooling or unknown 85.4%; incomplete to complete primary education 7.9%; incomplete to complete secondary 5.5%; higher 1.2%. **Literacy** (2006): percentage of total population ages 15 and over literate 21.1%; males literate 27.9%; females literate 15.4%. **Health** (2007): physicians 441 (1 per 31,634 persons); hospital beds (2006) 12,200 (1 per 1,111 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 87.6; undernourished population (2002–04) 2,000,000 (15% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,800 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 10,800 (army 59.3%, air force 1.8%, gendarmerie 38.9%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 1.3%; per capita expenditure US\$7.

Background

Probably in the 14th century, the Mossi and Gurma peoples established themselves in eastern and central areas of what is now Burkina Faso. The Mossi kingdoms of Yatenga and Ouagadougou existed into the early 20th century. A French protectorate was established over the region (1895–97), and its southern boundary was demarcated through an Anglo-French agreement. It was part of the Upper Senegal–Niger colony and then became a separate colony in 1919. Named Upper Volta, it was constituted an overseas territory within the French Union in 1947, became an autonomous republic within the French Community in 1958, and achieved total independence in 1960. Since then, the country has been ruled primarily by the military and has experienced several coups; following one in 1983, the country received its present name. A new constitution, adopted in 1991, restored multiparty rule; elected government returned in the 1990s. Economic problems plagued the country at the beginning of the 21st century.

Recent Developments

Bowing to trade union pressure, the government of Burkina Faso scrapped plans to privatize the electricity and water industries in 2010. The country's fifth operating gold mine was officially inaugurated in April—skyrocketing prices on the world market made gold Burkina Faso's most valuable export, pushing cotton into second place. To improve the state of public health, the government distributed eight million specially treated mosquito nets and constructed 55,000 public lavatories and other essential sanitary equipment.

Internet resource: <www.burkina.com>.

Burundi



Official name: Republika y'u Burundi (Rundi); République du Burundi (French) (Republic of Burundi). **Form of government:** republic with two legislative houses (Senate [41]; National Assembly [106]). **Head of state and government:** President Pierre Nkurunziza (from 2005). **Capital:** Bujumbura. **Official languages:** Rundi; French. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 Burundi franc (FBu) = 100 centimes; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = FBu 1,243.10.

Demography

Area: 10,740 sq mi, 27,816 sq km. **Population** (2010): 8,519,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 793.2, persons per sq km 306.3. **Urban** (2007): 9.9%. **Sex distribution** (2005): male 48.82%; female 51.18%. **Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 41.4%; 15–29, 30.8%; 30–44, 14.7%; 45–59, 8.7%; 60–74, 3.5%; 75–84, 0.8%; 85 and over, 0.1%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Hutu 80.9%; Tutsi 15.6%; Lingala 1.6%; Twa Pygmy 1.0%; other 0.9%. **Religious affiliation** (2004): Christian 67%, of which Roman Catholic 62%, Protestant 5%; traditional beliefs 23%; Muslim (mostly Sunni) 10%. **Major city and towns** (2004): Bujumbura 374,152; Gitega 25,500; Ngozi 21,500; Bururi 20,500. **Location:** central Africa, bordering Rwanda, Tanzania, Lake Tanganyika, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2005): 35.4 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2005): 14.8 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2005): 5.04. **Life expectancy** at birth (2005): male 47.8 years; female 50.5 years.

National economy

Budget (2007). **Revenue**: FBu 419,600,000,000 (grants 52.9%; tax revenue 43.5%, of which taxes on goods and services 22.0%, income tax 12.7%, taxes on international trade 8.1%; nontax revenue 3.6%). **Expenditures**: FBu 407,900,000,000 (current expenditures 63.9%; capital expenditures 33.0%; other 3.1%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; February 2008): US\$1,330,000,000. **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): bananas 1,600,000, sweet potatoes 835,000, cassava 710,000, taros 62,000, palm oil 12,773; livestock (number of live animals) 750,000 goats, 400,000 cattle, 250,000 sheep; fisheries production 14,200 (from aquaculture 1%). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): columbite-tantalite ore 51,550 kg; gold 2,423 kg. **Manufacturing** (2007): beer 1,289,400 hectoliters; carbonated beverages 294,200 hectoliters; cottonseed oil 51,200 liters. **Energy production (consumption)**: electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 117,500,000 (192,600,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (58,000); peat (metric tons; 2007) 9,800 ([2000] 12,000). **Selected balance of payments data**. Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 1.3; remittances (2004) 4.1; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) negligible; official development assistance (2007) 466. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 104; remittances (2008) negligible. **Gross national income** (2008): US\$1,092,000,000 (US\$140 per capita). **Population** economically active (2006): total 4,060,000; activity rate of total population 49.7% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 90.5%; female 51.9%; unemployed, n.a.).

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; c.i.f.): US\$423,000,000 (refined petroleum products 27.5%; motor vehicles 19.8%; food products 11.0%, of which cereals 7.7%; machinery and apparatus 8.7%; iron and steel 6.4%). **Major import sources**: Saudi Arabia 27.5%; Belgium 11.3%; Uganda 10.7%; Kenya 7.9%; Japan 7.0%. **Exports** (2007; f.o.b.): US\$156,200,000 (gold 34.0% [nearly all smuggled from neighboring countries]; coffee 24.6%; motor vehicles 9.2%; black tea 4.2%; raw cane sugar 4.0%; prefabricated buildings 3.0%; hides and skins 2.4%). **Major export destinations**: UAE 34.2%; Switzerland 10.9%; Democratic Republic of the Congo 9.4%; Kenya 7.2%; Rwanda 6.7%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads**: none. **Roads** (2004): total length 12,322 km (paved 7%). **Vehicles**: passenger cars (2003) 7,000; trucks and buses (2002) 14,400. **Air transport** (2007–08; Bujumbura airport only): passenger arrivals 96,175, passenger departures

62,845; cargo unloaded 2,116 metric tons, cargo loaded 317 metric tons. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 30,000 (3.8); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 481,000 (60); personal computers (2006): 57,000 (7.0); total Internet users (2008): 65,000 (8.1); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 200 (0.02).

Education and health

Literacy (2007): percentage of total population ages 15 and over literate 56.1%; males literate 61.4%; females literate 51.1%. **Health**: physicians (2004) 200 (1 per 37,581 persons); hospital beds (2006) 5,663 (1 per 1,429 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2005) 102.0; undernourished population (2002–04) 4,500,000 (66% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,800 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 20,000 (army 100%); Burundian troops in Somalia as part of African Union (AU) peacekeeping mission (December 2008): 1,700; South African troops in Burundi representing AU peacekeeping mission (February 2009): 973. **Military expenditure** as percentage of GDP (2007): 7.8%; per capita expenditure US\$9.

Background

Original settlement by the Twa people was followed by Hutu settlement, which occurred gradually and was completed by the 11th century. The Tutsi arrived 300–400 years later; though a minority, they established the kingdom of Burundi in the 16th century. In the 19th century the area came within the German sphere of influence, but the Tutsi remained in power. Following World War I the Belgians took control of the area, which became a UN trusteeship after World War II. Colonial-period conditions had intensified Hutu-Tutsi ethnic animosities, and as independence neared, hostilities flared. Independence was granted in 1962 in the form of a kingdom ruled by the Tutsi. In 1965 the Hutu rebelled but were brutally repressed. The rest of the 20th century saw violent clashes between the two groups. In 2001 a power-sharing transitional government was established, paving the way to the promulgation of a new constitution and the installation of a new government in 2005.

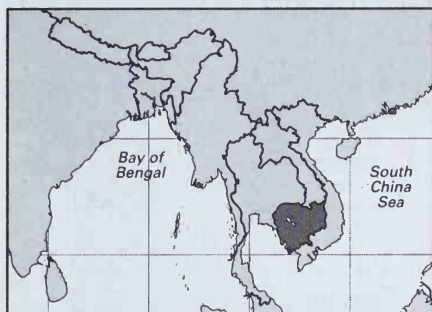
Recent Developments

Most of 2010 was overshadowed by flawed elections and a deterioration of Burundi's hard-won peace after the 13-year civil war between the Hutu and Tutsi ended with a new constitution and the 2006 cease-fire. Presidential and local elections were blemished by polling violence, voter intimidation, bombings at polling places, election boycotts, and the threat of the reemergence of the rebel movement.

Internet resource: <www.burundiembassy-usa.org>.

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

Cambodia



Official name: Preahreachanachakr Kampuchea (Kingdom of Cambodia). **Form of government:** constitutional monarchy with two legislative houses (Senate [61]; National Assembly [123]). **Head of state:** King Norodom Sihamoni (from 2004). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Samdech Hun Sen (from 1998). **Capital:** Phnom Penh. **Official language:** Khmer. **Official religion:** Buddhism. **Monetary unit:** 1 riel (KHR) = 100 sen; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = 4,090.00 riels.

Demography

Area: 69,898 sq mi, 181,035 sq km. **Population** (2010): 14,414,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 206.2, persons per sq km 79.6. **Urban** (2008): 19.5%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 48.51%; female 51.49%. **Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 36.6%; 15–29, 30.5%; 30–44, 18.4%; 45–59, 9.4%; 60–74, 4.1%; 75–84, 0.9%; 85 and over, 0.1%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Khmer 85.2%; Chinese 6.4%; Vietnamese 3.0%; Cham 2.5%; Lao 0.6%; other 2.3%. **Religious affiliation** (2000): Buddhist 84.7%; Chinese folk religionist 4.7%; traditional beliefs 4.3%; Muslim 2.3%; Christian 1.1%; other 2.9%. **Major urban areas** (1998): Phnom Penh (2005) 1,364,000; Battambang 124,290; Sisophon 85,382; Siemreap 83,715; Sihanoukville 66,723. **Location:** southeastern Asia, bordering Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, and the Gulf of Thailand.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 25.7 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 8.2 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 3.08. **Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 59.7 years; female 63.8 years.

National economy

Budget (2007). **Revenue:** KHR 3,280,300,000,000 (tax revenue 58.3%; nontax revenue 17.2%; grants 20.0%; other 4.5%). **Expenditures:** KHR 3,294,700,000,000 (current expenditures 59.7%; development expenditures 40.3%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): rice 5,995,000, cassava 2,000,000, corn (maize) 380,000, rubber 22,000; livestock (number of live animals) 3,500,000 cattle, 2,790,000 pigs, 775,000 buffalo, (2005) 120,000 crocodiles; fisheries production 514,200 (from aquaculture 7%); aquatic plants production 16,000 (from aquaculture 100%). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): gold, n.a.; gem-

stones, n.a.; salt 76,700. **Manufacturing** (value added in KHR '000,000,000; 2002): wearing apparel 1,808; food products 392; base and fabricated metals 120. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 1,235,000,000 (1,345,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (1,327,000). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 1,284; remittances (2008) 325; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 577; official development assistance (2007) 672. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 194; remittances (2008) 164. **Gross national income** (2008): US\$8,859,000,000 (US\$600 per capita). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$3,537,000,000. **Population economically active** (2004): total 7,557,600; activity rate of total population 55.0% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 82.6%; female 49.4%; registered unemployed 7.1%).

Foreign trade

Imports (2005; c.i.f.): US\$4,254,000,000 (retained imports 97.3%; imports for reexport 2.7%). **Major import sources** (2004): Thailand 23.9%; Hong Kong 15.0%; China 13.5%; Singapore 11.5%; Vietnam 7.6%. **Exports** (2005; f.o.b.): US\$2,910,000,000 (domestic exports 95.3%, of which garments 77.7%, rice 6.1%, rubber 4.1%, fish 2.6%, sawn timber and logs 0.5%; reexports 4.7%). **Major export destinations** (2004): US 56.2%; Germany 11.5%; UK 7.0%; Canada 4.3%; Vietnam 3.7%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads** (2004): length 602 km; (2000) passenger-km 45,000,000; (1999) metric ton-km 76,171,000. **Roads** (2004): total length 38,257 km (paved 6%). **Vehicles** (2004): passenger cars 235,298; trucks and buses 35,448. **Air transport** (2005–06): passenger-km 198,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 1,214,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 45,000 (3.1); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 4,237,000 (288); personal computers (2007): 56,000 (4.0); total Internet users (2007): 70,000 (4.8); broadband Internet subscribers (2007): 8,400 (0.6).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2004). Percentage of literate population ages 25 and over having: no formal schooling/unknown 4.6%; incomplete primary education 54.0%; complete primary 23.7%; incomplete secondary 11.3%; secondary/vocational 5.3%; higher 1.1%. **Literacy** (2004): percentage of total population ages 15 and over literate 74.4%; males literate 82.1%; females literate 67.4%. **Health:** physicians (2004) 2,122 (1 per 6,169 persons); hospital beds (2002) 9,800 (1 per 1,405 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 56.6; undernourished population (2002–04) 4,600,000 (33% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,770 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 124,300 (army 60.3%, navy 2.3%, air force 1.2%,

provincial forces 36.2%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP (2007):** 1.6%; per capita expenditure US\$10.

Background

In the early Christian era, what is now Cambodia was under Hindu and, to a lesser extent, Buddhist influence. The Khmer state gradually spread in the early 7th century and reached its height under Jayavarman II and his successors in the 9th–12th centuries, when it ruled the Mekong Valley and the tributary Shan states and built Angkor. Widespread adoption of Buddhism occurred in the 13th century, resulting in a script change from Sanskrit to Pali. From the 13th century Cambodia was attacked by Annam and Siamese city-states and was alternately a province of one or the other. The area became a French protectorate in 1863. It was occupied by the Japanese in World War II and became independent in 1954. Cambodia's borders were the scene of fighting in the Vietnam War from 1961, and in 1970 its northeastern and eastern areas were occupied by the North Vietnamese and penetrated by US and South Vietnamese forces. An indiscriminate US bombing campaign alienated much of the population, enabling the communist Khmer Rouge under Pol Pot to seize power in 1975. Their regime of terror resulted in the deaths of at least one million Cambodians. Vietnam invaded in 1979 and drove the Khmer Rouge into the western hinterlands, but it was unable to effect reconstruction of the country, and Cambodian infighting continued. A peace accord was reached by most Cambodian factions under UN auspices in 1991, and elections were held in 1993. Cambodia joined the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in 1998.

Recent Developments

In September 2010, the Khmer Rouge Tribunal (officially the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia) formally indicted four senior Khmer Rouge leaders already in custody, while it remained divided in 2011 over whether to proceed with five additional cases under review and to investigate charges of government interference. In February 2011 the court ruled that those charged must remain in prison until the trial. The tribunal continued, however, to be plagued by financial difficulties. Cambodia's relations with Thailand remained tense as a dispute over territory near the ancient Temple of Preah Vihear continued. Shots were exchanged in January 2010 at Preah Vihear and in April at another border site. Cambodia accused Thailand of having used chemical weapons in a clash that killed 10 soldiers in April 2011.

Internet resource: <www.nis.gov.kh>.

Cameroon

Official name: République du Cameroun (French); Republic of Cameroon (English). **Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic with one legislative house (National Assembly [180]). **Head of state:** President



Paul Biya (from 1982). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Philemon Yang (from 2009). **Capital:** Yaoundé. **Official languages:** French; English. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 CFA franc (CFAF) = 100 centimes; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = CFAF 452.93.

Demography

Area: 183,920 sq mi, 476,350 sq km (includes the 270-sq-mi [700-sq-km] area of Bakassi Peninsula, which was formally ceded by Nigeria to Cameroon in August 2008). **Population (2010):** 19,640,000. **Density (2010; based on land area):** persons per sq mi 109.0, persons per sq km 42.1. **Urban (2007):** 56.0%. **Sex distribution (2006):** male 50.15%; female 49.85%. **Age breakdown (2006):** under 15, 41.5%; 15–29, 29.0%; 30–44, 15.7%; 45–59, 8.8%; 60–74, 4.1%; 75–84, 0.8%; 85 and over, 0.1%. **Ethnic composition (2006):** “western highlanders” 38.0%, including Bamileke 11.5%; “coastal tropical forest peoples” 12.0%, including Bassa 2.5%; “southern tropical forest peoples” 18.0%, including Ewondo (Yaunde) 8.0%; “mostly Islamic central highlanders” 14.0%, including Fulani 8.5%; “mostly traditional believers of central highlands and far north” or “Kirdi” 18.0%, including Mofa 2.5%. **Religious affiliation (2005):** Roman Catholic 27.4%; traditional beliefs 22.2%; Protestant 20.2%; Sunni Muslim 20.0%; nonreligious/other 10.2%. **Major urban areas (2006):** Douala 1,371,400; Yaoundé 1,344,600; Kousséri 476,600; Garoua 461,300; Bamenda 419,400. **Location:** western Africa, bordering Chad, the Central African Republic, the Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, the Bight of Biafra, and Nigeria.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2006): 35.6 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate per 1,000 population (2006):** 13.0 (world avg. 8.6). **Total fertility rate (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2006):** 4.58. **Life expectancy at birth (2006):** male 51.7 years; female 53.0 years.

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

National economy

Budget (2006). *Revenue*: CFAF 4,472,000,000,000 (grants 59.6%; non-oil revenue 26.0%, of which VAT 10.0%, direct taxes 5.9%, customs duties 4.6%, non-tax revenue 2.2%; oil revenue 14.4%). *Expenditures*: CFAF 1,364,000,000,000 (current expenditures 80.4%; capital expenditures 19.6%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$2,204,000,000. **Gross national income** (2008): US\$21,781,000,000 (US\$1,150 per capita). **Population economically active** (2006): total 6,857,000; activity rate of total population 37.7% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 64.7%; female 41.2%; unemployed 9.3%, underemployed 68.8%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). *Agriculture and fishing* (2007): cassava 2,076,000, plantains 1,317,000, oil palm fruit 1,300,000, taro 1,133,000, seed cotton 225,000, cacao 179,239, natural rubber 47,000; livestock (number of live animals) 6,000,000 cattle, 3,800,000 sheep; fisheries production 138,952 (from aquaculture, negligible). *Mining and quarrying* (2007): pozzolana 600,000; limestone 100,000; gold 20,000 kg. *Manufacturing* (value added in US\$'000,000; 2002): food products 97; refined petroleum products 88; beverages 78. *Energy production (consumption)*: electricity (kWh-yr; 2006) 3,900,000,000 (3,320,000,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008) 29,700,000 ([2007] 9,500,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2005) 1,784,000 (932,000); natural gas (cu m; 2006) 20,000,000 (20,000,000). **Selected balance of payments data**. Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 177; remittances (2008) 167; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 273; official development assistance (2007) 1,933. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 318; remittances (2008) 103.

Foreign trade

Imports (2006; c.i.f.): US\$3,150,500,000 (crude petroleum 29.4%; chemical products 11.1%; machinery and apparatus 10.9%; cereals 9.0%; motor vehicles 5.8%). *Major import sources*: Nigeria 23.3%; France 17.2%; China 6.3%; Belgium 4.1%; Equatorial Guinea 3.5%. **Exports** (2006; f.o.b.): US\$3,576,400,000 (crude petroleum 49.8%; refined petroleum products 11.8%; sawn wood 9.7%; cocoa [all forms] 7.3%; aluminum 4.5%; raw cotton 2.9%; natural rubber 1.8%; coffee 1.8%). *Major export destinations*: Spain 25.9%; Italy 23.1%; France 10.7%; US 6.4%; Netherlands 6.3%.

Did you know?

Cameroon is home to the goliath frog (*Conraua goliath*), the world's largest frog. Inhabiting the fast-running rivers along the coast, these amphibians can reach longer than one foot in length and weigh more than seven pounds.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads* (2005): route length (2006) 987 km; passenger-km 323,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 1,119,000,000. *Roads* (2004): total length 50,000 km (paved 10%). *Vehicles* (2005): passenger cars 175,981; trucks and buses 59,399. *Air transport* (2005): passenger-km 646,000,000; metric ton-

km cargo (2001) 23,255,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 198,000 (10); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 6,161,000 (323); personal computers (2006): 194,000 (11); total Internet users (2007): 548,000 (29); broadband Internet subscribers (2007): 400 (0.02).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2004): Percentage of population ages 25 and over having: no formal schooling/unknown 34.3%; primary education 35.3%; secondary 26.2%; higher 4.2%. **Literacy** (2007): percentage of total population ages 15 and over literate 78.8%; males literate 84.6%; females literate 73.2%. **Health** (2004): physicians 2,966 (1 per 5,609 persons); hospital beds 26,487 (1 per 667 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2006) 67.2; undernourished population (2002–04) 4,200,000 (26% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,860 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 14,100 (army 88.7%, navy 9.2%, air force 2.1%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 1.6%; per capita expenditure US\$16.

Background

The Cameroon area had long been inhabited before European colonization. Bantu speakers from equatorial Africa settled in the south, followed by Muslim Fulani from the Niger River basin, who settled in the north. Portuguese explorers visited in the late 15th century and established a foothold, but they lost control to the Dutch in the 17th century. In 1884 the Germans took control and extended their protectorate over Cameroon. In World War I joint French-British action forced the Germans to retreat, and after the war the region was divided into French and British administrative zones. After World War II the two areas became UN trusteeships. In 1960 the French trust territory became an independent republic. In 1961 the southern part of the British trust territory voted for union with the new republic of Cameroon, and the northern part voted for union with Nigeria. In recent decades economic problems have produced unrest in the country.

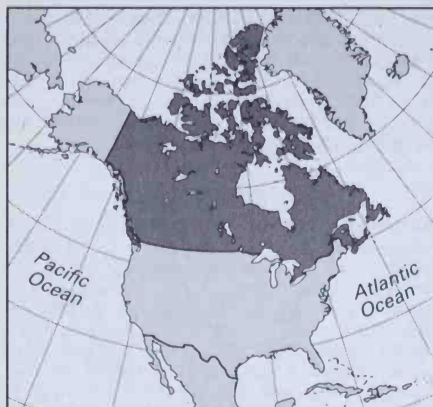
Recent Developments

In May 2010 Cameroon's Pres. Paul Biya, speaking before a conference of United Nations and African Union officials, demanded that at least one permanent seat on the Security Council be granted to Africa. In August Environment Minister Pierre Hélé accused European countries of treating Africa "like a garbage can," citing evidence that toxic material had been dumped by a ship off the west coast of Africa.

Internet resource: <www.statistics-cameroon.org>.

Canada

Official name: Canada. **Form of government**: federal multiparty parliamentary state with two legislative



houses (Senate [105]; House of Commons [308]). **Head of state:** British Queen Elizabeth II (from 1952), represented by Governor-General David Johnston (from 2010). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Stephen Harper (from 2006). **Capital:** Ottawa. **Official languages:** English; French. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 Canadian dollar (Can\$) = 100 cents; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = Can\$0.96.

Demography

Area: 3,855,103 sq mi, 9,984,670 sq km. **Population** (2010): 34,132,000. **Density** (2010; based on land area): persons per sq mi 9.7, persons per sq km 3.8. **Urban** (2006): 80.2%. **Sex distribution** (2007): male 49.53%; female 50.47%. **Age breakdown** (2007): under 15, 17.0%; 15–29, 20.5%; 30–44, 21.9%; 45–59, 22.0%; 60–74, 12.2%; 75–84, 4.7%; 85 and over, 1.7%. **Population by mother tongue** (2006): English 57.8%; French 22.1%; other 20.1%, of which Chinese languages 3.3%, Italian 1.5%, German 1.5%, Punjabi 1.2%, Spanish 1.2%, Arabic 0.9%, Tagalog 0.9%, Portuguese 0.7%, Polish 0.7%, Urdu 0.5%, Ukrainian 0.5%. **Aboriginal population** (2006): North American Indian 1,172,790 (2.2% of total population); Métis 698,025 (1.3%); Inuit (Eskimo) 50,485 (0.2%); other/multiple 34,500 (0.1%). **Religious affiliation** (2001): Christian 77.1%, of which Roman Catholic 43.2%, Protestant 28.3%, unspecified Christian 2.6%, Orthodox 1.7%, other Christian 1.3%; Muslim 2.0%; Jewish 1.1%; Hindu 1.0%; Buddhist 1.0%; Sikh 0.9%; nonreligious 16.5%; other 0.4%. **Major metropolitan areas** (2006): Toronto 5,113,149; Montreal 3,635,571; Vancouver 2,116,581; Ottawa-Gatineau 1,130,761; Calgary 1,079,310; Edmonton 1,034,945; Quebec 715,515; Winnipeg 694,668; Hamilton 692,911; London 457,720; Kitchener 451,235; St. Catharines-Niagara 390,317. **Location:** northern North America, bordering the Arctic Ocean, the North Atlantic Ocean, the US, and the North Pacific Ocean. **Place of birth** (2006): 80.2% native-born; 19.8% foreign-born, of which Asian 8.1%, European 7.3%, Latin American 1.2%, African 1.2%. **Mobility** (2006). Population living in the same residence as in 2001: 59.1%; different residence, same municipality 22.0%; same province, different municipality 12.1%; different province 2.9%;

different country 3.9%. **Immigration** (2007): permanent immigrants admitted 236,758; from Asia/Pacific 47.6%, of which China 11.4%, India 11.0%, Philippines 8.1%; Africa/Middle East 20.5%; Europe 16.5%; Latin America 10.9%; US 4.4%; refugee population (January 2008) 175,741.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2007–08): 11.0 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2007–08): 7.2 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2006): 1.59. **Life expectancy at birth** (2006): male 76.9 years; female 83.7 years.

Social indicators

Educational attainment (2006). Percentage of population ages 25–64 having: less than complete secondary education 15.5%; complete secondary 23.9%; higher vocational 12.4%; some college/university 25.3%; bachelor's degree 14.6%; beyond bachelor's/master's 7.5%; doctorate 0.8%. **Quality of working life.** Average workweek (2007): 35.6 hours. Annual rate per 100,000 workers for (2006): injury, accident, or industrial illness 1,998; death 5.9. Average days lost to labor stoppages per 1,000 employee-workdays (2001): 0.7. Average round-trip commuting time (2005): 63 minutes; mode of transportation (2006): auto driver 72.3%, auto passenger 7.7%, public transportation 11.0%, walking 6.4%, bicycling 1.3%, other/unknown 1.3%. Labor force covered by a pension plan (2006): 38.1%. **Social participation.** Population over 18 years of age participating in voluntary work (2000): 26.7%. Trade union membership as percentage of civilian labor force (2007) 29.4%. Attendance at religious services on a weekly basis (2006): 17%. **Social deviance** (2007). Offense rate per 100,000 population for: violent crime 929.6, of which battery/aggravated battery/dangerous operation of vehicle 718.5, robbery 89.8, sexual assault 65.0, homicide 1.8; property crime 3,319.7, of which breaking and entering 700.3, auto theft 443.2, fraud 267.7. **Leisure** (1998). Favorite leisure activities (hours weekly): television (2004) 21.4; radio (2005) 19.1; social time 13.3; reading 2.8; sports and entertainment 1.4. **Material well-being** (2006). Households possessing: owned automobile 59.7%; owned truck/van 36.9%; landline telephone only (December 2007) 24.0%; cellular phone (December 2007) 72.4%; air conditioner 48.1%; cable television 65.2%; home computer 75.4%; Internet use from home 68.1%; dishwasher 57.7%.

National economy

Gross national income (2008): US\$1,390,040,000,000 (US\$41,730 per capita). **Budget** (2007–08; federal government). **Revenue:** Can\$256,575,000,000 (income tax 46.2%; corporate taxes 16.3%; sales tax 13.8%; contributions to social security 8.5%; other 15.2%). **Expenditures:** Can\$242,814,000,000 (social services 37.0%; defense/police 11.8%; transfers to government subsectors 11.3%; health 10.6%; debt service 8.4%; resource conservation and industrial development 4.5%; foreign affairs/international assistance 2.4%; education 2.3%).

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

Production (metric tons except as noted). *Agriculture and fishing* (2008): wheat 28,611,100, rapeseed 12,642,900, barley 11,781,400, corn (maize) 10,592,000, potatoes 4,724,460, oats 4,272,600, dry peas 3,571,300, soybeans 3,335,900, linseed 861,100, tomatoes 770,059, apples 393,435, sugar beets 344,700, rye 316,200, dry onions 202,636, canary seed 195,600, mustard seed 161,000, sunflower seeds 112,200, blueberries 94,551, mushrooms and truffles 86,946, grapes 80,959, cranberries 72,642; livestock (number of live animals) 13,895,000 cattle, 13,810,000 pigs, 165,000,000 chickens, 5,880,000 turkeys; fisheries production (2007) 1,174,735 (from aquaculture 14%); aquatic plants production (2006) 11,313 (from aquaculture, none). *Mining and quarrying* (value of production in Can\$'000,000; 2007): nickel 9,902 (world rank: 2); copper 4,533; potash 3,142 (world rank: 1); uranium 2,523 (world rank: 1); iron ore 2,512; gold 2,377; zinc 2,087 (world rank: 5); diamonds 1,445; stone 1,333; platinum group 543 (world rank: 3); salt 427 (world rank: 5); cobalt 223 (world rank: 2); gypsum 112 (world rank: 4); ilmenite 816,000 metric tons (world rank: 3); molybdenum (metal content) 6,841 metric tons (world rank: 5). *Manufacturing* (value added in Can\$'000,000,000 in constant prices of 2002; 2008): transportation equipment 30.8; food products 19.3; base chemicals, medicines, and soaps 15.6; machinery and apparatus 13.7; fabricated metal products 13.4; base metals 11.8; wood products (excluding furniture) 9.6; paper products 9.5; rubber and plastic products 9.0; information and communication technologies 8.5. *Population economically active* (2006): total 17,825,800; activity rate of total population 55.6% (participation rates: ages 15 and over, 67.5%; female 46.7%; unemployed [January–December 2008] 6.1%). *Public debt* (March 2008): US\$477,101,000,000. *Energy production (consumption)*: electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 603,180,000,000 ([2005] 604,343,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2007) 32,800,000 ([2005] 15,100,000); lignite (metric tons; 2007) 36,600,000 ([2005] 45,400,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008) 946,000,000 (from [in 2007]: the Alberta oil sands 50%, conventional on land sources 38%, offshore Newfoundland in the Atlantic Ocean 12%) ([2006] 641,598,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 85,832,000 (78,534,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) 187,000,000,000 (92,900,000,000). *Selected balance of payments data*. Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 15,614; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 66,129. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 24,882; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 40,851.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007): Can\$408,436,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 25.3%, of which nonelectrical machinery 12.2%; motor vehicles 16.6%, of which cars 6.7%, parts for motor vehicles 5.5%; chemical products 10.3%; crude petroleum 5.9%; food products 4.9%). *Major import sources*: US 54.2%; China 9.4%; Mexico 4.2%; Japan 3.8%; Germany 2.8%; UK 2.8%; South Korea 1.3%; Norway 1.3%. **Exports** (2007): Can\$451,043,000,000 (mineral fuels 20.8%, of which crude petroleum 9.3%, natural gas 6.3%; motor vehicles 15.0%, of which cars 8.9%; machinery and apparatus 12.6%; chemical products 8.3%; sawn wood, wood pulp, and paper products 6.4%; food products 6.2%; base nonferrous metals 5.4%). *Major*

export destinations: US 79.0%; UK 2.8%; China 2.1%; Japan 2.0%; Mexico 1.1%; Germany 0.9%; Norway 0.8%; France 0.7%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads* (2007): length 72,212 km; passenger-km 1,444,656,000; metric ton-km cargo 357,444,000,000. *Roads* (2004): total length 1,408,900 km (paved 35%). *Vehicles* (2005): passenger cars 18,123,885; trucks and buses 785,649. *Air transport* (2007; Air Canada only): passenger-km 74,400,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 1,184,921,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2006): 21,000,000 (645); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 21,455,000 (644); personal computers (2007): 31,051,000 (943); total Internet users (2007): 28,000,000 (852); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 9,633,000 (289).

Education and health

Literacy (2005): total population ages 15 and over literate virtually 100%. **Health** (2005): physicians (2006) 62,307 (1 per 524 persons); hospital beds 110,113 (1 per 294 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 5.4; undernourished population (2002–04) less than 2.5% of total population.

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 64,371 (army 52.4%, navy 17.0%, air force 30.6%); Canadian troops in Afghanistan as part of the NATO International Security Assistance Force (April 2009): 2,830. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 1.3%; per capita expenditure US\$559.

Background

Originally inhabited by American Indians and Inuit, Canada was visited about AD 1000 by Scandinavian explorers, whose discovery is confirmed by archaeological evidence from Newfoundland. Fishing expeditions off Newfoundland by the English, French, Spanish, and Portuguese began as early as 1500. The French claim to Canada was made in 1534 when Jacques Cartier entered the Gulf of St. Lawrence. A small settlement was made in Nova Scotia (Acadia) in 1605, and in 1608 Samuel de Champlain founded Quebec. Fur trading was the impetus behind the early colonizing efforts. In response to French activity, the English in 1670 formed the Hudson's Bay Company.

The British-French rivalry for the interior of upper North America lasted almost a century. The first French loss occurred in 1713 at the conclusion of Queen Anne's War (War of the Spanish Succession) when Nova Scotia and Newfoundland were ceded to the British. The Seven Years' War (French and Indian War) resulted in France's expulsion from continental North America in 1763. After the US War of Independence, the population was augmented by Loyalists fleeing the US, and the increasing number arriving in Quebec led the British to divide the colony into Upper and Lower Canada in 1791. The British reunited the two provinces in 1841. Canadian expansionism resulted in the confederation movement of the mid-19th century, and in 1867 the Dominion of Canada, comprising Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, and Ontario, came into existence. After confedera-

tion, Canada entered a period of westward expansion.

The prosperity that accompanied Canada into the 20th century was marred by continuing conflict between the English and French communities. Through the Statute of Westminster (1931), Canada was recognized as an equal of Great Britain. With the Constitution Act of 1982, the British gave Canada total control over its constitution and severed the remaining legal connections between the two countries. French Canadian unrest continued to be a major concern, with a movement growing for Quebec separatism in the late 20th century. Referendums for more political autonomy for Quebec were rejected in 1992 and 1995, but the issue remained unresolved. In 1999 Canada formed the new territory of Nunavut, and in December 2001 Newfoundland was renamed Newfoundland and Labrador.

Recent Developments

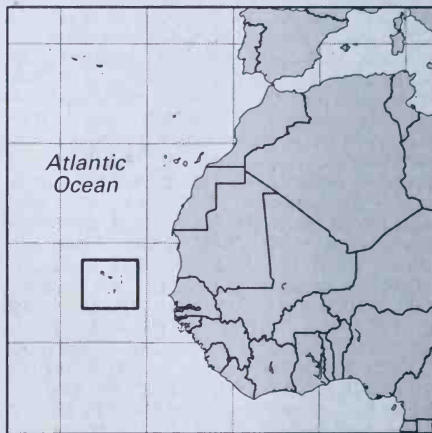
In his March 2010 budget, Canadian Finance Minister Jim Flaherty revealed his intentions to eliminate the country's Can\$54 billion deficit (Can\$1 = about US\$0.98) and to return to a surplus by the 2015–16 fiscal year without increasing taxes or cutting funding for some important departments. Although economic stimulus spending was intended to continue in 2010–11, Flaherty planned to cap foreign aid at Can\$5 billion (an end to scheduled annual increases that would save Can\$4.4 billion over four years), to save Can\$2.5 billion by closing tax loopholes, to reduce defense spending by Can\$2.5 billion, and to cut an additional Can\$8.1 billion from other departments. In November Industry Minister Tony Clement announced that the Conservative government would withhold approval for Australia-based BHP Billiton's US\$38.6 billion hostile takeover bid for the Potash Corp. of Saskatchewan. The government's decision, which contradicted the Conservatives' long-standing policy of support for foreign investment, came in the face of intense populist pressure in the province of Saskatchewan to reject the bid. The Conservatives held 13 of 14 federal parliamentary seats in the province, where public opinion was overwhelmingly against the bid. It was estimated mid-year that Canada's controversial oil sands would be the largest source of oil imports in the United States. The volume of this imported oil would overtake that of Mexico and Saudi Arabia.

In November Prime Minister Stephen Harper announced that Canadian involvement in the NATO mission in Afghanistan would continue beyond a previously announced end date in the summer of 2011. The government said that about 950 Canadian troops would remain in the country to continue training the Afghan military until 2014. At the end of June 2011, 157 Canadian soldiers had died in Afghanistan since the start of combat operations in 2001. In June Canada hosted summit meetings by both the Group of Eight (G8) and the Group of 20 (G20). Military personnel, private security officers, and more than 5,100 police officers from across the country took part in the largest security event in Canadian history. Security costs were estimated at more than Can\$850 million, including Can\$5.5 million for a 3-m (10-ft)-high fence surrounding a security perimeter. The news media reported that the Ontario

cabinet had approved controversial regulations that would permit the police to arrest persons who refused to provide identification or submit to a police search if they came within 5 m (about 16 ft) of the security perimeter. The new rules, based on a law intended to be used during wartime, were not publicized until a person unaware of the law was arrested. After the summit ended, the Toronto police and the Ontario government revealed that no such regulations existed, however, and that the cabinet directive reported by the media applied only to areas inside the security perimeter. Ontario Chief Justice Roy McMurtry was appointed in September to lead an independent review of the secret law, which was used in response to protests that occurred during the G20 summit. Demonstrations surrounding the summit resulted in the largest mass arrest in the country's history. More than 900 people were arrested or detained during the conference.

Internet resource: <www.statcan.gc.ca>.

Cape Verde



Official name: República de Cabo Verde (Republic of Cape Verde). **Form of government:** multiparty republic with one legislative house (National Assembly [72]). **Head of state:** President Pedro Pires (from 2001). **Head of government:** Prime Minister José Maria Neves (from 2001). **Capital:** Praia. **Official language:** Portuguese (Cape Verdean Creole [Crioulo] is the national language). **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 escudo (C.V.Esc.) = 100 centavos; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = C.V.Esc. 76.45.

Demography

Area: 1,557 sq mi, 4,033 sq km. **Population** (2010): 509,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 326.9, persons per sq km 126.2. **Urban** (2007): 59.8%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 47.70%; female 52.30%. **Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 39.2%; 15–29, 30.2%; 30–44, 16.9%; 45–59, 7.9%; 60–74, 4.4%; 75–84, 1.2%; 85 and over, 0.2%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Cape Verdean mestizo (black-white admix-

ture) 69.6%; Fulani 12.2%; Balanta 10.0%; Mandyako 4.6%; Portuguese white 2.0%; other 1.6%. **Religious affiliation** (2000): Christian 95.1%, of which Roman Catholic 88.1%, Protestant 3.3%, independent Christian 2.7%; Muslim 2.8%; other 2.1%. **Major urban localities** (2009): Praia 125,148; Mindelo 76,650; Santa Maria 18,780; Assomada 13,562; Pedra Badejo 11,348. **Location:** islands in the North Atlantic Ocean, off the coast of western Africa.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2007): 25.1 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 5.3 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 2.89. **Life expectancy at birth** (2007): male 68.3 years; female 73.6 years.

National economy

Budget (2008). **Revenue:** C.V.Esc. 40,129,000,000 (tax revenue 73.7%, of which VAT 29.2%, taxes on income and profits 21.2%, taxes on international transactions 14.7%; grants 16.0%; nontax revenue 6.5%; other 3.8%). **Expenditures:** C.V.Esc. 41,304,000,000 (current expenditures 60.6%; capital expenditures 39.4%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; December 2006): US\$601,000,000. **Gross national income** (2008): US\$1,561,000,000 (US\$3,130 per capita). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): sugarcane 15,400, corn (maize) 12,000, bananas 6,800; livestock (number of live animals) 217,000 pigs, 115,400 goats, 24,150 cattle; fisheries production 18,328 (from aquaculture, none). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): salt 1,600; pozzolana, n.a. **Manufacturing** (2003): cement 160,000; frozen fish 900; canned fish 200; other manufactured goods include clothing, footwear, and rum. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 252,000,000 (252,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (100,000). **Population economically active** (2006): total 189,000; activity rate of total population 36.4% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 63%; female 40%; unemployed 18.3%, underemployed 26%). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 346; remittances (2008) 138; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 130; official development assistance (2007) 163. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 107; remittances (2008) 6.0.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; c.i.f.): US\$737,000,000 (food and agricultural products 20.5%; machinery and apparatus 15.2%; refined petroleum products 9.3%; motor vehicles 8.0%; aircraft and parts 7.2%; chemical products 5.7%). **Major import sources:** Portugal 40.0%; Netherlands 11.5%; France 9.6%; Brazil 6.2%; Spain 4.6%. **Exports** (2007; f.o.b.): US\$114,800,000 (refined petroleum products 49.8%; transport containers 15.8%; fresh fish 8.3%; wearing apparel 5.7%; footwear 4.0%). **Major export destinations:** Côte d'Ivoire 30.7%; Portugal 21.6%; Netherlands 15.2%; Spain 9.1%; France 4.1%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads:** none. **Roads** (2007): total length 2,250 km (paved [mostly with cobblestones] 78%). **Vehicles** (2003): passenger cars 23,811; trucks and

buses 5,032. **Air transport** (2004): passenger-km 725,000,000. **Communications.** In total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 72,000 (144); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 278,000 (556); personal computers (2004): 48,000 (102); total Internet users (2008): 103,000 (206); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 7,400 (15).

Education and health

Educational attainment (1990). Percentage of population ages 25 and over having: no formal schooling/unknown 52.3%; primary 40.9%; incomplete secondary 3.9%; complete secondary 1.4%; higher 1.5%. **Literacy** (2007): total population ages 15 and over literate 79.4%; males literate 87.5%; females literate 72.6%. **Health** (2007): physicians 230 (1 per 2,137 persons); hospital beds 1,016 (1 per 484 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 21.7.

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 1,200 (army 83.3%, air force 8.3%, coast guard 8.4%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 0.6%; per capita expenditure US\$16.

Background

When visited by the Portuguese in 1456–60, the islands were uninhabited. In 1460 Diogo Gomes sighted and named Maio and São Tiago, and in 1462 the first settlers landed on São Tiago, founding the city of Ribeira Grande. The city's importance grew with the development of the slave trade, but its wealth attracted pirates so often that it was abandoned after 1712. The prosperity of the Portuguese-controlled islands vanished with the decline of the slave trade in the 19th century but later improved because of their position on the great trade routes between Europe, South America, and southern Africa. In 1951 the colony became an overseas province of Portugal. Many islanders preferred independence, and it was granted in 1975. At one time associated politically with Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde split from it in the wake of a 1980 coup there.

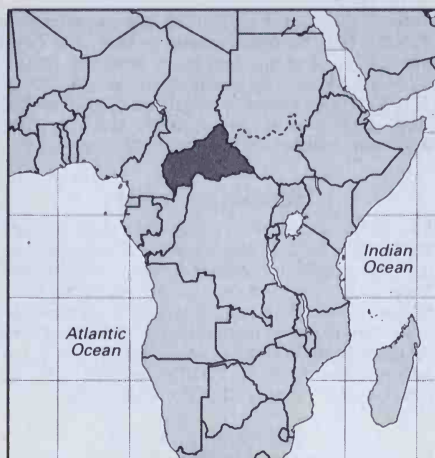
Recent Developments

Cape Verde remained one of the most stable and best-governed African countries in 2010. In December 2009 the country had become the first to be given the opportunity by the US Millennium Challenge Corporation to develop a second funding proposal. Though remittances from Cape Verde's large diaspora decreased in 2010 because of the global recession, they remained substantial. For the first time, however, tourism revenues became the largest contributor to the economy (about 20% of GDP).

Internet resource: <www.governo.cv>.

Central African Republic

Official name: République Centrafricaine (Central African Republic). **Form of government:** multiparty republic with one legislative house (National Assembly [105]). **Head of state:** President François Bozizé (from 2003). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Faustin Archange Touadéra (from 2008). **Capital:**



Bangui. Official languages: French; Sango. Official religion: none. Monetary unit: 1 CFA franc (CFAF) = 100 centimes; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = CFAF 452.93.

Demography

Area: 240,324 sq mi, 622,436 sq km. Population (2010): 4,845,000. Density (2010): persons per sq mi 20.2, persons per sq km 7.8. Urban (2007): 38.3%. Sex distribution (2007): male 49.44%; female 50.56%. Age breakdown (2007): under 15, 41.6%; 15–29, 29.6%; 30–44, 15.1%; 45–59, 7.7%; 60–74, 4.6%; 75–84, 1.2%; 85 and over, 0.2%. Ethnolinguistic composition (2004): Gbaya (Baya) 33%; Banda 27%; Mandjia 13%; Sara 10%; Mbom 7%; Ngbaka 4%; other 6%. Religious affiliation (2005): Protestant/independent Christian 51%; Roman Catholic 29%; traditional beliefs 10%; Muslim 10%. Major urban localities (2003): Bangui 622,771; Bimbo 124,176; Berbérati 76,918; Carnot 45,421; Bambari 41,356. Location: central Africa, bordering Chad, Sudan, South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Republic of the Congo, and Cameroon.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2007): 33.5 (world avg. 20.3). Death rate per 1,000 population (2007): 18.3 (world avg. 8.5). Total fertility rate (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 4.32. Life expectancy at birth (2007): male 43.9 years; female 44.1 years.

National economy

Budget (2006). Revenue: CFAF 176,300,000,000 (grants 58.4%; tax revenue 34.3%, of which taxes on goods and services 24.3%; nontax revenue 7.3%). Expenditures: CFAF 107,200,000,000 (current expenditures 58.3%; development expenditures 41.7%). Public debt (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$836,000,000. Production (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture and fishing (2007): cassava 565,000, yams 346,000, peanuts (groundnuts)

137,000, sesame seeds 40,000, seed cotton (2007–08) 3,355, coffee (2007–08) 1,931; livestock (number of live animals) 3,378,000 cattle, 3,087,000 goats, 805,000 pigs; fisheries production 15,000 (from aquaculture, negligible). Mining and quarrying (2007–08): diamonds 326,000 carats (official figure; a roughly equal amount was thought to have been smuggled out of the country). Manufacturing (2004): aluminum sheets 184,100; soap 1,800; cigarettes 16,000,000 packets; other manufactures include footwear, textiles, and bicycles. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007–08) 94,100,000 ([2005] 110,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (81,000). Population economically active (2006): total 1,883,000; activity rate of total population 44.2% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 77.0%; female 45.7%). Gross national income (2008): US\$1,804,000,000 (US\$410 per capita). Selected balance of payments data. Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2005) 4.0; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 21; official development assistance (2007) 176. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2004) 32.

Foreign trade

Imports (2005; c.i.f.): CFAF 98,300,000,000 (refined petroleum products 16.7%; logs and sawn wood 14.8%; food products 13.6%, of which cereals 6.6%; machinery and apparatus 8.6%; motor vehicles 8.3%). Major import sources (2007): France 16.6%; Netherlands 13.0%; Cameroon 9.7%; US 6.3%. Exports (2007; f.o.b.): CFAF 85,300,000,000 (wood products 49.1%; diamonds 34.9%; coffee 4.9%; cotton 0.5%). Major export destinations: Belgium 22.7%; Indonesia 19.3%; Italy 7.7%; France 7.1%; Spain 6.9%.

Transport and communications

Transport. Railroads: none. Roads (2005): total length (national roads only; much of the 15,600 km local road network is unusable) 10,000 km (paved 7%). Vehicles (2006): passenger cars 800; trucks and buses 700. Air transport (2003): passenger arrivals (Bangui airport only) 19,250, passenger departures (Bangui airport only) 19,107; metric ton-km cargo 7,000,000. Communications, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2006): 12,000 (2.8); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 154,000 (35); personal computers (2006): 13,000 (3.0); total Internet users (2008): 19,000 (4.3).

Education and health

Educational attainment (1994–95). Percentage of population ages 25 and over having: no formal schooling/unknown 55.1%; at least some primary education 30.5%; at least some secondary education 14.4%. Literacy (2007): total population ages 15 and over literate 56.6%; males literate 67.6%; females literate 46.4%. Health: physicians (2004) 331 (1 per 11,867 persons); hospital beds (2006) 5,118 (1 per 833 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2007) 83.7; undernourished population (2002–04) 1,700,000 (44% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,800 calories).

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 3,150 (army 63.5%, air force 4.8%, gendarmerie 31.7%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 1.1%; per capita expenditure US\$4.

Background

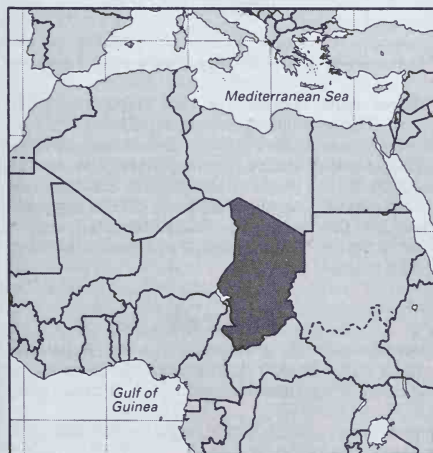
For several centuries before the arrival of Europeans, the territory was subjected to slave traders. The French explored and claimed central Africa and in 1889 established a post at Bangui. In 1898 they partitioned the colony among commercial concessionaires. United with Chad in 1906 to form the French colony of Ubangi-Shari, it later became part of French Equatorial Africa. It was separated from Chad in 1920 and became an overseas territory in 1946. Named an autonomous republic within the French Community in 1958, the country achieved independence in 1960. In 1966 the military overthrew a civilian government and installed Jean-Bédél Bokassa, who in 1976 declared himself Emperor Bokassa I and renamed the country the Central African Empire. The military again seized power in the 1980s. A new constitution was promulgated in 2004, and a democratically elected government was installed in 2005.

Recent Developments

The UN Security Council voted unanimously in May 2010 to withdraw its peacekeepers from the Central African Republic and Chad by year's end. The 3,300-strong force had been put in place in 2009 to protect hundreds of thousands of refugees fleeing the Darfur conflict in Sudan. Ugandan rebels of the Lord's Resistance Army continued to operate in the Central African Republic during the year, however, kidnapping men, women, and children from remote villages. In February 2010 the UN allocated a further US\$20 million for reform of the security sector and other peace-building ventures.

Internet resource: <www.stat-centrafrrique.com>.

Chad



Official name: Jumhuriyah Tshad (Arabic); République du Tchad (French) (Republic of Chad). **Form of government:** unitary republic with one legislative house (National Assembly [188]). **Head of state:** President Idriss Déby (from 1990). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Emmanuel Ndingar (from 2010). **Capital:** N'Djamena. **Official languages:** Arabic; French. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 CFA franc (CFAF) = 100 centimes; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = CFAF 452.93.

Demography

Area: 495,755 sq mi, 1,284,000 sq km. **Population** (2010): 11,594,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 23.4, persons per sq km 9.0. **Urban** (2007): 26.3%. **Sex distribution** (2007): male 47.92%; female 52.08%. **Age breakdown** (2007): under 15, 47.3%; 15–29, 26.4%; 30–44, 13.7%; 45–59, 8.0%; 60–74, 3.8%; 75–84, 0.7%; 85 and over, 0.1%. **Ethnolinguistic composition** (1993): Sara 27.7%; Sudanic Arab 12.3%; Mayo-Kebbi peoples 11.5%; Kanem-Bornu peoples 9.0%; Ouaddai peoples 8.7%; Hadjeray (Hadjarai) 6.7%; Tangale (Tandjilé) peoples 6.5%; Gorane peoples 6.3%; Fitri-Batha peoples 4.7%; Fulani (Peul) 2.4%; other 4.2%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Muslim 57.0%; traditional beliefs 18.8%; Protestant 10.5%; other (significantly Roman Catholic and nonreligious) 13.7%. **Major cities** (2000): N'Djamena (urban agglomeration; 2007) 989,000; Moundou 108,728; Sarh 95,050; Abéché 63,165; Kelo 36,643. **Location:** central Africa, bordered by Libya, Sudan, the Central African Republic, Cameroon, Nigeria, and Niger.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2007): 42.4 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 16.7 (world avg. 8.6). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 5.56. **Life expectancy** at birth (2007): male 46.2 years; female 48.3 years.

National economy

Budget (2007). **Revenue:** CFAF 764,900,000,000 (petroleum revenue 73.6%, of which taxes on profits 55.7%, royalties and dividends 17.3%; nonpetroleum tax revenue 24.7%; other 1.7%). **Expenditures:** CFAF 709,300,000,000 (current expenditures 65.4%; development expenditures 34.6%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; December 2008): US\$1,581,000,000. **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): rice 1,290,000, sorghum 700,000, millet 550,000, sesame seed 35,300, gum arabic (2006) 25,000; livestock (number of live animals) 6,820,300 cattle, 6,096,390 goats, 2,981,800 sheep, 749,500 camels; fisheries production 70,000 (from aquaculture, none). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): aggregate (gravel) 300,000; natron 12,000; gold 150 kg. **Manufacturing** (2004–05): cotton fiber 88,158; refined sugar 51,823; woven cotton fabrics (2000) 1,000,000 meters. **Energy production** (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 95,000,000 (88,300,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008) 46,500,000 (n.a.); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (65,000). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2005) 14; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 639; official development assistance (2007) 352. Disburse-

ments for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2002) 80. **Population economically active** (2006): total 4,179,000; activity rate of total population 39.9% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 74.7%; female 48.8%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$5,916,000,000 (US\$530 per capita).

Foreign trade

Imports (2007): CFAF 719,600,000,000 (petroleum sector 39.7%; nonpetroleum private sector 32.9%; public sector 12.0%). **Major import sources:** France 20.4%; Cameroon 16.1%; US 10.9%; China 10.0%; Germany 7.5%. **Exports** (2007): CFAF 1,755,300,000,000 (crude petroleum 87.0%; live cattle 6.9%; cotton 2.5%; gum arabic 0.9%). **Major export destinations:** US 89.5%; Japan 3.7%; China 3.4%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads:* none. *Roads* (2006): total length 40,000 km (paved 2%). *Vehicles* (2006): passenger cars 18,867; trucks and buses 28,152. *Air transport* (2001): passenger-km 130,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2004) 7,000,000. **Communications,** in total units (units per 1,000 persons). *Telephone landlines* (2006): 13,000 (1.3); *cellular telephone subscribers* (2008): 1,809,000 (179); *personal computers* (2006): 19,000 (2.0); *total Internet users* (2008): 130,000 (13).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2003). Percentage of population ages 25 and over having: no formal schooling 74.5%; primary education 17.4%; secondary education 6.8%; higher education 1.3%. **Literacy** (2007): percentage of total population ages 15 and over literate 53.7%; males literate 61.5%; females literate 46.3%. **Health:** physicians (2004) 345 (1 per 26,370 persons); hospital beds (2005) 3,760 (1 per 2,500 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2007) 102.1; undernourished population (2002–04) 3,000,000 (35% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,810 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 25,350 (army 78.9%, air force 1.4%, other 19.7%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 1.1%; per capita expenditure US\$7.

Background

About 800 AD the kingdom of Kanem was founded in north-central Africa, and by the early 1200s its borders had expanded to form a new kingdom, Kanem-Bornu, in the northern regions of the area. Its power peaked in the 16th century with its command of the southern terminus of the trans-Sahara trade route to Tripoli. Around this time the rival kingdoms of Baguirmi and Wadai evolved in the south. In the years 1883–93 all three kingdoms fell to the Sudanese adventurer Rabih al-Zubayr, who was in turn pushed out by the French in 1900. Extending their power, the French in 1910 made Chad a part of French Equato-

rial Africa. Chad became a separate colony in 1920 and was made an overseas territory in 1946. The country achieved independence in 1960. This was followed by decades of civil war and frequent intervention by France and Libya, resulting in political instability and a lack of economic development.

Recent Developments

In January 2010 the governments of Chad and Sudan reached a historic agreement that ended years of conflict between them. The pact, signed in N'Djamena, provided for mechanisms to control the common border and assurances that neither country would allow armed groups to use its territory against the other. Though Chad had maintained a long history of good relations with the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM), the main rebel group in the Darfur region of Sudan, Pres. Idriss Déby stood by the agreement and cut his ties with the JEM, which was expelled from its bases in eastern Chad. Fighting flared up again in April between the Chadian government and other rebels in the east, but the rebels were soon crushed.

Internet resource: <www.tchad.org/enhome.html>.

Chile



Official name: República de Chile (Republic of Chile). **Form of government:** multiparty republic with two legislative houses (Senate [38]; Chamber of Deputies [120]). **Head of state and government:** President Sebastián Piñera (from 2010). **Capital:** Santiago (legislative bodies meet in Valparaíso). **Official language:** Spanish. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 peso (Ch\$) = 100 centavos; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = Ch\$466.15.

Demography

Area: 291,930 sq mi, 756,096 sq km. **Population** (2010): 16,746,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 57.4, persons per sq km 22.1. **Urban** (2007):

89.0%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 49.46%; female 50.54%. **Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 24.9%; 15–29, 24.3%; 30–44, 23.0%; 45–59, 16.2%; 60–74, 8.3%; 75–84, 2.5%; 85 and over, 0.8%. **Ethnic composition** (2002): mestizo 72%; white 22%; Amerindian 5%, of which Araucanian (Mapuche) 4%; other 1%. **Religious affiliation** (2002): Roman Catholic 70.0%; Protestant/independent Christian 15.1%; atheist/nonreligious 8.3%; other 6.6%. **Major cities (urban agglomerations)** (2002): Santiago 4,656,690 (5,428,590); Valparaíso 263,499 (803,683); Concepción 212,003 (666,381); La Serena 147,815 (296,253); Antofagasta 285,255. **Location:** southern South America, bordering Peru, Bolivia, Argentina, the South Atlantic Ocean, and the South Pacific Ocean.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2006): 14.8 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2006): 5.2 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2006): 2.00. **Life expectancy at birth** (2006): male 74.8 years; female 80.8 years.

National economy

Budget (2007). **Revenue:** Ch\$23,534,000,000,000 (tax revenue 78.1%; nontax revenue 17.0%; other 4.9%). **Expenditures:** Ch\$15,996,000,000,000 (social protection 28.8%; education 17.2%; health 15.9%; transportation 8.8%; defense 6.5%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$9,975,000,000. **Population economically active** (2007): total 7,078,000; activity rate of total population 42.5% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 61.7%; female 36.8%; unemployed [November 2007–October 2008] 7.7%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): grapes 2,350,000, sugar beets 1,806,600, corn (maize) 1,557,100, kiwi fruit 170,000, avocados 167,000; livestock (number of live animals) 4,350,000 cattle, 3,480,000 pigs, 3,420,000 sheep; fisheries production (2006) 4,635,927 (from aquaculture 18%); aquatic plants production 359,770 (from aquaculture 6%). **Mining** (2007): copper (metal content) 5,557,000; iron ore (metal content) 4,195,000; lithium carbonate (2006) 50,035; molybdenum (metal content) 44,900; iodine 15,500; silver 1,936,000 kg; gold 41,500 kg. **Manufacturing** (value added in US\$'000,000; 2005): nonferrous base metals 20,677; refined petroleum products 6,245; food products 5,239. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 57,576,000,000 ([2006] 59,840,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2007) 288,000 ([2006] 5,402,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008) 963,000 ([2006] 80,800,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 10,701,000 (9,630,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) 2,015,000,000 (4,191,000,000). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$157,460,000,000 (US\$9,400 per capita). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 1,419; remittances (2008) 3; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 9,600; official development assistance (2007) 120. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 1,762; remittances (2008) 6; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 2,963.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; c.i.f.): US\$42,732,000,000 (crude petroleum 22.7%; machinery and apparatus 21.4%; chemical products 11.1%; motor vehicles 9.9%; food products 6.5%). **Major import sources:** US 17.0%; China 11.4%; Brazil 10.5%; Argentina 10.1%; South Korea 7.2%. **Exports** (2007; f.o.b.): US\$65,739,000,000 (refined copper 36.4%; copper ore 20.5%; food products 12.5%, of which fruits 4.0%, fish 3.8%; other base metal ores 5.4%). **Major export destinations:** China 15.2%; US 12.8%; Japan 10.8%; Netherlands 5.9%; South Korea 5.9%.

Transport and communications

Transport. Railroads (2006): route length 5,034 km; passenger-km 843,131,000; metric ton-km cargo 3,660,000,000. **Roads** (2003): total length 80,505 km (paved 22%). **Vehicles** (2006): passenger cars 1,514,220; trucks and buses 735,901. **Air transport** (2007): passenger-km 16,056,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 1,294,968,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 3,526,000 (214); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 14,797,000 (899); personal computers (2006): 2,277,000 (141); total Internet users (2008): 5,456,000 (332); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 1,426,000 (87).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2002). Percentage of population ages 25 and over having: no formal schooling/other 5.4%; incomplete primary education 24.6%; complete primary 8.7%; secondary 43.9%; higher technical 4.9%; university 12.5%. **Literacy** (2006): total population ages 15 and over literate 96.4%. **Health** (2006): physicians 21,100 (1 per 765 persons); hospital beds 37,374 (1 per 432 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 7.6; undernourished population (2002–04) 600,000 (4% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,920 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 60,560 (army 57.8%, navy 29.4%, air force 12.8%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 3.0%; per capita expenditure US\$286.

Background

Originally inhabited by native peoples, including the Mapuche, the Chilean coast was invaded by the Spanish in 1536. A settlement begun at Santiago in 1541 was governed under the Viceroyalty of Peru but became a separate captaincy general in 1778. It revolted against Spanish rule in 1810; its independence was finally assured by the victory of José de San Martín in 1818, and the area was then governed by Bernardo O'Higgins to 1823. In the War of the Pacific against Peru and Bolivia, it won the rich nitrate fields on the coast of Bolivia, effectively forcing that country into a landlocked position. Chile remained neutral in World War I and World War II but severed diplomatic ties with the Axis powers in 1943. In 1970 Salvador Allende was elected president, becoming the first avowed Marxist to be elected chief of state in Latin America. Following economic upheaval, he was

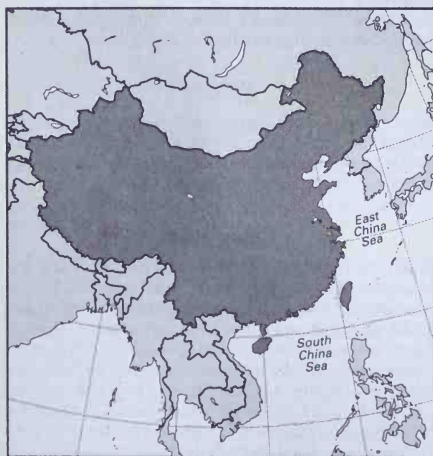
ousted in 1973 in a coup led by Gen. Augusto Pinochet, whose military junta for many years harshly suppressed all internal opposition. A national referendum in 1988 rejected Pinochet, and elections held in 1989 returned the country to civilian rule. Chile's economy maintained steady growth through most of the 1990s and in the early 21st century remained one of the strongest in Latin America.

Recent Developments

In 2010 Chile experienced a presidential election that brought a major political change, a devastating natural disaster, and a riveting man-made catastrophe. The election in January to replace highly popular Pres. Michelle Bachelet—who was ineligible for reelection—resulted in triumph for Sebastián Piñera, the first successful right-wing candidate since 1958. In February Chile was devastated by a magnitude-8.8 earthquake, one of the strongest ever recorded. It was centered only 105 km (65 mi) from one of Chile's largest cities, Concepción. The earthquake spawned a tsunami that literally wiped towns and villages off the map. The death toll, estimated at more than 500 victims, paled next to the vast physical devastation, which left more than a million people homeless and caused extensive damage to roads and bridges. Once in office, Piñera not only had to respond to the earthquake but also had to oversee rescue efforts in August for miners who were trapped 700 m (2,300 ft) below ground in a mining accident at the San José gold and copper mine in the northern desert. An all-out rescue effort was launched that kept the country and indeed much of the world riveted. On 13 October, to great international jubilation, all 33 miners were safely extracted from the mine.

Internet resource: <www.ine.cl/home.php?lang=eng>.

China



Official name: Zhonghua Renmin Gongheguo (People's Republic of China). **Form of government:** single-party people's republic with one legislative house

(National People's Congress [3,000]). **Head of state:** President Hu Jintao (from 2003). **Head of government:** Premier Wen Jiabao (from 2003). **Capital:** Beijing (Peking). **Official language:** Mandarin Chinese. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 renminbi (yuan) (Y) = 10 jiao = 100 fen; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = Y 6.46.

Demography

Area: 3,696,100 sq mi, 9,572,900 sq km. **Population** (2010): 1,338,085,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 362.0, persons per sq km 139.8. **Urban** (2008): 45.7%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 51.47%; female 48.53%. **Age breakdown** (2007): under 15, 17.9%; 15–29, 21.4%; 30–44, 26.8%; 45–59, 20.3%; 60–74, 10.4%; 75–84, 2.7%; 85 and over, 0.5%. **Ethnic composition** (2005): Han (Chinese) 90.95%; Chuang 1.37%; Manchu 0.82%; Yi 0.79%; Hui 0.77%; Miao 0.75%; Uighur 0.74%; Tuchia 0.65%; Tibetan 0.57%; Mongolian 0.49%; Tung 0.28%; Puyi 0.26%; Yao 0.24%; Korean 0.14%; Pai 0.14%; Hani 0.12%; Li 0.11%; Kazakh 0.09%; Tai 0.08%; other 0.64%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): nonreligious 39.2%; Chinese folk-religionist 28.7%; Christian 10.0%, of which unregistered Protestant 7.7%, registered Protestant 1.2%, unregistered Roman Catholic 0.5%, registered Roman Catholic 0.4%; Buddhist 8.4%; atheist 7.8%; traditional beliefs 4.4%; Muslim 1.5%. **Major urban agglomerations** (2007): Shanghai 14,987,000; Beijing 11,106,000; Guangzhou 8,829,000; Shenzhen 7,581,000; Wuhan 7,243,000; Tianjin 7,180,000; Chongqing 6,461,000; Shenyang 4,787,000; Dongguan 4,528,000; Chengdu 4,123,000; Xi'an 4,009,000; Nanjing 3,679,000; Guiyang 3,662,000; Harbin 3,621,000; Changchun 3,183,000; Dalian 3,167,000; Zibo 3,061,000; Hangzhou 3,007,000; Kunming 2,931,000; Taiyuan 2,913,000; Qingdao 2,866,000; Jinan 2,798,000; Zhengzhou 2,636,000; Fuzhou 2,606,000; Changsha 2,604,000; Lanzhou 2,561,000; Xiamen 2,519,000; Jinxi 2,426,000. **Location:** eastern Asia, bordering Mongolia, Russia, North Korea, the Yellow Sea, the East China Sea, the South China Sea, Vietnam, Laos, Myanmar (Burma), India, Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Kazakhstan. **Mobility** (2007). Population residing in registered enumeration area 90.4%; population not residing in registered enumeration area 9.6%.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 12.1 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 7.1 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 1.77. **Life expectancy** at birth (2007): male 71.3 years; female 74.8 years.

Social indicators

Educational attainment (2007). Percentage of population ages 6 and over having: no formal schooling 8.0%; incomplete/complete primary education 31.8%; some secondary 40.2%; complete secondary 13.4%; some postsecondary through advanced degree 6.6%. **Quality of working life.** Average workweek (November 2007): 45.5 hours. Annual rate per 100,000 workers for (2008): death in mining, indus-

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

trial, or commercial enterprises 2.82. Death toll from work accidents (2008) 91,172. **Access to services.** Percentage of population having access to electricity (2005) 99.4%. Percentage of total (urban, rural) population with safe public water supply (2002) 83.6% (94.0%, 73.0%). Sewage system (1999): total (urban, rural) households with flush apparatus 20.7% (50.0%, 4.3%), with pit latrines 69.3% (33.6%, 86.7%), with no latrine 5.3% (7.8%, 4.1%). **Social participation.** Trade union membership in total labor force (2006): 169,942,200 (22%). Percentage of population who consider themselves religious (2005–06) 31.4%. **Social deviance.** Annual reported arrest rate per 100,000 population (2007) for: *theft* 248.0; *robbery* 22.2; *fraud* 16.6; *injury* 12.3; *rape* 2.4; *homicide* 1.2. **Material well-being.** Urban households possessing (number per household; 2004): bicycles 1.4; color televisions (2007) 1.4; washing machines 1.0; refrigerators 0.9; air conditioners 0.7; cameras 0.5; computers (2007) 0.5. Rural families possessing (number per household; 2004): bicycles 1.2; color televisions (2007) 0.9; washing machines 0.4; refrigerators 0.2; air conditioners 0.05; cameras 0.04; computers (2007) 0.04.

National economy

Gross national income (2008): US\$3,678,488,000,000 (US\$2,770 per capita). **Budget** (2007). *Revenue:* Y 5,132,178,000,000 (tax revenue 88.9%, of which VAT 30.1%, corporate taxes 17.1%, business tax 12.8%, income tax 6.2%; nontax revenue 11.1%). *Expenditures:* Y 4,978,135,000,000 (general administration 17.1%; education 14.3%; social security 10.9%; manufacturing, trade, and finance 8.6%; defense 7.1%; public security/police 7.0%; agriculture and forestry 6.8%; health 4.0%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$87,653,000,000. **Production** (metric tons except as noted). *Agriculture and fishing* (2007): grains—rice 185,490,000, corn (maize) 151,830,000, wheat 109,860,000, barley 3,851,000; oilseeds—soybeans 15,600,000, peanuts (groundnuts) 13,016,000, rapeseed 10,375,000, sunflower seeds 1,800,000; fruits and nuts—apples 27,500,000, citrus 19,617,100, cantaloupes 13,650,000, pears 12,500,000, bananas 7,100,000; other—sugarcane 105,651,000, sweet potatoes 102,000,000, potatoes 72,000,000, cabbage 36,000,000, tomatoes 33,500,000, cucumbers 28,000,000, seed cotton 22,872,000, onions 20,500,000, eggplants 18,000,000, chilies and peppers 14,000,000, garlic 12,000,000, spinach 12,000,000, asparagus 6,250,000, tobacco leaves 2,395,000, tea 1,186,500, silkworm cocoons (2003) 667,000; livestock (number of live animals) 501,475,621 pigs, 197,267,883 goats, 171,961,000 sheep, 116,859,793 cattle, 22,717,000 water buffalo, 4,509,633,000 chickens, 736,912,000 ducks; fisheries production 46,079,311 (from aquaculture 68%); aquatic plants production 10,081,245 (from aquaculture 97%). *Mining and quarrying* (2005; by world rank): metal content of mine output—iron ore 138,000,000 (3), zinc 2,450,000 (1), manganese 1,100,000 (5), lead 1,000,000 (1), copper 740,000 (7), antimony 120,000 (1), tin 110,000 (1), tungsten 61,000 (1), silver 2,500 (3), gold 225 (2); metal ores—bauxite 18,000,000 (3), vanadium 17,000 (1); non-metals—salt 44,547,000 (2), phosphate rock 9,130,000 (2), magnesite 4,700,000 (1), barite 4,200,000 (1), talc 3,000,000 (1), fluorspar 2,700,000 (1), asbestos 520,000 (2), strontium

140,000 (2). *Energy production (consumption):* electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 3,392,304,000,000 (3,450,200,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2007) 2,430,000,000 ([2008] 2,740,000,000 [including lignite]); lignite (metric tons; 2007) 120,000 (n.a.); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008) 1,450,000,000 (2,635,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 238,365,000 (256,345,000); natural gas (cu m; 2008) 80,314,000,000 (80,700,000,000). **Population economically active** (2006): total 792,324,000; activity rate of total population 59.6% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 81.2%; female 45.8%; registered unemployed in urban areas [2008] 4.0%; urban unemployed including migrants [2008] up to 9.0%; rural unemployment is substantial). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 37,233; remittances (2008) 40,641; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 76,214; official development assistance (2007) 1,439. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 29,786; remittances (2008) 5,737; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 18,630.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; c.i.f.): US\$955,956,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 39.4%, of which electronic integrated circuits and micro-assemblies 13.4%, computers and office machines 4.8%, telecommunications equipment and parts 3.7%; chemical products 11.2%, of which organic chemicals 4.0%; mineral fuels 11.0%, of which crude petroleum 8.4%; metal ore and metal scrap 7.3%; optical instruments and apparatus 4.8%). *Major import sources:* Japan 14.0%; South Korea 10.9%; Taiwan 10.6%; China free trade zones 9.0%; US 7.3%; Germany 4.7%; Malaysia 3.0%; Australia 2.7%; Thailand 2.4%; Philippines 2.4%. **Exports** (2007; f.o.b.): US\$1,217,776,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 43.0%, of which computers and office machines and parts 13.6%, electrical machinery and electronics 10.6%, telecommunications equipment and parts 8.4%; wearing apparel and accessories 9.5%; chemical products 4.9%; textile yarn, fabrics, and made-up articles 4.6%; iron and steel 4.2%). *Major export destinations:* US 19.1%; Hong Kong 15.1%; Japan 8.4%; South Korea 4.6%; Germany 4.0%; Netherlands 3.4%; UK 2.6%; Singapore 2.4%; Russia 2.3%; India 2.0%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads* (2008): route length (2007) 78,000 km; passenger-km 777,860,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 2,511,180,000,000. *Roads* (2005): total length 1,930,544 km (paved 82%). *Vehicles* (2007): passenger cars 31,959,900; trucks 10,540,600. *Air transport* (2008): passenger-km 288,280,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 11,960,000,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 340,810,000 (256); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 641,230,000 (482); personal computers (2007): 75,118,000 (57); total Internet users (2008): 298,000,000 (225); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 83,366,000 (63).

Education and health

Literacy (2007): total population ages 15 and over literate 91.6%; males literate 95.7%; females literate 87.6%. **Health** (2008): physicians 2,050,000 (1 per 650 persons); hospital beds 3,690,000 (1 per 361

persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2007) 22.9; undernourished population (2002–04) 150,000,000 (12% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,930 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 2,185,000 (army 73.2%, navy 11.7%, air force 15.1%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 3.0%; per capita expenditure US\$97.

Background

The discovery of Peking man (*Homo erectus*) in 1927 dated the advent of early humans in what is now China to the Middle Pleistocene, about 900,000 to 130,000 years ago. Chinese civilization probably spread from the Huang He (Yellow River) valley, where it existed about 3000 bc. The first dynasty for which there is definite historical material is the Shang (c. 16th century bc), which had a writing system and a calendar. The Zhou overthrew its Shang rulers in the 11th century bc and ruled until the 3rd century bc. Daoism and Confucianism were founded in this era.

A time of conflict, called the Warring States period, lasted from the 5th century bc until 221 bc, when the Qin (Ch'in) dynasty (from whose name China is derived) was established after its rulers had conquered rival states and created a unified empire. The Han dynasty was established in 206 bc and ruled until ad 220. A time of turbulence followed, and Chinese reunification was not achieved until the Sui dynasty was established in 581.

After the founding of the Song dynasty in 960, the capital was moved to the south because of northern invasions. In 1279 this dynasty was overthrown and Mongol (Yuan) domination began. During this time Marco Polo visited Kublai Khan. The Ming dynasty followed the period of Mongol rule and lasted from 1368 to 1644, cultivating antiforeign feelings to the point that China closed itself off from the rest of the world. Peoples from Manchuria overran China in 1644 and established the Qing (Manchu) dynasty. Ever-increasing incursions by Western and Japanese interests led in the 19th century to the Opium Wars, the Taiping Rebellion, and the Sino-Japanese War, all of which weakened the Manchus.

The dynasty fell in 1911, and a republic was proclaimed in 1912 by Sun Yat-sen. The power struggles of warlords weakened the republic. Under Sun's successor, Chiang Kai-shek, some national unification was achieved in the 1920s, but Chiang soon broke with the Communists, who had formed their own armies. Japan invaded northern China in 1937; its occupation lasted until 1945. The Communists gained support after the Long March (1934–35), in which Mao Zedong emerged as their leader.

Upon Japan's surrender at the end of World War II, a fierce civil war began; in 1949 the Nationalists fled to the island of Taiwan and the Communists proclaimed the People's Republic of China. The Communists undertook extensive reforms, but pragmatic policies alternated with periods of revolutionary upheaval, most notably in the Great Leap Forward and the Cultural Revolution. The anarchy, terror, and eco-

nomic paralysis of the latter led, after Mao's death in 1976, to a turn to moderation under Deng Xiaoping, who undertook economic reforms and renewed China's ties to the West; the country established diplomatic ties with the US in 1979. The economy has been in transition since the late 1970s, moving from central planning and state-run industries to a mixture of state-owned and private enterprises in manufacturing and services, in the process growing dramatically and transforming Chinese society. The Tiananmen Square incident in 1989 was a challenge to an otherwise increasingly stable political environment after 1980. The death of Deng in 1997 marked the end of a political era, but power passed peacefully to Jiang Zemin. In 1997 Hong Kong reverted to Chinese rule, as did Macao in 1999.

Recent Developments

China overtook Japan in 2010 to become the world's second largest economy as annual GDP growth reached 10.3%. Its economic strength translated into increasing financial clout. Just as Japanese banks were the world's biggest in the 1980s, by 2010 half of the world's 10 largest banks—including the two biggest—were Chinese. Chinese firms bought 280 oil and gas companies, and leading Chinese automaker Geely purchased Volvo's automobile-manufacturing subsidiary from Ford Motor Co. for US\$1.5 billion. The state-owned China Power International Development Limited signed a 20-year US\$60 billion deal with an Australian company to supply China with 30 million tons of coal annually from mines in Queensland. In July the International Energy Agency reported that China had passed the United States as the world's top energy consumer.

In September Japan interdicted a Chinese fishing vessel near disputed islands in the East China Sea, which were claimed by China and Taiwan but were administered by Japan. After China lodged diplomatic protests and imposed an informal ban on the export of rare earth minerals, which are used in developing technologies crucial to Japan's economy such as computer and mobile-device components and hybrid and electric cars, the ship's captain was released. China, which is the world's largest producer of these metals, announced in late December, however, that it would cut its rare earth minerals exports by 10% in 2011. In March, Chinese officials told their US counterparts that the South China Sea—where China, Taiwan, and Vietnam have had a long-running territorial dispute over the Paracel Islands—was a core national interest of China's. In July US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton responded by declaring that freedom of navigation in the sea was a US national interest and offered to broker talks over the disputed islands. In September the US House of Representatives passed a bill authorizing import duties on products from countries with undervalued currencies as the weakness of the Chinese renminbi (yuan) became a political issue in the US. China signed a US\$23 billion agreement in May with Nigeria to provide assistance in constructing oil refineries. In December Chinese premier Wen Jiabao visited India, where he signed agreements aimed at boosting trade between the two countries to US\$100 billion annually by 2015.

Internet resource: <www.stats.gov.cn/english>.

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

Colombia



Official name: República de Colombia (Republic of Colombia). **Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic with two legislative houses (Senate [102]; House of Representatives [166]). **Head of state and government:** President Juan Manuel Santos Calderón (from 2010). **Capital:** Bogotá. **Official language:** Spanish. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 peso (Col\$) = 100 centavos; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = Col\$1,762.90.

Demography

Area: 440,831 sq mi, 1,141,748 sq km. **Population** (2010): 44,205,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 100.3, persons per sq km 38.7. **Urban** (2005): 73.6%. **Sex distribution** (2007): male 49.01%; female 50.99%. **Age breakdown** (2007): under 15, 29.8%; 15–29, 25.4%; 30–44, 22.3%; 45–59, 14.4%; 60–74, 6.2%; 75–84, 1.6%; 85 and over, 0.3%. **Ethnic composition** (2006): mestizo 58%; white 20%; mulatto 14%; black 4%; black-Amerindian 3%; Amerindian 1%. **Religious affiliation** (2007): Roman Catholic 80.0%; Protestant/independent Christian 13.5%; Mormon 0.3%; nonreligious 2.0%; other 4.2%. **Major cities** (2007): Bogotá 7,033,914; Medellín 2,248,912; Cali 2,139,535; Barranquilla 1,144,470; Cartagena 871,342. **Location:** northern South America, bordering the Caribbean Sea, Venezuela, Brazil, Peru, Ecuador, the Pacific Ocean, and Panama.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2007): 20.2 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 5.5 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 2.51. **Life expectancy** at birth (2007): male 68.4 years; female 76.2 years.

National economy

Budget (2007). **Revenue:** Col\$103,986,000,000,000 (tax revenue 56.4%, of which taxes on goods and services 26.1%, income tax 16.7%; nontax revenue 39.3%; other 4.3%). **Expenditures:** Col\$110,014,000,000,000 (interest on debt 25.1%; other 74.9%). **Population economically active** (2006): total 20,177,100; activity rate 44.5% (participation rates:

ages 12–55, 63.2%; female 43.0%; unemployed [April 2008–March 2009] 11.5%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): sugarcane 40,000,000, plantains 3,600,000, rice 2,250,000, coffee 710,000; Colombia is a leading producer of coca, with 430 metric tons of illegal cocaine production in 2008; livestock (number of live animals) 26,000,000 cattle, 3,400,000 sheep, 2,500,000 horses; fisheries production 156,100 (from aquaculture 38%). **Mining and quarrying** (2006): nickel (metal content) 94,100; gold 15,700 kg; emeralds 5,734,000 carats. **Manufacturing** (value added in US\$'000,000; 2005): processed food products 3,471; refined petroleum products 2,873; medicines, fertilizers, and soaps 1,956. **Energy production** (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 51,830,000,000 (52,963,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2007) 71,700,000 (4,480,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008) 214,400,000 ([2007] 105,500,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 13,247,000 (9,442,000); natural gas (cu m; 2006) 6,600,000,000 (9,298,000,000). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$207,425,000,000 (US\$4,660 per capita). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; December 2008): US\$24,855,000,000. **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 1,669; remittances (2008) 4,884; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 8,577; official development assistance (2007) 731. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 1,537; remittances (2008) 88; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 2,043.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; c.i.f.): US\$32,897,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 26.5%; chemical products 18.5%; motor vehicles 12.0%; base and fabricated metals 9.8%). **Major import sources:** US 26.2%; China 10.1%; Mexico 9.3%; Brazil 7.3%; Venezuela 4.2%. **Exports** (2007; f.o.b.): US\$29,991,000,000 (crude petroleum 18.5%; coal 11.1%; refined petroleum products 5.8%; coffee 5.7%; ferronickel 5.6%; wearing apparel and accessories 4.5%; motor vehicles and parts 3.9%; cut flowers 3.7%). **Major export destinations:** US 35.4%; Venezuela 17.4%; Ecuador 4.3%; Switzerland 3.0%; Netherlands 2.8%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads** (2006): route length 2,030 km; passenger-km (2004) 25,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2005) 8,236,000,000. **Roads** (2006): total length 164,278 km (paved [2000] 23%). **Vehicles** (2005): cars 1,606,880; trucks and buses 1,079,247. **Air transport** (2007): passenger-km 9,552,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 189,804,000. **Communications,** in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 6,820,000 (153); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 41,365,000 (931); personal computers (2007): 3,513,000 (80); total Internet users (2008): 17,117,000 (385); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 1,903,000 (43).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2005). Percentage of population ages 25 and over having: no formal schooling/unknown 10.2%; primary education 40.1%; secondary 34.2%; higher 15.5%. **Literacy** (2006): population ages 15 and over literate 92.3%; males literate 92.4%; females literate 92.2%. **Health:** physi-

cians (2006) 51,095 (1 per 849 persons); hospital beds (2004) 50,824 (1 per 833 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2007) 20.1; undernourished population (2002–04) 5,900,000 (13% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,830 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 267,231 (army 84.7%, navy 11.5%, air force 3.8%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 4.7%; per capita expenditure US\$186.

Background

The Spanish arrived in what is now Colombia c. 1500 and by 1538 had defeated the area's Chibchan-speaking Indians and made the area subject to the Viceroyalty of Peru. After 1740 authority was transferred to the newly created Viceroyalty of New Granada. Parts of Colombia threw off Spanish jurisdiction in 1810, and full independence came after Spain's defeat by Simón Bolívar in 1819. Civil war in 1840 checked development. Conflict between the Liberal and Conservative parties led to the War of a Thousand Days (1899–1903). Years of relative peace followed, but hostility erupted again in 1948; the two parties agreed in 1958 to a scheme for alternating governments. A new constitution was adopted in 1991, but democratic power remained threatened by civil unrest. Many leftist rebels and right-wing paramilitary groups funded their activities through kidnappings and narcotics trafficking.

Did you know?

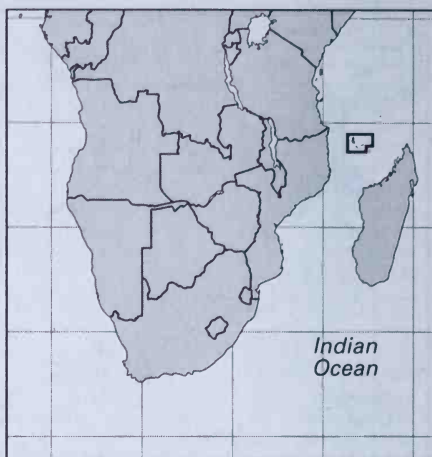
Colombia, which trails only the Netherlands as the world's second largest exporter of cut flowers, provides the US with more than two-thirds of its floral imports.

Recent Developments

Escalating diplomatic conflict with Venezuela, which reached its peak after the Colombian government took a case to the Organization of American States against Venezuela for having provided safe haven for armed guerrillas, marked 2010. The Colombian government's evidence included photographs and the geographic coordinates of alleged locations of Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) and National Liberation Army (ELN) encampments in Venezuela. These claims were quickly dismissed by the Venezuelan government, which broke off diplomatic relations with Colombia. Relations between the two countries were reestablished, however, after the Constitutional Court ruled that the bilateral agreement with the United States to give the US access to more military bases in Colombian territory was unconstitutional. Crime continued to be one of Colombia's greatest challenges. Most dramatically, violence escalated in Medellín as the drug-trafficking organization "Office of Envigado" joined other criminal organizations to control illegal activities in the city.

Internet resource: <www.dane.gov.co>.

Comoros



Official names: Udzima wa Komori (Comorian); Jumhuriyat al-Qamar al-Muttahidah (Arabic); Union des Comores (French) (Union of the Comoros). **Form of government:** republic with one legislative house (Assembly of the Union [33]). **Head of state and government:** President Ikililou Dhoinine (from 2011). **Capital:** Moroni. **Official languages:** Comorian (Shikomori); Arabic; French. **Official religion:** Islam. **Monetary unit:** 1 Comorian franc (CF) = 100 centimes; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = CF 339.70.

Demography

Area: 719 sq mi, 1,862 sq km. **Population** (2010): 691,000 (excludes Comorians living abroad in France or Mayotte [about 150,000 people]). **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 961.1, persons per sq km 371.1. **Urban** (2008): 28.1%. **Sex distribution** (2006): male 49.61%; female 50.39%. **Age breakdown** (2006): under 15, 42.7%; 15–29, 26.6%; 30–44, 17.8%; 45–59, 8.2%; 60–74, 3.9%; 75 and over, 0.8%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Comorian (a mixture of Bantu, Arab, Malay, and Malagasy peoples) 97.1%; Makua 1.6%; French 0.4%; other 0.9%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Muslim (nearly all Sunni) 98.4%; other 1.6%. **Major cities** (2002): Moroni (2007) 46,000; Mutsamudu 21,558; Domoni 13,254; Fomboni 13,053; Tsémbéhou 10,552. **Location:** islands in the western Indian Ocean, between Madagascar and Mozambique.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 32.6 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 6.3 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2006): 5.03. **Life expectancy at birth** (2006): male 60.0 years; female 64.7 years.

National economy

Budget (2007). **Revenue:** CF 33,945,000,000 (tax revenue 49.1%, of which taxes on international trade

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

17.6%, taxes on goods and services 11.5%; grants 37.7%; nontax revenue 13.2%). *Expenditures*: CF 37,314,000,000 (current expenditures 72.5%, of which interest on debt 2.2%; development expenditures 27.5%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): US\$277,000,000. **Production** (metric tons except as noted). *Agriculture and fishing* (2007): coconuts 77,000, bananas 65,000, cassava 58,000, cloves 2,500, vanilla 90, ylang-ylang essence 25; livestock (number of live animals) 115,000 goats, 45,000 cattle, 21,000 sheep; fisheries production 16,000 (from aquaculture, none). *Mining and quarrying* (2009): sand, gravel, and crushed stone from coral mining for local construction. *Manufacturing* (2009): products of small-scale industries include processed vanilla and ylang-ylang, cement, handicrafts, soaps, soft drinks, woodwork, and wearing apparel. *Energy production (consumption)*: electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 50,600,000 (22,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (32,000). **Population economically active** (2006): total 348,000; activity rate of total population 42.5% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 73.8%; female 43.1%; unemployed [2005] 13.3%). **Gross national income** (2007): US\$425,000,000 (US\$680 per capita). **Selected balance of payments data**. Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2006) 27; remittances (2007) 12; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 1; official development assistance (2007) 44. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2006) 11.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; c.i.f.): CF 49,716,000,000 (refined petroleum products 21.4%; rice 10.4%; meat 6.8%; cement 4.9%; iron and steel 2.3%). *Major import sources* (2005): South Africa 15.4%; France 13.8%; Pakistan 3.1%; Mauritius 3.0%; Belgium-Luxembourg 2.4%. **Exports** (2007; f.o.b.): CF 4,965,000,000 (cloves 57.7%; vanilla 25.7%; ylang-ylang 14.3%). *Major export destinations* (2005): France 73.3%; Germany 10.4%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads*: none. *Roads* (2004): total length 793 km (paved 70%). *Vehicles* (1996): passenger cars 9,100; trucks and buses 4,950. *Air transport* (2001): passengers arriving or departing Moroni 108,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2005): 17,000 (28); cellular telephone subscribers (2007): 40,000 (48); personal computers (2004): 5,000 (6.3); total Internet users (2006): 21,000 (26).

Education and health

Educational attainment (1996). Percentage of population ages 25 and over having: no formal schooling/unknown 73.9%; primary education 11.0%; secondary 15.1%. **Literacy** (2007): total population ages 15 and over literate 57.1%; males literate 64.2%; females literate 50.1%. **Health**: physicians (2004) 48 (1 per 12,417 persons); hospital beds (1995) 1,450 (1 per 342 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2006) 72.9.

Military

Total active duty personnel (2008): the 1,100-member national army is not necessarily accepted by each of the islands; each island also has its own armed se-

curity. France provides training for military personnel. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2005): 3.5%; per capita expenditure US\$21.

Background

The Comoro Islands were known to European navigators from the 16th century. In 1843 France officially took possession of Mayotte and in 1886 placed the other three islands under protection. Subordinated to Madagascar in 1912, Comoros became an overseas territory of France in 1947. In 1961 it was granted autonomy. In 1974 majorities on three of the islands voted for independence, which was granted in 1975. The following decade saw several coup attempts, which culminated in the assassination of the president in 1989. French intervention permitted multi-party elections in 1990, but the country remained in a state of chronic instability. Anjouan and Mohéli seceded from the Comoros federation in 1997. The army took control of the government in 1999. A referendum at the end of 2001 renamed the country the Union of the Comoros and granted the three main islands partially autonomous status.

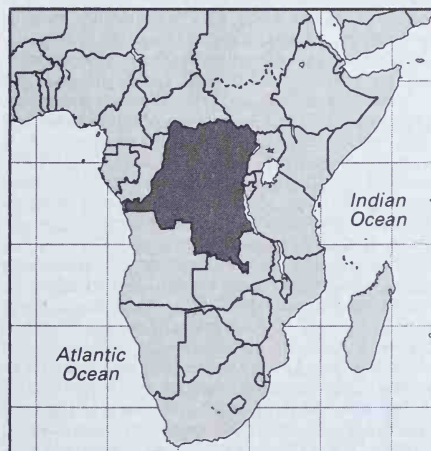
Recent Developments

Political tensions threatened the relative stability of Comoros for most of 2010. Turmoil ensued when Pres. Ahmed Abdallah Mohamed Sambi attempted to enforce a 2009 constitutional reform mandate to streamline the government by reducing the status of the federal presidents of the semiautonomous Grande Comore, Anjouan, and Mohéli islands to governors and extending the term of the union presidency from four to five years. The Constitutional Court later invalidated the law that extended the president's term.

Internet resource:

<www.comores-online.com/pagegb.htm>.

Congo, Democratic Republic of the



Official name: République Démocratique du Congo (Democratic Republic of the Congo). **Form of government**: unitary multiparty republic with two legislative

houses (Senate [108]; National Assembly [500]). **Head of state:** President Joseph Kabila (from 2001). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Adolphe Muzito (from 2008). **Capital:** Kinshasa. **Official languages:** French (Kongo, Lingala, Swahili, and Tshiluba are national languages). **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** Congo franc (FC) = 100 centimes; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = FC 923.33.

Demography

Area: 905,568 sq mi, 2,345,410 sq km. **Population** (2010): 67,827,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 74.9, persons per sq km 28.9. **Urban** (2005): 32.1%. **Sex distribution** (2005): male 49.48%; female 50.52%. **Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 47.2%; 15–29, 27.1%; 30–44, 14.2%; 45–59, 7.4%; 60–74, 3.4%; 75–84, 0.6%; 85 and over, 0.1%. **Ethnic composition** (1983): Luba 18.0%; Kongo 16.1%; Mongo 13.5%; Rwanda 10.3%; Azande 6.1%; Bangi and Ngale 5.8%; Rundi 3.8%; Teke 2.7%; Boa 2.3%; Chokwe 1.8%; Lugbara 1.6%; Banda 1.4%; other 16.6%. **Religious affiliation** (2004): Roman Catholic 50%; Protestant 20%; Kimbanguist (indigenous Christian) 10%; Muslim 10%; traditional beliefs and syncretic sects 10%. **Major urban areas** (2004): Kinshasa 7,273,947; Lubumbashi 1,283,380; Mbuji-Mayi 1,213,726; Kananga 720,362; Kisangani 682,599. **Location:** central Africa, bordering the Central African Republic, South Sudan, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania, Zambia, Angola, the South Atlantic Ocean, and the Republic of the Congo.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2007): 43.4 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 11.9 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 6.37. **Life expectancy** at birth (2007): male 51.9 years; female 55.4 years.

National economy

Budget (2005). **Revenue:** FC 564,900,000,000 (grants 31.1%; customs and excise taxes 25.7%; direct and indirect taxes 19.7%; petroleum royalties and taxes 17.4%). **Expenditures:** FC 655,500,000,000 (current expenditures 65.3%, of which interest on external debt 14.8%; capital expenditures 17.4%; expenditures on demobilization and reintegration 14.8%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$10,853,000,000. **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): cassava 15,000,000, sugarcane 1,550,000, plantains 1,200,000, (2005) pimento and allspice 33,000, coffee 21,300; livestock (number of live animals) 4,000,000 goats, 957,000 pigs; fisheries production 238,970 (from aquaculture 1%). **Mining and quarrying** (2006): copper (metal content) 130,000; cobalt (metal content) 28,400; tin (metal content) 3,500; silver 67,633 kg; gold 10,000 kg; diamonds 28,540,000 carats. **Manufacturing** (2004): cement 402,500; flour 199,000; steel 130,000. **Energy production** (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 7,240,000,000 (5,160,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2007) 116,000 (296,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008) 7,290,000 (negligible); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (373,000). **Gross national**

Income (2008): US\$9,843,000,000 (US\$150 per capita). **Population economically active** (2003): total 21,718,000; activity rate 40.0% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 77.1%; female 41.1%). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2005) 1.0; foreign direct investment (2004–06 avg.) 37; official development assistance (2005) 1,828. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (1997) 7.0.

Foreign trade

Imports (2005): US\$2,465,000,000 (aid-related imports 22.9%; other imports 77.1%). **Major import sources** (2004): South Africa 18.5%; Belgium 15.6%; France 10.9%; US 6.2%; Germany 5.9%. **Exports** (2005): US\$2,042,000,000 (diamonds 48.4%; crude petroleum 20.0%; cobalt [2004] 15.0%; copper [2004] 3.3%; coffee [2004] 0.9%; gold [2004] 0.7%). **Major export destinations:** Belgium 42.5%; Finland 17.8%; Zimbabwe 12.2%; US 9.2%; China 6.5%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads** (2003): length (2004) 5,138 km; passenger-km 152,930,000; metric ton-km cargo 506,010,000. **Roads** (2004): total length 153,497 km (paved 2%). **Vehicles** (1999): passenger cars 172,600; trucks and buses 34,600. **Air transport** (1999): passenger-km 263,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 39,000,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). **Telephone landlines** (2008): 37,000 (0.6); **cellular telephone subscribers** (2008): 9,263,000 (143); **total Internet users** (2008): 290,000 (4.5); **broadband Internet subscribers** (2007): 1,500 (0.02).

Education and health

Literacy (2003): percentage of total population ages 15 and over literate 65.5%; males literate 76.2%; females literate 55.1%. **Health:** physicians (2004) 5,827 (1 per 9,585 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2005) 116.5; undernourished population (2002–04) 39,000,000 (74% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,830 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 145,000 (army 79.0%, central staff 9.5%, republican guard 5.0%, air force 2.0%, navy 4.5%); **UN peacekeepers** (March 2009): 16,600 troops; 1,100 police. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 1.7%; per capita expenditure US\$3.

Background

Prior to European colonization, several native kingdoms had emerged in the Congo region, including the 16th-century Luba kingdom and the Kuba federation, which reached its peak in the 18th century. European development began late in the 19th century when King Léopold II of Belgium financed Henry Morton Stanley's exploration of the Congo River. The 1884–85 Berlin West Africa Conference recognized the Congo Free State with Léopold as its sovereign.

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

The growing demand for rubber helped finance the exploitation of the Congo, but abuses against native peoples outraged Western nations and forced Léopold to grant the Free State a colonial charter as the Belgian Congo in 1908. Independence was granted in 1960, and the country's name was changed to Zaire in 1971. The postindependence period was marked by unrest, culminating in a military coup that brought Gen. Mobutu Sese Seko to power in 1965. Mismanagement, corruption, and increasing violence devastated the infrastructure and economy. Mobutu was deposed in 1997 by Laurent Kabila, who restored the country's name to Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). Instability in neighboring countries, an influx of refugees from Rwanda, and a desire for Congo's mineral wealth led to military involvement by various African countries, which fueled existing civil conflict in Congo. Although unrest continued in the beginning of the 21st century, it was somewhat abated by the promulgation in 2003 of a transitional constitution and by the formation of a transitional unity government that included most rebel groups; a new constitution was promulgated and a formal government elected in 2006.

Recent Developments

The Democratic Republic of the Congo's economy improved in 2010. In July the World Bank and the IMF approved a US\$12.3 billion debt-relief agreement. Structural reforms progressed in public financial and oil resource management. The transnational mining firm Randgold Resources announced plans to start mining Africa's largest undeveloped gold deposit, in Kibali. In three eastern provinces, the government suspended mining indefinitely to curtail illegal production and trade of "conflict" minerals (the mining of which contributes to or benefits from violations of human rights) by armed militias.

Internet resource: <www.bcc.cd>.

Congo, Republic of the



Official name: République du Congo (Republic of the Congo). **Form of government:** republic with two legislative houses (Senate, [72]; National Assembly

[137]). **Head of state and government:** President Denis Sassou-Nguesso (from 1997). **Capital:** Brazzaville. **Official language:** French (Lingala and Monokutuba are national languages). **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 CFA franc (CFAF) = 100 centimes; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = CFAF 452.93.

Demography

Area: 132,047 sq mi, 342,000 sq km. **Population** (2010): 3,932,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 29.8, persons per sq km 11.5. **Urban** (2007): 61.0%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 49.72%; female 50.28%. **Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 46.1%; 15–29, 27.4%; 30–44, 14.8%; 45–59, 7.4%; 60–74, 3.4%; 75–84, 0.8%; 85 and over, 0.1%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Kongo 21.2%; Yombe 11.5%; Teke 10.7%; Kougou 8.0%; Mboshi 5.4%; Ngala 4.2%; Sundi 4.0%; other 35.0%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Roman Catholic 49%; independent Christian 13%; Protestant 11%; Muslim 2%; other (mostly traditional beliefs and nonreligious) 25%. **Major cities** (2007): Brazzaville 1,308,700; Pointe-Noire 647,152; Dolisie 118,562; Nkayi 60,453; Ouessou 26,994. **Location:** west-central Africa, bordering Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Angola, the South Atlantic Ocean, and Gabon.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 41.8 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 12.3 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 5.92. **Life expectancy** at birth (2008): male 52.5 years; female 55.0 years.

National economy

Budget (2005). **Revenue:** CFAF 1,300,100,000,000 (petroleum revenue 80.6%; nonpetroleum revenue 16.9%; grants 2.5%). **Expenditures:** CFAF 736,400,000,000 (current expenditures 77.0%, of which interest 20.4%, wages and salaries 17.7%; capital expenditures 23.0%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2006): US\$5,328,000,000. **Gross national income** (2008): US\$7,134,000,000 (US\$1,970 per capita). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): cassava 915,000, sugarcane 550,000, oil palm fruit 90,000; livestock (number of live animals) 290,000 goats, 110,000 cattle, 99,000 sheep; fisheries production 59,966 (from aquaculture, negligible). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): gold 100 kg; diamonds, n.a. **Manufacturing** (2001): residual fuel oil (2000) 206,000; refined sugar 71,814; distillate fuel oils (2000) 62,000. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 453,000,000 (864,000,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) 82,600,000 ([2006] 4,909,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 625,000 (355,000); natural gas (cu m; 2006) 23,600,000 (23,700,000). **Population economically active** (2006): total 1,482,000; activity rate of total population 40.2% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 69.5%; female 41.3%). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 54; remittances (2008) 15; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 473; official development assistance (2007) 127.

Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 168; remittances (2008) 102.

Foreign trade

Imports (2005): CFAF 746,400,000,000 (nonpetroleum sector 85.9%; petroleum sector 14.1%). **Major import sources** (2002): France 26%; US 11%; Italy 8%; Lebanon 6%; Netherlands 5%. **Exports** (2005): CFAF 2,484,300,000,000 (crude petroleum 92.5%; wood products 4.6%; refined petroleum products 1.2%). **Major export destinations** (2002): Taiwan 27%; North Korea 11%; US 10%; South Korea 7%; France 7%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads* (1998): length 894 km; passenger-km 242,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 135,000,000. *Roads* (2004): total length 17,289 km (paved 5%). *Vehicles*: passenger cars (2002) 30,000; trucks and buses (1997) 15,500. *Air transport* (2002): passenger-km 27,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 3,000,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2005): 16,000 (4); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 1,807,000 (470); personal computers (2006): 17,000 (5); total Internet users (2008): 155,000 (40).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2005). Percentage of population ages 15–49 having: no formal schooling 5.6%; primary education 28.1%; lower secondary 47.2%; upper secondary/higher 19.1%. **Literacy** (2005): total population ages 15 and over literate 87.4%; males literate 92.3%; females literate 82.9%. **Health**: physicians (2000) 540 (1 per 5,745 persons); hospital beds (2001) 5,195 (1 per 623 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 81.7; undernourished population (2003–05) 800,000 (22% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,800 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 10,000 (army 80.0%, navy 8.0%, air force 12.0%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 1.1%; per capita expenditure US\$26.

Background

In precolonial days the Congo area was home to several thriving kingdoms, including the Kongo, which had its beginnings in the 1st millennium AD. The slave trade began in the 15th century with the arrival of the Portuguese; it supported the local kingdoms and dominated the area until its suppression in the 19th century. The French arrived in the mid-19th century and established treaties with two of the kingdoms, placing them under French protection prior to their becoming part of the colony of French Congo. In 1910 the French possessions were renamed French Equatorial Africa, and Congo became known as Middle (Moyen) Congo. In 1946 Middle Congo became a

French overseas territory and in 1958 voted to become an autonomous republic within the French Community. Full independence came two years later. The area has suffered from political instability since independence. Congo's first president was ousted in 1963. A Marxist party, the Congolese Labor Party, gained strength, and in 1968 another coup, led by Maj. Marien Ngouabi, created the People's Republic of the Congo. Ngouabi was assassinated in 1977, and a series of military rulers followed. Fighting between local militias that began in 1997 badly disrupted the economy, and though a 2003 peace agreement largely ended the conflict, sporadic violence continued.

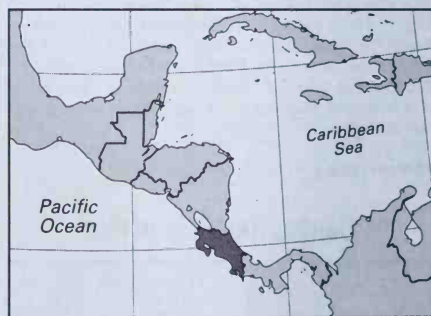
Recent Developments

In March 2010, French oil giant Total announced a project in the Republic of the Congo, sub-Saharan Africa's fourth largest oil producer, to extract up to 300 million bbl from existing offshore wells where production had been halted. Congo, which earned more than US\$168 million yearly from its exports of timber to the EU, signed an agreement in May with the EU that committed both parties to the fight against illegal harvesting of hardwoods.

Internet resource:

<www.embassyofcongo.org/index.html>.

Costa Rica



Official name: República de Costa Rica (Republic of Costa Rica). **Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic with one legislative house (Legislative Assembly [57]). **Head of state and government:** President Laura Chinchilla (from 2010). **Capital:** San José. **Official language:** Spanish. **Official religion:** Roman Catholicism. **Monetary unit:** 1 Costa Rican colón (¢) = 100 céntimos; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = ₡503.58.

Demography

Area: 19,730 sq mi, 51,100 sq km. **Population** (2010): 4,516,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 228.9, persons per sq km 88.4. **Urban** (2003): 60.6%. **Sex distribution** (2006): male 50.76%; female 49.24%. **Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 28.4%; 15–29, 28.1%; 30–44, 21.5%; 45–59, 13.7%; 60–74, 5.9%; 75–84, 1.8%; 85 and over,

0.6%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): white 77.0%; mestizo 17.0%; black/mulatto 3.0%; East Asian (mostly Chinese) 2.0%; Amerindian 1.0%. **Religious affiliation** (2004): Roman Catholic (practicing) 47%; Roman Catholic (nonpracticing) 25%; Evangelical Protestant 13%; nonreligious 10%; other 5%. **Major cities** (2009): San José 356,174; Limón 65,600; Alajuela 50,989; San Francisco 48,036; Cinco Esquinas 43,100. **Location**: Central America, bordering Nicaragua, the Caribbean Sea, Panama, and the North Pacific Ocean.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 16.9 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage (2007) 40.1%. **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 4.1 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.97. **Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 76.7 years; female 81.7 years.

National economy

Budget (2007). **Revenue**: ₡2,106,400,000,000 (taxes on goods and services 59.1%; income tax 25.2%; taxes on international trade 7.9%). **Expenditures**: ₡2,025,500,000,000 (education 31.8%; interest on debt 20.7%; social protection 16.0%; public order 11.4%; transportation 10.7%). **Public debt** (external, not standing; 2007): US\$3,750,000,000. **Gross national income** (2008): US\$27,447,000,000 (US\$6,060 per capita). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): sugarcane 4,300,000, bananas 2,240,000, pineapples 1,225,000, green coffee 110,400; livestock (number of live animals) 1,000,000 cattle, 550,000 pigs, 19,500,000 chickens; fisheries production 47,500 (from aquaculture 54%). **Mining and quarrying** (2006): limestone 900,000; gold 1,210 kg. **Manufacturing** (value added in US\$'000,000; 2003): food products 734; beverages 188; paints, soaps, and pharmaceuticals 169. **Energy production (consumption)**: electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 8,697,000,000 (8,786,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2006) none (60,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2006) none (4,911,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 637,000 (2,132,000). **Population economically active** (2008): total 2,059,613; activity rate of total population 45.4% (participation rates: ages 12–59 [2005] 60.8%; female [2005] 36.2%; unemployed 4.9%). **Selected balance of payments data**. Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 2,029; remittances (2008) 635; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 1,409; foreign development assistance (2007) 53. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 628; remittances (2008) 271; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 106.

Foreign trade

Imports (2005; c.i.f.): US\$9,640,100,000 (machinery and apparatus 34.2%; chemical products 11.0%; mineral fuels 10.5%; plastic products 7.0%; fabricated metal products 6.8%). **Major import sources**: US 40.1%; Japan 5.8%; Mexico 5.0%; Venezuela 4.9%; Ireland 4.5%. **Exports** (2005; f.o.b.): US\$7,150,690,000 (machinery and apparatus 29.8%; food products 24.8%, of which bananas 6.8%, pineapples 4.6%, coffee 3.7%; professional and scientific equipment 8.1%; textiles 7.5%; chemical products 6.0%). **Major export destinations**: US

40.2%; Hong Kong 6.8%; Netherlands 6.3%; Guatemala 4.0%; Nicaragua 3.9%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads** (2004): 278 km. **Roads** (2006): total length 35,983 km (paved 25%). **Vehicles** (2004): passenger cars 620,992; trucks and buses 220,456. **Air transport** (2005): Lacsá [Costa Rican Airlines] only; passenger-km 2,284,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 10,351,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 1,438,000 (317); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 1,887,000 (416); personal computers (2005): 1,000,000 (233); total Internet users (2007): 1,500,000 (336); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 176,000 (39).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2004). Percentage of population ages 5 and over having: no formal schooling/unknown 12.8%; incomplete primary education 23.3%; complete primary 24.5%; incomplete secondary 18.2%; complete secondary 8.5%; higher 12.7%. **Literacy** (2003): total population ages 15 and over literate 96.0%; males literate 95.9%; females literate 96.1%. **Health**: physicians (2004) 6,600 (1 per 644 persons); hospital beds (2003) 5,908 (1 per 714 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 9.0; undernourished population (2003–05) less than 5% of total population.

Military

Paramilitary expenditure as percentage of GDP (2008): 0.7%; per capita expenditure US\$43. The army was officially abolished in 1948. Paramilitary (police) forces (November 2008): 9,800.

Background

Christopher Columbus landed in Costa Rica in 1502 in an area inhabited by a number of small, independent Indian tribes. These peoples were not easily dominated, and it took almost 60 years for the Spanish to establish a permanent settlement. Ignored by the Spanish crown because of its lack of mineral wealth, the colony grew slowly. Coffee exports and the construction of a rail line improved its economy in the 19th century. It joined the short-lived Mexican Empire in 1821, was a member of the United Provinces of Central America (1823–38), and adopted a constitution in 1871. In 1890 Costa Ricans held what is considered to be the first free and honest election in Central America, beginning a tradition of democracy for which Costa Rica is renowned. In 1987 then president Óscar Arias Sánchez was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. In the early 21st century, many Costa Ricans looked to increasingly free trade with the US as a solution to the country's economic woes.

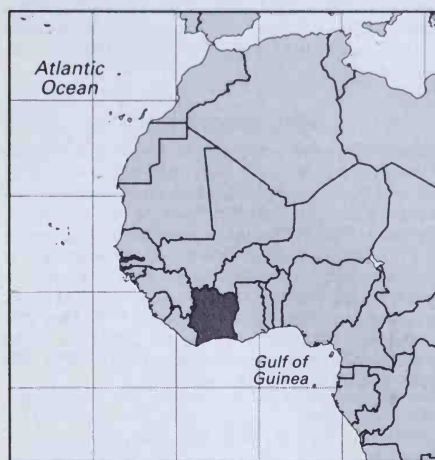
Recent Developments

For the first time in the history of the country, in 2010 a woman, Laura Chinchilla, claimed the presidency of Costa Rica, promising to focus on problems of security and poverty. In response to concerns about rising crime, many new police officers were trained, a national antidrug commission was estab-

lished, and collaboration with other Central American countries and the US increased. A national referendum on same-sex civil unions proposed by conservative elements was quashed by the constitutional court on the grounds that this matter should be handled by the legislature. The economy rebounded sharply from its declines in 2009 linked to the worldwide recession.

Internet resource: <www.tourism.co.cr>.

Côte d'Ivoire



Official name: République de Côte d'Ivoire (Republic of Côte d'Ivoire). **Form of government:** republic with one legislative house (National Assembly [225, statutory number]). **Head of state and government:** President Alassane Ouattara (from 2011), assisted by Prime Minister Guillaume Soro (from 2007). **Capital:** Abidjan. **Official language:** French. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 CFA franc (CFAF) = 100 centimes; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = CFAF 452.93.

Demography

Area: 123,863 sq mi, 320,803 sq km. **Population** (2010): 21,059,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 170.0, persons per sq km 65.6. **Urban** (2008): 49.0%. **Sex distribution** (2007): male 50.75%; female 49.25%. **Age breakdown** (2007): under 15, 41.2%; 15–29, 29.2%; 30–44, 16.5%; 45–59, 8.4%; 60–74, 3.9%; 75–84, 0.6%; 85 and over, 0.2%. **Ethnolinguistic composition** (1998; local population only [in 1998 foreigners constituted 26% of the population]): Akan 42.1%; Mande 26.5%; other 31.4%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): traditional beliefs 37%; Christian 32%, of which Roman Catholic 17%, Protestant 8%, independent Christian 7%; Muslim 28%; other 3%. **Major cities** (2005): Abidjan (urban agglomeration) 3,576,000; Bouaké 573,700; Daloa 215,100; Yamoussoukro (2003) 185,600; Korhogo (2003) 115,000. **Location:** western Africa, bordering Mali, Burkina Faso, Ghana, the Atlantic Ocean, Liberia, and Guinea.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 37.1 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 13.6 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 4.33. **Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 50.3 years; female 53.7 years.

National economy

Budget (2005). **Revenue:** CFAF 1,566,000,000,000 (tax revenue 79.9%; nontax revenue 14.1%; grants 6.0%). **Expenditures:** CFAF 1,536,600,000,000 (current expenditures 78.4%; interest on public debt 11.5%; other 10.1%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2006): US\$10,830,000,000. **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): yams 4,900,000, cassava 2,110,000, plantains 1,590,000, cacao beans 1,300,000, coffee 171,000, cashew nuts 130,000, natural rubber 128,000, fonio 9,700; livestock (number of live animals) 1,523,000 sheep, 1,500,000 cattle; fisheries production 33,416 (from aquaculture 2%). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): gold 1,243 kg; diamonds 300,000 carats. **Manufacturing** (value added in CFAF '000,000,000; 1997): food products 156.6, of which cocoa and chocolate 72.4; chemical products 60.2; wood products 55.9; refined petroleum products 46.0. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 5,510,300 ([2005] 4,181,000,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) 18,800,000 ([2005] 30,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2005) 3,136,000 (974,000); natural gas (cu m; 2005) 1,661,000,000 (1,661,000,000). **Population economically active** (2006): total 6,937,000; activity rate of total population 36.7% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 66.2%; female 30.5%). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 104; remittances (2008) 215; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 353; official development assistance (2007) 165. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 396; remittances (2008) 19. **Gross national income** (2008): US\$20,257,000,000 (US\$980 per capita).

Foreign trade

Imports (2005): CFAF 2,687,000,000,000 (machinery and transportation equipment 40.1%; crude petroleum and refined petroleum products 32.3%; food products 17.0%). **Major import sources** (2004): France 24.3%; Nigeria 19.2%; UK 4.0%; China 4.0%; Italy 3.8%. **Exports** (2005): CFAF 3,950,000,000,000 (cacao beans and products 27.5%; crude petroleum and refined petroleum products 26.9%; wood products 3.8%; coffee 2.1%). **Major export destinations** (2004): US 11.6%; Netherlands 10.3%; France 9.5%; Italy 5.5%; Belgium 4.7%.

Transport and communications

Transport. Railroads (1999): route length (2004) 660 km; passenger-km 93,100,000; metric ton-km cargo 537,600,000. **Roads** (2004): total length 80,000 km (paved 8%). **Vehicles:** passenger cars (2002) 114,000; trucks and buses (2001) 54,900. **Air trans-**

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

port (2002; Abidjan airport only): passenger arrivals and departures 821,400; cargo unloaded and loaded 16,699 metric tons. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons): Telephone landlines (2008): 357,000 (18); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 10,449,000 (533); personal computers (2004): 262,000 (16); total Internet users (2008): 66,000 (34); broadband Internet subscribers (2005): 1,200 (0.07).

Education and health

Educational attainment (1998–99). Percentage of population ages 25 and over having: no formal schooling/unknown 63.0%; primary education 19.4%; secondary 14.3%; higher 3.3%. **Literacy** (2007): percentage of population ages 15 and over literate 55.5%; males literate 65.1%; females literate 45.5%. **Health**: physicians (2004) 2,081 (1 per 8,143 persons); hospital beds (2001) 5,981 (1 per 2,660 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 98.3; undernourished population (2003–05) 2,600,000 (14% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,780 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 17,050 (army 38.1%, navy 5.3%, air force 4.1%, presidential guard 7.9%, gendarmerie 44.6%); peacekeeping troops: UN (March 2009): 7,800, French (November 2008): 1,800. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 1.4%; per capita expenditure US\$15.

Background

Europeans came to the area to trade in ivory and slaves beginning in the 15th century, and local kingdoms gave way to French influence in the 19th century. The French colony of Côte d'Ivoire was founded in 1893, and full occupation took place during 1908–18. In 1946 it became a territory in the French Union; in 1947 the northern part of the country separated and became part of Upper Volta (now Burkina Faso). Côte d'Ivoire peacefully achieved autonomy in 1958 and independence in 1960, when Félix Houphouët-Boigny was elected president. The country's first multiparty presidential elections were held in 1990. Political turmoil has persisted since Houphouët-Boigny died in 1993, and a civil war in 2002 left the country divided into northern and southern sections. Attempts at reconciliation were initiated over the following years, including a 2007 power-sharing agreement signed by both sides.

Recent Developments

A presidential election in Côte d'Ivoire was contested in October 2010 by Pres. Laurent Gbagbo and former prime minister Alassane Ouattara. The electoral commission announced on 2 December that Ouattara had won, but the next day the Constitutional Council declared Gbagbo to be the winner. A stalemate dragged on, and beginning in late February 2011, there was an escalation in violence. Despite calling for a cease-fire on 4 April, Gbagbo's troops attacked Ouattara's base of operations, which was protected by UN peacekeeping troops. Gbagbo was subse-

quently arrested by pro-Ouattara rebels on 11 April, and Ouattara was inaugurated in May.

Internet resource: <www.ins.ci>.

Croatia



Official name: Republika Hrvatska (Republic of Croatia). **Form of government:** multiparty republic with one legislative house (Croatian Parliament [153]). **Head of state:** President Ivo Josipovic (from 2010). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Jadranka Kosor (from 2009). **Capital:** Zagreb. **Official language:** Croatian. **Official religion:** none (Roman Catholicism receives state financial support through concordats with the Vatican). **Monetary unit:** 1 kuna (kn; plural kune) = 100 lipa; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = kn 5.09.

Demography

Area: 21,831 sq mi, 56,542 sq km. **Population** (2010): 4,426,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 202.7, persons per sq km 78.3. **Urban** (2005): 56.5%. **Sex distribution** (2006): male 48.17%; female 51.83%. **Age breakdown** (2004): under 15, 16.1%; 15–29, 20.2%; 30–44, 20.9%; 45–59, 20.7%; 60–74, 15.9%; 75–84, 5.3%; 85 and over, 0.9%. **Ethnic composition** (2001): Croat 89.6%; Serb 4.5%; Bosniak 0.5%; Italian 0.4%; Hungarian 0.4%; other 4.6%. **Religious affiliation** (2001): Christian 92.6%, of which Roman Catholic 87.8%, Eastern Orthodox 4.4%; Muslim 1.3%; nonreligious/atheist 5.2%; other 0.9%. **Major cities** (2001): Zagreb 691,724; Split 175,140; Rijeka 143,800; Osijek 90,411; Zadar 69,556. **Location:** southeastern Europe, bordering Slovenia, Hungary, Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Adriatic Sea.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2007): 9.4 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 88.5%. **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 11.8 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 1.40. **Life expectancy at birth** (2007): male 72.3 years; female 79.2 years.

National economy

Budget (2007). **Revenue:** kn 108,321,000,000 (tax revenue 59.3%, of which VAT 35.0%, excise taxes 11.2%; social security contributions 34.3%;

nontax revenue 6.0%; grants 0.4%). *Expenditures*: kn 108,008,000,000 (social security and welfare 44.6%; wages and salaries 25.5%; goods and services 4.2%). **Population economically active** (2005): total (1,802,000); activity rate 40.5% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 58.3%; female 45.5%; unemployed [July 2005–June 2006] 12.7%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). *Agriculture and fishing* (2007): sugar beets 1,582,606; corn (maize) 1,424,599; wheat 950,000; sunflower seeds 54,303; livestock (number of live animals) 1,489,000 pigs, 680,000 sheep, 483,000 cattle; fisheries production (2006) 52,750 (from aquaculture 28%). *Mining and quarrying* (2005): ceramic clay 200,000; ornamental stone 1,000,000 sq m. *Manufacturing* (value added in kn '000,000; 2004): food products and beverages 7,112; refined petroleum products 4,005; chemical products 2,774. *Energy production (consumption)*: electricity (kWh; 2007) 12,540,000,000 ([2006] 18,052,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2006) none (1,071,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) 6,710,000 ([2006] 34,300,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 4,537,000 (4,490,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) 2,713,000,000 ([2006] 2,802,000,000). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$60,192,000,000 (US\$13,570 per capita). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$14,212,000,000. **Selected balance of payments data**. Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 9,233; remittances (2008) 1,602; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2004–06 avg.) 2,191; official development assistance (2006) 200. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 985; remittances (2008) 110; FDI (2004–06 avg.) 267.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; c.i.f.): US\$23,658,000,000 (basic manufactures 20.0%; mineral fuels 15.0%; chemical products 11.0%; motor vehicles and parts 9.3%). *Major import sources*: Italy 16.3%; Germany 14.4%; Russia 9.9%; China 6.2%; Slovenia 6.0%. **Exports** (2007; f.o.b.): US\$11,294,000,000 (basic manufactures 15.7%; mineral fuels 12.7%; ships and boats [particularly tankers] 11.5%; chemical products 9.4%; food products 8.0%). *Major export destinations*: Italy 19.2%; Bosnia and Herzegovina 14.4%; Germany 10.1%; Slovenia 8.3%; Austria 6.2%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads* (2007): length (2004) 2,726 km; passenger-km 1,611,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 3,574,000,000. *Roads* (2005): total length 28,472 km (paved [2003] 85%). *Vehicles* (2008): passenger cars 1,529,271; trucks and buses 175,455. *Air transport* (2007): passenger-km 1,080,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 2,220,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 1,851,000 (407); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 5,924,000 (1,302); personal computers (2004): 842,000 (191); total Internet users (2008): 2,244,000 (493); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 525,000 (115).

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

Education and health

Educational attainment (2001). Percentage of population ages 15 and over having: no formal schooling/unknown 3.5%; incomplete primary education 15.8%; primary 21.7%; secondary 47.1%; postsecondary and higher 11.9%. **Literacy** (2003): population ages 15 and over literate 98.5%; males literate 99.4%; females literate 97.8%. **Health** (2005): physicians 8,216 (1 per 541 persons); hospital beds 24,000 (1 per 185 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 5.7; undernourished population (2002–04) 300,000 (7% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 2,010 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 18,600 (army 61.2%, navy 10.0%, air force 18.8%, joint staff 10.0%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 1.7%; per capita expenditure US\$217.

Background

The Croats, a southern Slavic people, arrived in the area in the 7th century AD and in the 8th century came under Charlemagne's rule. They converted to Christianity soon afterward and formed a kingdom in the 10th century. Most of Croatia was taken by the Turks in 1526; the rest voted to accept Austrian rule. In 1867 it became part of Austria-Hungary, with Dalmatia and Istria ruled by Vienna and Croatia-Slavonia a Hungarian crown land. In 1918, after the defeat of Austria-Hungary in World War I, it joined other southern Slavic territories to form the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, renamed Yugoslavia in 1929. During World War II an independent state of Croatia was established by Germany and Italy, embracing Croatia-Slavonia, part of Dalmatia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina; after the war Croatia was rejoined to Yugoslavia as a people's republic. It declared its independence in 1991, sparking insurrections by Croatian Serbs, who carved out autonomous regions with Serbian-led Yugoslav army help; Croatia had taken back most of these regions by 1995 and regained full control of its territory in 2002. With some stability returning, Croatia's economy began to revive in the early 21st century. The country joined NATO in 2009.

Recent Developments

Progress toward EU accession for Croatia remained on track in 2010. A resolution of an impasse with Slovenia over the countries' mutual border was agreed upon in June. The border agreement, together with a good report in June 2010 from Serge Brammertz, chief prosecutor for the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, cleared the way for Croatia to join the EU as soon as it completed negotiations. Accession looked likely in 2012, though Croatia still had to resolve several issues, including judicial reform and the fight against corruption.

Internet resource: <www.dzs.hr/default_e.htm>.

Cuba



Official name: República de Cuba (Republic of Cuba). **Form of government:** unitary socialist republic with one legislative house (National Assembly of the People's Power [614]). **Head of state and government:** President Raúl Castro Ruz (from 2008). **Capital:** Havana. **Official language:** Spanish. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 Cuban peso (CUP) = 100 centavos; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = 1.00 CUP.

Demography

Area: 42,427 sq mi, 109,886 sq km. **Population** (2010): 11,239,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 264.9, persons per sq km 102.3. **Urban** (2005): 75.5%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 50.09%; female 49.91%. **Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 19.2%; 15–29, 20.5%; 30–44, 27.6%; 45–59, 17.0%; 60–74, 10.8%; 75–84, 3.6%; 85 and over, 1.3%. **Ethnic composition** (1994): mixed 51.0%; white 37.0%; black 11.0%; other 1.0%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Roman Catholic 47%; Protestant 5%; nonreligious 22%; other 26% (as much as 70% of the population also practice Santería). **Major cities** (2006): Havana 2,174,790; Santiago de Cuba 425,990; Camagüey 306,702; Holguín 274,805; Santa Clara 208,739. **Location:** island southeast of Florida (US), between the North Atlantic Ocean and the Caribbean Sea.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 10.9 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 7.6 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.50. **Life expectancy at birth** (2005–07): male 76.0 years; female 80.0 years.

National economy

Budget (2008). **Revenue:** CUP 42,055,600,000 (tax revenue 61.5%; nontax revenue 38.5%). **Expenditures:** CUP 46,255,600,000 (current revenue 90.3%, of which education 16.2%, health 15.5%, social security contributions 9.5%, public safety and defense 4.4%; capital expenditures 9.7%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2004): US\$12,000,000,000. **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): sugarcane 11,100,000, tomatoes 640,000, plan-

tains 540,000, tobacco leaves 30,000; livestock (number of live animals) 3,750,000 cattle, 2,765,000 sheep, 1,765,000 pigs; fisheries production 62,144 (from aquaculture 50%). **Mining and quarrying** (2006): nickel (metal content) 75,000; cobalt (metal content) 4,300. **Manufacturing** (2006): cement 1,713,900; steel 257,200; cigarettes (2004) 12,800,000,000 units. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 17,957,100,000 (17,957,100,000); coal (metric tons; 2006) none (11,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2006) 18,700,000 (39,400,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 1,861,000 (4,527,000); natural gas (cu m; 2006) 1,085,000,000 (1,085,000,000). **Population economically active** (2008): total 5,027,800; activity rate 44.7% (participation rates: ages 15 and over [2004] 52.3%; female 38.0%; unemployed 1.6%). **Gross national income** (2007): US\$51,167,000,000 (US\$4,541 per capita). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 2,141; remittances (2003) 1,200; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 20; official development assistance (2007) 92.

Foreign trade

Imports (2004; c.i.f.): US\$5,610,000,000 (food products 18.4%, of which cereals 8.0%; machinery and apparatus 17.5%; refined petroleum products 12.8%; chemical products 9.6%; crude petroleum 9.4%). **Major import sources** (2006): Venezuela 23.5%; China 16.7%; Spain 9.0%; Germany 6.5%; US 5.1%. **Exports** (2004; f.o.b.): US\$2,332,000,000 (nickel oxide 45.5%; food products 19.7%, of which raw cane sugar 11.5%; cigars 8.7%; medicine 6.0%). **Major export destinations** (2006): Netherlands 28.0%; Canada 19.8%; Venezuela 10.7%; China 8.9%; Spain 5.4%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads** (2003; Cuban Railways only): length 4,226 km; (2001) passenger-km 1,766,600; metric ton-km cargo 806,900,000. **Roads** (2000): total length 60,856 km (paved 49%). **Vehicles** (1998): passenger cars 172,574; trucks and buses 185,495. **Air transport** (2003; Cubana airline only): passenger-km 2,044,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 40,933,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 1,104,000 (98); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 332,000 (29); personal computers (2005): 377,000 (33); total Internet users (2008): 1,450,000 (129); broadband Internet subscribers (2007): 1,900 (0.2).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2002): Percentage of population ages 25 and over having: no formal schooling 14.1%; primary education 17.2%; secondary 26.6%; vocational/teacher training 32.8%; university 9.3%. **Literacy** (2004): total population ages 15 and over literate 96.9%; males literate 97.0%; females literate 96.8%. **Health:** physicians (2006) 70,594 (1 per 160 persons); hospital beds (2004) 70,079 (1 per 160 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 4.7; undernourished population (2003–04) less than 5% of total population.

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 49,000 (army 77.6%, navy 6.1%, air force 16.3%); **US military forces** at Naval Base Guantanamo Bay (November 2008): 903. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2005): 3.8%; **per capita expenditure** US\$151.

Background

Several Indian groups, including the Ciboney, the Taino, and the Arawak, inhabited Cuba at the time of the first Spanish contact. Christopher Columbus claimed the island for Spain in 1492, and the Spanish conquest began in 1511, when the settlement of Baracoa was founded. The native Indians were eradicated over the succeeding centuries, and African slaves, from the 18th century until slavery was abolished in 1886, were imported to work the sugar plantations. Cuba revolted unsuccessfully against Spain in the Ten Years' War (1868–78); a second war of independence began in 1895. In 1898 the US entered the war; Spain relinquished its claim to Cuba, which was occupied by the US for three years before gaining its independence in 1902. The US invested heavily in the Cuban sugar industry in the first half of the 20th century, and this, combined with tourism and gambling, caused the economy to prosper. In 1958–59 the communist revolutionary Fidel Castro overthrew Cuba's longtime dictator, Fulgencio Batista, and established a socialist state aligned with the Soviet Union, abolishing capitalism and nationalizing foreign-owned enterprises. Relations with the US deteriorated, reaching a low point with the 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion and the 1962 Cuban missile crisis. In 1980 about 125,000 Cubans, including many that their government officially labeled "undesirables," were shipped to the US in what became known as the "Mariel boatlift." When communism collapsed in the USSR, Cuba lost important financial backing and its economy suffered greatly. In the early 21st century, Cuba benefited from a petroleum-trade agreement with Venezuela and eased some of its restrictive economic and social policies. Castro officially stepped down as president in 2008, ending his 49-year rule of Cuba; his younger brother Raúl replaced him as Cuba's leader.

Recent Developments

In 2010 Fidel Castro gained worldwide attention for an interview with an American reporter in which he candidly stated that "the Cuban model doesn't even work for us anymore" (though he later said that his remarks had been misinterpreted). After months of hinting that the huge state employment sector was unwieldy and inefficient, Pres. Raúl Castro said that one million government jobs would be eliminated in the coming year. In May 2011, Cuba legalized the sale of real estate and automobiles. Although the US maintained its political and nonagricultural economic embargo of Cuba, in January 2011, US Pres. Barack Obama's administration eased several restrictions. Travel to Cuba from the US by religious, educational, and journalistic groups was facilitated, as was the sending of remittances to Cuba. As well, all US international airports would eventually be allowed to offer licensed charter flights to Cuba.

Internet resource: <www.one.cu>.

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

Cyprus



Two *de facto* states currently exist on the island of Cyprus: the Republic of Cyprus (ROC), predominantly Greek in character, occupying the southern two-thirds of the island, which is the original and still the internationally recognized *de jure* government of the whole island; and the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC), proclaimed unilaterally 15 Nov 1983, on territory originally secured for the Turkish Cypriot population by the 20 Jul 1974 intervention of Turkey. Only Turkey recognizes the TRNC, and the two ethnic communities have failed to reestablish a single state. Provision of separate data below does not imply recognition of either state's claims but is necessitated by the lack of unified data.

Area: 3,572 sq mi, 9,251 sq km. **Population** (2010): 1,085,000 (includes 160,000–170,000 immigrants [mostly from Turkey]; excludes 2,791 British military in the Sovereign Base Areas (SBA) in the ROC and 842 UN peacekeeping troops). **Location:** the Middle East, island in the Mediterranean Sea, south of Turkey.

Republic of Cyprus

Official name: Kipriaki Dhimokratia (Greek); Kıbrıs Cumhuriyeti (Turkish) (Republic of Cyprus). **Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic with one legislative house (House of Representatives [80; 24 seats reserved for Turkish Cypriots are not occupied]). **Head of state and government:** President Dimitris Christofias (from 2008). **Capital:** Lefkosia (Nicosia). **Official languages:** Greek; Turkish. **Monetary unit:** 1 euro (€) = 100 cents; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = €0.69 (the euro replaced the Cyprus pound [£C] on 1 Jan 2008, at the rate of €1 = £C 0.59).

Demography

Area: 2,276 sq mi, 5,896 sq km (includes 99 sq mi [256 sq km] of British military SBAs and 107 sq mi [278 sq km] of the UN Buffer Zone). **Population** (2010): 805,000 (excludes British and UN military forces). **Age breakdown** (2007): under 15, 17.5%; 15–29, 24.0%; 30–44, 21.6%; 45–59, 19.6%; 60–74, 12.2%; 75 and over, 5.1%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Greek Cypriot 91.8%; Armenian 3.3%;

Arab 2.9%, of which Lebanese 2.5%; British 1.4%; other 0.6%. **Religious affiliation** (2001): Greek Orthodox 94.8%; Roman Catholic 2.1%, of which Maronite 0.6%; Anglican 1.0%; Muslim 0.6%; other 1.5%. **Urban areas** (2007): Lefkosia (ROC only) 231,800; Limassol 183,000; Larnaca 81,700.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2007): 10.9 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 6.8 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 1.39. **Life expectancy** at birth (2006–07): male 78.3 years; female 81.9 years.

National economy

Budget (2005). **Revenue**: £C 3,273,700,000 (excises and import duties 41.4%; income tax 22.3%; social security contributions 19.9%). **Expenditures**: £C 3,459,300,000 (current expenditures 91.3%; development expenditures 8.7%). **Gross national income** (2007): US\$19,617,000,000 (US\$24,940 per capita). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2008; island of Cyprus): potatoes 131,695, barley 46,806, oranges 43,910, grapes 35,976, grapefruit 26,900, olives 18,025; livestock (number of live animals) 464,900 pigs, 318,400 goats, 267,300 sheep; fisheries production (2007) 4,950 (from aquaculture 51%). **Manufacturing** (value added in US\$'000,000; 2005): food products, beverages, and tobacco products 281; cement, bricks, and ceramics 98; base metals and fabricated metal products 67. **Energy production** (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 4,652,000,000 (4,652,000,000). **Selected balance of payments data**. Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 2,687; remittances (2008) 279; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 1,590. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 1,479; remittances (2008) 577; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 826.

Foreign trade

Imports (2006; c.i.f.): US\$7,046,000,000 (refined petroleum products 17.2%; machinery and apparatus 16.4%; motor vehicles 11.0%; food products 9.2%). **Major import sources**: Greece 17.3%; Italy 11.4%; UK 8.9%; Germany 8.9%; Israel 6.2%. **Exports** (2006; f.o.b.): US\$1,414,900,000 (refined petroleum products 18.2%; telecommunications equipment 9.9%; motor vehicles 9.8%; vegetables and fruit 8.9%; medicine 8.6%; cigars and cigarettes 4.5%). **Major export destinations**: UK 14.6%; Greece 13.2%; France 7.4%; Germany 4.5%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Roads** (2004): total length 12,059 km (paved 65%). **Vehicles** (2007): cars 410,936; trucks and buses 120,790. **Air transport** (2008): passenger-km 3,384,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 46,000,000. **Communications**, in total units (island of Cyprus unless otherwise noted; units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 413,000 (479); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 1,017,000 (1,177); personal computers (ROC only; 2004): 249,000 (309); total Internet users (2007): 380,000 (445); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 104,000 (120).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2008). Percentage of population ages 20 and over having: no formal schooling/incomplete primary education 7%; complete primary 18%; secondary 47%; higher education 28%. **Health** (2006): physicians 1,950 (1 per 395 persons); hospital beds 2,864 (1 per 269 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2007) 3.1.

Military

Total active duty personnel (2008): 10,000 (national guard 100%); Greek troops (2008): 950. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 2.3%; per capita expenditure US\$635.

Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

Official name: Kuzey Kıbrıs Türk Cumhuriyeti (Turkish) (Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus). **Capital**: Lefkosa (Nicosia). **Official language**: Turkish. **Monetary unit**: new Turkish lira (YTL; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = YTL 1.61. **Population** (2010): 280,000 (includes 160,000–170,000 immigrants [mostly from Turkey]; excludes 2,791 British military in the Sovereign Base Areas [SBA] in the ROC and 842 UN peacekeeping troops) (Lefkosa [2006] 49,237; Magusa [Famagusta] [2006] 34,803; Girne [Kyrenia] [2006] 24,122; Güzelyurt [Morphou] [2006] 12,425). **Sex distribution** (2006): male 53.99%; female 46.01%. **Ethnic composition** (2006): Turkish Cypriot/Turkish 96.8%; other 3.2%. **Birth rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 15.0 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 6.8 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007) 1.80. **Budget** (2007). **Revenue**: YTL 1,912,021,000 (indirect taxes 29.4%; direct taxes 20.5%; foreign aid 14.8%). **Expenditures**: YTL 2,125,064,000 (social transfers 39.8%; wages and salaries 35.6%; investments 10.7%; defense 5.6%). **Imports** (2004): US\$853,100,000 (machinery and transportation equipment 35.7%; food products 9.4%). **Major import sources**: Turkey 60.1%; UK 10.7%. **Exports** (2004): US\$62,000,000 (citrus fruits 32.4%; wearing apparel 18.9%). **Major export destinations**: Turkey 46.3%; UK 21.8%. **Health** (2007): physicians 474 (1 per 529 persons); hospital beds 1,380 (1 per 194 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 15.0.

Background

By the late Bronze Age Cyprus had been visited and settled by Mycenaean and Achaeans, who introduced Greek culture and language, and it became a trading center. By 800 bc Phoenicians had begun to settle there. Ruled over the centuries by the Assyrian, Persian, and Ptolemaic empires, it was annexed by Rome in 58 bc. It was part of the Byzantine Empire in the 4th–12th centuries AD. Cyprus was conquered by the English king Richard I in 1191. A part of the Venetian empire from 1489, it was taken by Ottoman Turks in 1571. In 1878 the British assumed control, and Cyprus became a British crown colony in 1925. It gained independence in 1960. Conflict between Greek and Turkish Cypriots led to the establishment of a UN peacekeeping mission in 1964. In 1974, fearing a movement to unite Cyprus with Greece, Turkish soldiers occupied the northern third of the country, and Turkish Cypriots established a government, which obtained recognition only from Turkey. Conflict has con-

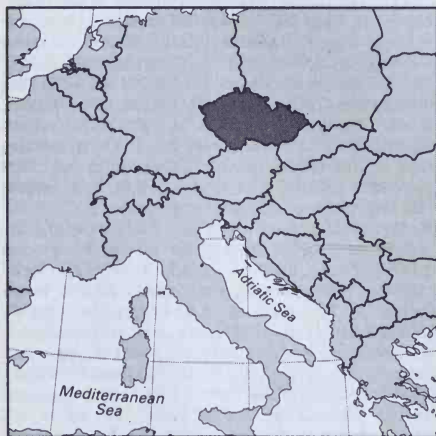
tinued to the present, and the UN peacekeeping mission has remained in place. The Republic of Cyprus joined the European Union in 2004 and adopted the euro as its official currency in 2008.

Recent Developments

In 2010 Cyprus remained divided, but with tension and violence increasingly replaced by interaction and negotiation. In April Dervis Eroglu was elected president of Turkish Cyprus, replacing Mehmet Ali Talat. The president-to-president talks with Dimitris Christofias of Greek Cyprus, dating to 2008, continued. These talks were cordial, but the war of words continued, as did sporadic intercommunal vandalism. A joint communications room was set up to deal with crime and criminals crossing the border. Both sides took action to preserve and rehabilitate churches and mosques and to facilitate pilgrimages from one side to the other.

Internet resource: <www.visitcyprus.com>.

Czech Republic



Official name: Ceska republika (Czech Republic). **Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic with two legislative houses (Senate [81]; Chamber of Deputies [200]). **Head of state:** President Vaclav Klaus (from 2003). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Petr Necas (from 2010). **Capital:** Prague. **Official language:** Czech. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 koruna (Kc) = 100 haleru; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = 16.74 Kc.

Demography

Area: 30,450 sq mi, 78,865 sq km. **Population** (2010): 10,526,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 345.7, persons per sq km 133.5. **Urban** (2003): 74.3%. **Sex distribution** (2006): male 48.83%; female 51.17%. **Age breakdown** (2004): under 15, 14.9%; 15–29, 22.1%; 30–44, 21.3%; 45–59, 22.0%; 60–74, 13.6%; 75–84, 5.2%; 85 and over, 0.9%. **Ethnic composition** (2001): Czech 90.4%;

Moravian 3.7%; Slovak 1.9%; Polish 0.5%; German 0.4%; Silesian 0.1%; Rom (Gypsy) 0.1%; other 2.9%. **Religious affiliation** (2000): Christian 63.0%, of which Roman Catholic 40.4%, unaffiliated Christian 16.0%, Protestant (mostly Lutheran) 3.1%, independent Christian (mostly independent Catholic [Hussite Church of the Czech Republic]) 2.6%; atheist 5.0%; Jewish 0.1%; nonreligious 31.9%. **Major cities** (2008): Prague 1,233,211; Brno 370,592; Ostrava 307,767; Plzen 169,273; Liberec 100,914. **Location:** central Europe, bordering Germany, Poland, Slovakia, and Austria.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 11.5 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 58.6%. **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 10.1 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.50. **Life expectancy at birth** (2007): male 73.7 years; female 79.9 years.

National economy

Budget (2007). **Revenue:** Kc 1,151,050,000,000 (tax revenue 92.0%, of which social security contributions 45.3%, taxes on goods and services 26.9%, taxes on income and profits 18.8%; grants 4.3%; nontax revenue 3.7%). **Expenditures:** Kc 1,210,270,000,000 (social security and welfare 33.7%; health 16.1%; education 9.4%; transportation and communications 7.0%; defense 3.8%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): wheat 3,955,437, sugar beets 2,598,676, barley 1,919,712, rapeseed 1,038,400; livestock (number of live animals) 2,741,300 pigs, 1,389,600 cattle; fisheries production 24,723 (from aquaculture 83%). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): kaolin 3,604,000; feldspar 514,000. **Manufacturing** (value added in Kc '000,000; 2003): base and fabricated metals 93,380; food products, beverages, and tobacco products 81,440; electrical and optical equipment 70,800. **Energy production** (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 88,187,000,000 ([2006] 71,730,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2007) 12,900,000 ([2005] 9,220,000); lignite (metric tons; 2007) 49,300,000 ([2005] 47,600,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2006) 2,332,000 (53,800,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 5,578,000 (6,761,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) 223,000,000 ([2006] 10,661,000,000). **Population economically active** (2007): total 5,198,300; activity rate of total population 50.4% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 69.8%; female 43.6%; unemployed 6.0%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2004): US\$12,020,000,000. **Gross national income** (2008): US\$173,154,000,000 (US\$16,600 per capita). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$ '000,000): tourism (2007) 6,637; remittances (2008) 1,415; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 8,931. Disbursements for (US\$ '000,000): tourism (2007) 3,647; remittances (2008) 3,826; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 927.

Foreign trade

Imports (2006; c.i.f.): Kc 2,111,100,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 31.9%; chemical products

10.2%; mineral fuels 9.0%; motor vehicles and parts 8.5%). **Major import sources:** Germany 28.5%; China 6.1%; Russia 6.0%; Poland 5.6%; Slovakia 5.4%. **Exports** (2006; f.o.b.): Kc 2,149,800,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 34.7%, of which computers and office machines and parts 7.8%, general industrial machinery 6.8%; motor vehicles and parts 15.7%; chemical products 5.8%; fabricated metal products 5.5%). **Major export destinations:** Germany 31.9%; Slovakia 8.4%; Poland 5.7%; France 5.5%; Austria 5.1%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads** (2005): route length (2004) 9,441 km; passenger-km 6,667,000; metric ton-km cargo 14,866,000,000. **Roads** (2006): total length 128,512 km (paved [2004] 100%). **Vehicles** (2005): passenger cars 3,958,708; trucks and buses 435,235. **Air transport** (2008): passenger-km 6,300,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 27,180,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). **Telephone landlines** (2008): 2,278,000 (224); **cellular telephone subscribers** (2008): 13,780,000 (1,353); **personal computers** (2004): 5,100,000 (500); **total Internet users** (2007): 4,400,000 (432); **broadband Internet subscribers** (2008): 1,760,000 (173).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2001). Percentage of population ages 15 and over having: no formal schooling 0.2%; primary education 21.6%; secondary 68.7%; higher 9.5%. **Literacy** (2001): 99.8%. **Health** (2005): physicians 36,381 (1 per 282 persons); hospital beds 65,022 (1 per 158 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 2.8; undernourished population (2003–05) less than 5% of total population.

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 24,083 (army 55.5%, air force 20.5%, joint staff 24.0%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 1.5%; per capita expenditure US\$279.

Background

Until 1918 the history of what is now the Czech Republic was largely that of Bohemia. In that year the independent republic of Czechoslovakia was born through the union of Bohemia and Moravia with Slovakia. Czechoslovakia came under the domination of the Soviet Union after World War II, and from 1948 to 1989 it was ruled by a communist government. Its growing political liberalization was suppressed by a Soviet invasion in 1968. After communist rule collapsed in 1989–90, separatist sentiments emerged among the Slovaks, and in 1992 the Czechs and the Slovaks agreed to break up their federated state. On 1 Jan 1993 the Czechoslovakian republic was peacefully dissolved and replaced by two new countries, the Czech Republic and Slovakia, with the region of Moravia remaining in the former. In 1999 the Czech Republic entered NATO and in 2004 the EU.

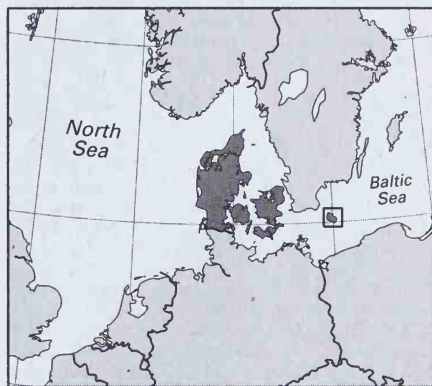
Recent Developments

The Czech Republic continued in 2010 to recover economically from the global crisis of the past two

years. The economy grew 2.4% during the year, compared with a 4.1% contraction in the previous year. Industrial production and exports were strong, thanks to rising demand elsewhere in Europe. Domestic household consumption rose only modestly, however, despite a steady drop in unemployment rates, which at the end of the year stood at 9.0%. Moreover, investment levels were poor, as firms were reluctant to spend amid continued economic uncertainty. In August the country, which had been a partner to an earlier, controversial plan to which Russia had objected, agreed to be part of a revised US missile defense system. In June 2011, however, the Czechs withdrew.

Internet resource: <www.czso.cz>.

Denmark



Official name: Kongeriget Danmark (Kingdom of Denmark). **Form of government:** constitutional monarchy with one legislative house (Folketing [179]). **Head of state:** Queen Margrethe II (from 1972). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Lars Løkke Rasmussen (from 2009). **Capital:** Copenhagen. **Official language:** Danish. **Official religion:** Evangelical Lutheran. **Monetary unit:** 1 Danish krone (DKK; plural kroner) = 100 øre; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = DKK 5.15.

Demography

Area: 16,640 sq mi, 43,098 sq km (excludes the Faroe Islands and Greenland). **Population** (2010): 5,546,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 333.3, persons per sq km 128.7. **Urban** (2004): 85.4%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 49.57%; female 50.43%. **Age breakdown** (2006): under 15, 18.6%; 15–29, 17.3%; 30–44, 21.9%; 45–59, 20.2%; 60–74, 15.0%; 75–84, 5.1%; 85 and over, 1.9%. **Ethnic composition** (2006): Danish 91.9%; Turkish 0.6%; German 0.5%; Iraqi 0.4%; Swedish 0.4%; Norwegian 0.3%; Bosnian 0.3%; other 5.6%. **Religious affiliation** (2006): Evangelical Lutheran 83.0%; other Christian 1.3%; Muslim 3.7%; nonreligious 5.4%; atheist 1.5%; other 5.1%. **Major urban areas** (2007): Greater Copenhagen 1,153,615; Århus 237,551; Odense 158,163; Ålborg 121,818; Esbjerg 70,880. **Location:** northern Europe, bordering the North Sea, the Baltic Sea, and Germany.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 11.8 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 53.8%. **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 9.9 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.89. **Life expectancy** at birth (2007–08): male 76.3 years; female 80.7 years.

National economy

Budget (2007). *Revenue*: DKK 694,084,000,000 (taxes on income and profits 44.4%; taxes on goods and services 39.8%). *Expenditures*: DKK 613,412,000,000 (social protection 35.1%; education 11.4%; economic affairs 5.8%; defense 4.3%; health 0.2%). **National debt** (December 2006): US\$57,887,000,000. **Population economically active** (2007): total 2,893,200; activity rate of total population 53.0% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 80.2%; female 47.1%; unemployed [July 2005–June 2006] 5.0%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). *Agriculture and fishing* (2007): wheat 4,519,200, barley 3,104,200, sugar beets 2,255,300; livestock (number of live animals) 13,599,000 pigs, 1,579,000 cattle; fisheries production 684,191 metric tons (from aquaculture 5%). *Mining and quarrying* (2007): sand and gravel 28,600,000 cu m; chalk 1,950,000 metric tons. *Manufacturing* (value of sales in DKK '000,000; 2005): food products 121,040; nonelectrical machinery and apparatus 66,050; computer and telecommunications equipment 49,078. *Energy production (consumption)*: electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 37,394,000,000 ([2006] 38,781,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2006) none (9,436,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) 111,300,000 ([2006] 59,111,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 7,840,000 (6,800,000); natural gas (cu m; 2006) 10,053,000,000 (4,918,000,000). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$325,060,000,000 (US\$59,130 per capita). **Selected balance of payments data**. Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 6,218; remittances (2008) 1,087; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 9,243. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 8,791; remittances (2008) 3,227; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 13,914.

Foreign trade

Imports (2006; c.i.f.): DKK 502,587,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 25.9%; chemical products 10.8%; food products 9.2%; motor vehicles 8.5%). **Major import sources**: Germany 21.5%; Sweden 14.3%; Netherlands 6.2%; UK 5.8%; China 5.3%. **Exports** (2006; f.o.b.): DKK 535,933,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 23.3%, of which general industrial machinery 6.4%, power-generating machinery 4.5%; food products 16.1%, of which meat 5.6%; crude petroleum 9.3%; medicine and pharmaceuticals 7.3%). **Major export destinations**: Germany 15.5%; Sweden 13.8%; UK 8.4%; US 6.0%; Norway 5.7%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads* (2004): route length 2,644 km; passenger-km 6,132,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 1,976,000,000. *Roads* (2006): total length 72,362

km (paved 100%). *Vehicles* (2006): passenger cars 2,020,013; trucks and buses 508,788. *Air transport* (2008; Danish share of Scandinavian Airlines System): passenger-km 5,316,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2007) 8,748,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 2,487,000 (456); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 6,551,000 (1,201); personal computers (2004): 3,543,000 (659); total Internet users (2008): 4,630,000 (849); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 2,006,000 (369).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2004). Percentage of population ages 25–69 having: completed lower secondary or not stated 30.3%; completed upper secondary or vocational 43.9%; undergraduate 19.6%; graduate 6.2%. **Literacy**: 100%. **Health**: physicians (2004) 19,450 (1 per 278 persons); hospital beds (2005) 20,487 (1 per 265 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 4.0; undernourished population (2003–05) less than 5% of total population.

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 29,550 (army 48.2%, air force 12.1%, navy 11.8%, joint staff 27.9%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 1.3%; per capita expenditure US\$746.

Background

The Danes, a Scandinavian branch of the Teutons, settled the area c. the 6th century AD. During the Viking period the Danes expanded their territory, and by the 11th century the united Danish kingdom included parts of what are now Germany, Sweden, England, and Norway. Scandinavia was united under Danish rule from 1397 until 1523, when Sweden became independent; a series of debilitating wars with Sweden in the 17th century resulted in the Treaty of Copenhagen (1660), which established the modern Scandinavian frontiers. Denmark gained and lost various other territories, including Norway, in the 19th and 20th centuries; it went through three constitutions between 1849 and 1915 and was occupied by Nazi Germany in 1940–45. A founding member of NATO (1949), Denmark adopted its current constitution in 1953. It became a member of the European Community in 1973 and of the EU in 1993, but it negotiated exemptions from certain EU provisions in response to some Danes' concerns regarding environmental protection and social welfare. In the early 21st century Denmark's handling of immigrants raised great debate.

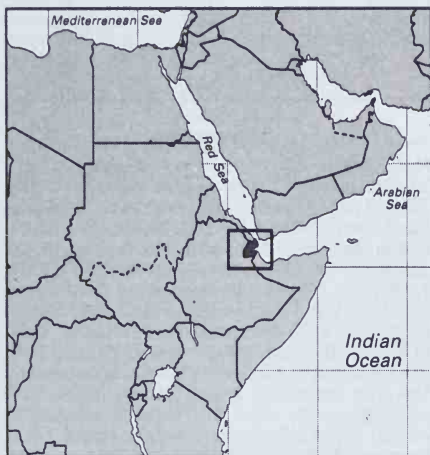
Recent Developments

The bitter legacy of the Muhammad cartoon scandal returned to haunt Denmark in 2010. Overnight on 1–2 January, an ax-wielding Somali Muslim broke into the home of Kurt Westergaard, a cartoonist who had produced one of the infamous drawings of Muhammad that sparked violent protests across the Muslim world in 2006. Westergaard escaped to a safe room in his home and alerted police. They ap-

prehended the attacker, who reportedly had close links to both the radical Somali al-Shabaab organization and al-Qaeda in eastern Africa. On the eve of the ninth anniversary of the September 11 attacks, a Chechen Muslim was arrested after he set off a minor explosion in a Copenhagen hotel while apparently preparing a letter bomb to be sent to the Danish newspaper *Jyllands-Posten*.

Internet resource: <www.dst.dk/HomeUK.aspx>.

Djibouti



Official name: Jumhuriyah Jibuti (Arabic); République de Djibouti (French) (Republic of Djibouti). **Form of government:** multiparty republic with one legislative house (National Assembly [65]). **Head of state and head of government:** President Ismail Omar Guelleh (from 1999). **Capital:** Djibouti. **Official languages:** Arabic; French. **Official religion:** Islam. **Monetary unit:** 1 Djibouti franc (FDJ) = 100 centimes; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = FDJ 174.90.

Demography

Area: 8,950 sq mi, 23,200 sq km. **Population** (2010): 833,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 93.1, persons per sq km 35.9. **Urban** (2007): 86.9%. **Sex distribution** (2006): male 51.19%; female 48.81%. **Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 43.3%; 15–29, 28.0%; 30–44, 13.7%; 45–59, 9.2%; 60–74, 5.1%; 75 and over, 0.7%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Somali 46.0%; Afar 35.4%; Arab 11.0%; mixed African and European 3.0%; French 1.6%; other/unspecified 3.0%. **Religious affiliation** (2000): Muslim (nearly all Sunni) 94.1%; Christian 4.5%, of which Orthodox 3.0%, Roman Catholic 1.4%; nonreligious 1.3%; other 0.1%. **Major city and towns** (2009): Djibouti (2007) 583,000; Ali Sabieh 23,000; Dikhil 16,700; Arta 11,600. **Location:** the Horn of Africa, bordering Eritrea, the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden, Somalia, and Ethiopia.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2006): 39.5 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2006):

19.3 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2006): 5.31. **Life expectancy at birth** (2006): male 41.9 years; female 44.5 years.

National economy

Budget (2005). **Revenue:** FDJ 46,710,000,000 (tax revenue 65.8%, of which indirect taxes 26.3%, direct taxes 24.8%, transit taxes, harbor dues, and other registration fees 14.7%; nontax revenue 17.5%; grants 16.7%). **Expenditures:** FDJ 46,378,000,000 (current expenditures 74.7%; capital expenditures 25.3%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; February 2006): US\$474,000,000. **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): lemons and limes 1,800, dry beans 1,500, tomatoes 1,200; livestock (number of live animals) 512,000 goats, 466,000 sheep, 297,000 cattle, 69,000 camels; fisheries production 265 (from aquaculture, none). **Mining and quarrying:** mineral production limited to locally used construction materials such as basalt and evaporated salt (2006) 138,000. **Manufacturing** (2003): products of limited value include furniture, nonalcoholic beverages, meat and hides, light electromechanical goods, and mineral water. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 280,000,000 (280,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (139,000); natural gas (cu m; 2004) none (4,380,000); geothermal, wind, and solar resources are substantial but largely undeveloped. **Population economically active** (2003): total 299,000; activity rate of total population 39.1% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 69.0%; female 39.5%; unemployed [2006] 60%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$957,000,000 (US\$1,030 per capita). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2006) 9.2; remittances (2008) 29; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 139; official development assistance (2006) 117. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2006) 3.5; remittances (2008) 5.

Foreign trade

Imports (1999; total and commodities data exclude Ethiopian trade via rail): US\$152,700,000 (food products and beverages 25.0%; machinery and electric appliances 12.5%; khat 12.2%; refined petroleum products 10.9%; transportation equipment 10.3%). **Major import sources** (2004): Saudi Arabia 21.9%; India 18.7%; China 10.2%; Ethiopia 4.8%; France 4.7%. **Exports** (2001; total and commodities data exclude Ethiopian trade via rail): US\$10,200,000 (aircraft parts 24.5%; hides and skins of cattle, sheep, goats, and camels 20.6%; leather products 7.8%; live animals 6.9%). **Major export destinations** (2005): Somalia 66.4%; Ethiopia 21.5%; Yemen 3.4%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads** (2006): length 100 km; (1999) passenger-km 81,000,000; (2002) metric ton-km cargo 201,000,000. **Roads** (2002): total length 2,890 km (paved 13%). **Vehicles** (2002): passenger cars 15,700; trucks and buses 3,200. **Air transport** (2005): passenger arrivals and departures 219,119; metric tons of freight loaded and unloaded 10,973. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2005): 11,000 (23); cellular telephone subscribers (2007): 45,000 (54); per-

sonal computers (2005): 19,000 (41); total Internet users (2006): 11,000 (23); broadband Internet subscribers (2005): 40 (0.09).

Education and health

Literacy (2007): percentage of population ages 15 and over literate 72.2%; males literate 81.2%; females literate 63.8%. **Health:** physicians (2004) 129 (1 per 3,619 persons); hospital beds (2000) 694 (1 per 621 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2006) 102.4; undernourished population (2002–04) 200,000 (24% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,770 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 10,450 (army 76.6%, navy 1.9%, air force 2.4%, national security force 19.1%); foreign troops (November 2008): French Foreign Legion 2,850; US 1,900; German 100. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 1.9%; per capita expenditure US\$20.

Background

Settled around the 3rd century bc by the Arab ancestors of the Afars, Djibouti was later populated by Somali Issas. In ad 825 Islam was brought to the area by missionaries. Arabs controlled the trade in this region until the 16th century; it became the French protectorate of French Somaliland in 1888. In 1946 it became a French overseas territory, and in 1977 it gained its independence. In the late 20th century, the country received refugees from the Ethiopian-Somali war and from civil conflicts in Eritrea. In the 1990s it suffered from political unrest.

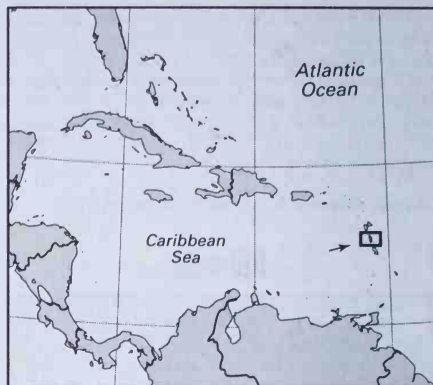
Recent Developments

The border dispute that began in 2008 between Djibouti and its northern neighbor, Eritrea, neared resolution in 2010. Qatar, with support from the UN, stepped in to help mediate, and Eritrean troops left the Ras Doumeira area of Djibouti under the supervision of Qatari military observers in June 2010. Djibouti also agreed to allow Japan to build its first overseas base within the country. The US\$40 million naval base would serve in the larger international antipiracy effort in the Gulf of Aden.

Internet resource: <www.ministere-finances.dj>.

Dominica

Official name: Commonwealth of Dominica. **Form of government:** multiparty republic with one legislative house (House of Assembly [32]). **Head of state:** President Nicholas Liverpool (from 2003). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Roosevelt Skerrit (from 2004). **Capital:** Roseau. **Official language:** English. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 Eastern Caribbean dollar (EC\$) = 100 cents; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = EC\$2.70.



Demography

Area: 290 sq mi, 751 sq km. **Population** (2010): 72,200. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 249.0, persons per sq km 96.1. **Urban** (2003): 72.0%. **Sex distribution** (2006): male 50.34%; female 49.66%. **Age breakdown** (2006): under 15, 26.1%; 15–29, 23.8%; 30–44, 27.4%; 45–59, 12.4%; 60–74, 7.0%; 75 and over, 3.3%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): black 88.3%; mulatto 7.3%; black-Amerindian 1.7%; British expatriates 1.0%; Indo-Pakistani 1.0%; other 0.7%. **Religious affiliation** (2001): Roman Catholic 61%; four largest Protestant groups (including Seventh-day Adventist, Pentecostal groups, and Methodist) 28%; nonreligious 6%; other 5%. **Major towns** (2006): Roseau 16,600; Portsmouth 3,600; Marigot 2,900. **Location:** island in the southern Caribbean Sea, south of Guadeloupe and north of Martinique.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2006): 15.3 (world avg. 20.3); (1991) within marriage 24.1%. **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2006): 6.7 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2006): 1.94. **Life expectancy at birth** (2006): male 72.0 years; female 77.9 years.

National economy

Budget (2008). **Revenue:** EC\$467,600,000 (tax revenue 65.7%, of which VAT 24.4%, taxes on international trade and transactions 14.7%, taxes on income and profits 11.1%; grants 27.8%; nontax revenue 6.5%). **Expenditures:** EC\$458,300,000 (current expenditures 66.2%, of which wages and salaries 26.2%, transfers 13.9%, debt service 7.2%; development expenditures and net lending 33.8%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2005): US\$208,400,000. **Gross national income** (2007): US\$310,000,000 (US\$4,250 per capita). **Population economically active** (2001): total 27,865; activity rate of total population 40.0% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 64.7%; female 38.9%; unemployed [2002] 25%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): bananas 30,000, grapefruit and pomelos 17,000, coconuts 12,000; livestock (number of live animals) 13,500 cattle, 9,700 goats, 7,600 sheep; fisheries produc-

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

tion 776 (from aquaculture, negligible). *Mining and quarrying*: pumice, limestone, and sand and gravel are quarried primarily for local consumption. *Manufacturing* (value of production in EC\$'000; 2004): toilet and laundry soap 24,588; toothpaste 8,774; crude coconut oil (2001) 1,758; other products include fruit juices, beer, garments, bottled spring water, and cardboard boxes. *Energy production (consumption)*: electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 85,000,000 (85,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (38,000). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 71; remittances (2008) 30; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 31; official development assistance (2007) 19. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 10; remittances (2008) negligible.

Foreign trade

Imports (2006; c.i.f.): US\$166,900,000 (machinery and apparatus 17.1%; food products 15.5%; refined petroleum products 14.2%; chemical products 12.2%; motor vehicles 5.9%). **Major import sources**: US 36.1%; Trinidad and Tobago 22.1%; UK 5.8%; Japan 4.0%; China 3.9%. **Exports** (2006; f.o.b.): US\$41,500,000 (food products 32.8%, of which bananas 21.2%; soap 25.3%; dental and oral hygiene preparations 13.5%; stone, sand, and gravel 6.7%). **Major export destinations**: UK 18.6%; Jamaica 15.2%; Antigua and Barbuda 13.0%; France (including overseas departments) 8.2%; Trinidad and Tobago 7.5%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads*: none. *Roads* (1999): total length 780 km (paved 50%). *Vehicles* (1998): passenger cars 8,700; trucks and buses 3,400. *Air transport* (1997): passenger arrivals and departures 74,100; cargo unloaded 575 metric tons, cargo loaded 363 metric tons. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2004): 21,000 (295); cellular telephone subscribers (2004): 42,000 (589); personal computers (2004): 13,000 (182); total Internet users (2005): 26,000 (372); broadband Internet subscribers (2004): 3,300 (46).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2002). Percentage of population ages 15 and over having: primary education 62%; secondary 31%; vocational/university 7%. **Literacy** (1996): total population ages 15 and over literate, 94.0%. **Health**: physicians (2004) 38 (1 per 1,824 persons); hospital beds (2002) 270 (1 per 257 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2006) 13.7; undernourished population (2003–05) less than 5% of total population.

Military

Total active duty personnel (2006): none (a 300-member police force includes a coast guard unit).

Background

At the time of the arrival of Christopher Columbus in 1493, Dominica was inhabited by the Caribs. With its steep coastal cliffs and inaccessible mountains,

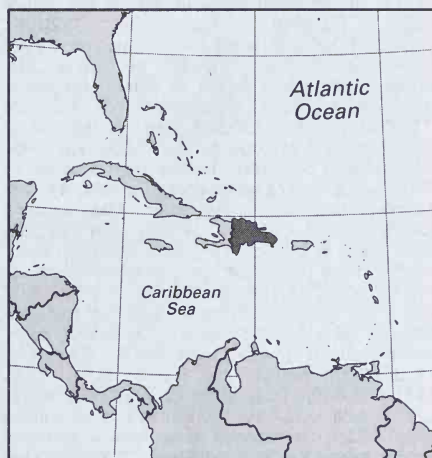
it was one of the last islands to be explored by Europeans, and the Caribs remained in possession until the 18th century; it was then settled by the French and ultimately taken by Britain in 1783. Subsequent hostilities between the settlers and the native inhabitants resulted in the Caribs' near extinction. Incorporated with the Leeward Islands in 1883 and with the Windward Islands in 1940, it became a member of the West Indies Federation in 1958. Dominica became independent in 1978. Offshore banking, a controversial boon to the Dominican economy in the late 20th century, was discontinued early in the 21st century.

Recent Developments

Prime Minister Roosevelt Skerrit ordered a review in April 2010 of Dominica's Economic Citizenship program, which allowed foreigners to acquire Dominican citizenship for a fee of US\$75,000. The government suspected that some people might be using the program to commit illegal acts.

Internet resource: <www.dominica.gov.dm>.

Dominican Republic



Official name: República Dominicana (Dominican Republic). **Form of government**: multiparty republic with two legislative houses (Senate [32]; Chamber of Deputies [183]). **Head of state and government**: President Leonel Fernández Reyna (from 2004). **Capital**: Santo Domingo. **Official language**: Spanish. **Official religion**: none (Roman Catholicism is the state religion per concordat with Vatican City). **Monetary unit**: 1 Dominican peso (RD\$) = 100 centavos; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = RD\$37.93.

Demography

Area: 18,792 sq mi, 48,671 sq km. **Population** (2010): 9,884,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 526.0, persons per sq km 203.1. **Urban** (2005): 66.8%. **Sex distribution** (2005): male 50.18%; female 49.82%. **Age breakdown** (2002): under 15, 33.5%; 15–29, 26.6%; 30–44, 20.2%; 45–59, 11.7%; 60–74, 5.9%; 75–84, 1.6%; 85 and over,

0.5%. **Ethnic composition** (2003): mulatto 73%; white 16%; black 11%. **Religious affiliation** (2004): Roman Catholic 64.4%; other Christian 11.4%; non-religious 22.5%; other 1.7%. **Major urban centers** (2002): Santo Domingo 1,887,586; Santiago 507,418; San Pedro de Macoris 193,713; La Romana 191,303; San Cristóbal 137,422. **Location**: eastern two-thirds of the island of Hispaniola, bordered by the North Atlantic Ocean, the Caribbean Sea, and Haiti.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2007): 20.4 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 3.6 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2006): 2.83. **Life expectancy at birth** (2006): male 71.0 years; female 74.5 years.

National economy

Budget (2005). **Revenue**: RD\$157,585,000,000 (tax revenue 94.2%, of which taxes on goods and services 49.0%, import duties 24.0%, income taxes 18.8%; nontax revenue 5.8%). **Expenditures**: RD\$161,612,000,000 (current expenditures 75.7%; development expenditures 24.3%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2006): US\$6,571,000,000. **Gross national income** (2008): US\$43,207,000,000 (US\$4,390 per capita). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): sugarcane 5,700,000, rice 710,000, bananas 552,500; livestock (number of live animals) 2,210,000 cattle, 47,500,000 chickens; fisheries production 14,689 (from aquaculture 7%). **Mining** (2007): nickel (metal content) 47,125; marble 6,000 cu m; gold, none. **Manufacturing** (2005): cement 2,779,000; refined sugar 139,203; beer 4,541,000 hectoliters; rum 499,000 hectoliters. **Energy production (consumption)**: electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 14,150,000,000 (14,150,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2006) none (704,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2006) none (14,800,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 1,936,000 (5,190,000); natural gas (cu m; 2006) none (331,400,000). **Population economically active** (2007): total 4,204,800; activity rate of total population 45.2% (participation rates: ages 15 and over, 64.3%; female 38.7%; unemployed 10.0%). **Selected balance of payments data**. Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 4,082; remittances (2008) 3,487; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 1,427; official development assistance (2007) 128. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 326; remittances (2008) 28.

Foreign trade

Imports (2006): US\$8,745,000,000 (consumer goods 50.7%, of which refined petroleum products 21.0%, food products 5.8%; capital goods 15.4%; crude petroleum 10.9%). **Major import sources** (2005): US 50.0%; Colombia 6.2%; Mexico 5.8%. **Exports** (2006): US\$6,440,000,000 (reexports of free zones 70.0%, of which wearing apparel 24.8%, electronics 10.3%, jewelry 9.8%; ferronickel 11.0%; mineral fuels 5.6%; raw sugar 1.6%). **Major export desti-**

nations (2005): US 78.9%; Netherlands 2.4%; Mexico 1.9%.

Transport and communications

Transport. Railroads (2004): route length 615 km. **Roads** (2002): total length 19,705 km (paved 51%). **Vehicles** (2008): passenger cars 630,815; trucks and buses 383,869. **Air transport**: (1999) passenger-km 4,900,000; (2003) metric ton-km cargo 200,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 986,000 (100); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 7,211,000 (728); personal computers (2007): 331,000 (35); total Internet users (2008): 2,563,000 (259); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 226,000 (23).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2002). Percentage of population ages 25 and older having: no formal education/unknown 4.1%; incomplete/complete primary education 53.1%; secondary 25.9%; undergraduate 15.9%; graduate 1.0%. **Literacy** (2003): total population ages 15 and over literate 84.7%. **Health** (2005): physicians (public sector only) 12,966 (1 per 730 persons); hospital beds 9,640 (1 per 982 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2006) 29.0; undernourished population (2003–05) 2,000,000 (21% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,840 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 49,910 (army 81.0%, navy 8.0%, air force 11.0%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 0.6%; per capita expenditure US\$30.

Background

The Dominican Republic was originally part of the Spanish colony of Hispaniola. In 1697 the western third of the island, which later became Haiti, was ceded to France; the remainder of the island passed to France in 1795. The eastern two-thirds of the island was returned to Spain in 1809, and the colony declared its independence in 1821. Within a matter of weeks it was overrun by Haitian troops and occupied until 1844. Since then the country has been under the rule of a succession of dictators, except for short interludes of democratic government, and the US has frequently been involved in its affairs. The termination of the dictatorship of Rafael Trujillo in 1961 led to civil war in 1965 and US military intervention. The country frequently suffered from severe hurricanes, as in 1979 and 1998.

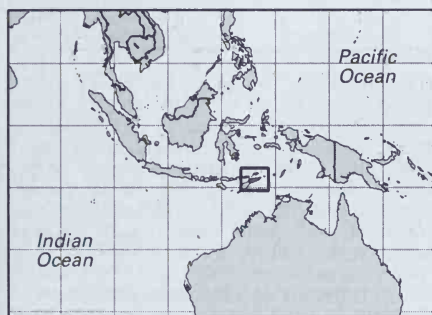
Recent Developments

Inability to curb corruption and stand up to vested interests blunted the Dominican Republic government's efforts at structural reform, more efficient tax collection, and deficit control in 2010. Unbridled patronage had created a bloated public and foreign

service. One report cited a total of 325 deputy ministers for 20 government ministries. Macroeconomic indicators were generally strong but masked the country's poor performance in providing public education, its chronic sectors of acute poverty, and its high unemployment rate. Organized crime—linked to the northward transit of drugs—and domestic narcotics consumption grew. The Dominican government provided food, medicine and medical treatment, and reconstruction support for victims of the earthquake in Haiti in January; however, the surge of Haitian migrants into the Dominican Republic exacerbated the existing tensions regarding illegal Haitian residents.

Internet resource: <<http://dominicanrepublic.com>>.

East Timor (Timor-Leste)



Official name: República Democrática de Timor-Leste (Portuguese); Republika Demokratika Timor Lorosa'e (Tetum); (Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste [East Timor]). **Form of government:** republic with one legislative house (National Parliament [65]). **Head of State:** President José Ramos-Horta (from 2007). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Xanana Gusmão (from 2007). **Capital:** Dili. **Official languages:** Portuguese; Tetum. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 US dollar (US\$) = 100 centavos.

Demography

Area: 5,760 sq mi, 14,919 sq km. **Population** (2010): 1,143,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 198.4, persons per sq km 76.6. **Urban** (2005): 7.8%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 50.79%; female 49.21%. **Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 45.0%; 15–29, 25.3%; 30–44, 15.1%; 45–59, 9.6%; 60–74, 4.0%; 75 and over, 1.0%. **Ethnic composition** (1999): East Timorese 80%; other (nearly all Indonesian, and particularly West Timorese) 20%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Roman Catholic 98%; Protestant 1%; Muslim 1%. **Major urban areas** (2004): Dili 151,026; Los Palos (Lospalos) 12,612; Same 9,966. **Location:** south-east Asia, eastern end of the island of Timor plus an exclave on the western end, bordered by the Timor Sea and Indonesia.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 40.9 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 10.0 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births

per childbearing woman; 2008): 6.50. **Life expectancy at birth** (2006): male 64.0 years; female 68.7 years.

National economy

Budget (2005–06). **Revenue:** US\$485,000,000 (oil and gas revenue 93.1%, of which taxes 74.8%, royalties 15.5%; domestic revenue 6.9%). **Expenditures:** US\$93,000,000 (current expenditures 71.3%; capital expenditures 16.9%; previous year spending 11.8%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): corn (maize) 63,430, cassava 49,720, rice 41,386, coffee 14,000, candlenut (2001) 1,063, cinnamon 75; livestock (number of live animals) 346,000 pigs, 171,000 cattle, 110,000 buffalo; sandalwood exports were formerly more significant; fisheries production 350 (from aquaculture, none). **Mining and quarrying** (2006): commercial quantities of marble are exported. **Manufacturing** (2001): principally the production of textiles, garments, handicrafts, bottled water, and processed coffee. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 320,000,000 (320,000,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2006) 1,142,000 (negligible); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 6,735,000 (97,000). **Population economically active** (2006): total 427,000; activity rate of total population 38% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 71%; female 40%; unemployed [2000] 50%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$2,706,000,000 (US\$2,460 per capita). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 1; official development assistance (2007) 278.

Foreign trade

Imports (2008): US\$268,583,000 (mineral fuels 26.5%; motor vehicles 16.3%; cereals 9.5%; electrical equipment 6.5%; machinery and apparatus 6.5%). **Major import sources:** Indonesia 42.5%; Singapore 17.1%; Australia 13.8%; Vietnam 7.0%; Japan 4.5%. **Exports** (2008): US\$49,206,000 (domestic exports 26.2%, of which coffee 25.7%; reexports 73.8%). **Major export destinations** (excluding reexports): Germany 26.9%; US 26.8%; Indonesia 16.6%; Singapore 10.0%; Portugal 6.4%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads:** none. **Roads** (2005): total length 5,000 km (paved 50%). **Vehicles** (1998): passenger cars 3,156; trucks and buses 7,140. **Communications,** in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2003): 2,000 (2.4); cellular telephone subscribers (2007): 69,000 (60); total Internet users (2004): 1,000 (1.1).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2002). Percentage of population ages 15 and over having: no formal education 54.3%, some primary education 14.4%, complete primary 6.2%, lower secondary 10.4%, upper secondary and higher 14.7%. **Literacy** (2005): percentage of population ages 15 and over literate 49%; males literate 54%; females literate 45%. **Health** (2008): physicians 347 (1 per 3,107 persons); hospital beds (1999) 560 (1 per 1,277 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 83.5.

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 1,286 (army 97%, navy 3%); foreign peacekeeping troops (March 2009): Australian 650; New Zealand 140.

Background

The Portuguese first settled on the island of Timor in 1520 and were granted rule over Timor's eastern half in 1860. The Timorese political party Fretilin declared East Timor independent in 1975 after Portugal withdrew its troops. It was invaded by Indonesian forces and was incorporated as a province of Indonesia in 1976. The takeover, which resulted in thousands of East Timorese deaths during the next two decades, was disputed by the UN. In 1999 an independence referendum won overwhelmingly; civilian militias, armed by the military and led by local supporters of integration, then rampaged through the province, killing 1,000–2,000 people. The Indonesian parliament rescinded Indonesia's annexation of the territory, and East Timor was returned to its preannexation status as a non-self-governing territory, though this time under UN supervision. Preparation for independence got under way in 2001, with East Timorese voting by universal suffrage in August for a Constituent Assembly of 88 members. Independence was officially declared on 20 May 2002 and was followed by the swearing in of Xanana Gusmão as the first president of the country.

Recent Developments

Disagreement continued in East Timor in 2011 over development plans for the Greater Sunrise offshore gas and oil fields, revenues from which were to be divided evenly between East Timor and Australia. In March East Timor threatened to scuttle the agreement because the Australian company Woodside Petroleum had proposed an offshore floating processing center—East Timor wanted the natural gas to travel to its coastline for processing.

Internet resource: <<http://dne.mof.gov.tl>>.

Ecuador

Official name: República del Ecuador (Republic of Ecuador). **Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic with one legislative house (National Assembly [124]). **Head of state and government:** President Rafael Correa Delgado (from 2007). **Capital:** Quito. **Official language:** Spanish (Quechua and Shuar are also official languages for the indigenous peoples). **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 US dollar (US\$) = 100 centavos.

Demography

Area: 98,985 sq mi, 256,370 sq km. **Population** (2010): 14,219,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 143.6, persons per sq km 55.5. **Urban** (2005): 62.8%. **Sex distribution** (2005): male 50.15%; female 49.85%. **Age breakdown** (2005):



under 15, 32.6%; 15–29, 27.4%; 30–44, 19.5%; 45–59, 12.1%; 60–74, 6.1%; 75–84, 1.8%; 85 and over, 0.5%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): mestizo 42.0%; Amerindian 40.8%; white 10.6%; black 5.0%; other 1.6%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Roman Catholic (practicing) 35%; Roman Catholic (non-practicing) 50%; other (significantly Evangelical Protestant) 15%. **Major cities** (2003): Guayaquil (urban agglomeration; 2005) 2,387,000; Quito (urban agglomeration; 2005) 1,514,000; Cuenca 303,994; Machala 217,266; Santo Domingo de los Colorados 211,689. **Location:** northwestern South America, bordering Colombia, Peru, and the Pacific Ocean.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 14.9 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 4.3 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2005): 2.70. **Life expectancy** at birth (2005): male 71.7 years; female 77.6 years.

National economy

Budget (2006). **Revenue:** US\$6,895,000,000 (nonpetroleum revenue 75.1%, of which VAT 32.3%, income tax 15.5%, customs duties 9.0%; petroleum export revenue 24.9%). **Expenditures:** US\$7,011,000,000 (current expenditures 76.2%; capital expenditures 23.8%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): sugarcane 7,300,000, bananas 6,130,000, oil palm fruit 2,100,000, plantains 590,000, pyrethrum and dried flowers (2004) 105; livestock (live animals) 5,050,000 cattle, 1,300,000 pigs, 1,050,000 sheep; fisheries production 554,745 (from aquaculture 31%). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): limestone 5,374,000; gold 3,186 kg. **Manufacturing** (value added in US\$'000,000; 2004): refined petroleum products 1,794; food products 870; beverages 845. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 14,814,000,000 (16,383,000,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) 187,000,000 ([2006]

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

55,500,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 7,453,000 (8,218,000); natural gas (cu m; 2006) 687,000,000 (687,000,000). **Population economically active** (2006): total 4,204,800; activity rate of total population 45.2% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 69.6%; female 38.7%; unemployed [March 2006–February 2007] 10.1%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; December 2006): US\$10,108,000,000. **Gross national income** (2008): US\$49,105,000,000 (US\$3,640 per capita). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 623; remittances (2008) 3,200; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 314; official development assistance (2007) 215. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 504; remittances (2008) 83.

Foreign trade

Imports (2006; c.i.f.): US\$12,114,000,000 (mineral fuels 21.1%; machinery and apparatus 20.0%; chemical products 15.3%; motor vehicles and parts 11.5%; iron and steel 6.0%). **Major import sources** (2008): US 19.0%; Colombia 9.6%; Brazil 4.8%; Japan 3.6%; Mexico 3.5%. **Exports** (2006; f.o.b.): US\$12,728,000,000 (crude petroleum 54.5%; bananas and plantains 9.5%; fish 5.4%; shrimp 4.6%; refined petroleum products 3.9%; cut flowers 3.4%). **Major export destinations** (2008): US 45.3%; Peru 9.2%; Chile 8.2%; Colombia 4.2%; Venezuela 3.8%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads** (2006): route length (2001) 965 km; passenger-km 4,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 2,000. **Roads** (2006): total length 43,670 km (paved 15%). **Vehicles** (2006): passenger cars 519,041; trucks and buses 357,514. **Air transport** (2005): passenger-km 867,100,000; metric ton-km cargo 5,400,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 1,910,000 (142); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 11,595,000 (860); personal computers (2005): 866,000 (65); total Internet users (2008): 1,310,000 (97); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 35,000 (2.6).

Education and health

Educational attainment (1995). Percentage of population ages 25 and over having: no formal schooling/incomplete primary education 18.8%; complete primary/incomplete secondary 47.2%; complete secondary 16.1%; higher 17.9%. **Literacy** (2003): total population ages 15 and over literate 92.5%; males literate 94.0%; females literate 91.0%. **Health**: physicians (2004) 21,625 (1 per 603 persons); hospital beds (2007) 20,523 (1 per 663 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 16.4; undernourished population (2003–05) 1,900,000 (15% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,770 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 57,983 (army 80.2%, navy 12.6%, air force 7.2%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 1.8%; per capita expenditure US\$57.

Background

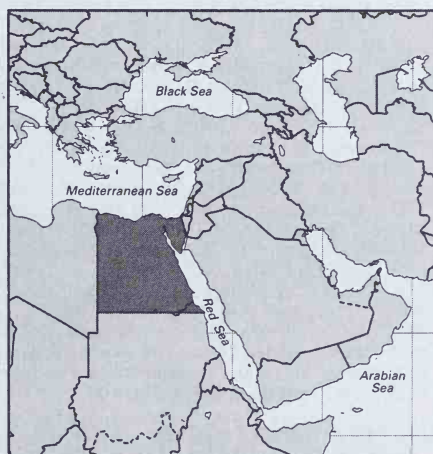
Ecuador was conquered by the Incas in ad 1450 and came under Spanish control in 1534. Under the Spaniards it was a part of the Viceroyalty of Peru until 1740, when it became a part of the Viceroyalty of New Granada. It gained its independence from Spain in 1822 as part of the republic of Gran Colombia, and in 1830 it became a sovereign state. A succession of authoritarian governments ruled into the mid-20th century, and economic hardship and social unrest prompted the military to take a strong role. Border disputes led to war between Peru and Ecuador in 1941; the two fought periodically until agreeing to a final demarcation in 1998. The economy, booming in the 1970s with petroleum profits, was depressed in the 1980s by reduced oil prices and earthquake damage. A new constitution was adopted in 1979. In the 1990s social unrest caused political instability and several changes of heads of state. In a controversial move to help stabilize the economy, the US dollar replaced the sucre as the national currency in 2000. In the early 21st century, Ecuador continued to struggle with political upheaval, social unrest related to indigenous rights and economic policies, and poor economic performance.

Recent Developments

Lawyers for Chevron Corp., battling a US\$27.3 billion lawsuit in 2010 over environmental damage in Ecuador's oil zone, claimed that outtakes from a documentary film about the issue show that plaintiffs' lawyers had told a key expert witness how to shape his analysis to fit the plaintiffs' case. Nonetheless, in February 2011 a judge issued a US\$8 billion judgment against Chevron, ruling that the company was responsible for contamination in the Ecuadorian Amazon referred to by some as the "Amazon Chernobyl." Chevron appealed a month later.

Internet resource: <www.ecuador.com>.

Egypt



Official name: Jümhuriyah Misr al-'Arabiyah (Arab Republic of Egypt). **Form of government:** republic with two legislative houses (Consultative Assembly [264]; People's Assembly [518]). **Head of state:** head of the Armed Forces Supreme Council Mohamed Hussein Tantawi (from 2011). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Essam Sharaf (from 2011). **Capital:** Cairo. **Official language:** Arabic. **Official religion:** Islam. **Monetary unit:** 1 Egyptian pound (LE) = 100 piastres; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = LE 5.97.

Demography

Area: 386,874 sq mi, 1,002,000 sq km. **Population** (2010): 84,474,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 218.4, persons per sq km 84.3. **Urban** (2006): 43.1%. **Sex distribution** (2006): male 51.11%; female 48.89%. **Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 33.0%; 15–29, 28.0%; 30–44, 19.8%; 45–59, 12.3%; 60–74, 5.7%; 75 and over, 1.2%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Egyptian Arab 84.1%; Sudanese Arab 5.5%; Arabized Berber 2.0%; Bedouin 2.0%; Rom (Gypsy) 1.6%; other 4.8%. **Religious affiliation** (2000): Muslim 84.4% (nearly all Sunni; Shi'i make up less than 1% of population); Christian 15.1%, of which Orthodox 13.6%, Protestant 0.8%, Roman Catholic 0.3%; nonreligious 0.5%. **Major cities** (2006): Cairo 6,759,000 (urban agglomeration; 2007) 11,893,000; Alexandria 4,085,000; Al-Jizah 2,891,000; Shubra al-Khaymah 1,026,000; Port Said 571,000. **Location:** northern Africa, bordering the Mediterranean Sea, the Gaza Strip, Israel, the Red Sea, Sudan, and Libya.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008–09): 25.0 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008–09): 6.3 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2006): 2.83. **Life expectancy at birth** (2007–08): male 71.0 years; female 74.0 years.

National economy

Budget (2006–07). **Revenue:** LE 205,655,000,000 (nontax revenue 42.6%; corporate taxes 23.7%; taxes on goods and services 19.2%). **Expenditures:** LE 239,602,000,000 (social protection 35.8%; general administration 24.4%; education 11.6%; defense 7.5%). **Population economically active** (2005): total 22,310,000; activity rate 31.3% (participation rates: ages 15–64 [2001] 46.9%; female 23.3%; unemployed [2008] 8.7%). **Production** ('000; metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): sugarcane 16,200, tomatoes 7,550, wheat 7,379, dates 1,130, seed cotton 560, figs 170; livestock ('000; number of live animals) 5,180 sheep, 4,550 cattle, 3,950 buffalo, 120 camels; fisheries production 1,008,007 (from aquaculture 63%). **Mining and quarrying** (2006): gypsum 3,300; iron ore 2,600; phosphate rock 2,200; salt 1,200; kaolin 416. **Manufacturing** (value added in US\$'000,000; 2002): chemical products 2,823; food products 1,016; textiles and wearing apparel 618. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity ('000,000 kW-hr; 2008) 128,105 ([2006]

118,058); coal (metric tons; 2006) 25,000 (1,713,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008) 241,500,000 ([2006] 205,400,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 30,700,000 (30,977,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) 47,488,000,000 (31,800,000,000). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$146,851,000,000 (US\$1,800 per capita). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$26,940,000,000. **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 9,303; remittances (2008) 9,476; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 8,999; official development assistance (2007) 1,083. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 2,446; remittances (2008) 180; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 302.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; c.i.f.): US\$26,928,000,000 (food products 15.7%, of which wheat 5.8%; machinery and apparatus 14.9%; mineral fuels 14.7%; chemical products 9.8%; iron and steel 4.5%). **Major import sources:** free zones 15.2%; US 9.5%; Saudi Arabia 8.3%; Germany 6.6%; China 6.0%. **Exports** (2007; f.o.b.): US\$16,101,000,000 (refined petroleum products 25.4%; liquefied natural gas 16.6%; food products 7.7%; crude petroleum 6.5%; iron and steel 4.6%). **Major export destinations:** free zones 16.3%; India 11.3%; Italy 9.8%; Spain 6.4%; bunkers and ships' stores 6.0%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads** (2005): length 9,525 km; passenger-km 54,853,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 4,234,000,000. **Roads** (2004): total length 92,370 km (paved 81%). **Vehicles:** passenger cars (2004) 1,960,000; trucks and buses (2002) 650,000. **Inland water** (2007): Suez Canal, number of transits 20,384; metric ton cargo 710,098,000. **Air transport** (2006): passenger-km 10,332,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 323,160,000. **Communications,** in total units (units per 1,000 persons). **Telephone landlines** (2008): 12,011,000 (147); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 41,272,000 (506); personal computers (2007): 3,923,000 (49); total Internet users (2008): 12,569,000 (154); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 769,000 (9.4).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2006). Percentage of population ages 10 and over having: no formal schooling 41.6%; incomplete primary education/incomplete secondary 20.7%; complete secondary/some higher 28.1%; university 9.4%; advanced degree 0.2%. **Literacy** (2001): total population ages 15 and over literate 56.1%; males literate 67.2%; females literate 44.8%. **Health:** physicians (2006) 161,000 (1 per 451 persons); hospital beds (2007) 185,000 (1 per 393 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2007–08) 16.0; undernourished population (2002–04) 2,600,000 (4% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,900 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 468,500 (army 72.6%, navy 3.9%, air force [including air defense] 23.5%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 3.5%; **per capita expenditure** US\$58.

Background

Egypt is home to one of the world's oldest continuous civilizations. Upper and Lower Egypt were united about 3000 bc, beginning a period of cultural achievement and a line of native rulers that lasted nearly 3,000 years. Egypt's ancient history is divided into the Old, Middle, and New Kingdoms, spanning 31 dynasties and lasting to 332 bc. The pyramids date from the Old Kingdom, the cult of Osiris and the refinement of sculpture from the Middle Kingdom, and the era of empire and the Exodus of the Jews from the New Kingdom. An Assyrian invasion occurred in the 7th century bc, and the Persian Achaemenids established a dynasty in 525 bc. The invasion by Alexander the Great in 332 bc inaugurated the Macedonian Ptolemaic period and the ascendancy of Alexandria. The Romans held Egypt from 30 bc to ad 395; later it was placed under the control of Constantinople. Constantine's granting of tolerance in 313 to the Christians began the development of a formal Egyptian (Coptic) church. Egypt came under Arab control in 642 and ultimately was transformed into an Arabic-speaking state, with Islam as the dominant religion. Held by the Umayyad and Abbasid dynasties, in 969 it became the center of the Fatimid dynasty. In 1250 the Mamluks established a dynasty that lasted until 1517, when Egypt fell to the Ottoman Turks. An economic decline ensued, and with it a decline in Egyptian culture. Egypt became a British protectorate in 1914 and received nominal independence in 1922, when a constitutional monarchy was established. A coup overthrew the monarchy in 1952, with Gamal Abdel Nasser taking power. Following three wars with Israel, Egypt, under Nasser's successor, Anwar el-Sadat, ultimately played a leading role in Middle East peace talks. Sadat was succeeded by Hosni Mubarak, who followed Sadat's peace initiatives and in 1982 regained Egyptian sovereignty (lost in 1967) over the Sinai Peninsula. Although Egypt took part in the coalition against Iraq during the Persian Gulf War (1991), it later made peace overtures to Iraq and other countries in the region.

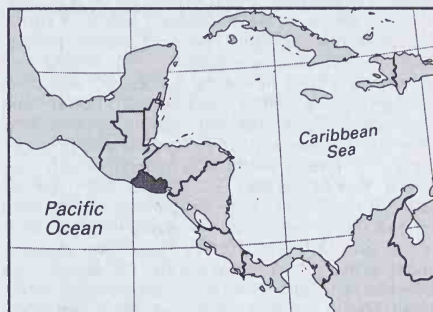
Recent Developments

In 2011 in Egypt, a popular uprising forced one of the region's longest-serving and most influential leaders, Pres. Hosni Mubarak, from power. As demonstrations calling for Mubarak to step down to clear the way for free elections and democracy gathered strength, the Mubarak regime resorted to increasingly violent tactics against protesters, resulting in hundreds of injuries and deaths. After almost three weeks of mass protests, Mubarak stepped down as president. Central elements of Egypt's foreign policy under Mubarak, such as Egypt's political-military alignment with the United States and the 1979 Egypt-Israel peace treaty, embraced by Egypt's leaders but unpopular with the Egyptian

public, could be weakened or rejected under a new regime.

Internet resource: <www.capmas.gov.eg/?lang=2>.

El Salvador



Official name: República de El Salvador (Republic of El Salvador). **Form of government:** republic with one legislative house (Legislative Assembly [84]). **Head of state and government:** President Mauricio Funes (from 2009). **Capital:** San Salvador. **Official language:** Spanish. **Official religion:** none (Roman Catholicism, though not official, enjoys special recognition in the constitution). **Monetary unit:** 1 colón (C) = 100 centavos; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = C8.75 (the US dollar [US\$] has also been legal tender since 1 Jan 2001; the colón is rarely in use).

Demography

Area: 8,124 sq mi, 21,041 sq km. **Population** (2010): 6,052,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 745.0, persons per sq km 287.6. **Urban** (2008): 64.8%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 47.39%; female 52.61%. **Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 32.6%; 15–29, 27.2%; 30–44, 18.3%; 45–59, 11.9%; 60–69, 5.0%; 70 and over, 5.0%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): mestizo 88.3%; Amerindian 9.1%, of which Pipil 4.0%; white 1.6%; other/unknown 1.0%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Roman Catholic 71%; independent Christian 11%; Protestant 10%; Jehovah's Witness 2%; other 6%. **Major cities** (2007): San Salvador 316,090 (urban agglomeration 1,433,000); Santa Ana 245,421; Soyapango 241,403; San Miguel 218,410; Mejicanos 140,751. **Location:** Central America, bordering Guatemala, Honduras, and the North Pacific Ocean.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 22.5 (world avg. 20.3); (2003) within marriage 27%. **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 5.9 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2006): 3.12. **Life expectancy at birth** (2006): male 67.9 years; female 75.3 years.

National economy

Budget (2007). **Revenue:** US\$3,077,600,000 (VAT 53.9%; income tax 31.4%; import duties 6.6%;

grants 1.4%; other 6.7%). **Expenditures:** US\$2,928,900,000 (education 18.4%; defense and public security 18.3%; public health and welfare 9.7%; other 53.6%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$5,444,000,000. **Production** (metric tons except as noted). *Agriculture and fishing* (2007): sugarcane 5,400,000, corn (maize) 836,695, sorghum 181,694, coffee 94,514; livestock (number of live animals) 1,380,112 cattle, 451,482 pigs, 96,000 horses; fisheries production 52,368 (from aquaculture 7%). *Mining and quarrying* (2006): limestone 1,200,000. *Manufacturing* (value added in US\$'000,000; 2004): food products 875; textiles and wearing apparel 262; chemical products 262; refined petroleum products 234. *Energy production (consumption):* electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 5,293,000,000 (5,204,000,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2006) none (6,348,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 811,000 (1,857,000). **Population economically active** (2008): total 2,495,908; activity rate of total population 40.8% (participation rates: ages 16–64, 62.9%; female 41.3%; unemployed 5.9%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$21,361,000,000 (US\$3,480 per capita). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 847; remittances (2008) 3,804; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 752; official development assistance (2006) 157. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 605; remittances (2008) 29; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 62.

Foreign trade

Imports (2006; c.i.f.): US\$7,627,000,000 (food products, beverages, and tobacco 16.2%; imports for reexport 15.8%; machinery and apparatus 14.4%; crude petroleum 13.7%). **Major import sources:** US 40.5%; Guatemala 8.0%; Mexico 7.7%; Brazil 4.0%; Costa Rica 2.9%. **Exports** (2006; f.o.b.): US\$3,513,000,000 (reexports [mostly clothing] 45.6%; fabricated metal products 5.9%; coffee 5.4%; distilled spirits 4.5%; paper products 4.2%). **Major export destinations:** US 57.1%; Guatemala 13.0%; Honduras 8.0%; Nicaragua 4.8%; Costa Rica 3.4%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads* (2007): rail service was suspended in 2005; length 562 km. *Roads* (2002): total length 11,458 km (paved 23%). *Vehicles* (2000): passenger cars 148,000; trucks and buses 250,800. *Air transport* (2005): TACA International Airlines only; passenger-km 8,117,465,000; metric ton-km cargo 37,883,000. **Communications,** in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 1,077,000 (155); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 6,951,000 (1,000); personal computers (2007): 359,000 (52); total Internet users (2007): 763,000 (111); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 124,000 (18).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2004). Percentage of population over ages 25 having: no formal schooling

22.0%; primary education: grades 1–3 19.1%, grades 4–6 19.9%; secondary: grades 7–9 13.9%, grades 10–12 14.6%; higher 10.5%. **Literacy** (2008): total population ages 10 and over literate 85.9%; males literate 88.5%; females literate 83.6%. **Health** (2005): physicians 8,670 (1 per 794 persons); hospital beds 4,816 (1 per 1,429 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2004) 10.5; undernourished population (2002–04) 700,000 (11% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,800 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 15,500 (army 89.4%, navy 4.5%, air force 6.1%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 0.4%; per capita expenditure US\$20.

Did you know?

El Salvador and neighboring Honduras engaged in the so-called Football War in June 1969 after the two countries played in several association football World Cup qualifying matches. As many as 2,000 people died in the four-day war that followed El Salvador's victory.

Background

The Spanish arrived in the area in 1524 and subjugated the Pipil Indian kingdom of Cuzcatlán by 1539. The country was divided into two districts, San Salvador and Sonsonate, both attached to Guatemala. When independence came in 1821, San Salvador was incorporated into the Mexican Empire; upon its collapse in 1823, Sonsonate and San Salvador combined to form the new state of El Salvador within the United Provinces of Central America. From its founding El Salvador experienced political turmoil; powerful economic interests controlled the country through most of the 19th and early 20th centuries but were replaced by a military dictatorship that lasted from 1931 to 1979. Elections held in 1982 set up a new government, but civil war continued throughout the 1980s. Peace accords in 1992 ended the war, but violent crime became a major problem. The country was plagued by inflation and unemployment into the 21st century. In 2006 El Salvador officially entered into the Central American Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA) with the United States.

Recent Developments

In 2010 the Salvadoran economy continued to rely heavily on remittances from the estimated 2.5 million Salvadorans residing in the United States. In mid-2010 the US government extended temporary protected status for another 18 months to more than 217,000 Salvadorans who had been in the United States since 2001. In May El Salvador joined other Central American states in approving a free-trade agreement with the European Union.

Internet resource: <www.minec.gob.sv>.

Equatorial Guinea



Official name: República de Guinea Ecuatorial (Spanish); République du Guinée Équatoriale (French) (Republic of Equatorial Guinea). **Form of government:** republic with one legislative house (House of People's Representatives [100]). **Head of state and government:** President Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo (from 1979), assisted by Prime Minister Ignacio Milam Tang (from 2008). **Capital:** Malabo. **Official languages:** Spanish; French. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 CFA franc (CFAF) = 100 centimes; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = CFAF 452.93.

Demography

Area: 10,831 sq mi, 28,051 sq km. **Population** (2010): 651,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 60.1, persons per sq km 23.2. **Urban** (2008): 60.8%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 49.57%; female 50.43%. **Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 42.0%; 15–29, 26.6%; 30–44, 16.6%; 45–59, 8.7%; 60–74, 5.0%; 75–84, 1.0%; 85 and over, 0.1%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Fang 56.6%; migrant laborers from Nigeria 12.5%, of which Yoruba 8.0%, Igbo 4.0%; Bubi 10.0%; Seke 2.9%; Spaniard 2.8%; other 15.2%. **Religious affiliation** (2000): Roman Catholic 79.9%; Sunni Muslim 4.1%; independent Christian 3.7%; Protestant 3.2%; traditional beliefs 2.1%; non-religious/atheist 4.9%; other 2.1%. **Major cities** (2003): Malabo 92,900; Bata 66,800; Mbini 11,600. **Location:** western Africa, the mainland portion bordering Cameroon, Gabon, and the Bight of Biafra.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 37.1 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 9.7 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 5.16. **Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 60.4 years; female 62.1 years.

National economy

Budget (2007). **Revenue:** CFAF 2,308,500,000,000 (oil revenue 90.9%, of which profit sharing 48.9%, royalties 20.3%; non-oil revenue 9.1%, of which tax revenue 3.3%). **Expenditures:** CFAF 1,151,900,-

000,000 (infrastructure 43.3%; social services 18.3%; public administration 17.0%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2006): US\$156,800,000. **Gross national income** (2008): US\$9,875,000,000 (US\$14,980 per capita). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): cassava 45,000, sweet potatoes 36,000, oil palm fruit 35,000; livestock (number of live animals) 37,600 sheep, 9,000 goats, 6,100 pigs; fisheries production 3,583 (from aquaculture, none). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): gold 200 kg. **Manufacturing** (2004): methanol 1,027,300; processed timber 31,200 cu m. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 29,000,000 (29,000,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) 133,000,000 ([2006] negligible); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (51,000); natural gas (cu m; 2006) 480,000,000 (480,000,000). **Population economically active** (2006): total 193,000; activity rate of total population 38.9% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 69.5%; female 33.7%; unemployed [1998] 30%). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$ '000,000): tourism (2005) 5; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 1,752; official development assistance (2007) 31.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007): CFAF 1,325,000,000,000 (petroleum sector 35.6%; nonpetroleum sector 64.4%). **Major import sources** (2005): US 26.8%; Côte d'Ivoire 21.4%; Spain 13.6%; France 8.8%; UK 7.8%. **Exports** (2007): CFAF 4,893,200,000,000 (crude petroleum 83.1%; methanol 15.9%; timber 0.7%). **Major export destinations** (2005): US 24.6%; China 21.8%; Spain 10.8%; Canada 7.3%; Netherlands 5.2%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads:** none. **Roads** (2000): total length 2,880 km (paved 13%). **Vehicles** (2002): passenger cars 8,380; trucks and buses 6,618. **Communications,** in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2005): 10,000 (20); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 346,000 (666); personal computers (2004): 7,000 (3.3); total Internet users (2008): 12,000 (23); broadband Internet subscribers (2007): 200 (0.04).

Education and health

Literacy (2006): percentage of total population ages 15 and over literate 87.0%; males literate 93.4%; females literate 80.5%. **Health:** physicians (2004) 101 (1 per 5,020 persons); hospital beds (1998) 907 (1 per 472 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 83.8.

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 1,320 (army 83.3%, navy 9.1%, air force 7.6%).

Background

The first inhabitants of the mainland region appear to have been Pygmies. The now-prominent Fang and Bubi reached the mainland region in the 17th-century Bantu migrations. Equatorial Guinea was ceded by the Portuguese to the Spanish in the late 18th century; it was frequented by slave traders, as well as by

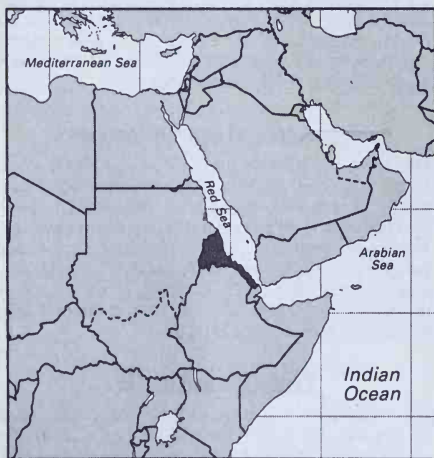
British, German, Dutch, and French merchants. Independence was declared in 1968, followed by a reign of terror and economic chaos under the dictatorial president Macías Nguema, who was overthrown by a military coup in 1979 and later executed. New constitutions were adopted in 1982 and 1991, but political power remained concentrated in the office of the president. In the early 21st century the standard of living of most people remained low, despite the country's oil wealth.

Recent Developments

Although Equatorial Guinea produced almost 500,000 bbl of oil daily, the country remained known in 2010 mainly for its systematic human rights violations and the autocratic rule of Pres. Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo. In an attempt to improve relations with the international community, Obiang made many official visits to other countries and spoke of introducing reforms at home and of his desire for Equatorial Guinea to become a full member of the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP). He persuaded the African Union to hold its 2011 summit in Equatorial Guinea, but few were surprised when the CPLP declined to accept Equatorial Guinea as a member.

Internet resource: <<http://guinea-equatorial.com>>.

Eritrea



Official name: State of Eritrea. **Form of government:** transitional regime with one interim legislative house (transitional National Assembly [150]). **Head of state and government:** President Isaias Afwerki (from 1993). **Capital:** Asmara. **Official language:** none. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 nakfa (Nfa) = 100 cents; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = Nfa 15.00.

Demography

Area: 46,774 sq mi, 121,144 sq km. **Population** (2010): 5,224,000. **Density** (2010; based on land

area only): persons per sq mi 134.0, persons per sq km 51.7. **Urban** (2006): 21.3%. **Sex distribution** (2006): male 49.84%; female 50.16%. **Age breakdown** (2006): under 15, 44.0%; 15–29, 27.9%; 30–44, 14.3%; 45–59, 8.2%; 60–74, 4.5%; 75 and over, 1.1%. **Ethnolinguistic composition** (2004): Tigrinya (Tigray) 50.0%; Tigré 31.4%; Afar 5.0%; Saho 5.0%; Beja 2.5%; Bilen 2.1%; other 4.0%. **Religious affiliation** (2004): Muslim (virtually all Sunni) 50%; Christian 48%, of which Eritrean Orthodox 40%, Roman Catholic 5%, Protestant 2%; traditional beliefs 2%. **Major cities** (2003): Asmara 435,000; Keren 57,000; Assab 28,000; Afabet 25,000; Massawa 25,000. **Location:** the Horn of Africa, bordering Sudan, the Red Sea, Djibouti, and Ethiopia.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2006): 34.3 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2006): 9.6 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2006): 5.08. **Life expectancy at birth** (2006): male 57.4 years; female 60.7 years.

National economy

Budget (2002). **Revenue:** Nfa 3,409,800,000 (tax revenue 45.1%, of which import duties 18.1%, sales tax 10.8%, corporate taxes 9.9%; grants 32.8%; non-tax revenue 21.2%; extraordinary revenue 0.9%). **Expenditures:** Nfa 6,138,200,000 (defense 34.3%; health 9.6%; humanitarian assistance 7.9%; education 7.6%; debt service 5.7%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$856,000,000. **Gross national income** (2008): US\$1,492,000,000 (US\$300 per capita). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): sorghum 130,000, millet 20,000, sesame seeds 19,000; livestock (number of live animals) 2,120,000 sheep, 1,960,000 cattle, 1,720,000 goats, 76,000 camels; fisheries production 1,932 (from aquaculture, none). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): coral 67,332, basalt 45,335, granite 21,394. **Manufacturing** (value added in US\$'000,000; 2004): beverages 31; tobacco products 8; furniture 7. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 269,000,000 (269,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (173,000). **Population economically active** (2006): 1,881,000; activity rate of total population 40.1% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 71.4%; female 41.3%). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 60; remittances (2003) 150; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) –2; official development assistance (2007) 155.

Foreign trade

Imports (2003; c.i.f.): US\$432,800,000 (food products and live animals 40.5%, of which cereals 25.5%; machinery and apparatus 14.8%; motor vehicles 7.3%; chemical products 6.1%). **Major import sources** (2008): Italy 16.9%; UAE 15.7%; China 13.0%; India 9.4%; US 6.7%. **Exports** (2003; f.o.b.): US\$6,600,000 (food products and live animals 36.4%, of which fresh fish 22.7%; leather products 10.6%; corals and shells 9.1%). **Major export destinations** (2008): India 31.7%; Italy 18.6%; Kenya 11.9%; China 11.5%; France 5.4%.

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads* (2005): route length 306 km. *Roads* (2004): total length 4,000 km (paved 20%). *Vehicles* (1996): automobiles 5,940. *Air transport* (2001; Asmara airport only): passenger arrivals 39,266, passenger departures 46,448; freight loaded 202 metric tons, freight unloaded 1,548 metric tons. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 40,000 (8.2); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 109,000 (22); personal computers (2007): 38,000 (8); total Internet users (2008): 150,000 (30).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2002). Percentage of population ages 25 and over having: no formal education/unknown 67.6%, incomplete primary education 16.6%, complete primary 1.3%, incomplete secondary 5.8%, complete secondary 5.7%, higher 3.0%. **Literacy** (2006): total population ages 15 and over literate 61.4%; males literate 72.3%; females literate 50.7%. **Health** (2006): physicians (2004) 215 (1 per 20,791 persons); hospital beds 5,500 (1 per 833 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 46.3; undernourished population (2002–04) 3,100,000 (75% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,730 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 201,750 (army 99.1%, navy 0.7%, air force 0.2%); mandate for the UN peacekeeping force along the Eritrean-Ethiopian border was terminated in July 2008. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2003): 24.1%; per capita expenditure US\$49.

Background

As the site of the main ports of the Aksumite empire, Eritrea was linked to the beginnings of the Ethiopian kingdom, but it retained much of its independence until it came under Ottoman rule in the 16th century. From the 17th to the 19th centuries, control of the territory was disputed between Ethiopia, the Ottomans, the kingdom of Tigray, Egypt, and Italy; it became an Italian colony in 1890. Eritrea was used as the base for the Italian invasions of Ethiopia (1896 and 1935–36) and in 1936 became part of Italian East Africa. It was captured by the British in 1941, federated to Ethiopia in 1952, and made a province of Ethiopia in 1962. Thirty years of guerrilla warfare by Eritrean secessionist groups ensued. A provisional Eritrean government was established in 1991, and independence came in 1993. A border war with Ethiopia that began in 1998 ended in an Ethiopian victory in 2000, but boundary disputes with Eritrea's neighbors persisted into the 21st century.

Recent Developments

The international community accused Eritrea in early 2010 of fomenting trouble in the Horn of Africa by continuing its border disputes with neighbors Djibouti and Ethiopia and supporting an antigovernment insurgency in Somalia, but Eritrea

took tentative steps during the year toward making peace. In March the EU imposed military and economic sanctions on Eritrea. Three months later Pres. Isaias Afwerki's government agreed to a pact brokered by the Qatari government that included Eritrea's commitment to withdraw troops from a contested border area.

Internet resource: <www.shabait.com>.

Estonia



Official name: Eesti Vabariik (Republic of Estonia). **Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic with a single legislative house (Riigikogu [101]). **Head of state:** President Toomas Hendrik Ilves (from 2006). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Andrus Ansip (from 2005). **Capital:** Tallinn. **Official language:** Estonian. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 euro (€) = 100 cents; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = €0.69.

Demography

Area: 17,462 sq mi, 45,227 sq km. **Population** (2010): 1,340,000. **Density** (2010; based on land area only): persons per sq mi 81.9, persons per sq km 31.6. **Urban** (2005): 69.3%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 46.05%; female 53.95%. **Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 15.1%; 15–29, 22.7%; 30–44, 20.5%; 45–59, 20.2%; 60–74, 14.7%; 75–84, 5.7%; 85 and over, 1.1%. **Ethnic composition** (2005): Estonian 68.6%; Russian 25.7%; Ukrainian 2.1%; Belarusian 1.2%; Finnish 0.8%; other 1.6%. **Religious affiliation** (2000): Christian 63.5%, of which unaffiliated Christian 25.6%, Protestant (mostly Lutheran) 17.2%, Orthodox 16.5%, independent Christian 3.3%; nonreligious 25.1%; atheist 10.9%; other 0.5%. **Major cities** (2006): Tallinn 396,852; Tartu 101,965; Narva 66,712; Kohtla-Järve 45,399; Pärnu 44,074. **Location:** eastern Europe, bordering the Gulf of Finland, Russia, Latvia, the Gulf of Riga, and the Baltic Sea.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 12.0 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 40.9%. **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 12.4 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.66. **Life expectancy** at birth (2008): male 67.6 years; female 79.2 years.

National economy

Budget (2006). Revenue: EEK 57,735,000,000 (tax revenue 58.7%, of which taxes on goods and services 46.6%, taxes on income and profits 12.1%; social contributions 20.9%). Expenditures: EEK 53,149,000,000 (social protection 30.2%; general administration 17.8%; economic affairs 11.9%; education 8.5%; health 6.6%; defense 5.3%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). *Agriculture and fishing* (2007): barley 372,800, wheat 322,000, potatoes 173,700; livestock (number of live animals) 345,800 pigs, 244,800 cattle; fisheries production 98,614 (from aquaculture, negligible). *Mining and quarrying* (2007): oil shale 13,992,000; peat 900,800. *Manufacturing* (value added in US\$'000,000; 2006): wood products (excluding furniture) 211; food products 197; printing and publishing 141. *Energy production (consumption)*: electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 10,524,000,000 ([2006] 8,758,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2006) none (70,000); lignite (metric tons; 2008) 16,044,000 ([2006] 14,028,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (858,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) none ([2006] 963,000,000). **Population economically active** (2005): total 659,600; activity rate of total population 48.8% (participation rates: ages 15-64, 69.6%; female 50.1%; unemployed [2008] 5.5%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$19,131,000,000 (US\$14,270 per capita). **Selected balance of payments data**. Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 1,036; remittances (2008) 422; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005-07 avg.) 2,345. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 670; remittances (2008) 113; FDI (2005-07 avg.) 1,088.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; c.i.f.): EEK 164,451,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 20.2%; refined petroleum products 11.5%; motor vehicles 11.1%; chemical products 8.6%; food products 5.6%; iron and steel 5.1%). **Major import sources**: Finland 15.9%; Germany 12.8%; Russia 10.2%; Sweden 10.1%; Latvia 7.6%. **Exports** (2006; f.o.b.): EEK 117,121,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 20.1%; refined petroleum products 9.8%; motor vehicles and parts 7.1%; food products 5.6%; sawn wood 5.3%; furniture 4.3%). **Major export destinations**: Finland 18.0%; Sweden 13.3%; Latvia 11.4%; Russia 8.9%; Lithuania 5.8%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads* (2005): route length (2004) 958 km; passenger-km 246,951,000; metric ton-km cargo 10,629,398,000. *Roads* (2005): total length 57,016 km (paved 23%). *Vehicles* (2005): passenger cars 493,800; trucks and buses 91,400. *Air transport* (2007): passenger-km 756,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 1,044,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 498,000 (372); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 2,524,000 (1,883); personal computers (2007): 700,000 (522); total Internet users (2007): 854,000 (637); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 318,000 (237).

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

Education and health

Educational attainment (2000). Percentage of population ages 10 and over having: no formal schooling/incomplete primary education 6.7%; complete primary/lower secondary 31.6%; complete secondary 29.2%; higher vocational 17.5%; undergraduate 12.3%; advanced degree 0.4%; unknown 2.3%. **Health** (2007): physicians 4,504 (1 per 298 persons); hospital beds 7,473 (1 per 179 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 5.0; undernourished population (2002-04) less than 2.5% of total population.

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 5,300 (army 88.7%, navy 5.7%, air force 5.6%). **Military expenditure as a percentage of GDP** (2008): 1.8%; per capita expenditure US\$317.

Background

The lands on the eastern shores of the Baltic Sea were invaded by Vikings in the 9th century AD, but the Estonians were able to withstand the assaults until the Danes took control in 1219. In 1346 the Danes sold their sovereignty to the Teutonic Order, which was then in possession of Livonia (southern Estonia and Latvia). In the mid-16th century Estonia was once again divided, with northern Estonia capitulating to Sweden and Poland gaining Livonia, which it surrendered to Sweden in 1629. Russia acquired Livonia and Estonia in 1721. Serfdom was abolished, and from 1881 Estonia underwent intensive Russification. In 1918 Estonia obtained independence from Russia, which lasted until the Soviet Union occupied the country in 1940 and forcibly incorporated it into the USSR. Germany held the region (1941-44) during World War II, but the Soviet regime was restored in 1944, after which Estonia's economy was collectivized and integrated into that of the Soviet Union. In 1991, along with other parts of the former USSR, it proclaimed its independence and subsequently held elections. Estonia continued negotiations with Russia to settle their common border, and, along with the other Baltic states, Estonia joined the EU and NATO in 2004.

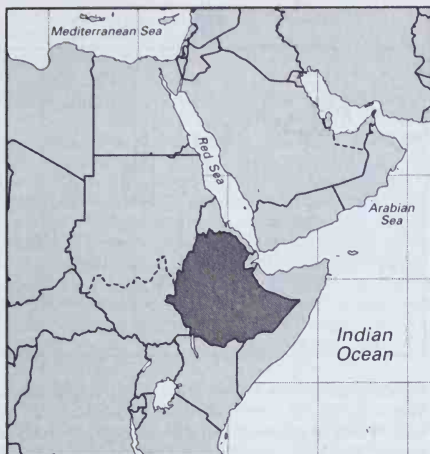
Recent Developments

Estonia realized one of its most important long-term goals, becoming the 17th member of the euro area on 1 Jan 2011—the first former Soviet republic to do so. Maintaining the lowest state debt in the EU, Estonia was also invited in May to join the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Internet resource: <www.stat.ee/en>.

Ethiopia

Official name: Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. **Form of government**: federal republic with two legislative houses (House of the Federation [135]; House of Peoples' Representatives [547]).



Head of state: President Girma Wolde-Giorgis (from 2001). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Meles Zenawi (from 1995). **Capital:** Addis Ababa. **Official language:** none (Amharic is the "working" language). **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 birr (Br) = 100 cents; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = Br 17.00.

Demography

Area: 410,678 sq mi, 1,063,652 sq km. **Population** (2010): 79,456,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 193.5, persons per sq km 74.7. **Urban** (2007): 16.2%. **Sex distribution** (2007): male 50.46%; female 49.54%. **Age breakdown** (2007): under 15, 45.0%; 15–29, 28.3%; 30–44, 14.7%; 45–59, 7.2%; 60–74, 3.7%; 75–84, 0.8%; 85 and over, 0.3%. **Ethnic composition** (2007): Oromo 34.5%; Amhara 26.9%; Somali 6.2%; Tigray 6.1%; Sidamo 4.0%; Gurage 2.5%; Welaita 2.3%; other 17.5%. **Religious affiliation** (2007): Orthodox 43.5%; Muslim 33.9%; Protestant 18.6%; traditional beliefs 2.7%; Roman Catholic 0.7%; other 0.6%. **Major cities** (2007): Addis Ababa 2,738,248; Adama (Nazret) 222,035; Dire Dawa 222,000; Mekele 215,546; Gondar 206,987. **Location:** the Horn of Africa, bordering Eritrea, Djibouti, Somalia, Kenya, South Sudan, and Sudan.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 44.0 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 11.8 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 6.17. **Life expectancy** at birth (2008): male 52.5 years; female 57.5 years.

National economy

Budget (2006–07). **Revenue:** Br 30,274,000,000 (tax revenue 57.3%, of which import duties 27.0%, income and profits tax 16.1%, sales tax 9.5%; grants 28.0%; nontax revenue 14.7%). **Expenditures:** Br 35,564,000,000 (capital expenditures 51.7%, of which economic development 32.0%; current expenditures 48.3%, of which education 13.8%, defense 8.4%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding;

2007–08): US\$2,753,600,000. **Gross national income** (2008): US\$22,742,000,000 (US\$280 per capita). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): corn (maize) 4,000,000, wheat 3,000,000, teff (2006–07) 2,437,700, coffee 325,800, maté 260,000, chickpeas 190,000, sesame seeds 164,000; leading producer of beeswax, honey, cut flowers, and khat; livestock (number of live animals) 43,000,000 cattle, 23,700,000 sheep, 18,000,000 goats, 2,300,000 camels, (1998) 3,037 civets; fisheries production 13,253 (from aquaculture, none). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): rock salt 230,000; tantalum 77,000 kg; niobium 12,000 kg; gold 3,400 kg. **Manufacturing** (value added in US\$'000,000; 2004): food products 157; beverages 118; bricks, cement, and ceramics 69. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2007–08) 3,530,280,000 ([2005] 2,872,000,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2005) none (5,640,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) n.a. (1,680,000). **Population economically active** (2005): total 32,158,392; activity rate of total population 50.9% (participation rates: ages 10 and over, 78.4%; female [1999] 45.5%; unemployed 5.0%). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 177; remittances (2008) 358; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 355; official development assistance (2007) 2,422. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 107; remittances (2008) 15.

Foreign trade

Imports (2006; c.i.f.): US\$5,207,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 20.7%; refined petroleum products 19.5%; motor vehicles 14.1%; chemical products 11.0%; food products 6.7%). **Major import sources:** Saudi Arabia 17.9%; China 12.3%; Italy 7.7%; UAE 7.6%; India 5.8%. **Exports** (2006; f.o.b.): US\$1,043,000,000 (coffee and khat 40.8%; sesame seeds 15.4%; gum products, cut flowers, and foliage 12.4%; gold 6.2%; leather products 4.2%; chickpeas 3.5%). **Major export destinations:** Germany 12.6%; China 9.7%; Japan 8.4%; Switzerland 6.4%; Saudi Arabia 6.3%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads** (2003): length 781 km; (2006–07) passenger-km 28,200,000. **Roads** (2007–08): total length 44,359 km (paved [2004] 19%). **Vehicles** (2003): passenger cars 71,311; trucks and buses 65,557. **Air transport** (2008): passenger-km 9,300,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 227,760,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 909,000 (11); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 3,168,000 (37); personal computers (2007): 551,000 (7.0); total Internet users (2008): 360,000 (4.2); broadband Internet subscribers (2007): 300.

Education and health

Educational attainment (2000). Percentage of population ages 15 and over having: no formal schooling 63.8%; incomplete primary education 21.6%; primary 2.6%; incomplete secondary 8.1%; secondary 2.5%; post-secondary 1.4%. **Literacy** (2007): total population ages 15 and over literate 47.5%. **Health:** physicians (2004–05) 1,077 (1 per 66,236 persons); hospital beds (2007–08) 13,145 (1 per 6,062 persons);

infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 82.6; undernourished population (2003–05) 35,200,000 (46% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,680 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 138,000 (army 97.8%, air force 2.2%); **mandate for the UN peacekeeping force along the Eritrean-Ethiopian border** was terminated in July 2008. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 1.6%; **per capita expenditure** US\$4.

Background

Ethiopia, the Biblical land of Cush, was inhabited from earliest antiquity and was once under ancient Egyptian rule. Ge'ez-speaking agriculturalists established the kingdom of Da'amat in the 2nd millennium bc. After 300 bc they were superseded by the kingdom of Aksum, whose King Menilek I, according to legend, was the son of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. Christianity was introduced in the 4th century ad and became widespread. Ethiopia's prosperous Mediterranean trade was cut off by the Muslim Arabs in the 7th and 8th centuries, and the area's interests were directed eastward. Contact with Europe resumed in the late 15th century with the arrival of the Portuguese. Modern Ethiopia began with the reign of Tewodros II, who began the consolidation of the country. In the wake of European encroachment, the coastal region was made an Italian colony in 1890, but under Emperor Menilek II the Italians were defeated and ousted in 1896. Ethiopia prospered under his rule, and his modernization programs were continued by Emperor Haile Selassie in the 1930s. In 1936 Italy again gained control of the country, and it was held as part of Italian East Africa until 1941, when it was liberated by the British. Ethiopia incorporated Eritrea in 1952. In 1974 Haile Selassie was deposed, and a Marxist government, plagued by civil wars and famine, controlled the country until 1991. In 1993 Eritrea gained its independence, but there were continuing border conflicts with it and neighboring Somalia into the 21st century.

Recent Developments

Although declines in global demand for important commodities such as coffee had an impact, the steadily growing agriculture-based Ethiopian economy expanded an estimated 7% in 2010. The border dispute with Eritrea continued throughout 2010 with little change. Neither country had taken steps to demarcate the border in keeping with the 2002 ruling of the Eritrea Ethiopia Boundary Commission, which Ethiopia rejected. The Ethiopian military continued to engage in periodic battles with small but persistent domestic armed insurgencies, particularly those in the Somali region of the country, but its troops mostly stayed out of neighboring Somalia after the 2006–09 invasion.

Internet resource: <www.csa.gov.et>.

Fiji



Official name: Republic of the Fiji Islands; Matanitu Tu-Vaka-i-koya ko Viti (Fijian); Fiji Ripablik (Hindustani). **Form of government:** interim regime. **Head of state:** President Ratu Epeli Nailatikau (from 2009). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Voreque Bainimarama (from 2007). **Capital:** Suva. **Official languages:** English, Fijian, and Hindustani have equal status per constitution. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 Fiji dollar (F\$) = 100 cents; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = F\$1.74.

Demography

Area: 7,055 sq mi, 18,272 sq km. **Population** (2010): 844,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 119.6, persons per sq km 46.2. **Urban** (2007): 50.7%. **Sex distribution** (2007): male 51.02%; female 48.98%. **Age breakdown** (2007): under 15, 29.0%; 15–29, 27.9%; 30–44, 21.1%; 45–59, 14.5%; 60–74, 6.1%; 75 and over, 1.4%. **Ethnic composition** (2007): Fijian 56.8%; Indian 37.5%; other Pacific islanders 3.0%, of which Rotuman (Polynesian/other) 1.2%; European/part-European 1.7%; Chinese 0.6%; other 0.4%. **Religious affiliation** (2007): Christian 64.4%, of which Methodist 34.6%, Roman Catholic 9.1%, Assemblies of God 5.7%; Hindu 27.9%; Muslim 6.3%; other 1.4%. **Major urban areas** (2007): Nasinu 87,446; Suva 85,691 (urban agglomeration, 241,432); Lautoka 52,220; Nausori 47,604; Nadi 42,284. **Location:** Oceania, archipelago in the South Pacific Ocean, between Hawaii (US) and New Zealand.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2007): 20.7 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 7.1 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2006): 2.73. **Life expectancy** at birth (2006): male 67.3 years; female 72.5 years.

National economy

Budget (2006). **Revenue:** F\$1,373,000,000 (tax revenue 90.7%, of which taxes on goods and services 40.9%, income tax 32.5%; other 9.3%). **Expenditures:** F\$1,530,000,000 (general administration 25.0%; education 22.4%; economic affairs 14.2%; public order 9.4%; health 9.3%; defense 5.4%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; June

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

2009): US\$273,000,000. **Production** (metric tons except as noted). *Agriculture and fishing* (2007): sugarcane 3,200,000, coconuts 140,000, taro 38,000, cassava 34,500, rice 15,000, ginger 4,300, yaqona (kava) (2006) 2,259; livestock (number of live animals) 315,000 cattle, 4,300,000 chickens; fisheries production (2006) 47,319 (from aquaculture 1%). *Mining and quarrying* (2005): gold 3,800 kg; silver 1,500 kg. *Manufacturing* (value added in US\$'000,000; 2004): food products 63; textiles and wearing apparel 53; beverages 46. *Energy production (consumption)*: electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 840,000,000 (841,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2006) none (12,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (489,000). **Population economically active** (2007): total 334,787; activity rate of total population 40.0% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 57.0%; female 33.9%; unemployed 8.6%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$3,300,000,000 (US\$3,930 per capita). **Selected balance of payments data**. Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2006) 433; remittances (2008) 175; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 268; official development assistance (2007) 57. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2006) 101; remittances (2008) 32.

Foreign trade

Imports (2008; c.i.f.): F\$3,601,000,000 (mineral fuels 33.9%; machinery and transportation equipment 20.2%; food products 14.4%). **Major import sources** (2007): Singapore 34.2%; Australia 22.8%; New Zealand 17.7%; China 3.3%; US 3.2%. **Exports** (2008; f.o.b.): F\$1,471,000,000 (reexports [mostly refined petroleum products] 33.2%; sugar 16.9%; fish 9.1%; mineral water [2007] 9.1%; wearing apparel 6.9%; lumber 4.0%). **Major export destinations** (2007): Singapore 18.6%; US 14.7%; UK 14.2%; Australia 13.3%; New Zealand 6.9%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads* (2003; owned by the Fiji Sugar Corporation): length 597 km. *Roads* (1999): total length 3,440 km (paved 49%). *Vehicles* (2005): passenger cars 76,273; trucks and buses 42,311. *Air transport* (2004–05; Air Pacific only): passenger-km 2,360,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 92,108,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2007): 108,000 (130); cellular telephone subscribers (2007): 437,000 (524); personal computers (2004): 44,000 (52); total Internet users (2007): 91,000 (110); broadband Internet subscribers (2007): 12,000 (14).

Education and health

Educational attainment (1996). Percentage of population ages 25 and over having: no formal schooling 4.4%; some education 22.3%; incomplete secondary 47.7%; complete secondary 17.0%; some higher 6.7%; university degree 1.9%. **Literacy** (2003): total population ages 15 and over literate 93.7%; males literate 95.5%; females literate 91.9%. **Health** (2007): physicians 318 (1 per 2,622 persons); hospital beds 1,727 (1 per 483 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 18.4; undernourished population (2002–04) 40,000 (5% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,920 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 3,500 (army 91.4%, navy 8.6%, air force, none); reserve 6,000. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 1.6%; per capita expenditure US\$60.

Background

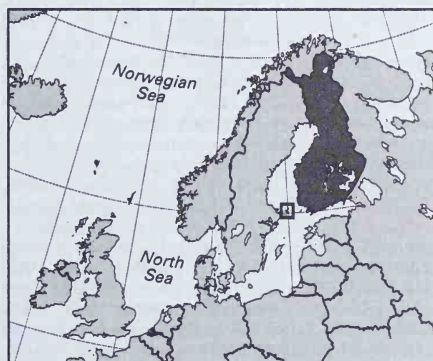
Archaeological evidence shows that the islands of Fiji were occupied in the late 2nd millennium bc. The first European sighting was by the Dutch in the 17th century ad; in 1774 the islands were visited by Capt. James Cook, who found a mixed Melanesian-Polynesian population with a complex society. Traders and the first missionaries arrived in 1835. In 1857 a British consul was appointed, and in 1874 Fiji was proclaimed a crown colony. It became independent as a member of the Commonwealth in 1970 and was declared a republic in 1987 following a military coup. Elections in 1992 restored civilian rule. A new constitution was approved in 1997. Coups in 2000 and 2006 created continuing political instability in the early 21st century.

Recent Developments

Fiji's interim government continued to be controversial in 2010. In June interim Prime Minister Voreqe Bainimarama's government passed legislation that limited foreign ownership of news media, effectively forcing the government's most vocal critics to sell their newspapers, including the country's largest paper, the *Fiji Times*. Despite concerns over Fiji's unelected government, however, US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton announced in October that Fiji had been selected as the hub for its Pacific aid program, in part to counter China's growing influence in the country.

Internet resource: <www.statsfiji.gov.fj>.

Finland



Official names: Suomen Tasavalta (Finnish); Republiken Finland (Swedish) (Republic of Finland). **Form of government**: multiparty republic with one legislative house (Parliament [200]). **Head of state**: President Tarja Halonen (from 2000). **Head of government**: Prime Minister Jyrki Katainen (from 2011). **Capital**: Helsinki. **Official languages**: none (Finnish and Swedish are national [not official] languages). **Official**

religion: none. Monetary unit: 1 euro (€) = 100 cents; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = €0.69.

Demography

Area: 130,666 sq mi; 338,424 sq km. Population (2010): 5,364,000. Density (2010; based on land area only): persons per sq mi 45.7, persons per sq km 17.7. Urban (2004): 62.1%. Sex distribution (2008): male 49.03%; female 50.97%. Age breakdown (2008): under 15, 16.7%; 15–29, 18.8%; 30–44, 19.0%; 45–59, 21.7%; 60–74, 15.9%; 75–84, 5.9%; 85 and over, 2.0%. Linguistic composition (2008): Finnish 90.9%; Swedish 5.4%; Russian 0.9%; other 2.8%. Religious affiliation (2005): Evangelical Lutheran 83.1%; nonreligious 14.7%; Finnish (Greek) Orthodox 1.1%; Muslim 0.4%; other 0.7%. Major cities (2008): Helsinki 576,632 (urban agglomeration [2007] 1,115,000); Espoo 241,565; Tampere 209,552; Vantaa 195,397; Turku 175,582. Location: northern Europe, bordering Norway, Russia, the Gulf of Finland, the Baltic Sea, the Gulf of Bothnia, and Sweden.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 11.2 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 59.3%. Death rate per 1,000 population (2008): 9.2 (world avg. 8.5). Total fertility rate (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.85. Life expectancy at birth (2008): male 76.3 years; female 83.0 years.

National economy

Budget (2008). Revenue: €45,522,000,000 (income and property taxes 34.2%; turnover taxes 33.3%; excise duties 11.0%). Expenditures: €45,522,000,000 (social security and health 31.0%; education 15.4%; public debt service 9.3%; agriculture and forestry 6.2%; defense 5.3%). Public debt (2008): US\$74,700,000,000. Production (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture and fishing (2007): barley 1,984,000, oats 1,222,000, wheat 797,000; livestock (number of live animals) 1,448,000 pigs, 927,000 cattle, 193,000 reindeer; fisheries production (2006) 162,341 (from aquaculture 8%). Mining and quarrying (2006): chromite 320,000; zinc (metal content) 66,109; gold 5,292 kg. Manufacturing (value added in €'000,000; 2007): electrical and optical equipment (largely telephone apparatus) 10,291; nonelectrical machinery and apparatus 4,707; chemical products 4,129. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 74,052,000,000 ([2006] 93,705,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2006) none (7,612,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008) none ([2006] 76,800,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 12,849,000 (10,541,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) none (4,587,000,000). Population economically active (2008): total 2,725,600; activity rate of total population 51.3% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 76.1%; female 47.8%; unemployed [May 2008–April 2009] 8.0%). Gross national income (2008): US\$255,678,000,000 (US\$48,120 per capita). Selected balance of payments data. Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 3,127; remittances (2008) 772; foreign direct investment

(FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 6,236. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 4,350; remittances (2008) 391; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 5,336.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; c.i.f.): €59,600,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 26.2%; crude petroleum 10.8%; chemical products 10.1%; motor vehicles and parts 8.5%; metal ore and scrap metal 7.2%). Major import sources: Russia 14.1%; Germany 14.0%; Sweden 9.8%; China 7.5%; UK 4.8%. Exports (2007; f.o.b.): €65,607,000,000 (telecommunications equipment and parts 13.6%; paper products and cardboard 12.3%; iron and steel 7.8%; specialized machinery 6.7%; refined petroleum products 5.1%; general industrial machinery 5.0%; nonferrous base metals 4.7%). Major export destinations: Germany 10.9%; Sweden 10.7%; Russia 10.2%; US 6.4%; UK 5.8%.

Transport and communications

Transport. Railroads (2008): route length 5,919 km; passenger-km 4,100,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 10,800,000,000. Roads (2008): total length 78,141 km (paved [2005] 65%). Vehicles (2005): passenger cars 2,430,345; trucks and buses 363,644. Air transport (2007): passenger-km 15,564,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 489,672,000. Communications, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 1,650,000 (311); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 6,830,000 (1,285); personal computers (2007): 2,644,000 (500); total Internet users (2007): 4,169,000 (788); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 1,617,000 (304).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2003). Percentage of population ages 25 and over having: incomplete upper-secondary education 35.6%; complete upper secondary or vocational 35.8%; higher 28.6%. Literacy: virtually 100%. Health (2007): physicians 18,843 (1 per 281 persons); hospital beds 36,095 (1 per 147 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 2.6; undernourished population (2002–04) less than 2.5% of total population.

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 31,900 (army 67.4%, navy 17.9%, air force 14.7%); reserves 237,000. Military expenditure as percentage of GDP (2007): 1.3%; per capita expenditure US\$596.

Background

Recent archaeological discoveries have led some to suggest that human habitation in Finland dates back at least 100,000 years. Ancestors of the Sami apparently were present in Finland by about 7000 bc. The ancestors of the present-day Finns came from the southern shore of the Gulf of Finland in the 1st millennium bc. The area was gradually Christianized from the 11th century. From the 12th century Sweden and Russia contested for supremacy in Finland, but by 1323 Sweden ruled most of the country. Rus-

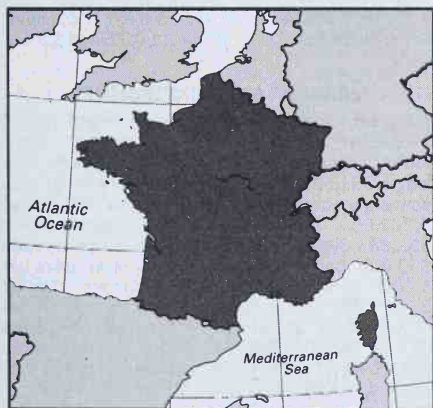
sia was ceded part of Finnish territory in 1721; in 1808 Alexander I of Russia invaded Finland, which in 1809 was formally ceded to Russia. The subsequent period saw the growth of Finnish nationalism. Russia's losses in World War I and the Russian Revolution of 1917 set the stage for Finland's independence in 1917. It was defeated by the Soviet Union in the Russo-Finnish War (1939–40) but then sided with Nazi Germany against the Soviets during World War II and regained the territory it had lost. Facing defeat again by the advancing Soviets in 1944, it reached a peace agreement with the USSR, ceding territory and paying reparations. Finland's economy recovered after World War II. It joined the EU in 1995.

Recent Developments

In response to a television debate in October 2010 in which Päävi Räsänen, the leader of the Christian Democrats party, strongly opposed the legalization of same-sex marriage, a record 40,000 members left the Lutheran church in Finland. Voter participation rose in subsequent church elections, and liberals won seats from conservatives. In December a poll indicated that 44.0% of Finns felt that the government's performance had been poor, the worst such showing since 2007. Despite this perception, the government led the Finnish economy to growth of 3.1% in 2010, while real household income rose by 2.9%.

Internet resource: <www.stat.fi/index_en.html>.

France



Official name: République Française (French Republic). **Form of government:** republic with two legislative houses (Senate [343], National Assembly [577]). **Head of state:** President Nicolas Sarkozy (from 2007). **Head of government:** Prime Minister François Fillon (from 2007). **Capital:** Paris. **Official language:** French. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 euro (€) = 100 cents; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = €0.69.

Demography

Area: 210,026 sq mi, 543,965 sq km. **Population** (2010): 62,962,000 (excludes the populations of French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Réunion, totaling 1,882,000 people in mid-2010). **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 299.8, persons per sq

km 115.7. **Urban** (2003): 76.3%. **Sex distribution** (2006): male 48.60%; female 51.40%. **Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 18.4%; 15–29, 19.1%; 30–44, 21.1%; 45–59, 20.4%; 60–74, 12.7%; 75–84, 6.3%; 85 and over, 2.0%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): French 76.9%; Algerian and Moroccan Berber 2.2%; Italian 1.9%; Portuguese 1.5%; Moroccan Arab 1.5%; Fleming 1.4%; Algerian Arab 1.3%; Basque 1.3%; Jewish 1.2%; German 1.2%; Vietnamese 1.0%; Catalan 0.5%; other 8.1%. **Religious affiliation** (2004): Roman Catholic 64.3%, of which practicing 8.0%; nonreligious/atheist 27.0%; Muslim 4.3%; Protestant 1.9%; Buddhist 1.0%; Jewish 0.6%; Jehovah's Witness 0.4%; Orthodox 0.2%; other 0.3%. **Major cities (urban agglomerations)** (2006): Paris 2,181,371 (10,142,977); Marseille 839,043 (1,418,481); Lyon 472,305 (1,417,463); Lille 226,014 (1,016,205); Nice 347,060 (940,017); Toulouse 437,715 (850,873); Bordeaux 232,260 (803,117); Nantes 282,853 (568,743); Toulon 167,816 (543,065); Douai-Lens: Douai (2005) 40,094, Lens (2005) 34,872 (512,462); Strasbourg 272,975 (440,265); Grenoble 156,107 (427,658); Rouen 107,904 (388,798); Valenciennes (2005) 41,506 (355,660); Nancy 105,468 (331,279); Metz 124,435 (322,946); Montpellier 251,634 (318,225); Tours 136,942 (306,974); Saint-Étienne 177,480 (286,400); Rennes 209,613 (282,550). **Location:** western Europe, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean, Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, the Mediterranean Sea, Spain, and Andorra. **Immigration:** total immigrant population (2004) 4,850,000; immigrants admitted (2002) 205,707, of which North African 30.7%, EU 20.8%, sub-Saharan African 15.2%, Asian 14.1%, other European 11.8%.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 12.9 (world avg. 20.3); (2007) within marriage 48.3%. **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 8.6 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 2.00. **Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 77.6 years; female 84.4 years.

Social indicators

Educational attainment (2002). Percentage of population ages 25–64 with no formal schooling through lower-secondary education 35%, upper secondary/higher vocational 41%, university 24%. **Quality of working life.** Legally worked week for full-time employees (2005) 36.0 hours. Rate of fatal injuries per 100,000 insured workers (2004): 3.7. Average days lost to labor stoppages per 1,000 workers (2004): 13. Trade union membership (2003): 1,900,000 (8% of labor force). **Access to services** (2004). Proportion of principal residences having: electricity 97.4%; indoor toilet 94.6%; indoor kitchen with sink 94.2%; hot water 60.3%; air conditioner 15.4%. **Social participation.** Population ages 15 and over participating in voluntary associations (1997): 28.0%. Percentage of population who “never” or “almost never” attend church services (2000) 60%; percentage of Roman Catholic population who attend Mass weekly (2003) 12%. **Social deviance.** Offense rate per 100,000 population (2006) for: murder 1.5, rape 16.0, other assault 269.2; theft (including burglary and housebreaking) 3,403.8. Incidence per 100,000 in general population of: homicide (2001) 0.8; suicide (2001) 16.1. **Leisure.** Members of sports federations (2007): 16,254,000, of which football (soccer)

2,321,000. Movie tickets sold (2005): 174,200,000. Average daily hours of television viewing for population ages 4 and over (2007): 3.45. **Material well-being** (2004). Households possessing: automobile (2007) 82%; color television 95%; personal computer 45%; washing machine 92%; microwave 74%; dishwasher (2001) 39%.

National economy

Gross national income (2008): US\$2,702,180,000,000 (US\$42,250 per capita). **Budget** (2007). *Revenue*: €369,600,000,000 (tax revenue 80.0%, of which taxes on goods and services 43.6%; social contributions 10.9%; grants 4.5%). *Expenditures*: €411,410,000,000 (social protection 20.0%; education 19.4%; economic affairs 13.8%; debt service 11.1%; defense 8.2%). **Public debt** (2007): US\$1,655,000,000,000. **Production** (metric tons except as noted). *Agriculture and fishing* (2008): wheat 39,001,700, sugar beets 30,306,300, corn (maize) 15,818,500, barley 12,171,300, potatoes 6,808,210, grapes 5,664,195, rapeseed 4,719,053, apples 1,940,200, triticale 1,820,950, sunflower seeds 1,607,977, tomatoes 714,635, oats 471,960, dry peas 446,850, lettuce and chicory 420,400, green peas 337,488, string beans 337,488, dry onions 189,992, pears 162,000, mushrooms and truffles 150,450, spinach 143,487, chicory roots 125,475, flax fibre and tow 95,000, kiwi fruit 65,670; livestock (number of live animals) 19,887,458 cattle, 14,805,557 pigs, 8,187,329 sheep, 175,000,000 chickens, 25,253,000 turkeys, 22,848,000 ducks, 420,238 horses; fisheries production (2007) 749,903 (from aquaculture 31%); aquatic plants production (2007) 76,678 (from aquaculture, negligible). *Mining and quarrying* (2006): gypsum 3,500,000; kaolin 300,000; gold 1,500 kg. *Manufacturing* (value added in US\$'000,000; 2003): food products 27,023; pharmaceuticals, soaps, and paints 22,675; motor vehicles, trailers, and motor vehicle parts 20,269; fabricated metal products 14,264; general purpose machinery 10,595; plastic products 8,754; medical, measuring, and testing appliances 7,551; aircraft and spacecraft 7,476; publishing 6,911; special purpose machinery 6,605; bricks, cement, and ceramics 5,922; basic chemical products 5,843; base metals 5,547, of which iron and steel 4,117; paper products 5,532; beverages 5,509; furniture 4,218. *Energy production (consumption)*: electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 574,473,000,000 (511,138,000,000 [including Monaco]); coal (metric tons; 2007) 168,000 ([2005] 19,069,000); lignite (metric tons; 2006) negligible (36,000 [including Monaco]); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) 7,430,000 ([2006; including Monaco] 606,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006 [including Monaco] 74,659,000 [75,921,000]; natural gas (cu m; 2007) 1,079,000,000 ([2006; including Monaco] 49,155,000,000). *Retail trade* (value of sales in €'000,000; 2004): large food stores 162,600; large nonfood stores 136,400; auto repair shops 120,400; pharmacies and stores selling orthopedic equipment 32,600; shops selling bread, pastries, or meat 31,800; small food stores and boutiques 15,300. **Population economically active** (2005): total 27,635,800; activity rate of total population 45.5%

(participation rates: ages 15–64, 69.1%; female 46.4%; unemployed (April 2007) 8.2%). **Selected balance of payments data**. Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 54,165; remittances (2008) 15,133; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 107,025. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 36,743; remittances (2008) 4,541; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 153,666.

Foreign trade

Imports (2006; c.i.f. [including Monaco]): US\$529,902,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 22.1%, of which electrical machinery and parts 5.4%, general industrial machinery 3.9%, office machines and computers 3.5%; mineral fuels 14.8%, of which crude petroleum 7.5%, refined petroleum products 3.5%; chemical products 12.7%, of which medicines and pharmaceuticals 3.5%; motor vehicles and parts 10.2%; wearing apparel and accessories 3.5%; iron and steel 3.2%). *Major import sources*: Germany 16.3%; Italy 8.5%; Belgium 8.3%; Spain 6.9%; UK 6.1%; US 6.0%; China 5.7%; Netherlands 4.1%; Japan 2.4%; Russia 2.4%. **Exports** (2006; f.o.b. [including Monaco]): US\$479,013,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 22.1%, of which electrical machinery and parts 6.2%, general industrial machinery 4.8%, power-generating machinery 3.7%, telecommunications equipment 3.1%; chemical products 15.7%, of which medicines and pharmaceuticals 5.1%, perfumery and cosmetics 2.3%; motor vehicles and parts 12.1%; food products 6.1%; aircraft and parts 6.0%; mineral fuels 4.3%; iron and steel 3.7%; alcoholic beverages [mostly wine] 2.4%). *Major export destinations*: Germany 14.5%; Spain 9.9%; Italy 9.1%; UK 8.5%; Belgium 7.4%; US 6.9%; Netherlands 4.1%; Switzerland 2.7%; China 2.1%; Poland 1.8%.

Transport and communications

Transport. Railroads (2006): route length (2004) 29,085 km; passenger-km 92,000,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 41,000,000,000. **Roads** (2006): total length 951,500 km (paved 100%). **Vehicles** (2006): passenger cars 30,400,000; trucks and buses 6,262,000. **Air transport** (2008): passenger-km 131,664,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 5,838,300,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 35,000,000 (565); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 57,972,000 (936); personal computers (2007): 40,400,000 (652); total Internet users (2007): 31,571,000 (512); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 17,691,000 (286).

Education and health

Health: physicians (2007) 212,700 (1 per 291 persons); hospital beds (2004) 457,132 (1 per 132 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 3.6; undernourished population (2002–04) less than 2.5% of total population.

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 352,771 (army 38.0%, navy 12.5%, air force 16.3%, headquarters staff 1.5%, health services 2.4%, gen-

darmerie 29.3%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 2.4%; per capita expenditure US\$980.

Background

Archaeological excavations in France indicate continuous settlement from Paleolithic times. About 1200 bc the Gauls migrated into the area, and in 600 bc Ionian Greeks established several settlements, including one at Marseille. Julius Caesar completed the Roman conquest of Gaul in 50 bc. During the 6th century AD, the Salian Franks ruled; by the 8th century power had passed to the Carolingians, the greatest of whom was Charlemagne. The Hundred Years' War (1337–1453) resulted in the return to France of land that had been held by the British; by the end of the 15th century, France approximated its modern boundaries. The 16th century was marked by the Wars of Religion between Protestants (Huguenots) and Roman Catholics. Henry IV's Edict of Nantes (1598) granted substantial religious toleration, but this was revoked in 1685 by Louis XIV, who helped to raise monarchical absolutism to new heights. In 1789 the French Revolution proclaimed the rights of the individual and destroyed the ancien régime. Napoleon ruled from 1799 to 1814, after which a limited monarchy was restored until 1871, when the Third Republic was created. World War I (1914–18) ravaged the northern part of France. After Nazi Germany's invasion during World War II, the collaborationist Vichy regime governed. Liberated by Allied and Free French forces in 1944, France restored parliamentary democracy under the Fourth Republic. A costly war in Indochina and rising nationalism in French colonies during the 1950s overwhelmed the Fourth Republic. The Fifth Republic was established in 1958 under Charles de Gaulle, who presided over the dissolution of most of France's overseas colonies. In 1981 François Mitterrand became France's first elected Socialist president. At various times from 1986 through the beginning of the 21st century, France balanced a form of divided government known as "cohabitation," with a president and prime minister of different political parties.

Recent Developments

The year 2010 was a stormy one for Pres. Nicolas Sarkozy and for France. Linking lax immigration policies to recent outbreaks of crime, Sarkozy launched a crackdown on illegal immigration, targeting Roma (Gypsies) who had remained in France longer than the period of residence without work permitted to citizens of fellow European Union countries. The French government's claim that it was acting in a nondiscriminatory manner was punctured by the leak of an Interior Ministry memorandum that singled out the Roma for deportation. The campaign was widely criticized within France and internationally, and by mid-October France had duly undertaken to amend its law. France, though once more fully integrated into NATO, controversially agreed in September to sell Russia four Mistral-class warships—the biggest arms sale to Russia made by a NATO country in the history of the alliance. In December a battalion of combat soldiers from Germany completed the move to a base near Strasbourg, marking the first time since the conclusion of World War II that German troops had been stationed in France. Having hitherto relatively ignored Africa, Sarkozy made a highly symbolic visit in February to Rwanda, which had accused France of abetting the 1994 genocide, and

promised a fresh start in Franco-Rwandan relations. In addition, he hosted 40 African leaders at an Africa-France summit in Nice in late May and early June. On 14 July, at his invitation, African troops marched alongside French troops in the Bastille Day parade to mark the 50th anniversary of independence for 14 former French colonies in Africa.

Internet resource: <www.insee.fr/en>.

Gabon



Official name: République Gabonaise (Gabonese Republic). **Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic with two legislative houses (Senate [102]; National Assembly [120]). **Head of state:** President Ali Bongo Ondimba (from 2009). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Paul Biyoghé Mba (from 2009). **Capital:** Libreville. **Official language:** French. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 CFA franc (CFAF) = 100 centimes; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = CFAF 452.93.

Demography

Area: 103,347 sq mi, 267,667 sq km. **Population** (2010): 1,501,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 14.5, persons per sq km 5.6. **Urban** (2006): 85.7%. **Sex distribution** (2006): male 49.67%; female 50.33%. **Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 40.0%; 15–29, 28.3%; 30–44, 16.1%; 45–59, 9.3%; 60–74, 4.6%; 75–84, 1.4%; 85 and over, 0.3%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Fang 28.6%; Punu 10.2%; Nzebi 8.9%; French 6.7%; Mpongwe 4.1%; Teke 4.0%; other 37.5%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Christian 73%, of which Roman Catholic 45%, Protestant/independent Christian 28%; Muslim 12%; traditional beliefs 10%; nonreligious 5%. **Major urban areas** (2003): Libreville 661,600; Port-Gentil 116,200; Franceville 41,300. **Location:** western Africa, bordering Cameroon, the Republic of the Congo, the South Atlantic Ocean, and Equatorial Guinea.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2006): 36.2 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2006):

12.3 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2006): 4.74. **Life expectancy** at birth (2006): male 53.2 years; female 55.8 years.

National economy

Budget (2006). *Revenue*: CFAF 1,582,600,000,000 (oil revenues 64.0%; taxes on international trade 15.2%; direct taxes 10.0%; indirect taxes 7.2%; other revenues 3.6%). *Expenditures*: CFAF 1,066,300,000,000 (current expenditures 77.6%, of which transfers 27.3%, wages and salaries 23.7%, debt service 10.9%; capital expenditures 22.4%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$5,177,000,000. **Gross national income** (2008): US\$10,490,000,000 (US\$7,240 per capita). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). *Agriculture and fishing* (2007): plantains 275,000, cassava 240,000, sugarcane 220,000, natural rubber 12,000; livestock (number of live animals) 213,000 pigs, 3,100,000 chickens; fisheries production 39,124 (from aquaculture, negligible). *Mining and quarrying* (2005): manganese ore 2,859,000; gold 300 kg (excludes about 400 kg of illegally mined gold smuggled out of Gabon). *Manufacturing* (value added in CFAF '000,000,000; 2004): agricultural products 48.0; wood products (excluding furniture) 31.3; refined petroleum products 18.1. *Energy production (consumption)*: electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 1,726,000,000 (1,726,000,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) 83,900,000 [(2006) 5,749,000]; petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 684,000 (497,000); natural gas (cu m; 2006) 126,000,000 (126,000,000). **Population economically active** (2003): total 570,000; activity rate of total population 42.5% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 74.1%; female 43.0%; unemployed 21%). **Selected balance of payments data**. Receipts from (US\$ '000,000): tourism (2005) 15; remittances (2008) 11; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 199; official development assistance (2006) 31. Disbursements for (US\$ '000,000): tourism (2004) 214; remittances (2008) 186; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 76.

Foreign trade

Imports (2006; c.i.f.): US\$1,725,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 27.6%, of which general industrial machinery 8.8%; food products 13.0%; motor vehicles and parts 9.9%; chemical products 9.2%). *Major import sources*: France 39.9%; Belgium 14.2%; US 7.3%; Cameroon 3.5%; Japan 3.0%. **Exports** (2006; f.o.b.): US\$6,015,000,000 (crude petroleum 84.4%; rough wood 5.1%; manganese ore and concentrate 3.1%; veneer and plywood 2.0%; refined petroleum products 1.2%). *Major export destinations*: US 58.4%; China 10.6%; France 7.1%; Singapore 5.3%; Switzerland 2.6%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads* (2002): route length (2005) 814 km; passenger-km 97,500,000; metric ton-km cargo 1,553,000,000. *Roads* (2004): total length 9,170 km (paved 10%). *Vehicles* (1997): passenger cars 24,750; trucks and buses 16,490. *Air transport* (2002): passenger-km 643,000,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Tele-

phone landlines (2007): 27,000 (18); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 1,300,000 (963); personal computers (2007): 46,000 (36); total Internet users (2008): 90,000 (68); broadband Internet subscribers (2007): 2,000 (1.3).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2000): no formal schooling 6.2%; incomplete primary and complete primary education 32.7%; lower secondary 41.3%; upper secondary 14.2%; higher 5.6%. **Literacy** (2000): total population ages 15 and over literate 71%; males literate 80%; females literate 62%. **Health** (2003–04): physicians 270 (1 per 5,006 persons); hospital beds 4,460 (1 per 303 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2006) 54.5; undernourished population (2002–04) 60,000 (5% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,850 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 4,700 (army 68.1%, navy 10.6%, air force 21.3%); French troops (2008): 800. **Military expenditure as percent of GDP** (2007): 1.1%; per capita expenditure US\$86.

Background

Artifacts dating from late Paleolithic and early Neolithic times have been found in Gabon, but it is not known when the Bantu speakers who established Gabon's ethnic composition arrived. Pygmies were probably the original inhabitants. The Fang arrived in the late 18th century and were followed by the Portuguese and by French, Dutch, and English traders. The slave trade dominated commerce in the 18th and much of the 19th century. The French then took control, and Gabon was administered (1843–86) with French West Africa. In 1886 the colony of French Congo was established to include both Gabon and the Congo; in 1910 Gabon became a separate colony within French Equatorial Africa. An overseas territory of France from 1946, it became an autonomous republic within the French Community in 1958 and declared its independence in 1960. Rule by a sole political party was established in the 1960s, but discontent with it led to riots in Libreville in 1989. Legalization of opposition parties led to new elections in 1990. The country continued to face economic difficulties despite large revenues from petroleum exports.

Recent Developments

Several moves were made in Gabon in 2010 to diversify economically owing to the prospect of diminishing oil reserves. The government signed agreements with a Moroccan corporation to begin gold mining in the Bakoudou region and with companies from India and Singapore to improve Gabon's road network, and it made a commitment to increase the production of cash crops, particularly coffee and cocoa.

Internet resource: <www.legabon.org>.

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

Gambia, The



Official name: Republic of The Gambia. **Form of government:** multiparty republic with one legislative house (National Assembly [53]). **Head of state and government:** President Col. Yahya Jammeh (from 1994). **Capital:** Banjul. **Official language:** English. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 dalasi (D) = 100 bututs; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = D 28.00.

Demography

Area: 4,491 sq mi, 11,632 sq km. **Population** (2010): 1,751,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 389.9, persons per sq km 150.5. **Urban** (2006): 54.3%. **Sex distribution** (2007): male 49.92%; female 50.08%. **Age breakdown** (2007): under 15, 44.1%; 15–29, 26.9%; 30–44, 15.6%; 45–59, 8.8%; 60–74, 3.8%; 75–84, 0.7%; 85 and over, 0.1%. **Ethnic composition** (2003): Malinke 42%; Fulani 18%; Wolof 16%; Diola 10%; Soninke 9%; other 5%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Muslim 90%; Christian (mostly Roman Catholic) 9%; traditional beliefs/other 1%. **Major cities** (2006): Banjul 33,131 (Greater Banjul [2003] 523,589); Serekunda 335,700; Brikama 80,700; Bakau 45,500; Farafenni 30,400. **Location:** western Africa, bordering Senegal and the North Atlantic Ocean.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2007): 39.0 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 13.0 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 5.2. **Life expectancy** at birth (2006): male 52.3 years; female 56.0 years.

National economy

Budget (2007). **Revenue:** D 3,663,500,000 (tax revenue 82.9%, of which taxes on goods and services 36.7%, taxes on income and profits 24.1%; nontax revenue 11.8%; grants 5.3%). **Expenditures:** D 3,635,000,000 (current expenditures 71.1%, of which interest payments 22.4%; capital expenditures 26.8%; net lending 2.1%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): millet 160,000, peanuts (groundnuts) 100,000, sorghum

40,000, findo (local cereal; 2005) 600; livestock (number of live animals) 334,000 cattle, 280,000 goats, 150,000 sheep; fisheries production 43,574 (from aquaculture, negligible). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): clay 14,000; sand and gravel are also excavated for local use. **Manufacturing** (value added in US\$; 1995): food products and beverages 6,000,000; textiles, wearing apparel, and footwear 750,000; wood products 550,000. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 213,000,000 ([2006] 166,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (109,000). **Population economically active** (2006): total 754,000; activity rate of total population 45.3% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 77.1%; female 45.6%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$704,000,000. **Gross national income** (2008): US\$653,000,000 (US\$390 per capita). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 75; remittances (2008) 64; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 60; official development assistance (2007) 72. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 7; remittances (2008) 12.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; c.i.f.): US\$262,900,000 (imports for domestic use 70.0%, of which refined petroleum products 10.8%; imports for reexport [principally to Senegal] 30.0%). **Major import sources:** Denmark 14%; US 13%; China 11%; Germany 8%; UK 8%. **Exports** (2007; f.o.b.): US\$91,400,000 (reexports 86.3%; peanut [groundnut] oil 3.3%; peanuts [groundnuts] 2.7%; fish 2.0%). **Major export destinations:** reexports (principally to Senegal) 86.3%; domestic exports 13.7%, of which to Senegal 3.5%, to UK 2.7%, to France 1.9%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads:** none. **Roads** (2004): total length 3,742 km (paved 19%). **Vehicles** (2004): passenger cars 8,109; trucks and buses 2,961. **Air transport** (2001): Yumtum International Airport at Banjul only; passenger arrivals 300,000, passenger departures 300,000; cargo loaded and unloaded 2,700 metric tons. **Communications,** in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 49,000 (30); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 1,166,000 (702); personal computers (2007): 53,000 (33); total Internet users (2008): 114,000 (69); broadband Internet subscribers (2007): 300 (0.2).

Education and health

Literacy (2007): total population ages 15 and over literate 44.9%; males literate 52.3%; females literate 37.8%. **Health:** physicians (2003) 156 (1 per 9,769 persons); hospital beds (2005) 1,221 (1 per 1,250 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2007) 72.0; undernourished population (2002–04) 450,000 (29% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,850 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 800 (army 100%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 0.6%; per capita expenditure US\$2.

Background

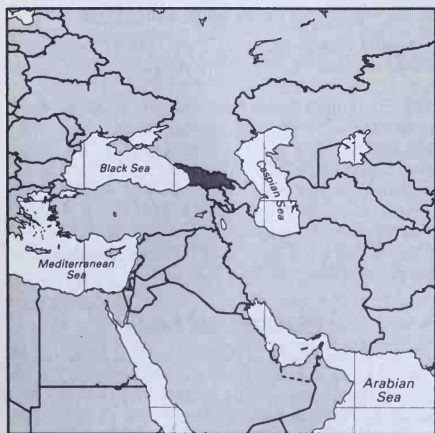
Beginning about the 13th century AD, the Wolof, Malinke, and Fulani peoples settled in different parts of what is now The Gambia and established villages and then kingdoms in the region. European exploration began when the Portuguese sighted the Gambia River in 1455. Britain and France both settled in the area in the 17th century. The British Ft. James, on an island about 20 mi (32 km) from the river's mouth, was an important collection point for the slave trade. In 1783 the Treaty of Versailles reserved the Gambia River for Britain. After the British abolished slavery in 1807, they built a fort at the mouth of the river to block the continuing slave trade. In 1889 The Gambia's boundaries were agreed upon by Britain and France; the British declared a protectorate over the area in 1894. Independence was proclaimed in 1965, and The Gambia became a republic within the Commonwealth in 1970. It formed a limited confederation with Senegal in 1982 that was dissolved in 1989. The country faced severe economic problems that continued into the 21st century.

Recent Developments

The Gambia's diplomatic relations with Senegal were strained after the October 2010 seizure of a shipment of weapons in Nigeria, covertly sent from Iran and said to be destined for The Gambia. Senegal feared that the weapons were intended for rebels fighting in that country.

Internet resource: <www.gbos.gm>.

Georgia



Official name: Sakartvelo (Georgia). **Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic with a single legislative house (Parliament [150]). **Head of state and government:** President Mikheil Saakashvili (from 2008), assisted by Prime Minister Nika Gilauri (from 2009). **Capital:** Tbilisi (T'bilisi). **Official language:**

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

Georgian. **Official religion:** none (special recognition is given to the Georgian Orthodox Church). **Monetary unit:** 1 Georgian lari (GEL) = 100 tetri; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = 1.66 lari.

Demography

Area: 26,911 sq mi, 69,700 sq km. **Population** (2010; excluding Abkhazia and South Ossetia): 4,356,000. **Density** (2010; excluding Abkhazia and South Ossetia): persons per sq mi 197.4, persons per sq km 76.2. **Urban** (2008; excluding Abkhazia and South Ossetia): 52.7%. **Sex distribution** (2008; excluding Abkhazia and South Ossetia): male 47.45%; female 52.55%. **Age breakdown** (2008; excluding Abkhazia and South Ossetia): under 15, 17.1%; 15–29, 23.9%; 30–44, 20.7%; 45–59, 20.0%; 60–74, 12.4%; 75 and over, 5.9%. **Ethnic composition** (2002; excluding Abkhazia and South Ossetia): Georgian 83.8%; Azerbaijani 6.5%; Armenian 5.7%; Russian 1.5%; Ossetian 0.9%; other 1.6%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Georgian Orthodox 54.8%; Sunni Muslim 14.5%; Shi'i Muslim 5.0%; Armenian Apostolic (Orthodox) 3.9%; Catholic 0.8%; Yazidi 0.4%; Protestant 0.4%; nonreligious 13.0%; other 7.2%. **Major cities** (2008): Tbilisi (T'bilisi) 1,106,500; Kutaisi 188,600; Batumi 122,200; Rustavi 117,300; Zugdidi 72,100. **Location:** northern Transcaucasia, bordering Russia, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Turkey, and the Black Sea.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008; excluding Abkhazia and South Ossetia): 12.9 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 65.7%. **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008; excluding Abkhazia and South Ossetia): 9.8 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007; excluding Abkhazia and South Ossetia): 1.45. **Life expectancy at birth** (2008; excluding Abkhazia and South Ossetia): male 69.3 years; female 79.0 years.

National economy

Budget (2007). **Revenue:** GEL 5,158,600,000 (tax revenue 72.4%, of which VAT 38.3%, social tax 14.0%, corporate taxes 8.4%, excise tax 8.3%; nontax revenue 23.3%; grants 4.3%). **Expenditures:** GEL 5,237,100,000 (defense 28.6%; social security and welfare 14.8%; general public service 14.6%; public order 13.1%; education 7.3%). **Population economically active** (2008): total 1,917,800; activity rate of total population 43.8% (participation rates: ages 15 and over, 62.6%; female 46.4%; unemployed 16.5%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): potatoes 174,500, grapes 93,000, wheat 92,300, apples 42,500, walnuts 12,400; livestock (number of live animals) 1,318,800 cattle, 509,700 pigs; fisheries production 18,377 (from aquaculture 1%). **Mining and quarrying** (2005): manganese ore 251,800. **Manufacturing** (value of production in US\$ '000,000; 2006): food products and beverages 95; chemical products 41; cement, bricks, and ceramics 26. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 7,599,000,000 (8,373,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2006) 11,000 (23,000); crude petroleum (barrels;

2007) 357,300 (4,737,700); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 4,000 (658,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) 10,000,000 (1,490,000,000). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$10,788,000,000 (US\$2,470 per capita). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; March 2009): US\$2,170,032,000. **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 385; remittances (2008–09) 907; foreign direct investment (2006–08 avg.) 1,192; official development assistance (2007) 382. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 176; remittances (2008–09) 77.

Foreign trade

Imports (2008; c.i.f.): US\$6,304,557,300 (mineral fuels 18.5%; motor vehicles 13.9%; food products and beverages 13.7%; nonelectrical machinery 9.1%; electrical machinery 8.2%; chemical products 7.0%). **Major import sources:** Turkey 14.9%; Ukraine 10.4%; Azerbaijan 9.6%; Germany 7.9%; Russia 6.8%. **Exports** (2008; f.o.b.): US\$1,496,060,400 (iron and steel 27.4%; food products and beverages [including wine] 16.7%; chemical products 13.6%; mineral fuels 11.3%). **Major export destinations:** Turkey 17.6%; Azerbaijan 13.7%; Ukraine 9.0%; Canada 8.8%; Armenia 8.2%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads** (2007): 1,559 km; passenger-km 773,900,000; metric ton-km cargo 6,927,500,000. **Roads** (2007): 20,329 km (paved [2006] 39%). **Vehicles** (2008): passenger cars 466,900; trucks and buses 105,100. **Air transport** (2007): passenger-km 474,800,000; metric ton-km cargo 3,600,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 556,000 (129); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 3,283,000 (762); personal computers (2007): 228,000 (52); total Internet users (2008): 388,000 (90); broadband Internet subscribers (2007): 47,000 (11).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2004). Percentage of population ages 15 and over having: no formal education/unknown 1.6%; primary education 4.1%; incomplete secondary 10.5%; secondary 48.2%; incomplete higher 12.3%; higher 23.3%. **Literacy** (2008): virtually 100%. **Health** (2008): physicians 20,253 (1 per 216 persons); hospital beds 14,100 (1 per 310 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 17.0; undernourished population (2002–04) 500,000 (9% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,960 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 21,150 (army 84.0%, national guard 7.5%, navy 2.3%, air force 6.2%); Russian troops in Abkhazia and South Ossetia (November 2008): 3,800 in each. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 7.6%; per capita expenditure US\$250.

Background

Ancient Georgia was the site of the kingdoms of Iberia and Colchis, whose wealth was known to the ancient Greeks. The area was part of the Roman Em-

pire by 65 bc and became Christian in ad 337. For the next three centuries it was involved in the conflicts between the Byzantine and Persian empires; after 654 it was controlled by Arab caliphs, who established an emirate in Tbilisi. It was controlled by the Bagratids from the 8th to the 12th century, and the zenith of Georgia's power was reached in the reign of Queen Tamara, whose realm stretched from Azerbaijan to Circassia, forming a pan-Caucasian empire. Invasions by Mongols and Turks in the 13th and 14th centuries disintegrated the kingdom, and the fall of Constantinople (now Istanbul) to the Ottoman Turks in 1453 isolated it from Western Christendom. The next three centuries saw repeated invasions by the Armenians, Turks, and Persians. Georgia sought Russian protection in 1783, and in 1801 it was annexed to Russia. After the Russian Revolution of 1917, the area was briefly independent; in 1921 a Soviet regime was installed, and in 1936 Georgia became the Georgian SSR, a full member of the Soviet Union. In 1990 a noncommunist coalition came to power in the first free elections ever held in Soviet Georgia, and in 1991 Georgia declared independence. In the 1990s, while Pres. Eduard Shevardnadze tried to steer a middle course, internal dissension resulted in conflicts with the northwestern republic of Abkhazia and the northern republic of South Ossetia, and external distrust of Russian motives in the area grew. In 1992 Abkhazia reinstated its 1925 constitution and declared independence, which Georgia refused to recognize. After several weeks of sporadic exchanges of gunfire between Georgian soldiers and rebel forces in South Ossetia, Georgian troops entered the republic on 7 Aug 2008. In response, Russian tanks and troops advanced into South Ossetia on 8 August, bombed the port of Poti and several military bases, and occupied Gori. Several hundred servicemen and civilians died during the fighting, and tens of thousands were forced to flee their homes. Following the deployment of international observers in October, Russian troops withdrew from the conflict zones.

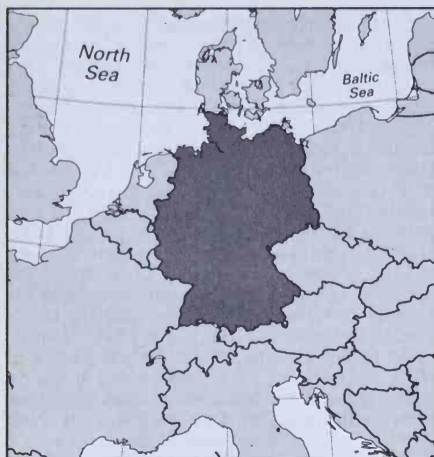
Recent Developments

The first round of talks on Georgia's associate membership in the European Union took place in Batumi in July 2010. The NATO summit in Lisbon in November reaffirmed that Georgia might join the alliance once it had met the conditions for membership. After several rounds of internationally mediated talks between Georgia, Russia, and the leaders of Abkhazia and South Ossetia, Russia in mid-October withdrew its troops from the Georgian village of Perevi, near the South Ossetian border. That month Georgia introduced visa-free entry for residents of Russia's North Caucasus republics. In economic news, in September Georgia, Azerbaijan, and Romania agreed to a joint venture for the export of Azerbaijani natural gas to Europe. Georgia's GDP grew an estimated 4.5% in 2010, an improvement over the previous year's decline of 3.9%.

Internet resource: <www.nbg.gov.ge/?lng=eng>.

Germany

Official name: Bundesrepublik Deutschland (Federal Republic of Germany). **Form of government:** federal multiparty republic with two legislative houses (Federal Council [69]; Federal Diet [622]; statutory num-



ber is 598]). **Head of state:** President Christian Wulff (from 2010). **Head of government:** Chancellor Angela Merkel (from 2005). **Capital:** Berlin; some ministries remain in Bonn, the previous capital of West Germany, and the federal supreme court meets in Karlsruhe. **Official language:** German. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 euro (€) = 100 cents; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = €0.69.

Demography

Area: 137,879 sq mi, 357,104 sq km. **Population** (2010): 81,644,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 592.1, persons per sq km 228.6. **Urban** (2003): 88.1%. **Major cities (urban agglomerations)** (2005): Dortmund 588,168 (5,746,018); Essen 585,430 (5,746,018); Duisburg 501,564 (5,746,018); Berlin 3,395,189 (4,200,072); Stuttgart 592,569 (2,625,690); Hamburg 1,743,627 (2,549,339); Munich 1,259,677 (1,940,477); Frankfurt am Main 651,899 (1,915,002); Cologne 983,347 (1,846,241); Mannheim 307,900 (1,579,252); Düsseldorf 574,514 (1,318,512); Nuremberg (Nürnberg) 499,237 (1,030,168); Hannover 515,729 (1,001,580); Saarbrücken 178,914 (942,594); Bonn 312,818 (899,753); Bremen 546,852 (858,488); Wuppertal 359,237 (832,685); Wiesbaden 274,611 (795,725); Dresden 495,181 (695,680); Karlsruhe 285,263 (600,161); Aachen 258,208 (599,676); Bielefeld 326,925 (585,145); Leipzig 502,651 (580,050); Darmstadt 140,562 (531,077). **Location:** central Europe, bordering Denmark, the Baltic Sea, Poland, the Czech Republic, Austria, Switzerland, France, Luxembourg, Belgium, the Netherlands, and the North Sea. **Sex distribution** (2007): male 48.98%; female 51.02%. **Sex distribution** (2007): male 48.98%; female 51.02%. **Ethnic composition** (by nationality; 2000): German 88.2%; Turkish 3.4% (including Kurdish 0.7%); Italian 1.0%; Greek 0.7%; Serb 0.6%; Russian 0.6%; Polish 0.4%; other 5.1%. **Age breakdown** (2006): under 15, 13.9%; 15–29, 17.6%; 30–44, 22.4%; 45–59, 21.1%; 60–74, 16.7%; 75–84, 6.3%; 85 and over, 2.0%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Protestant 35.0%, of which Lutheran/Reformed churches 34%; Roman Catholic 32.5%; Sunni Muslim 4.3%; Or-

thodox 1.7%; New Apostolic 0.5%; Buddhist 0.3%; Jewish 0.2%; nonreligious 18.0%; atheist 2.0%; other 5.5%. **Resident foreign population** (2007): 6,744,900; **region/country of birth:** EU countries 34.7%, of which Italy 7.8%, Poland 5.7%, Greece 4.4%, Austria 2.6%; Turkey 25.4%; Asian countries 12.1%; former Serbia and Montenegro 4.9%; African countries 4.0%; Croatia 3.3%; Russia 2.8%; Bosnia and Herzegovina 2.3%; US 1.5%; other 9.0%. **Population with immigrant background** (2008): 14,800,000 (18% of total population). **immigration/emigration trends** (2007): foreigners arriving 680,000; Germans departing 165,000.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 8.2 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 68.2%. **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 10.3 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.37. **Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 77.2 years; female 82.5 years.

Social indicators

Educational attainment (2006). Percentage of population ages 25–64 having: no formal schooling through primary education 3%; lower secondary 14%; upper secondary 52%; post-secondary non-tertiary 7%; higher vocational 9%; university 14%; advanced degree 1%. **Quality of working life.** Average workweek (2007): 38.4 hours. Annual rate per 100,000 workers (2007) for: injuries or accidents at work 2,803; deaths 2.16. Proportion of labor force insured for damages of income loss resulting from: injury, virtually 100%; permanent disability, virtually 100%; death, virtually 100%. Average days lost to labor stoppages per 1,000 workers (2008): 3.7. **Access to services.** Proportion of dwellings (2002) having: electricity, virtually 100%; piped water supply, virtually 100%; flush sewage disposal (1993) 98.4%; public fire protection, virtually 100%. **Social participation.** Trade union membership in total workforce (2008): 6,441,045 (15.4%). Population “religious”/“deeply religious” (2007): in western Germany 78%/21%; in eastern Germany 36%/8%; 15% of Roman Catholics “regularly” attend religious services. **Social deviance** (2006; excluding eastern Germany except for the former East Berlin). Conviction rate per 100,000 population for: murder, manslaughter, and attempted murder 0.8; sexual abuse of children 3.1; rape 2.7; assault and battery 91.3; theft 195.3; fraud 132.4. **Leisure.** Favorite leisure activities include playing football (soccer); registered participants, 2004 6,272,804, as well as watching television, using the computer, going to the cinema, attending theatrical and musical performances, visiting museums, and taking part in package tours. **Material well-being** (2008). Households possessing: automobile (2005) 76.8%; refrigerator 98.6%; freezer 52.4%; dishwasher 62.5%; microwave oven 69.6%; washing machine (2004) 95.5%; clothes dryer 38.5%; television (2004) 95.0%; DVD player (2006) 59%; personal computer (2006) 71.6%; Internet access (2006) 57.9%; MP3 player (2006) 23%.

National economy

Budget (2007; general government). **Revenue:** €1,064,730,000,000 (tax revenue 54.5%, of which in-

come tax 21.6%, general taxes on goods and services 15.6%, excise taxes 6.0%; social security contributions 37.6%; nontax revenue 7.5%; other 0.4%). **Expenditures:** €1,061,590,000,000 (social protection 45.7%; health 14.0%; education 9.1%; economic affairs 7.2%; public debt payments 6.3%; public order 3.5%; defense 2.4%). **Total public debt** (May 2009): US\$2,052,000,000,000. **Production** (metric tons except as noted). *Agriculture and fishing* (2008): wheat 25,988,600, sugar beets 23,002,600, barley 11,967,100, potatoes 11,369,000, rapeseed 5,154,700, corn (maize) 5,105,900, rye 3,744,200, triticale 2,381,500, grapes 1,428,776, apples 1,046,995, cabbages 806,078, oats 793,200, dry onions 407,602, strawberries 150,854, dry peas 140,600, sunflower seeds 48,900, gooseberries 40,000, hops 39,700, currants 10,587; livestock (number of live animals) 26,686,800 pigs, 12,969,674 cattle, 2,437,000 sheep, 114,625,000 chickens; fisheries production (2007) 293,757 (from aquaculture 15%). *Mining and quarrying* (metric tons; 2006): potash 3,625,000; bentonite 364,000; feldspar 167,332; barite 85,524. *Energy production (consumption):* electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 594,660,000,000 ([2006] 619,784,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2008) 17,200,000 ([2006] 65,500,000); lignite (metric tons; 2008) 175,300,000 ([2006] 176,400,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008) 34,100,000 ([2006] 817,800,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 104,605,000 (100,068,000); natural gas (cu m; 2008) 20,337,000,000 ([2006] 94,772,000,000) (in 2009 Germany was a world leader in the production of wind and solar power). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$3,485,674,000,000 (US\$42,440 per capita). **Population economically active** (2008): total 41,875,000; activity rate of total population 51.0% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 76.0%; female 45.4%; unemployed [April 2008–March 2009] 8.7%). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 36,092; remittances (2008) 11,064; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 49,355. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 82,966; remittances (2008) 14,976; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 110,338.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; c.i.f.): US\$1,059,308,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 23.0%, of which electrical machinery 6.7%, office machines and computers 4.0%; manufactured goods 14.4%, of which iron and steel 3.6%; mineral fuels 10.5%, of which crude petroleum 5.2%; motor vehicles and parts 8.2%; food products 5.2%; medicines and pharmaceuticals 3.9%). **Major import sources:** France 8.4%; Netherlands 8.3%; China 7.1%; US 5.9%; Italy 5.7%; UK 5.6%; Belgium 5.0%; Austria 4.2%; Switzerland 3.9%; Russia 3.7%. **Exports** (2007; f.o.b.): US\$1,328,841,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 28.4%, of which electrical machinery and electronics 7.3%, general industrial machinery 7.0%; transportation equipment 19.0%, of which motor vehicles 16.4%; manufactured goods 14.1%, of which iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, and fabricated metal products 8.6%; chemical products 13.8%, of which medicines and pharmaceuticals 4.2%). **Major export destinations:** France 9.7%; US 7.6%; UK 7.3%; Italy 6.7%; Netherlands 6.4%; Austria 5.4%; Belgium 5.3%; Spain 5.0%; Switzerland 3.8%; Poland 3.7%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads* (2005): track length 76,473 km (route length 38,206 km); passenger-km 74,946,

000,000; metric ton-km cargo 95,421,000,000. *Roads* (2005): total length 231,480 km (paved [2003] 100%). *Vehicles* (2006): passenger cars 46,090,300; trucks and buses 2,573,100. *Air transport* (2007): passenger-km 206,112,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 8,345,976,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 51,500,000 (627); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 107,245,000 (1,308); personal computers (2007): 53,967,000 (656); total Internet users (2008): 62,500,000 (761); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 22,600,000 (275).

Education and health

Health (2006): physicians 311,000 (1 per 265 persons); hospital beds 510,767 (1 per 161 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 4.0; undernourished population (2002–04) less than 2.5% of total population.

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 244,324 (army 65.8%, navy 9.4%, air force 24.8%); German peacekeeping troops abroad (November 2008): 7,300, including 3,300 in Afghanistan; US troops in Germany (November 2008): 40,000; British troops (November 2008): 22,000; French troops (November 2008): 2,800. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 1.3%; per capita expenditure US\$512.

Background

Germanic tribes entered the region about the 2nd century bc, displacing the Celts. The Romans failed to conquer the region, which became a political entity only with the division of the Carolingian empire in the 9th century ad. The monarchy's control was weak, and power increasingly devolved upon the nobility, organized in feudal states. The monarchy was restored under Saxon rule in the 10th century, and the Holy Roman Empire, centering on Germany and northern Italy, was revived. Continuing conflict between the Holy Roman emperors and the Roman Catholic popes undermined the empire, and its dissolution was accelerated by Martin Luther's revolt in 1517, which divided Germany, and ultimately Europe, into Protestant and Roman Catholic camps, culminating in the Thirty Years' War (1618–48). Germany's population and borders were greatly reduced, and its numerous feudal princes gained virtually full sovereignty. In 1862 Otto von Bismarck came to power in Prussia and over the next decade reunited Germany in the German Empire. It was dissolved in 1918 after the German defeat in World War I. Germany was stripped of much of its territory and all of its colonies. In 1933 Adolf Hitler became chancellor and established a totalitarian state, the Third Reich, dominated by the Nazi Party. Hitler's invasion of Poland in 1939 plunged the world into World War II. Following its defeat in 1945, Germany was divided by the Allied Powers into four zones of occupation. Disagreement with the USSR over the reunification of the zones led to the creation in 1949 of the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) and the German Democratic Republic (East Germany). Berlin, the former capital, remained divided. West Germany became a prosperous parliamentary democracy and East Germany a one-party state under Soviet control. The East German Communist government was brought down peacefully in 1989, and Germany was reunited in

1990. After the initial euphoria over unity, the former West Germany sought to incorporate the former East Germany both politically and economically, resulting in heavy financial burdens for the wealthier western Germans. The country continued to move toward deeper political and economic integration with Western Europe through its membership in the European Union.

Recent Developments

Although financial health in Germany in 2010 was still influenced by the global economic downturn, its economy registered an unexpected 3.4% growth in 2010. German concerns regarding a lack of fiscal austerity on the part of some of its euro zone partners seemed to have been borne out by the Greek financial crisis. Germany balked at a bailout for Greece without guarantees of more regulated fiscal policies throughout the EU but in the end agreed to a massive loan package for Greece. The increased economic growth that resulted in Germany seemed to indicate that this was the right decision. Germany's European partners accused it of not having done enough to reduce carbon emissions, particularly in the German auto-manufacturing industry. This was an issue in which Germany had promised to take a leadership role.

Internet resource: <www.destatis.de>.

Ghana



Official name: Republic of Ghana. **Form of government:** multiparty republic with one legislative house (Parliament [230]). **Head of state and government:** President John Atta Mills (from 2009). **Capital:** Accra. **Official language:** English. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 Ghana cedi (GH¢) = 100 pesewas; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = GH¢1.52 (the Ghana cedi replaced the cedi [¢] 1 Jul 2007, at the rate of 1 GH¢ = ¢10,000).

Demography

Area: 92,098 sq mi, 238,533 sq km. **Population** (2010): 24,340,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq

mi 264.38, persons per sq km 102.0. **Urban** (2008): 50.1%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 50.02%; female 49.98%. **Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 37.7%; 15–29, 29.4%; 30–44, 18.3%; 45–59, 9.5%; 60–74, 4.1%; 75–84, 0.9%; 85 and over, 0.1%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Akan 41.6%; Mossi 23.0%; Ewe 10.0%; Ga-Adangme 7.2%; Gurma 3.4%; Nzima 1.8%; Yoruba 1.6%; other 11.4%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Protestant 23.7%; traditional beliefs 21.5%; Sunni Muslim 20.1%; independent Christian 15.9%; Roman Catholic 12.2%; other 6.6%. **Major cities** (2002): Accra (2003) 1,847,432; Kumasi 627,600; Tamale 269,200; Tema 237,700; Obuasi 122,600. **Location:** western Africa, bordering Burkina Faso, Togo, the Atlantic Ocean, and Côte d'Ivoire.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 29.4 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 9.3 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 3.78. **Life expectancy** at birth (2008): male 58.5 years; female 60.8 years.

National economy

Budget (2006). **Revenue:** ¢31,917,680,000,000 (tax revenue 77.2%, of which VAT 18.4%, trade tax 17.0%, petroleum tax 12.8%, income tax 9.7%, corporate tax 9.4%; grants 19.9%; nontax revenue 2.9%). **Expenditures:** ¢38,734,730,000,000 (current expenditures 63.9%, of which transfers 14.7%, debt service 10.2%; capital expenditures 36.1%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; December 2008): US\$3,982,600,000. **Gross national income** (2008): US\$15,744,000,000 (US\$670 per capita). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): cassava 9,650,000, yams 3,550,000, plantains 2,930,000, cacao beans 690,000; livestock (number of live animals) 3,704,700 goats, 3,420,000 sheep, 1,427,100 cattle; fisheries production 321,875 (from aquaculture, negligible). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): bauxite 748,000; manganese (metal content) 410,000; gold (legal production only) 77,349 kg; gem diamonds 720,000 carats. **Manufacturing** (value added in US\$'000,000; 2003): wood products 157; chemical products 115; food products 108; refined petroleum products 55; precious and nonferrous metal products (including gold) 47. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 8,435,000,000 (8,309,000,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2006) none (12,500,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 920,000 (1,909,000). **Population economically active** (2006): total 10,218,000; activity rate of total population 44.4% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 73.3%; female 49.4%; unemployed [2001] 20.3%). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 908; remittances (2008) 128; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 545; official development assistance (2007) 1,151. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 558; remittances (2008) 6.

Foreign trade

Imports (2006; c.i.f.): US\$5,329,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 19.1%; motor vehicles 14.8%; crude

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

petroleum 12.9%; food products 12.2%; chemical products 10.8%). **Major import sources:** Nigeria 9.6%; China 9.5%; UK 8.9%; US 6.6%; Belgium 5.6%. **Exports** (2006; f.o.b.): US\$3,614,000,000 (cocoa 34.3%; gold 31.3%; woven cotton fabrics 6.3%; wood products [excluding furniture] 5.5%). **Major export destinations:** South Africa 25.8%; Burkina Faso 12.6%; Netherlands 11.1%; Switzerland 6.8%; France 4.6%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads** (2002): route length (2005) 953 km; passenger-km 238,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 168,000,000. **Roads** (2005): total length 57,614 km (paved 15%). **Vehicles** (2006): passenger cars 275,424; trucks and buses 135,819. **Air transport** (2003; Ghana Airways only): passenger-km 906,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 16,630,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). **Telephone landlines** (2008): 144,000 (6); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 11,570,000 (483); personal computers (2004): 112,000 (5.2); total Internet users (2008): 997,000 (42); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 17,000 (0.7).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2003). Percentage of population ages 25 and over having: no formal schooling/unknown 41.8%; incomplete primary education 9.6%; primary 3.6%; incomplete secondary 35.0%; secondary 5.4%; higher 4.6%. **Literacy** (2007): total population ages 15 and over literate 65.0%; males literate 71.7%; females literate 58.3%. **Health:** physicians (2004) 3,240 (1 per 6,631 persons); hospital beds (2001) 18,448 (1 per 1,089 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 52.5; undernourished population (2003–05) 1,900,000 (9% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,800 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 10,913 (army 74.1%, navy 14.8%, air force 11.1%); UN peacekeepers (November 2008): 2,587. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 0.7%; per capita expenditure US\$5.

Background

The modern state of Ghana is named after the ancient Ghana empire that flourished until the 13th century ad in the western Sudan, about 800 km (500 mi) northwest of the modern state. The Akan peoples then founded their first states in modern Ghana. Gold-seeking Mande traders arrived by the 14th century, and Hausa merchants arrived by the 16th century. During the 15th century, the Mande founded the states of Dagomba and Mamprusi in the northern half of the region. The Asante, an Akan people, originated in the central forest region and formed a strongly centralized empire that was at its height in the 18th and 19th centuries. European exploration of the region began early in the 15th century, when the Portuguese landed on the Gold Coast; they later established a settlement at Elmina as headquarters for the slave trade. By the mid-18th century the Gold Coast was dominated by numerous forts controlled by Dutch, British, and Danish merchants. Britain made the Gold Coast a crown colony in 1874, and

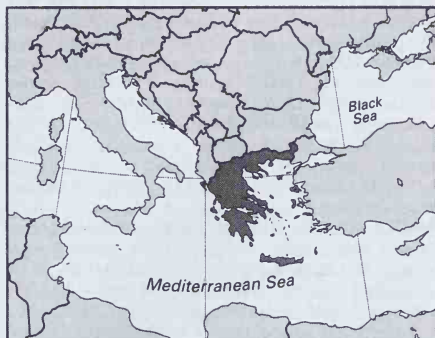
British protectorates over Asante and the northern territories were established in 1901. In 1957 the Gold Coast became the independent state of Ghana. Since independence several political coups have occurred, but the coup of 1981 produced a government that lasted into the 1990s and made a smooth transition into another administration at the beginning of the 21st century.

Recent Developments

Ghana's Jubilee Field began oil and gas production in the last quarter of 2010, with the first shipment of oil occurring in January 2011. A prospective oil windfall of US\$1 billion annually led to policy makers urging the adoption of development strategies that would avoid the "resource curse" that had afflicted other oil-based economies.

Internet resource: <www.statsghana.gov.gh>.

Greece



Official name: Ellinikí Dhimokratía (Hellenic Republic). **Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic with one legislative house (Hellenic Parliament [300]). **Head of state:** President Karolos Papoulias (from 2005). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Georgios Papandreou (from 2009). **Capital:** Athens. **Official language:** Greek. **Official religion:** none (the autocephalous Greek Orthodox Church receives special recognition per the constitution). **Monetary unit:** 1 euro (€) = 100 cents; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = €0.69.

Demography

Area: 50,949 sq mi, 131,957 sq km. **Population** (2010): 11,329,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 222.4, persons per sq km 85.9. **Urban** (2005): 60.4%. **Sex distribution** (2006): male 49.51%; female 50.49%. **Age breakdown** (2006): under 15, 14.3%; 15–29, 19.3%; 30–44, 22.9%; 45–59, 19.7%; 60–74, 15.8%; 75–84, 6.6%; 85 and over, 1.4%. **Ethnic composition** (2000; unofficial source; the government states there are no ethnic divisions in Greece): Greek 90.4%; Macedonian 1.8%; Albanian 1.5%; Turkish 1.4%; Pomak 0.9%; Rom (Gypsy) 0.9%; other 3.1%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Orthodox 90%; Sunni Muslim 5%; Roman Catholic 2%; other 3%. **Major cities** (2001): Athens 745,514 (urban agglomeration 3,187,734); Thessaloníki 363,987 (urban agglomeration 800,764); Píraeos (Piraiévs) 175,697; Pátrai 161,114; Peristérión 137,918. **Location:** southern

Europe, bordering Albania, Macedonia, Bulgaria, Turkey, and the Mediterranean Sea.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 10.3 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 93.5%. **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 9.5 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.45. **Life expectancy** at birth (2008): male 77.2 years; female 82.2 years.

National economy

Budget (2007). Revenue: €89,100,000,000 (tax revenue 51.0%, of which VAT 28.8%, income tax 19.2%; social contributions 35.7%; other revenue 13.3%). **Expenditures**: €95,398,000,000 (social benefits 41.1%; wages and salaries 23.8%; goods and services 10.5%; interest payments 10.4%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). *Agriculture and fishing* (2007): olives 2,600,000, corn (maize) 1,767,500, tomatoes 1,450,000, oranges 1,000,000, grapes 950,000, peaches and nectarines 700,000; live-stock (number of live animals) 8,803,350 sheep, 5,570,885 goats, 1,315,000 beehives; fisheries production 209,356 (from aquaculture 54%). *Mining and quarrying* (2007): bauxite 2,163,000; nickel (metal content) 18,000; marble 150,000 cu m. *Manufacturing* (value added in US\$'000,000; 2005): food products and beverages 5,300; textiles 1,950; chemical products 1,750; refined petroleum products and coal derivatives 1,500. *Energy production (consumption)*: electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 59,776,000,000 ([2006] 64,991,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2006) none (463,000); lignite (metric tons; 2007) 63,448,000 ([2006] 64,332,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2006) 760,000 (136,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 20,627,000 (19,158,000); natural gas (cu m; 2006) 16,000,000 (3,275,000,000). **Population economically active** (2007): total 4,917,900; activity rate of total population 44.1% (participation rates: ages 15–64 [2006] 66.9%; female 40.9%; unemployed [April 2007–March 2008] 8.1%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$321,972,000,000 (US\$28,650 per capita). **Public debt** (general government; 2008): US\$347,416,000,000. **Selected balance of payments data**. Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 15,550; remittances (2008) 2,687; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 2,629. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 3,423; remittances (2008) 1,912; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 3,652.

Foreign trade

Imports (2006; c.i.f.): US\$63,739,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 14.4%; crude petroleum 13.1%; food products 8.7%; motor vehicles and parts 8.5%; medicine and pharmaceuticals 5.8%; ships and tankers 5.3%). **Major import sources**: Germany 12.5%; Italy 11.6%; Russia 7.1%; France 5.9%; Netherlands 5.2%. **Exports** (2006; f.o.b.): US\$20,943,000,000 (food products 14.0%, of which vegetables and fruit 7.2%; refined petroleum products 12.4%; machinery and apparatus 10.6%; wearing apparel 7.4%; medicine and pharmaceuticals 5.3%; aluminum 4.4%). **Major ex-**

port destinations: Germany 11.3%; Italy 11.2%; Bulgaria 6.3%; UK 6.0%; Cyprus 5.3%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads* (2006): length 2,509 km; passenger-km 1,811,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 662,000,000. *Roads* (2005): total length 34,863 km (paved 93%). *Vehicles* (2007): passenger cars 4,798,530; trucks and buses 1,283,047. *Air transport* (2008): passenger-km 6,612,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 69,660,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 5,975,000 (535); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 13,799,000 (1,235); personal computers (2007): 1,058,000 (94); total Internet users (2008): 3,631,000 (325); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 1,507,000 (135).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2001). Percentage of population ages 25 and over having: no formal schooling 12.7%; primary education 34.3%; lower secondary 8.5%; upper secondary 25.7%; higher 18.8%. **Literacy** (2007): total population ages 15 and over literate 97.1%; males literate 98.2%; females literate 96.0%. **Health** (2006): physicians (public health institutions only) 21,038 (1 per 436 persons); hospital beds (public health institutions only) 44,307 (1 per 207 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 3.5; undernourished population (2003–05) less than 5% of total population.

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 156,600 (army 59.7%, navy 12.8%, air force 20.1%, joint staff 7.4%); Greek troops in Cyprus (November 2008): 1,150. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 2.8%; per capita expenditure US\$773.

Background

The earliest urban society in Greece was the palace-centered Minoan civilization, which reached its height on Crete about 2000 bc. It was succeeded by the mainland Mycenaean civilization, which arose about 1600 bc following a wave of Indo-European invasions. About 1200 bc a second wave of invasions destroyed the Bronze Age cultures, and a dark age followed, known mostly through the epics of Homer. At the end of this time, classical Greece began to emerge (c. 750 bc) as a collection of independent city-states, including Sparta in the Peloponnese and Athens in Attica. The civilization reached its zenith after repelling the Persians at the beginning of the 5th century bc and began to decline after the civil strife of the Peloponnesian War at the century's end. In 338 bc the Greek city-states were taken over by Philip II of Macedon, and Greek culture was spread by Philip's son Alexander the Great throughout his empire. The Romans, themselves heavily influenced by Greek culture, conquered the Greek states in the 2nd century bc. After the fall of Rome, Greece remained part of the Byzantine Empire until the mid-15th century ad, when it became part of the expanding Ottoman Empire; it gained its independence in 1832. It was occupied by Nazi

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

Germany during World War II. Civil war followed and lasted until 1949, when communist forces were defeated. In 1952 Greece joined NATO. A military junta ruled the country from 1967 to 1974, when democracy was restored and a referendum declared an end to the Greek monarchy. In 1981 Greece joined the European Community, the first Eastern European country to do so. Upheavals in the Balkans in the 1990s strained Greece's relations with some neighboring states, notably the former Yugoslav entity that took the name Republic of Macedonia.

Recent Developments

For Greece 2010 was marked by the country's deep financial and economic crisis and by the measures taken to tackle it. In May, after several rating agencies downgraded Greek bonds to junk status, other euro zone countries offered Greece a €110 billion (about US\$150 billion) bailout package for three years to prevent Greece from defaulting on its debt. In May the Hellenic Parliament approved the austerity package that was a prerequisite for the bailout. Later the government pushed through several additional bills, including pension and labor-system reform, which raised the retirement age; civil-service-pension reform; and a second value-added tax increase. In 2010, Greece's economy contracted by 3.0% and unemployment increased to 12.2%.

Internet resource:

<www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE>.

Greenland



Official name: Kalaallit Nunaat (Greenlandic) (Greenland). **Political status:** self-governing overseas administrative division of Denmark with one legislative house (Parliament [31]). **Head of state:** Danish Queen Margrethe II (from 1972). **Heads of government:** High Commissioner (for Denmark) Mikaela Engell (from 2011); Prime Minister (for Greenland) Kuupik Kleist (from 2009). **Capital:** Nuuk (Godthåb). **Official language:** Greenlandic. **Official religion:** Evangelical Lutheran (Lutheran Church of Greenland). **Monetary unit:** 1 Danish krone (DKK; plural kroner) = 100 øre; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = DKK 5.15.

Demography

Area: 836,330 sq mi, 2,166,086 sq km. **Population** (2010): 56,400. **Density** (2010; calculated with reference to ice-free area only): persons per sq mi 0.36, persons per sq km 0.14. **Urban** (2008): 83.8%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 53.05%; female 46.95%. **Age breakdown** (2007): under 15, 23.7%; 15–29, 22.1%; 30–44, 23.3%; 45–59, 20.4%; 60–74, 8.7%; 75 and over, 1.8%. **Ethnic composition** (2008): Inuit (Greenland Eskimo) 89%; Danish and others 11%. **Religious affiliation** (2000): Protestant 69.2%, of which Evangelical Lutheran 64.2%, Pentecostal 2.8%; other Christian 27.4%; other/nonreligious 3.4%. **Major towns** (2008): Nuuk (Godthåb) 15,105; Sisimiut (Holsteinsborg) 4,558; Ilulissat (Jakobshavn) 4,528. **Location:** island in the North Atlantic Ocean, east of northern Canada.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2007): 14.9 (world avg. 20.3); (1993) within marriage 29.2%. **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 7.8 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 2.28. **Life expectancy at birth** (2006): male 66.4 years; female 73.6 years.

National economy

Budget (general government; 2007). **Revenue:** DKK 8,625,000,000 (block grant from Danish government 44.8%; taxes on income and wealth 33.9%; import duties 6.5%). **Expenditures:** DKK 8,239,000,000 (social welfare 26.0%; education 19.3%; health 12.1%; general administration 11.7%; economic affairs 11.6%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture, fishing, other marine:** locally grown broccoli, cauliflower, potatoes, and cabbage sold commercially for the first time in 2007; fish catch (2006) 213,600 (of which prawn 132,500, Greenland halibut 44,900, Atlantic cod 10,600, lumpfish 10,000, crab 3,600); number of other marine catch (2006): narwhals 411, minke whales 181, beluga whales 137, porpoises 2,923, seals 187,613, walrus 45; livestock (number of live animals; 2007) 21,704 sheep, 2,441 tame reindeer, 216 horses; number of animals killed (2006) reindeer 15,002, musk ox 2,393, polar bear 118. **Mining** (2007): gold 1,639 kg. **Manufacturing:** principally fish and prawn processing, handicrafts, hides and skins, and ship repair. **Energy production** (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 344,000,000 (268,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (184,000). **Tourism** (2008): number of overnight stays at hotels 236,913, of which visitors from within Greenland 115,289, from Denmark 79,396, from the US 6,532. **Gross national income** (2007): US\$1,834,000,000 (US\$32,429 per capita). **Population economically active** (2003): total 32,119; activity rate of total population 56.5% (participation rates: ages 15–62, 83.5%; female [2006] 48.6%; unemployed [2007; urban only] 6.8%). **Public debt** (2008): none.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007): DKK 3,643,000,000 (mineral fuels [mostly refined petroleum products] 24.2%; machinery and transportation equipment 22.8%; food products 16.4%; manufactured products 13.3%). **Major**

import sources: Denmark 70.1%; Sweden 22.6%; Norway 1.7%; Canada 0.9%. **Exports** (2007): DKK 2,322,000,000 (prawn 48.5%; Greenland halibut 19.0%; gold 9.9%; cod 7.7%; crab 1.6%). **Major export destinations:** Denmark 85.1%; Canada 10.0%; Iceland 1.5%; UK 1.2%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads:* none. *Roads* (1998): total length 150 km (paved 60%). *Vehicles* (2007): passenger cars 4,819; trucks and buses 423. *Air transport* (2006; Air Greenland A/S only): passenger-km 441,422,000; metric ton-km cargo 49,485,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). *Telephone landlines* (2008): 23,000 (405); *cellular telephone subscribers* (2008): 56,000 (991); *total Internet users* (2007): 52,000 (920).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2002). Two-thirds of labor force has no formal education. **Literacy** (2001): total population ages 15 and over literate: virtually 100%. **Health:** physicians (2004) 91 (1 per 626 persons); hospital beds (2005) 411 (1 per 139 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2007) 8.2.

Military

Total active duty personnel. Denmark is responsible for Greenland's defense—Greenlanders are not liable for military service; US Air Force personnel at Thule Air Base (December 2008): 138.

Background

The Inuit probably crossed to Greenland from North America, along the islands of the Canadian Arctic, from 4000 BC to AD 1000. The Norwegian Erik the Red visited Greenland in 982; his son, Leif Eriksson, introduced Christianity. Greenland came under joint Danish-Norwegian rule in the late 14th century. The original Norse settlements became extinct in the 15th century, but Greenland was recolonized by Denmark. In 1776 Denmark closed the Greenland coast to foreign trade; it was not reopened until 1950. Greenland became part of Denmark in 1953. Home rule was established in 1979. In the early 21st century, the movement for full independence gained support, as did the belief that global warming was responsible for the accelerated melting of the Greenlandic ice.

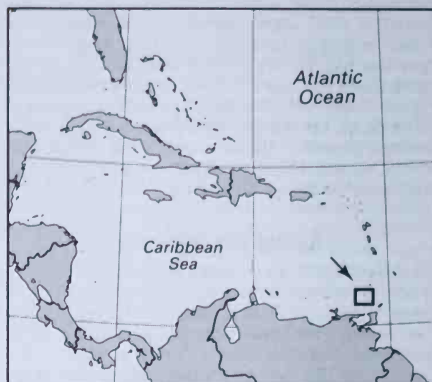
Recent Developments

Oil drilling in the Arctic waters around Greenland began in mid-2010, and oil was discovered in September, though it was uncertain whether operations there would be commercially viable. In the wake of the massive oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico from BP's Deepwater Horizon well, Greenland issued a demand that all companies seeking a drilling license pay an up-front bond to cover potential cleanup costs in the event of a similar accident.

Internet resource: <www.stat.gl>.

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

Grenada



Official name: Grenada. **Form of government:** constitutional monarchy with two legislative houses (Senate [13]; House of Representatives [15]). **Head of state:** British Queen Elizabeth II (from 1952), represented by Governor-General Carlyle Glean (from 2008). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Tillman Thomas (from 2008). **Capital:** St. George's. **Official language:** English. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 Eastern Caribbean dollar (EC\$) = 100 cents; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = EC\$2.70.

Demography

Area: 133 sq mi, 344 sq km. **Population** (2010): 108,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 812.0, persons per sq km 314.0. **Urban** (2008): 30.9%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 51.96%; female 48.04%. **Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 32.4%; 15–29, 33.7%; 30–44, 21.6%; 45–59, 8.2%; 60–74, 3.1%; 75 and over, 1.0%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): black 51.7%; mixed 40.0%; Indo-Pakistani 4.0%; white 0.9%; other 3.4%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Roman Catholic 41%; Protestant (of which significantly Anglican and Seventh-day Adventist) 30%; Rastafarian 5%; nonreligious/other 24%. **Major localities** (2006): St. George's 4,300 (urban agglomeration [2007] 32,000); Gouyave 3,400; Grenville 2,500. **Location:** island between the Caribbean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean, north of Trinidad and Tobago.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 18.1 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 8.2 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 2.30. **Life expectancy** at birth (2008): male 67.1 years; female 70.5 years.

National economy

Budget (2008). **Revenue:** EC\$516,100,000 (tax revenue 84.1%, of which tax on international trade 45.5%, corporate taxes 13.8%; grants 10.0%; nontax revenue 5.9%). **Expenditures:** EC\$627,500,000 (current expenditures 65.9%, of which wages and salaries 32.0%, transfers 14.9%, debt service 5.6%; capital expenditures 34.1%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007):

US\$249,740,000. **Gross national income** (2008): US\$603,000,000 (US\$5,710 per capita). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). *Agriculture and fishing* (2007): sugarcane 7,200, coconuts 7,000, bananas 4,300, nutmeg 2,800, cacao beans 1,000, cinnamon 50, cloves 20; livestock (number of live animals) 13,200 sheep, 7,200 goats, 2,650 pigs; fisheries production 2,407 (from aquaculture, none). *Mining and quarrying*: excavation of limestone, sand, and gravel for local use. *Manufacturing* (value of production in EC\$'000; 1997): wheat flour 13,390; soft drinks 9,798; beer 7,072. *Energy production (consumption)*: electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 169,568,000 ([2006] 171,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (78,000). **Population economically active** (2004): total 37,000; activity rate of total population 35% (participation rate: ages 15–64 [1998] 78%; female [1998] 43.5%; unemployed [2005] 18.0%). **Selected balance of payments data**. Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 110; remittances (2008) 64; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 98; official development assistance (2007) 23. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 10; remittances (2008) 4.

Foreign trade

Imports (2006; c.i.f.): US\$298,900,000 (machinery and transportation equipment 22.1%; food products and live animals 16.1%; chemical products 9.6%; mineral fuels 5.9%). *Major import sources*: US 39.3%; Trinidad and Tobago 19.2%; UK 5.6%; China 5.3%; Japan 3.9%. **Exports** (2006; f.o.b.): US\$25,400,000 (food products and live animals 51.6%, of which fish 14.6%, spices [nearly all nutmeg and mace] 11.0%; machinery and transportation equipment 11.8%; chemical products 4.7%). *Major export destinations*: US 27.6%; Saint Lucia 13.0%; Dominica 9.4%; St. Kitts and Nevis 7.5%; Trinidad and Tobago 7.1%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads*: none. *Roads* (2000): total length 1,127 km (paved 61%). *Vehicles* (2001): passenger cars 15,800; trucks and buses 4,200. *Air transport* (2001; Point Salines airport only): passengers 331,000; cargo 2,747 metric tons. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 29,000 (276); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 60,000 (580); personal computers (2004): 16,000 (155); total Internet users (2008): 24,000 (232); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 10,000 (98).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2001). Percentage of population ages 18 and over having: no formal schooling/unknown 7.6%; primary education 65.1%; secondary 21.7%; higher 5.6%, of which university 1.5%. **Literacy** (2004): total population ages 15 and over literate 98.0%. **Health** (2007): physicians (2006) 96 (1 per 1,111 persons); hospital beds 279 (1 per 385 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 11.0; undernourished population (2002–04) 7,000 (7% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,910 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (2006): paramilitary and coast guard units only.

Background

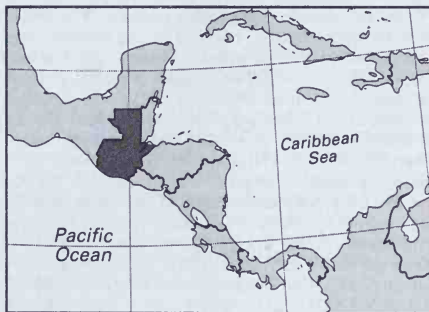
The warlike Carib Indians dominated Grenada when Christopher Columbus sighted the island in 1498 and named it Concepción; they ruled it for the next 150 years. In 1674 it became subject to the French crown and remained so until 1762, when British forces captured it. In 1833 the island's black slaves were freed. Grenada was the headquarters of the government of the British Windward Islands (1885–1958) and a member of the West Indies Federation (1958–62). It became a self-governing state in association with Britain in 1967 and gained its independence in 1974. In 1979 a left-wing government took control in a bloodless coup. Relations with its US-oriented Latin American neighbors became strained as Grenada leaned toward Cuba and the Soviet bloc. In order to counteract this trend, the US invaded the island in 1983; democratic self-government was reestablished in 1984. Grenada's relations with Cuba, once suspended, were restored in 1997.

Recent Developments

In April 2010 Grenada and Trinidad and Tobago signed a maritime border delimitation treaty. It was expected to lead to renewed efforts to explore for oil offshore.

Internet resource: <www.grenadagrenadines.com>.

Guatemala



Official name: República de Guatemala (Republic of Guatemala). **Form of government**: republic with one legislative house (Congress of the Republic [158]). **Head of state and government**: President Álvaro Colom Caballeros (from 2008). **Capital**: Guatemala City. **Official language**: Spanish. **Official religion**: none. **Monetary unit**: 1 quetzal (Q) = 100 centavos; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = Q 7.77.

Demography

Area: 42,130 sq mi, 109,117 sq km. **Population** (2010): 14,377,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 341.3, persons per sq km 131.8. **Urban** (2005): 47.2%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 48.79%; female 51.21%. **Age breakdown** (2006): under 15, 41.5%; 15–29, 28.6%; 30–44, 14.7%; 45–59, 9.6%; 60–74, 4.4%; 75–84, 1.1%; 85 and over, 0.1%. **Ethnic composition** (2002): mestizo 60.0%; Maya 39.3%, of which Quiché 11.3%, Kekchi 7.6%, Cakchiquel 7.4%, Mam 5.5%; other 0.7%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Roman Catholic 57%; Protestant/

independent Christian 40%; traditional Mayan religions 1%; other 2%. **Major urban agglomerations** (2002): Guatemala City 942,348; Mixco 277,400; Villa Nueva 187,700; Quetzaltenango 106,700; Escuintla 65,400. **Location:** Central America, bordering Mexico, Belize, and the Caribbean Sea, Honduras, El Salvador, and the Pacific Ocean.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2007): 29.1 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 5.3 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 3.70. **Life expectancy at birth** (2007): male 66.7 years; female 73.8 years.

National economy

Budget (2006). **Revenue:** Q 29,102,000,000 (tax revenue 93.6%, of which taxes on goods and services 55.3%, corporate taxes 18.0%; nontax revenue 3.1%). **Expenditures:** Q 33,600,000,000 (general administration 18.8%; education 18.6%; housing 13.8%; transportation 12.8%; public order 9.4%; health 7.7%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): US\$4,382,400,000. **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): sugarcane 18,000,000, corn (maize) 1,100,000, bananas 1,010,000, coffee 216,600, cardamom and nutmeg 19,000; livestock (number of live animals) 2,800,000 cattle, 265,000 sheep, 27,000,000 chickens; fisheries production 33,987 (from aquaculture 48%). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): silver 70,000 kg; gold 7,100 kg. **Manufacturing** (value added in Q '000,000; 2007): food products, beverages, and tobacco products 24,429; textiles, wearing apparel, and footwear 8,340; cement, bricks, and rubber or plastic products 4,284. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 7,911,000,000 (7,832,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2006) none (428,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008) 5,670,000 ([2006] 930,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 23,000 (2,952,000). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$ '000,000): tourism (2007) 1,055; remittances (2008) 4,446; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 608; official development assistance (2007) 450. Disbursements for (US\$ '000,000): tourism (2007) 597; remittances (2008) 18; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 54. **Gross national income** (2008): US\$36,634,000,000 (US\$2,680 per capita). **Population economically active** (2006): total 5,565,200; activity rate of total population 42.8% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 68.0%; female 38.1%).

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; c.i.f.): US\$12,731,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 17.3%; refined petroleum products 15.8%; chemical products 14.8%; food products 9.8%; motor vehicles and parts 7.8%). **Major import sources:** US 34.1%; Mexico 8.8%; China 5.7%; El Salvador 4.8%; South Korea 3.6%. **Exports** (2007; f.o.b.): US\$6,900,000,000 (food products 33.0%, of which coffee 8.4%, raw sugar 5.2%, bananas 4.7%; wearing apparel and accessories 20.1%; crude petroleum 3.6%; toiletries and perfumery 3.6%; silver 3.0%). **Major export destinations:** US 42.6%; El Salvador 12.2%; Honduras 8.6%; Mexico 6.7%; Nicaragua 3.9%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads** (2004): route length 886 km. **Roads** (2002): total length 14,044 km (paved 39%). **Vehicles** (2004): passenger cars 1,328,100; trucks and buses (2000) 53,236. **Air transport** (1999): passenger-km 341,700,000; metric ton-km cargo (2003) 200,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 1,449,000 (106); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 14,949,000 (1,092); personal computers (2005): 262,000 (21); total Internet users (2008): 1,920,000 (143); broadband Internet subscribers (2005): 27,000 (2.1).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2002). Percentage of heads of households having: no formal schooling 33.3%; incomplete/complete primary education 46.1%; incomplete/complete secondary 15.0%; higher 5.6%. **Literacy** (2005): total population ages 15 and over literate 71.8%; males literate 79.1%; females literate 64.6%. **Health** (2005): physicians 12,273 (1 per 1,049 persons); hospital beds 8,894 (1 per 1,429 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2006) 30.8; undernourished population (2002–04) 2,800,000 (22% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,760 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 15,500 (army 86.7%, navy 6.4%, air force 6.9%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 0.3%; per capita expenditure US\$13.

Background

From simple farming villages dating to 2500 bc, the Maya of Guatemala and the Yucatán developed an impressive civilization. The civilization of the Maya declined after ad 900, and the Spanish began the subjugation of their descendants in 1523. The Central American colonies declared independence from Spain in Guatemala City in 1821, and Guatemala became part of the Mexican Empire until its collapse in 1823. In 1839 Guatemala became an independent republic under the first of a series of dictators who held power almost continuously for the next century. In 1945 a liberal-democratic coalition came to power and instituted sweeping reforms. Attempts to expropriate land belonging to American business interests prompted the US government in 1954 to sponsor an invasion. In the following years Guatemala's social revolution came to an end and most of the reforms were reversed. Chronic political instability and violence thenceforth marked Guatemalan politics; most of the 200,000 deaths that resulted were blamed on government forces. In 1991 the country abandoned its long-standing claims of sovereignty over Belize, and the two established diplomatic relations. It continued to experience violence as guerrillas sought to seize power. A peace treaty was signed in 1996, but labor discontent, widespread crime and poverty, and violations of human rights continued into the 21st century.

Recent Developments

Violence and crime plagued Guatemala in 2010, with hundreds of murders monthly, gang activity, and narco-trafficking. Increased deportation of Guatemalans from the US added to the problem. The US government also announced in July that it would file a complaint against Guatemala for labor law violations under the Central America–Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement. In October, however, the US was forced to apologize when news broke that in 1946–48 an American medical team had infected nearly 700 Guatemalan prisoners, mental patients, and soldiers with venereal diseases to test the effectiveness of penicillin.

Internet resource:

<www.visitguatemala.com/web/index.php>.

Guinea



Official name: République de Guinée (Republic of Guinea). **Form of government:** republic with one advisory body (National Transition Council [155]). **Head of state and government:** President Alpha Condé (from 2010), assisted by Prime Minister Mohamed Said Fofana (from 2010). **Capital:** Conakry. **Official language:** French. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 Guinean franc (FG) = 100 centimes; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = FG 6,775.00.

Demography

Area: 94,918 sq mi, 245,836 sq km. **Population** (2010): 10,324,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 108.8, persons per sq km 42.0. **Urban** (2008): 28.0%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 50.00%; female 50.00%. **Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 42.9%; 15–29, 26.5%; 30–44, 16.0%; 45–59, 9.2%; 60–74, 4.4%; 75 and over, 1.0%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Fulani 38.3%; Malinke 25.6%; Susu 12.2%; Kpelle 5.2%; Kisi 4.8%; other 13.9%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Muslim (nearly all Sunni) 85%; Christian 8%; traditional beliefs 7%. **Major cities** (2004): Conakry 1,851,800; Kankan 113,900; Labé (2001) 64,500; Kindia (2001) 56,000; Nzérékoré (2001) 55,000. **Location:** western Africa, bordering Guinea-

Bissau, Senegal, Mali, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and the North Atlantic Ocean.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 37.8 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 11.3 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 5.25. **Life expectancy** at birth (2008): male 55.1 years; female 58.1 years.

National economy

Budget (2008). **Revenue:** FG 3,854,400,000,000 (tax revenue 81.9%, of which taxes on domestic production and trade 29.8%, mining sector revenue taxes 22.0%, taxes on international trade 18.5%; grants 12.7%). **Expenditures:** FG 3,735,600,000,000 (current expenditures 65.2%, of which wages and salaries 23.0%, interest on debt 14.6%; capital expenditures 34.6%; net lending and restructuring 0.2%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; January 2009): US\$3,527,000,000. **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): rice 1,401,592, cassava 1,122,171, oil palm fruit 883,000, fonio 243,361, coffee 18,600, cacao beans 15,000; livestock (number of live animals) 4,180,965 cattle, 1,590,400 goats, 1,330,600 sheep; fisheries production 100,000 (from aquaculture, none). **Mining and quarrying** (2008–09): bauxite 16,865,960; gold 508,980 troy oz; diamonds 459,370 carats. **Manufacturing** (2008–09): cement 292,130; flour 21,630; paints 1,340. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2008–09) 683,091,000 ([2006] 836,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (385,000); natural gas (cu m; 2008–09) 84,460 ([2006] none). **Population economically active** (2007): total 4,500,000; activity rate of total population (2003) 49.0% (participation rates: ages 15 and over, 85.0%; female 47.2%). **Gross national income** (2007): US\$3,722,000,000 (US\$400 per capita). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 0.2; remittances (2008) 151; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 108; official development assistance (2007) 224. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 29; remittances (2008) 119.

Foreign trade

Imports (2006): US\$942,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 33.7%; refined petroleum products 23.7%; food products 17.5%). **Major import sources:** China 8.6%; France 8.0%; Belgium 4.4%; Côte d'Ivoire 3.5%; India 3.2%. **Exports** (2006): US\$1,011,100,000 (bauxite 40.0%; gold 31.6%; alumina 14.0%; diamonds 4.2%; fish 4.2%; coffee 3.1%). **Major export destinations:** Russia 11.6%; Ukraine 9.6%; Spain 9.0%; South Korea 8.8%; US 7.7%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads** (2008): route length (mostly for bauxite transport) 1,185 km; metric ton-km cargo (1993) 710,000,000. **Roads** (2003): total length 44,348 km (paved 10%). **Vehicles** (2003): passenger cars 47,524; trucks and buses 26,467. **Air transport** (1999): passenger-km 94,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 10,000,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 50,000 (5.1); cellular telephone subscribers (2008):

2,600,000 (264); personal computers (2006): 47,000 (5); total Internet users (2008): 90,000 (9.2).

Education and health

Educational attainment of those ages 25 and over having attended school (1999): none/unknown 81.4%; primary education 7.8%; secondary 6.8%; higher 4.0%. **Literacy** (2006): percentage of total population ages 15 and over literate 29.5%; males literate 42.6%; females literate 18.1%. **Health:** physicians (2006) 689 (1 per 13,660 persons); hospital beds (2005) 2,766 (1 per 3,333 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 67.4; undernourished population (2002–04) 2,000,000 (24% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,830 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 12,300 (army 69.1%, navy 3.3%, air force 6.5%, gendarmerie 8.1%, republican guard 13.0%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 1.1%; per capita expenditure US\$5.

Background

About 900 successive migrations of the Susu swept down from the desert and pushed the original inhabitants of Guinea, the Baga, to the Atlantic coast. Small kingdoms of the Susu rose in importance in the 13th century and later extended their rule to the coast. In the mid-15th century, the Portuguese visited the coast and developed a slave trade. In the 16th century, the Fulani established domination over the Fouta Djallon region; they ruled into the 19th century. In the early 19th century, the French arrived and in 1849 proclaimed the coastal region a French protectorate. In 1895 French Guinea became part of the federation of French West Africa. In 1946 it was made an overseas territory of France, and in 1958 it achieved independence. Following a military coup in 1984, Guinea began implementing Westernized government systems. A new constitution was adopted in 1991, and the first multiparty elections were held in 1993. During the 1990s Guinea accommodated several hundred thousand war refugees from neighboring Liberia and Sierra Leone, and conflicts between these countries and Guinea have continued to flare up over the refugee population into the early 21st century.

Recent Developments

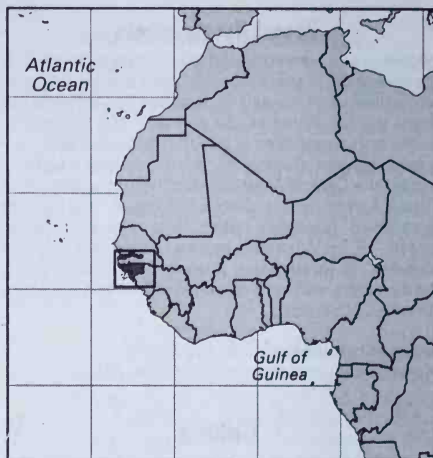
For the first time in its history, Guinea in 2010 held free democratic presidential elections, choosing Alpha Condé to lead the country in a runoff election on 7 November. Condé was sworn in on 21 December.

Internet resource: <www.stat-guinee.org>.

Guinea-Bissau

Official name: República da Guiné-Bissau (Republic of Guinea-Bissau). **Form of government:** republic with one legislative house (National People's Assembly [102]). **Head of state and government:** President

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board



Malam Bacai Sanhá (from 2009), assisted by Prime Minister Carlos Gomes Júnior (from 2009). **Capital:** Bissau. **Official language:** Portuguese. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 CFA franc (CFAF) = 100 centimes; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = CFAF 452.93.

Demography

Area: 13,948 sq mi, 36,125 sq km. **Population** (2010): 1,593,000. **Density** (2010; based on land area of 10,859 sq mi [28,125 sq km]): persons per sq mi 146.7, persons per sq km 56.6. **Urban** (2005): 29.6%. **Sex distribution** (2009): male 48.82%; female 51.18%. **Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 41.6%; 15–29, 28.1%; 30–44, 16.1%; 45–59, 9.4%; 60–74, 4.1%; 75 and over, 0.7%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Balante 25.0%; Fulani (locally Fulakunda) 17.1%; Mandyako 12.0%; Malinke 10.0%; Guinean mestiço (Portuguese-black) 9.2%; Pepel 6.3%; nonindigenous Cape Verdean mulatto 1.0%; other 19.4%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): traditional beliefs 49%; Muslim 42%; Christian/other 9%. **Major cities** (2004): Bissau 305,700; Bafatá 15,000; Cacheu 14,000; Gabú 10,000. **Location:** western Africa, bordering Senegal, Guinea, and the North Atlantic Ocean.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2005): 37.6 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2005): 16.7 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2005): 4.93. **Life expectancy** at birth (2005): male 44.8 years; female 48.5 years.

National economy

Budget (2007). **Revenue:** CFAF 53,800,000,000 (grants 50.6%; tax revenue 34.9%; nontax revenue 14.5%). **Expenditures:** CFAF 73,700,000,000 (current expenditures 66.9%; capital expenditures 33.1%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2008): rice 148,757, cashew nuts 81,000, oil palm fruit 80,000, sugarcane 6,000; livestock (num-

ber of live animals) 599,200 cattle, 401,300 pigs; fisheries production (2007) 6,200 (from aquaculture, none). **Mining and quarrying:** small-scale production of clays, limestone, and granite. **Manufacturing** (2003): processed wood 11,000; bakery products 7,900; wood products 4,400. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 66,000,000 (66,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (91,000). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2006) 2.8; remittances (2008) 30; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 11; official development assistance (2007) 123. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2006) 16; remittances (2008) 5. **Population economically active** (2006): total 618,000; activity rate of total population 37.5% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 73.0%; female 38.8%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$730,000,000. **Gross national income** (GNI; 2008): US\$386,000,000 (US\$250 per capita) (formal economy only; in 2009 most of Guinea-Bissau's income was derived from trafficking South American cocaine into Europe).

Foreign trade

Imports (2007): US\$136,000,000 (agricultural products 55.1%, of which refined sugar 12.5%, cereals 11.1%, beverages 7.9%). **Major import sources** (2008): Portugal 25%; Senegal 17%; Pakistan 5%; France 5%; Cuba 4%. **Exports** (2007): US\$85,000,000 (cashews 64.3%; refined sugar 11.2%). **Major export destinations** (2008): India 75%; Nigeria 21%.

Transport and communications

Transport. Railroads: none. **Roads** (2003): total length 2,755 km (paved 28%). **Vehicles** (2002): passenger cars, trucks, and buses 1,985. **Air transport** (2003): passenger arrivals 17,834, passenger departures 18,528. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 4,600 (3.1); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 500,000 (333); personal computers (2007): 2,900 (2); total Internet users (2008): 37,000 (25).

Education and health

Literacy (2007): total population ages 15 and over literate 64.6%; males literate 75.1%; females literate 54.4%. **Health** (2005): physicians 188 (1 per 7,522 persons); hospital beds 1,686 (1 per 839 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 107.2; undernourished population (2002–04) 600,000 (39% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,800 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 6,500 (army 62%, navy 5%, air force 2%, gendarmerie 31%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 4.2%; per capita expenditure US\$10.

Background

More than 1,000 years ago the coast of Guinea-Bissau was occupied by iron-using agriculturists. They grew irrigated and dry rice and were also the major suppliers of marine salt to the western Sudan. At about the same time, the region came under the influence of the Mali empire and became a tributary

kingdom known as Kaabu. After 1546 Kaabu was virtually autonomous; vestiges of the kingdom lasted until 1867. The earliest overseas contacts came in the 15th century with the Portuguese, who imported slaves from the Guinea area to the offshore Cape Verde Islands. Portuguese control of Guinea-Bissau was marginal despite claims to sovereignty there. The end of the slave trade forced the Portuguese inland in search of new profits. Their subjugation of the interior was slow and sometimes violent; it was not effectively achieved until 1915, though sporadic resistance continued until 1936. Guerrilla warfare in the 1960s led to the country's independence in 1974, but political turmoil continued and the government was overthrown by a military coup in 1980. A new constitution was adopted in 1984, and the first multiparty elections were held in 1994. A destructive civil war in 1998 was followed by a military coup in 1999, but the coup was followed by elections. A bloodless coup in 2003 was also followed by elections.

Recent Developments

Though Guinea-Bissau was ranked 173rd out of 182 countries on the UN's Human Development Index and the country's per capita GDP of US\$477 was one of the lowest in the world, there was some optimism in early 2010 as the EU and the UN worked with the government to reform the military, police, and judiciary, with the main goal of bringing the military under civilian control. On 1 April, however, the country suffered another military uprising, ushering in a new period of unrest.

Internet resource:

<www.republica-da-guine-bissau.org/index.php?id=1>.

Guyana



Official name: Co-operative Republic of Guyana. **Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic with one legislative house (National Assembly [65]). **Head of state and government:** President Bharrat Jagdeo (from 1999). **Capital:** Georgetown. **Official language:** English. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 Guyanese dollar (G\$) = 100 cents; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = G\$203.99.

Demography

Area: 83,012 sq mi, 214,999 sq km. **Population** (2010): 748,000. **Density** (2010; based on land area only): persons per sq mi 9.8, persons per sq km 4.0. **Urban** (2005): 38.5%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 50.06%; female 49.94%. **Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 26.5%; 15–29, 29.7%; 30–44, 23.0%; 45–59, 13.3%; 60–74, 5.6%; 75 and over, 1.9%. **Ethnic composition** (2002): East Indian 43.5%; black 30.2%; mixed race 16.7%; Amerindian 9.2%; other 0.4%. **Religious affiliation** (2002): Christian 57.3%, of which Protestant/independent Christian 48.2% (including Anglican 6.9%), Roman Catholic 8.0%, Jehovah's Witness 1.1%; Hindu 28.4%; Muslim 7.2%; Rastafarian 0.5%; nonreligious 4.3%; other/unknown 2.3%. **Major urban areas** (2006): Georgetown 236,900; Linden 44,900; New Amsterdam 35,700; Corriverton 12,700; Bartica 11,300. **Location:** northern South America, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean, Suriname, Brazil, and Venezuela.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 18.5 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 7.9 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 2.60. **Life expectancy at birth** (2005): male 62.9 years; female 68.3 years.

National economy

Budget (2008): **Revenue:** G\$99,513,000,000 (current revenue 82.9%, of which VAT 24.1%, corporate taxes 18.7%, excise tax 13.2%, income tax 12.7%; grants 13.7%). **Expenditures:** G\$105,838,000,000 (current expenditures 59.5%; development expenditures 40.5%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): sugarcane 3,250,000, rice 475,000, coconuts 45,000, cassava (manioc) 29,000, mangoes 12,000; livestock (number of live animals) 130,000 sheep, 110,000 cattle, 21,500,000 chickens; fisheries production 48,100 (from aquaculture 1%), of which shrimp or prawns (2006) 19,860. **Mining and quarrying** (2008): bauxite 1,995,000; gold 8,131 kg; diamonds 169,000 carats. **Manufacturing** (2008): flour 35,700; margarine 1,528; rum 142,000 hectoliters. **Energy production** (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 867,000,000 (867,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (491,000). **Population economically active** (2006): total 279,100; activity rate of total population 37% (participation rates: ages 15–65, 60%; female [2002] 34.1%; unemployed [2002] 11.7%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$1,081,000,000 (US\$1,420 per capita). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): US\$833,000,000. **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$ '000,000): tourism (2007) 50; remittances (2008) 278; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 110; official development assistance (2007) 124. Disbursements for (US\$ '000,000): tourism (2007) 58; remittances (2008) 61.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; c.i.f.): US\$1,028,800,000 (refined petroleum products 22.9%; machinery and appara-

tus 20.2%; food products 11.3%; chemical products 9.8%). **Major import sources:** Trinidad and Tobago 25.1%; US 25.1%; China 8.5%; UK 6.1%; Netherlands Antilles 3.9%. **Exports** (2007; f.o.b.): US\$784,700,000 (gold 20.2%; raw sugar 19.2%; saxeux 12.2%; rice 9.6%; sawn wood 5.0%; shrimp 4.7%; diamonds 4.2%). **Major export destinations:** Canada 21.6%; UK 15.9%; US 14.4%; Barbados 5.9%; Netherlands 5.6%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads:** none. **Roads** (2000): total length 7,970 km (paved 7%). **Vehicles** (2001): passenger cars 61,300; trucks and buses 15,500. **Air transport** (2001; scheduled traffic only): passenger-km 174,800,000; metric ton-km cargo 1,600,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 125,000 (164); cellular telephone subscribers (2005): 281,000 (375); personal computers (2005): 269 (39); total Internet users (2008): 205,000 (269); broadband Internet subscribers (2005): 2,000 (2.6).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2002). Percentage of population ages 15 and over having: no formal schooling/unknown 3.4%; primary education 26.0%; secondary 62.1%; post-secondary 3.7%; higher 4.8%. **Literacy** (2005): total population ages 15 and over literate 99.0%; males literate 99.2%; females literate 98.7%. **Health** (2005): physicians 323 (1 per 2,325 persons); hospital beds (2004–05) 1,887 (1 per 401 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 33.3; undernourished population (2002–04) 60,000 (8% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,880 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 1,100 (army 81.8%, navy 9.1%, air force 9.1%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2004): 1.8%; per capita expenditure US\$19.

Background

Guyana was colonized by the Dutch in the 17th century. During the Napoleonic Wars the British occupied the territory and afterward purchased the colonies of Demerara, Berbice, and Essequibo, united in 1831 as British Guiana. The slave trade was abolished in 1807, but emancipation of the 100,000 slaves in the colonies was not completed until 1838. From the 1840s East Indian and Chinese indentured servants were brought to work the plantations; by 1917 almost 240,000 East Indians had migrated to British Guiana. It was made a crown colony in 1928 and granted home rule in 1953. Political parties began to emerge, developing on racial lines as the People's Progressive Party (largely East Indian) and the People's National Congress (largely black). The PNC formed a coalition government and led the country into independence as Guyana in 1966. In 1970 Guyana became a republic within the Commonwealth; in 1980 it adopted a new constitution. In the last decades of the 20th century,

Guyana moved away from the socialist approach first taken following independence. At the beginning of the 21st century, it was still struggling to achieve economic and political stability.

Recent Developments

Germany agreed in April 2010 to provide Guyana with about US\$6.7 million to protect endangered rainforests. Guyana had led the Caribbean in the drive to conserve tropical forests as a carbon-emissions-absorption mechanism.

Internet resource: <www.statisticsguyana.gov.gy>.

Haiti



Official name: Repiblik d' Ayiti (Haitian Creole); République d'Haïti (French) (Republic of Haiti). **Form of government:** republic with two legislative houses (Senate [30]; Chamber of Deputies [99]). **Head of state:** President Michel Martelly (from 2011). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Jean-Max Bellerive (from 2009). **Capital:** Port-au-Prince. **Official languages:** Haitian Creole; French. **Official religions:** Roman Catholicism has special recognition per concordat with the Vatican; Vodou (Voodoo) became officially sanctioned per governmental decree of April 2003. **Monetary unit:** 1 gourde (G) = 100 centimes; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = G 40.35.

Demography

Area: 10,695 sq mi, 27,700 sq km. **Population** (2010): 9,649,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 902.2, persons per sq km 348.3. **Urban** (2007): 40.1%. **Sex distribution** (2005): male 49.29%; female 50.71%. **Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 42.6%; 15–29, 30.5%; 30–44, 14.2%; 45–59, 7.5%; 60–74, 4.2%; 75 and over, 1.0%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): black 94.2%; mulatto 5.4%; other 0.4%. **Religious affiliation** (2003): Roman Catholic 54.7% (about 80% of all Roman Catholics also practice Vodou [Voodoo]); Protestant/independent Christian 28.5%, of which Baptist 15.4%, Pentecostal 7.9%; Vodou (Voodoo) 2.1%; nonreligious 10.2%; other/unknown 4.5%. **Major cities** (2003): Port-au-Prince 703,023 (urban agglomeration 1,977,036); Carrefour (1999) 336,222; Delmas (1999) 284,079; Cap-Haïtien 111,094; Gonaïves 104,825. **Location:** western third of the island of Hispaniola, bordered by

the North Atlantic Ocean, the Caribbean Sea, and the Dominican Republic.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2007): 27.9 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 9.2 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 3.50. **Life expectancy** at birth (2007): male 59.1 years; female 62.8 years.

National economy

Budget (2007). **Revenue:** G 25,323,750,000 (customs duties 53.1%; sales tax 27.5%; taxes on income and profits 17.8%). **Expenditures:** G 29,534,070,000 (current expenditures 77.1%, of which wages and salaries 33.9%, transfers 4.2%, interest on public debt 2.3%; capital expenditures 22.9%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$6,464,000,000 (US\$660 per capita). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): sugarcane 1,000,000, cassava (manioc) 330,000, bananas 293,000, mangoes 260,000, cacao beans 4,500; livestock (number of live animals) 1,900,000 goats, 1,450,000 cattle, 1,000,000 pigs; fisheries production 10,000 (from aquaculture, none). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): sand 2,000,000 cu m. **Manufacturing** (value added in G '000,000 at constant prices of 1986–87; 2002): food products and beverages 484.5; textiles, wearing apparel, and footwear 195.7; chemical and rubber products 63.8. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 241,990,000 (215,380,000 [excluding December]); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (541,000). **Population economically active** (2006): total 3,539,000; activity rate of total population 37.5% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 60.4%; female 33.3%; officially unemployed [2003] 32.7%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; December 2007): US\$1,478,000,000. **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 140; remittances (2008) 1,300; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 87; official development assistance (2007) 701. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 55; remittances (2008) 96.

Foreign trade

Imports (2008): US\$2,107,750,000 (food products 17.2%; mineral fuels 26.6%; machinery and transportation equipment 8.2%; chemical products 3.5%). **Major import sources** (2004): US 52.9%; Dominican Republic 6.0%; Japan 2.9%. **Exports** (2008): US\$490,200,000 (reexports to US 86.7%, of which wearing apparel and accessories 85.5%; essential oils 3.7%; mangoes 2.0%; cocoa 1.5%; rock lobster 1.1%). **Major export destinations** (2004): US 81.8%; Dominican Republic 7.2%; Canada 4.2%.

Transport and communications

Transport. Railroads: none. **Roads** (2000): total length 4,160 km (paved 24%). **Vehicles** (1999): passenger cars 93,000; trucks and buses 61,600. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2006): 150,000 (17); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 3,200,000 (328); personal computers (2007): 499,000 (52); total Internet users (2007): 1,000,000 (104).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2000). Percentage of population ages 25 and over having: no formal education/unknown 46.1%; incomplete primary education 28.9%; primary 5.3%; incomplete secondary 15.6%; secondary 1.8%; higher 2.3%. **Literacy** (2007): total population ages 15 and over literate 62.1%; males literate 60.1%; females literate 64.0%. **Health**: physicians (1999) 1,910 (1 per 4,000 persons); hospital beds (2000) 6,431 (1 per 1,234 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2007) 71.0; undernourished population (2003–05) 5,300,000 (58% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,860 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (2008). The national police force had 2,000 personnel; UN peacekeepers (March 2009): 7,044 troops, 2,011 police.

Background

Haiti gained its independence when the former slaves of the island rebelled against French rule in 1791–1804. The new republic encompassed the entire island of Hispaniola, but the eastern portion was restored to Spain in 1809. The island was reunited under Haitian Pres. Jean-Pierre Boyer (1818–43); after his overthrow the eastern portion revolted and formed the Dominican Republic. Haiti's government was marked by instability, with frequent coups and assassinations. It was occupied by the US in 1915–34. In 1957 the dictator François ("Papa Doc") Duvalier came to power. Despite an economic decline and civil unrest, Duvalier ruled until his death in 1971. He was succeeded by his son, Jean-Claude ("Baby Doc") Duvalier, who was forced into exile in 1986. Haiti's first free presidential elections, held in 1990, were won by Jean-Bertrand Aristide. He was deposed by a military coup in 1991, after which tens of thousands of Haitians attempted to flee to the US in small boats. The military government stepped down in 1994, and Aristide returned from exile and resumed the presidency. Economic and political instability continued to plague Haiti in the early 21st century.

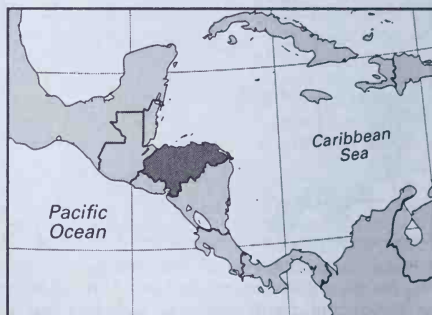
Recent Developments

As 2010 began, Haiti seemed poised to continue the prior year's progress in economic growth, poverty alleviation, and improved governance. Then, on 12 January, a magnitude-7.0 earthquake shook heavily populated Port-au-Prince and its environs, causing catastrophic death and injury, extensive population displacement, and severe damage to property, infrastructure, and an already weak economy. Estimates of fatalities caused by the quake topped 316,000. Demonstrations of solidarity within Haiti and by international donors, manifested through an outpouring of humanitarian aid, helped the country struggle through the quake's immediate aftermath. The UN authorized MINUSTAH, its Haiti stabilization mission, to grow by more than 3,000 peacekeepers and police officers, bringing its

strength to nearly 13,000. In mid-October MINUSTAH's mandate was renewed for an additional year. Haitians living overseas—including many of an estimated 200,000 living in the US illegally at the time of the quake whom the administration of US Pres. Barack Obama offered temporary protected status—increased remittances, providing a lifeline to family members in Haiti. The country suffered another setback when in October an outbreak of cholera, a disease that had not been seen in the Caribbean in many decades, occurred in the Artibonite valley in northwestern Haiti. Lack of sanitation infrastructure allowed the disease to spread quickly. It reached Port-au-Prince in November, and there were violent protests against UN peacekeeping troops after reports surfaced linking the outbreak to them. As of March 2011, the death toll from the cholera outbreak stood at some 4,625, while nearly a quarter of a million people had been infected.

Internet resource: <www.ihsi.ht>.

Honduras



Official name: República de Honduras (Republic of Honduras). **Form of government:** multiparty republic with one legislative house (National Congress [128]). **Head of state and government:** President Porfirio Lobo (from 2010). **Capital:** Tegucigalpa. **Official language:** Spanish. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 lempira (L) = 100 centavos; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = L 18.90.

Demography

Area: 43,433 sq mi, 112,492 sq km. **Population** (2010): 7,616,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 175.4, persons per sq km 67.7. **Urban** (2008): 47.9%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 49.95%; female 50.05%. **Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 40.5%; 15–29, 29.2%; 30–44, 16.7%; 45–59, 8.6%; 60–74, 3.9%; 75 and over, 1.1%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): mestizo 86.6%; Amerindian 5.5%; black (including Black Carib) 4.3%; white 2.3%; other 1.3%. **Religious affiliation** (2002): Roman Catholic 63%; Evangelical Protestant 23%; other 14%. **Major cities** (2008): Tegucigalpa 967,200; San Pedro Sula 623,100; Choloma 212,400; La Ceiba 167,300; El Progreso 118,200. **Location:** Central America, bordering the Caribbean Sea, Nicaragua, the North Pacific Ocean, El Salvador, and Guatemala.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 27.4 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 5.6 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 3.20. **Life expectancy** at birth (2008): male 67.2 years; female 73.9 years.

National economy

Budget (2008). **Revenue:** L 52,343,000,000 (tax revenue 80.5%; nontax revenue 8.5%; grants 11.0%). **Expenditures:** L 58,650,000,000 (current expenditures 78.7%, of which wages and salaries 41.8%; capital expenditures 21.3%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; January 2009): US\$2,900,000,000. **Production** (metric tons except as noted). *Agriculture and fishing* (2008): sugar-cane 5,958,300, oil palm fruit 1,112,118, bananas 910,000, coffee 217,951, tobacco 6,500; livestock (number of live animals) 2,544,888 cattle, 490,000 pigs, 34,000,000 chickens; fisheries production (2007) 67,567 (from aquaculture 81%). *Mining and quarrying* (2007): gypsum (2005) 60,000; zinc (metal content) 38,000; silver 50,000 kg; gold 4,100 kg. *Manufacturing* (value added in L '000,000; 2008): food products, beverages, and tobacco products 21,997; textiles and wearing apparel 15,624; fabricated metal products 4,905. *Energy production (consumption)*: electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 6,589,300,000 (6,589,300,000); coal (metric tons; 2006) none (190,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (2,256,000). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 557; remittances (2008) 2,824; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 697; official development assistance (2007) 464. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 306; remittances (2008) 2.0; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 1.0. **Population economically active** (2006): total 2,811,800; activity rate of total population 40.0% (participation rates: ages 15 and over, 60.0%; female 34.7%; officially unemployed [2008] 3.5%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$13,026,000,000 (US\$1,800 per capita).

Foreign trade

Imports (2008; c.i.f.): US\$11,088,100,000 (mineral fuels and lubricants 18.0%; textiles and wearing apparel 17.5%; machinery and electrical equipment 15.4%; food products and live animals 11.9%; chemical products 10.8%; fabricated metal products 7.1%; transportation equipment 5.9%). **Major import sources:** US 40.4%; Guatemala 8.6%; Mexico 5.5%; El Salvador 5.4%; Costa Rica 3.9%. **Exports** (2008; f.o.b.): US\$5,984,200,000 (textiles and wearing apparel 49.3%; coffee 10.4%; bananas 6.4%; shrimp 2.4%; tobacco products 2.3%). **Major export destinations:** US 40.5%; El Salvador 9.3%; Guatemala 6.9%; Mexico 6.1%; Belgium 5.9%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads* (2008): serviceable lines 75 km; most tracks are out of use but not dismantled. *Roads* (2008): total length 14,239 km (paved 22%). *Vehicles* (2003): passenger cars 386,468; trucks and buses 113,744. *Air transport* (1995): passen-

ger-km 341,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 33,000,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 826,000 (113); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 6,211,000 (849); personal computers (2007): 143,000 (20); total Internet users (2008): 659,000 (90).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2005–06). Percentage of population ages 25 and over having: no formal schooling/unknown 16.7%; incomplete primary education 37.0%; complete primary 22.7%; secondary 17.6%; higher 6.0%. **Literacy** (2007): total population ages 15 and over literate 83.1%; males literate 82.4%; females literate 83.7%. **Health:** physicians (2006) 5,977 (1 per 1,176 persons); hospital beds (2008) 6,929 (1 per 1,056 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2007) 20.0; undernourished population (2002–04) 1,600,000 (23% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,780 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 12,000 (army 69.2%, navy 11.7%, air force 19.1%); US troops (December 2008): 418. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 0.7%; per capita expenditure US\$13.

Background

Early residents of Honduras were part of the Mayan civilization that flourished in the 1st millennium AD. Christopher Columbus reached Honduras in 1502, and permanent settlement followed. A major war between the Spanish and the Indians broke out in 1537, culminating in the decimation of the Indian population through disease and enslavement. After 1570 Honduras was part of the captaincy general of Guatemala until Central American independence in 1821. Part of the United Provinces of Central America, Honduras withdrew in 1838 and declared its independence. In the 20th century, under military rule, there was constant civil war and some intervention by the US. A civilian government assumed office in 1982. In 2009 Pres. Manuel Zelaya was ousted in a coup—the first military coup in Central America since the end of the Cold War. A military-supported regime held power only until January 2010, when an elected president took office.

Recent Developments

Porfirio Lobo became president of Honduras on 27 Jan 2010, but many aspects of the 2009 constitutional crisis still lingered during the year. Few foreign leaders attended Lobo's inauguration, but several countries, including the US, acknowledged his administration as Honduras's legal government. The Dominican Republic granted Zelaya exile, and Lobo guaranteed the former president's safe passage out of the country. By mid-year about half of the Latin American countries had reestablished relations with Honduras, and the US and the EU, along with multilateral banks, had restored economic aid. Zelaya was allowed to return to Honduras in May 2011.

Internet resource: <www.honduras.com>.

Hong Kong



Official name: Xianggang Tebie Xingzhengqu (Chinese); Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (English). **Political status:** special administrative region of the People's Republic of China with one legislative house (Legislative Council [60]). **Head of state:** Chinese President Hu Jintao (from 2003). **Head of government:** Chief Executive Donald Tsang (from 2005). **Government offices:** Central & Western District. **Official languages:** Chinese; English. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 Hong Kong dollar (HK\$) = 100 cents; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = HK\$7.78.

Demography

Area: 426 sq mi, 1,104 sq km. **Population** (2010): 7,045,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 16,538, persons per sq km 6,381. **Urban** (2003): 100%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 47.26%; female 52.74%. **Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 12.8%; 15–29, 20.4%; 30–44, 24.7%; 45–59, 24.9%; 60–74, 11.0%; 75–84, 4.6%; 85 and over, 1.6%. **Ethnic composition** (2006): Chinese 95.0%; Filipino 1.6%; Indonesian 1.3%; assorted Caucasian 0.5%; Indian 0.3%; Nepalese 0.2%; other 1.1%. **Religious affiliation** (2002): nonreligious/non-practitioner of religion 57%; participant of religious practice 43%, of which Protestant 4.5%, Roman Catholic 3.5%, Muslim 1.5%, remainder (mostly Buddhist, Taoist, or Confucianist) 33.5%. **Major built-up areas** (2006): Kowloon 2,019,533; Victoria 981,714; Tuen Mun 488,249; Sha Tin 425,140; Tseung Kwan O 344,872. **Location:** eastern Asia, bordering China and the South China Sea.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 11.3 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 5.9 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.06. **Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 79.4 years; female 85.5 years.

National economy

Budget (2007–08). **Revenue:** HK\$358,465,000,000 (earnings and profits taxes 37.3%; indirect taxes 26.9%; capital revenue 22.9%). **Expenditures:**

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

HK\$252,400,000,000 (education 21.3%; social welfare 13.8%; health 13.3%; police 11.1%; housing 5.7%; economic services 5.3%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; January 2007): US\$1,673,000,000. **Gross national income** (2008): US\$219,255,000,000 (US\$31,420 per capita). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): vegetables 18,900, fruits 1,617; cut flowers are also produced; livestock (number of live animals) 269,100 pigs, 7,273,000 chickens; fisheries production 158,661 (from aquaculture 3%). **Quarrying** (2006): stone and aggregates 6,000,000. **Manufacturing** (value added in HK\$'000,000; 2006): publishing and printed materials 11,954; textiles 5,580; food products 5,548. **Energy production** (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 38,613,000,000 (44,982,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2006) none (10,878,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (3,432,000); natural gas (cu m; 2006) none (2,322,000,000). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 13,566; remittances (2008) 355; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 46,190. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 15,086; remittances (2008) 394; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 41,789. **Population economically active** (2008): total 3,648,900; activity rate of total population 52.3% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 70.2%; female 46.5%; unemployed [March–May 2009] 5.3%).

Foreign trade

Imports (2008; c.i.f.): HK\$3,025,288,000,000 (capital goods 30.2%; consumer goods 26.8%; mineral fuels and lubricants 3.7%; food products 3.2%). **Major import sources:** China 46.6%; Japan 9.8%; Singapore 6.4%; Taiwan 6.3%; US 5.0%. **Exports** (2008; f.o.b.): HK\$2,824,151,000,000 (reexports 96.8%, of which capital goods 32.2%, consumer goods 30.6%; domestic exports 3.2%, of which wearing apparel and accessories 0.8%). **Major export destinations:** China 48.5%; US 12.7%; Japan 4.3%; Germany 3.3%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads** (2003): route length 64 km. **Roads** (2008): total length 2,040 km (paved 100%). **Vehicles** (2008): passenger cars 401,000; trucks and buses 128,000. **Air transport** (2005; Cathay Pacific and Dragonair only): passenger-km 71,595,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 8,026,729,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). **Telephone landlines** (2008): 4,108,000 (564); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 11,374,000 (1,563); personal computers (2007): 4,751,000 (686); total Internet users (2008): 4,124,000 (567); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 1,948,000 (268).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2008). Percentage of population ages 15 and over having: no formal schooling 5.4%; primary education 18.2%; secondary 46.3%; matriculation 5.4%; nondegree higher 8.2%; higher degree 16.5%. **Literacy** (2000): total

population ages 15 and over literate 93.5%; males literate 96.5%; females literate 90.2%. **Health** (2005): physicians 11,775 (1 per 588 persons) (additionally, there were 4,848 practitioners of traditional Chinese medicine in Hong Kong at the beginning of 2006); hospital beds 33,939 (1 per 204 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 1.7.

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2007): 7,000 troops of Chinese military (including elements of army, navy, and air force); Hong Kong residents are exempted from military service.

Background

The island of Hong Kong and adjacent islets were ceded by China to the British in 1842, and the Kowloon Peninsula and the New Territories were later leased by the British from China for 99 years (1898–1997). A joint Chinese-British declaration, signed on 19 Dec 1984, paved the way for the entire territory to be returned to China, which occurred on 1 Jul 1997. The New Territories constitute more than nine-tenths of the total area. Hong Kong has an excellent natural harbor and is one of the world's major trade and financial centers.

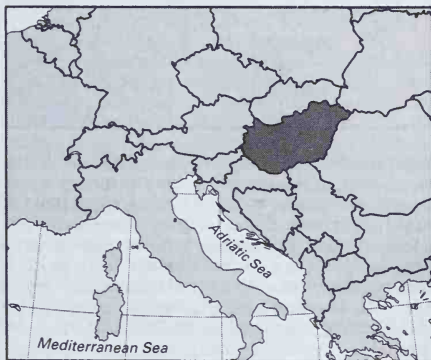
Recent Developments

Hong Kong seemed to recover from the economic downturn in 2010. Its economy grew by an estimated 6.8%, and the unemployment rate dropped to 3.8% by year's end. The value of exports surged 22.8% after having fallen the year before.

Internet resource:

<www.censtatd.gov.hk/home/index.jsp>.

Hungary



Official name: Magyar Köztársaság (Republic of Hungary). **Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic with one legislative house (National Assembly [386]). **Head of state:** President Pál Schmitt (from 2010). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Viktor Orbán (from 2010). **Capital:** Budapest. **Official language:** Hungarian. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 forint (Ft) = 100 filler; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = Ft 182.53.

Demography

Area: 35,919 sq mi, 93,030 sq km. **Population** (2010): 10,005,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 278.5, persons per sq km 107.5. **Urban** (2004): 64.8%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 47.46%; female 52.54%. **Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 14.9%; 15–29, 19.8%; 30–44, 22.4%; 45–59, 20.8%; 60–74, 14.9%; 75–84, 5.7%; 85 and over, 1.5%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Hungarian 84.4%; Rom 5.3%; Ruthenian 2.9%; German 2.4%; Romanian 1.0%; Slovak 0.9%; Jewish 0.6%; other 2.5%. **Religious affiliation** (2001): Roman Catholic 51.9%; Reformed 15.9%; Lutheran 3.0%; Greek Catholic 2.6%; Jewish 0.1%; nonreligious 14.5%; other/unknown 12.0%. **Major cities** (2007): Budapest 1,702,297; Debrecen 205,084; Miskolc 171,096; Szeged 167,039; Pécs 156,664. **Location:** central Europe, bordering Slovakia, Ukraine, Romania, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, and Austria.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 9.9 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 60.5%. **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 13.0 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.35. **Life expectancy at birth** (2007): male 69.2 years; female 77.3 years.

National economy

Budget (2006). **Revenue:** Ft 8,653,000,000,000 (social security contributions 34.6%; taxes on goods and services 34.0%; income tax 13.2%). **Expenditures:** Ft 10,710,700,000,000 (social protection 38.0%; economic affairs 12.5%; health 11.6%; public debt 8.6%; education 8.6%; defense 3.1%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): corn (maize) 8,400,000, wheat 3,988,177, sugar beets 1,676,000, sunflower seeds 1,043,000, Hungarian red paprika (2006) 32,633; livestock (number of live animals) 3,987,000 pigs, 702,000 cattle, 2,708,000 geese; fisheries production 22,888 (from aquaculture 69%). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): bauxite 546,000. **Manufacturing** (value added in US\$'000,000; 2005): electrical machinery and apparatus 2,436; food products and beverages 2,363; motor vehicles and parts 2,129; refined petroleum products 1,436. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity ('000,000 kW-hr; 2008) 33,586 ([2006] 43,066); coal ('000 metric tons; 2006) none (1,851); lignite ('000 metric tons; 2008) 9,333 ([2006] 10,184); crude petroleum ('000 barrels; 2008) 5,180 ([2006] 50,700); petroleum products ('000 metric tons; 2006) 6,184 (6,408); natural gas ('000,000 cu m; 2008) 2,691 ([2006] 14,689). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 4,739; remittances (2008) 2,946; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 6,690. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 2,949; remittances (2008) 1,407; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 3,314. **Population economically active** (2008): total 4,208,600; activity rate of total population 41.9% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 61.5%; female 45.7%; unemployed [August 2008–July 2009] 8.7%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$128,581,000,000 (US\$12,810 per capita). **Public debt** (2008): US\$107,200,000,000.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; c.i.f.): US\$94,660,000,000 (electrical machinery and electronic devices 13.5%; non-electrical machinery 12.5%; mineral fuels 9.4%; motor vehicles 8.6%). **Major import sources:** Germany 26.8%; Russia 6.9%; Austria 6.1%; China 5.4%; Italy 4.5%. **Exports** (2007; f.o.b.): US\$94,591,000,000 (nonelectrical machinery 15.4%, of which engines and parts 8.1%; telecommunications equipment 11.0%; motor vehicles and parts 11.0%; electrical machinery 9.8%). **Major export destinations:** Germany 28.4%; Italy 5.6%; France 4.7%; Austria 4.5%; UK 4.5%.

Transport and communications

Transport. Railroads (2008): route length 7,269 km; passenger-km (2007) 8,751,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2008) 9,817,000,000. **Roads** (2007; national public roads only): total length 31,183 km (paved 99%). **Vehicles** (2008): passenger cars 3,055,000; trucks and buses 442,000. **Air transport** (2007; Malév Hungarian Airlines only): passenger-km (2007) 4,537,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2008) 17,000,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 3,094,000 (308); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 12,224,000 (1,218); personal computers (2007): 2,574,000 (256); total Internet users (2008): 5,500,000 (548); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 1,542,000 (154).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2007). Population ages 25–64 having: no formal schooling through lower-secondary education 20%; upper secondary/higher vocational 61%; university 17%; unknown 2%. **Health** (2007): physicians 28,189 (1 per 357 persons); hospital beds 71,902 (1 per 140 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 5.6.

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 25,207 (army 43.4%, air force 22.5%, joint staff 34.1%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 1.2%; per capita expenditure US\$161.

Background

The western part of Hungary was incorporated into the Roman Empire in 14 bc. The Magyars, a nomadic people, occupied the middle basin of the Danube River in the late 9th century ad. Stephen I, crowned in 1000, Christianized the country and organized it into a strong and independent state. Invasions by the Mongols in the 13th century and by the Ottoman Turks in the 14th century devastated the country, and by 1568 the territory of modern Hungary had been divided into three parts: Royal Hungary went to the Habsburgs; Transylvania gained autonomy in 1566 under the Turks; and the central plain remained under Turkish control until the late 17th century, when the Austrian Habsburgs took over. Hungary declared its independence from Austria in 1849, and in 1867 the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary was established. Its defeat in World War I resulted

in the dismemberment of Hungary, leaving it only those areas in which Magyars predominated. In an attempt to regain some of this lost territory, Hungary cooperated with the Germans against the Soviet Union during World War II. After the war, a pro-Soviet provisional government was established, and in 1949 the Hungarian People's Republic was formed. Opposition to this Stalinist regime broke out in 1956 but was suppressed. Nevertheless, from 1956 to 1988 communist Hungary grew to become the most tolerant of the Soviet-bloc nations of Eastern Europe. It gained its independence in 1989 and soon attracted the largest amount of direct foreign investment in east-central Europe. In 1999 it joined NATO and in 2004 the European Union.

Recent Developments

In October 2010 an ecological disaster caused by a sludge spill from an aluminum plant in western Hungary prompted the government to declare a state of emergency in three counties. A dam had broken that held back the "red mud" waste, and before it was contained, a flood of more than one million cubic meters of the toxic mixture overwhelmed villages and made its way into tributaries of the Danube River. Ten people died from exposure to the sludge, and the cleanup was estimated to cost tens of millions of euros. The European Union in January 2011 faulted Hungary for having classified the sludge as non-toxic.

Internet resource: <<http://portal.ksh.hu>>.

Iceland



Official name: Lýðveldið Ísland (Republic of Iceland). **Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic with one legislative house (Althingi [63]). **Head of state:** President Ólafur Ragnar Grímsson (from 1996). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Jóhanna Sigurðardóttir (from 2009). **Capital:** Reykjavík. **Official language:** Icelandic. **Official religion:** Evangelical Lutheran. **Monetary unit:** 1 króna (ISK; plural krónur) = 100 aurar; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = ISK 114.51.

Demography

Area: 39,769 sq mi, 103,000 sq km. **Population** (2010): 317,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 8.0, persons per sq km 3.1. **Urban** (2007): 93.1%. **Sex distribution** (2007): male 50.89%; female

49.11%. **Age breakdown** (2007): under 15, 21.0%; 15–29, 22.3%; 30–44, 21.4%; 45–59, 19.2%; 60–74, 10.4%; 75–84, 4.3%; 85 and over, 1.4%. **Ethnic composition** by citizenship (2008): Icelandic 93.2%; European 5.5%, of which Polish 2.7%, Nordic 0.6%; Asian 0.8%; other 0.5%. **Religious affiliation** (2007): Evangelical Lutheran 80.7%; Roman Catholic 2.5%; other Christian 6.8%; other/not specified 10.0%. **Major cities** (2008): Reykjavík 119,547 (urban agglomeration [2007] 195,840); Kópavogur 29,976; Hafnarfjörður 25,850; Akureyri 17,541; Gardabær 10,358. **Location**: northern Europe, island between the Greenland Sea, the Norwegian Sea, and the North Atlantic Ocean.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 15.2 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 35.9%. **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 6.3 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 2.14. **Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 79.6 years; female 83.0 years.

National economy

Budget (2007). **Revenue**: ISK 454,588,000,000 (tax revenue 78.4%, of which VAT 42.9%, income tax 31.5%; nontax revenue 21.6%). **Expenditures**: ISK 403,199,000,000 (social security and health 48.8%; education 10.6%; social affairs 9.4%; interest payment 6.9%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): potatoes 13,000, tomatoes 1,603, hay 1,993,773 cu m; live-stock (number of live animals) 454,812 sheep, 70,660 cattle, 41,497 mink; fisheries production (value in ISK '000,000): 80,251, of which cod 29,585, haddock 14,538, redfish 7,646, herring 5,700, saithe 4,263, capelin 4,247, blue whiting 3,022; fisheries production by tonnage 1,404,066 (from aquaculture, negligible). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): pumice 95,000. **Manufacturing** (value of sales in ISK '000,000; 2008): base metals (nearly all aluminum and ferrosilicon) 196,547; preserved and processed fish 162,252; other food products and beverages 72,049. **Energy production** (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 11,976,000,000 (11,976,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2006) none (91,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (797,000). **Selected balance of payments data**. Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 640; remittances (2008) 46; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 3,385. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 1,341; remittances (2008) 100; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 8,180. **Population economically active** (2007): total 181,500; activity rate of total population 58.3% (participation rates: ages 16–64, 87.7%; female 45.5%; unemployed [April–June 2009] 9.1%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$12,702,000,000 (US\$40,070 per capita). **Public debt** (December 2008): US\$9,906,000,000.*

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; c.i.f.): ISK 428,509,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 22.6%; motor vehicles 11.5%; refined petroleum products 8.2%; aircraft and parts 6.6%; food products 6.3%; alumina 4.8%). **Major import sources**: US 13.5%; Germany 12.1%; Sweden 10.0%; Denmark 7.4%; Nether-

lands 5.6%. **Exports** (2007; f.o.b.): ISK 305,670,000,000 (fresh fish 26.6%; aluminum 26.3%; aircraft 14.6%; dried and salted fish 8.2%; fish food-stuff for animals 3.5%; ferrosilicon 2.6%). **Major export destinations**: Netherlands 21.3%; Germany 13.4%; UK 13.2%; Ireland 7.6%; US 7.5%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads**: none. **Roads** (2006): total length 13,038 km (paved 33%). **Vehicles** (2007): passenger cars 207,513; trucks and buses 33,038. **Air transport** (2007; Icelandair only): passenger-km 4,252,000; metric ton-km cargo [2005] 121,591,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2007): 187,000 (600); cellular telephone subscribers (2007): 348,000 (1,117); personal computers (2005): 142,000 (481); total Internet users (2007): 202,000 (648); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 100,000 (315).

Did you know?

Iceland has more than 600 geothermal springs. The country derives more than half of its primary energy supply from geothermal sources such as these springs. The name Reykjavík means "Smoky Bay" and refers to the steam rising from the hot springs located there.

Education and health

Educational attainment (2007). Percentage of population ages 25–64 having: primary education 3%; lower secondary 33%; upper secondary 23%; post-secondary non-tertiary 11%; higher vocational 4%; university 25%; advanced degree 1%. **Literacy**: virtually 100%. **Health**: physicians (2007) 1,157 (1 per 270 persons); hospital beds (2002) 2,162 (1 per 133 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 2.5; undernourished population (2002–04) less than 2.5% of total population.

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 130 coast guard (paramilitary) personnel; Iceland has no military. **Coast guard expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 0.3%; per capita expenditure US\$109.

Background

Iceland was settled by Norwegian seafarers in the 9th century and was Christianized by 1000. Its legislature, the Althing, was founded in 930, making it one of the oldest legislative assemblies in the world. Iceland united with Norway in 1262. It became an independent state of Denmark in 1918 but severed those ties to become an independent republic in 1944. Vigdís Finnbogadóttir became the world's first female elected president in 1980.

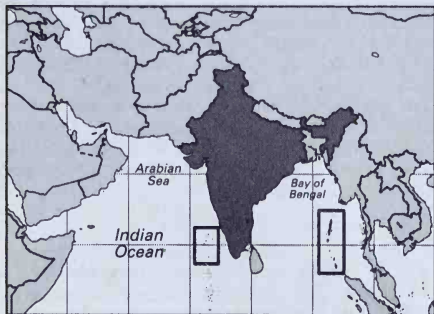
Recent Developments

In 2010 Iceland's economy continued to suffer from the impact of the collapse of its banking system and crash of its stock market in 2008. The country's GDP shrank by a further 3% in 2010, following a 6.5% contraction in 2009. Unemployment

hovered around 10%, the highest rate in decades. In April a special investigative commission examining the bank collapse issued a report that exposed a number of shady practices by banks and prominent individuals; both had speculated in the stock market with borrowed funds.

Internet resource: <www.statice.is>.

India



Official name: Bharat (Hindi); Republic of India (English). **Form of government:** multiparty federal republic with two legislative houses (Council of States [245], House of the People [545]). **Head of state:** President Pratibha Patil (from 2007). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Manmohan Singh (from 2004). **Capital:** New Delhi. **Official languages:** Hindi; English. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 Indian rupee (₹) = 100 paise; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = ₹44.58.

Demography

Area: 1,222,559 sq mi, 3,166,414 sq km (excludes 46,660 sq mi [120,849 sq km] of territory claimed by India as part of Jammu and Kashmir but occupied by Pakistan or China). **Population** (2010): 1,173,108,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 959.6, persons per sq km 370.5. **Urban** (2008): 29.0%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 51.87%; female 48.13%. **Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 30.9%; 15–29, 26.9%; 30–44, 21.2%; 45–59, 13.1%; 60–74, 6.4%; 75–84, 1.3%; 85 and over, 0.2%. **Major cities** (urban agglomerations) (2006 [2007]): Mumbai (Bombay) 12,880,000 (18,978,000); Delhi 11,220,000 (15,926,000); Kolkata (Calcutta) 4,640,000 (14,787,000); Chennai (Madras) 4,350,000 (7,163,000); Bengaluru (Bangalore) 5,100,000 (6,787,000); Hyderabad 3,630,000 (6,376,000); Ahmadabad 3,770,000 (5,375,000); Pune (Poona) 3,040,000 (4,672,000); Surat 3,020,000 (3,842,000); Kanpur 2,900,000 (3,162,000); Jaipur 2,820,000 (2,917,000); Lucknow 2,540,000 (2,695,000); Nagpur 2,270,000 (2,454,000); Patna 1,660,000 (2,158,000); Vadodra (2001) 1,306,227; Bhopal 1,640,000 (1,727,000); Coimbatore (2001) 930,882; Ludhiana 1,580,000 (1,649,000); New Delhi (2001) 302,363. **Location:** southern Asia, bordering Pakistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar (Burma), Bangladesh, and the In-

dian Ocean. **Linguistic composition** (2001): Hindi 41.03%; Bengali 8.11%; Telugu 7.19%; Marathi 6.99%; Tamil 5.91%; Urdu 5.01%; Gujarati 4.48%; Kannada 3.69%; Malayalam 3.21%; Oriya 3.21%; Punjabi 2.83%; Assamese 1.28%; Maithili 1.18%; Bihili/Bhilodi 0.93%; Santhali 0.63%; Kashmiri 0.54%; Nepali 0.28%; Gondi 0.26%; Sindhi 0.25%; Konkani 0.24%; Dogri 0.22%; Khandeshi 0.20%; Tulu 0.17%; Kurukh/Oraon 0.17%; Manipuri 0.14%; Bodo 0.13%; Khasi 0.11%; Mundari 0.10%; Ho 0.10%; Sanskrit 0.0013%; other 1.41%. Hindi (roughly 66%) and English (roughly 33%) are also spoken as lingua francas. **Castes/tribes** (2001): number of Scheduled Castes (formerly referred to as “Untouchables”) 166,635,700; number of Scheduled Tribes (aboriginal peoples) 84,326,240. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Hindu 72.04%; Muslim 12.26%, of which Sunni 8.06%, Shi'i 4.20%; Christian 6.81%, of which independent 3.23%, Protestant 1.74%, Roman Catholic 1.62%, Orthodox 0.22%; traditional beliefs 3.83%; Sikh 1.87%; Buddhist 0.67%; Jain 0.51%; Bahai 0.17%; Zoroastrian (Parsi) (2000 estimate) 0.02%; nonreligious 1.22%; atheist 0.17%; other 0.43%.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 22.8 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 8.2 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 2.80. **Life expectancy** at birth (2008): male 63.0 years; female 67.0 years.

Social indicators

Educational attainment (2001). Percentage of population ages 25 and over having: no formal schooling 48.1%; incomplete primary education 9.0%; complete primary 22.1%; secondary 13.7%; higher 7.1%. **Quality of working life.** Average workweek (2006): 46.9. Rate of fatal injuries per 100,000 employees (2006) 38. **Agricultural workers** in servitude to creditors (early 1990s) 10–20%. **Children** ages 5–14 working as child laborers (2003): 35,000,000 (14% of age group). Percentage of population living below the poverty line (2004–05): 21.7%. **Access to services** (2005–06). Percentage of total (urban, rural) households having access to: electricity for lighting purposes 67.9% (93.1%, 55.7%), kerosene for lighting purposes (2001) 36.9% (8.3%, 46.6%), water closets 24.3% (50.8%, 11.4%), pit latrines 7.9% (7.0%, 8.6%), no latrines 55.3% (16.8%, 74.0%), closed drainage for waste water (2001) 12.5% (34.5%, 3.9%), open drainage for waste water (2001) 33.9% (43.4%, 30.3%), no drainage for waste water (2001) 53.6% (22.1%, 65.8%). **Type of fuel** used for cooking in households: firewood 54.4% (23.0%, 69.6%), LPG (liquefied petroleum gas) 24.7% (58.7%, 8.2%), dung 10.6% (2.8%, 14.4%), kerosene 3.2% (8.2%, 0.8%), coal 1.9% (4.3%, 0.8%). **Source of drinking water:** hand pump or tube well 42.8% (21.3%, 53.2%), piped water 24.5% (50.7%, 11.8%), well 9.3% (2.9%, 12.4%), river, canal, spring, public tank, pond, or lake 1.5% (0.8%, 1.8%). **Social participation.** Registered trade unions (2005): 78,465. **Social deviance** (2003). Offense rate per 100,000 population for: murder 3.1; rape 1.5; dacoity (gang robbery) 0.5; theft 23.0; riots 5.4. Rate of suicide per

100,000 population (2007): 10.5. **Material well-being** (2005–06). Total (urban, rural) households possessing: television receivers 44.2% (73.2%, 30.1%), cellular telephones 16.8% (36.3%, 7.4%), scooters, motorcycles, or mopeds 17.2% (30.5%, 10.8%), cars, jeeps, or vans 2.7% (6.1%, 1.0%). Households availing banking services (2001) 35.5% (49.5%, 30.1%).

National economy

Gross national income (2008): US\$1,215,485,000,000 (US\$1,070 per capita). **Budget** (2008–09). **Revenue**: ₹9,009,530,000,000 (tax revenue 51.7%, of which corporate taxes 18.3%, income tax 10.0%, excise taxes 9.8%; capital revenue 37.6%; nontax revenue 10.7%). **Expenditures**: ₹9,009,530,000,000 (current expenditures 89.2%, of which public debt payments 21.4%, subsidies 14.3%, defense 8.2%; capital expenditures 10.8%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding: 2007): US\$74,419,000,000. **Production** (in '000 metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2008): sugarcane 348,188, rice 148,260, wheat 78,570, potatoes 34,463, bananas 23,205, corn [maize] 19,290, mangoes 13,649, millet 11,340, seed cotton 11,305, coconuts 10,894, tomatoes 10,261, cassava 9,054, soybeans 9,045, eggplants 8,450, dry onions 8,178, sorghum 7,926, peanuts [groundnuts] 7,338, rapeseed 5,833, chickpeas 5,749, cauliflower 5,015, oranges 4,397, dry beans 3,930, okra 3,497, pigeon peas 3,076, papayas 2,686, lemons and limes 2,429, peas 2,293, apples 2,001, jute 1,846, grapes 1,677, pineapples 1,306, sweet potatoes 1,146, castor beans 1,123, sunflower seeds 1,112, natural rubber 819, tea 805, sesame 666, cashews 665, garlic 645, tobacco 520, ginger 370; livestock (number of live animals) 174,510,000 cattle, 125,732,000 goats, 98,595,000 water buffalo, 64,989,000 sheep, 14,000,000 pigs, 632,000 camels; fisheries production (2007) 7,308 (from aquaculture 46%). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): mica 1.7; iron ore (metal content) 129,000; bauxite 19,221; chromium 3,320; barite 1,000; manganese (metal content) 900; zinc (metal content) 314; lead (metal content) 77.6; copper (metal content) 34.7; silver 79,300 kg; gold 3,000 kg; gem diamonds 15,000 carats. **Manufacturing** (value added in US\$'000,000; 2004): chemical products 10,804; base metals 10,109; refined petroleum products 7,214; transportation equipment 6,473; textiles and wearing apparel 5,430; food products 4,300; nonelectrical machinery 3,222; cements, bricks, and ceramics 2,958; other metals 2,120; electrical machinery 1,962. **Energy production (consumption)**: electricity (kW-hr; 2008–09) 724,000,000,000 ([2006] 746,829,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2008–09) 493,220,000 ([2007–08] 502,660,000); lignite (metric tons; 2008–09) 33,364,000 ([2007–08] 34,657,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008–09) 254,638,000 ([2007–08] 1,186,382,800); petroleum products (metric tons; 2008–09) 149,519,000 ([2007–08] 140,697,000); natural gas (cu m; 2008–09) 31,804,000,000 ([2007–08] 34,328,000,000). **Population economically active** (2001): total 402,234,724; activity rate of total population 39.1% (participation rates: ages 15–69, 60.2%; female 31.6%; unemployed [2008] 6.8%). **Selected balance of payments data**. Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 10,729; remittances (2008) 51,974; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2006–09 avg.) 30,785; official development assis-

tance (2007) 1,298. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2006) 7,352; remittances (2008) 1,580; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 9,823. **Service enterprises** (net value added in ₹'000,000,000; 1998–99): wholesale and retail trade 1,562; finance, real estate, and insurance 1,310; transport and storage 804; community, social, and personal services 763; construction 545.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007–08): US\$251,654,000,000 (crude petroleum and refined petroleum products 31.6%; electronics 8.2%; transportation equipment 8.0%; nonelectrical machinery 7.9%; gold 6.6%; chemical products 4.6%; base metals 3.5%; precious stones [significantly diamonds] 3.2%; metal ores [significantly copper ore and concentrates] 3.1%; coal 2.6%). **Major import sources**: China 10.8%; US 8.4%; Saudi Arabia 7.7%; UAE 5.4%; Iran 4.3%; Germany 3.9%; Switzerland 3.9%; Singapore 3.2%; Australia 3.1%; Kuwait 3.1%. **Exports** (2007–08): US\$163,132,100,000 (refined petroleum products 17.4%; gems and jewelry [significantly diamonds] 12.1%; textiles and wearing apparel 11.9%; food products, beverages, and tobacco products 11.3%; chemical products 9.1%; machinery and apparatus 5.6%; fabricated metal products 4.3%; transportation equipment 4.3%; iron ore 3.6%). **Major export destinations**: US 12.7%; UAE 9.6%; China 6.6%; Singapore 4.5%; UK 4.1%; Hong Kong 3.9%; Netherlands 3.2%; Germany 3.1%; Belgium 2.6%; Italy 2.4%.

Transport and communications

Transport. Railroads (2007–08): route length 63,000 km; passenger-km 735,980,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 511,854,000,000. **Roads** (2002): total length 3,319,644 km (paved 46%). **Vehicles** (2004): passenger cars 9,451,000; trucks and buses 4,516,000. **Air transport** (2008–09): passenger-km 75,932,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 1,071,000,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 37,900,000 (32); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 346,890,000 (294); personal computers (2007): 38,434,000 (33); total Internet users (2007): 81,000,000 (69); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 5,280,000 (4.5).

Education and health

Literacy (2007): percentage of total population ages 15 and over literate 66.0%; males literate 76.9%; females literate 54.5%. **Health** (2007): physicians (government hospitals only) 696,700 (1 per 1,696 persons); hospital beds (government hospitals only) 482,500 (1 per 2,449 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 54.0; undernourished population (2002–04) 209,500,000 (20% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,820 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 1,281,200 (army 85.8%, navy 4.3%, air force 9.4%, coast guard 0.5%); paramilitary 1,300,586; reserve 1,155,000. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 2.3%; per capita expenditure US\$21.

Background

Agriculture in India dates back to at least the 7th millennium bc, and an urban civilization, that of the Indus valley, was established by 2600 bc. Buddhism and Jainism arose in the 6th century bc in reaction to the caste-based society created by the Vedic religion and its successor, Hinduism. Muslim invasions began about ad 1000, establishing the long-lived Delhi sultanate in 1206 and the Mughal dynasty in 1526. Vasco da Gama's voyage to India in 1498 initiated several centuries of commercial rivalry among the Portuguese, Dutch, English, and French. British conquests in the 18th and 19th centuries led to the rule of the British East India Co., and direct administration by the British Empire began in 1858. After Mohandas K. Gandhi helped end British rule in 1947, Jawaharlal Nehru became India's first prime minister, and he, Indira Gandhi (his daughter), and Rajiv Gandhi (his grandson) guided the nation's destiny for all but a few years until 1989. The subcontinent was partitioned into two countries—India, with a Hindu majority, and Pakistan, with a Muslim majority—in 1947. A later clash with Pakistan resulted in the creation of Bangladesh in 1971. In the 1980s and '90s, Sikhs sought to establish an independent state in Punjab, and ethnic and religious conflicts took place in other parts of the country as well. In 2004 Manmohan Singh, a Sikh, became the country's first non-Hindu prime minister. The Kashmir region in the northwest has been a source of constant tension.

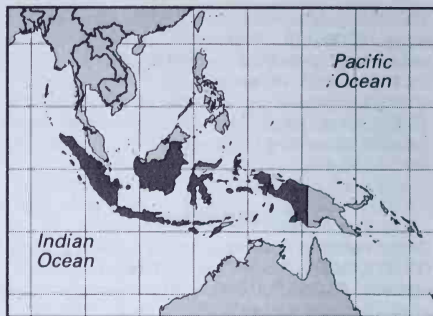
Recent Developments

The highlights of India's diplomatic activity in 2010 were the visits to New Delhi of the heads of government of all five permanent members of the UN Security Council. India's near-unanimous election as a non-permanent member of the council was followed by a public endorsement of the country's candidacy for permanent membership by US Pres. Barack Obama during his November visit to India. India-US relations received a boost from the Obama visit, with the US announcing that it was lifting a range of controls on high-technology exports to India. This was expected to increase bilateral cooperation in nuclear energy, aerospace and aeronautics, and defense. Trade deals worth some US\$10 billion were also announced during Obama's visit. Multibillion dollar deals were signed during the year with Russia and China, as well. Bilateral relations with Pakistan remained frozen at the low point they had hit after the November 2008 terror attacks in Mumbai, in which the attackers were later revealed to have links to Pakistan.

Internet resource: <<http://mospi.nic.in>>.

Indonesia

Official name: Republik Indonesia (Republic of Indonesia). **Form of government:** multiparty republic with two legislative houses (Regional Representatives Council [128]; House of Representatives [560]). **Head of state and government:** President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (from 2004). **Capital:** Jakarta. **Official language:** Indonesian (Bahasa Indonesia).



Official religion: monotheism. **Monetary unit:** 1 Indonesian rupiah (Rp) = 100 sen; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = Rp 8,545.50.

Demography

Area: 737,815 sq mi, 1,910,931 sq km. **Population** (2010): 232,517,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 315.1, persons per sq km 121.7. **Urban** (2003): 45.6%. **Sex distribution** (2006): male 50.01%; female 49.99%. **Age breakdown** (2006): under 15, 29.1%; 15–29, 27.0%; 30–44, 22.2%; 45–59, 13.5%; 60–74, 6.7%; 75–84, 1.4%; 85 and over, 0.1%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Javanese 36.4%; Sundanese 13.7%; Malay 9.4%; Madurese 7.2%; Han Chinese 4.0%; Minangkabau 3.6%; other 25.7%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Muslim (excluding syncretists) 55.8%; Neoreligionists (syncretists) 21.2%; Christian 13.2%; Hindu 3.2%; traditional beliefs 2.6%; nonreligious 1.8%; other 2.2%. **Major municipalities** (2005): Jakarta 8,603,349; Surabaya 2,611,506; Bandung 2,288,570; Medan 2,029,797; Bekasi 1,940,308; Tangerang 1,451,595; Semarang 1,352,869; Depok 1,339,263; Palembang 1,323,169; Makassar 1,168,258. **Location:** archipelago in southeastern Asia, bordering Malaysia, the Pacific Ocean, Papua New Guinea, the Indian Ocean, and East Timor (Timor-Leste).

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2006): 20.1 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2006): 6.3 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2006): 2.41. **Life expectancy** at birth (2006): male 67.4 years; female 72.4 years.

National economy

Budget (2005). **Revenue:** Rp 495,444,000,000,000 (tax revenue 70.0%, of which income tax 35.4%, VAT 20.4%; nontax revenue 30.0%, of which revenue from petroleum 14.7%). **Expenditures:** Rp 509,419,000,000,000 (current expenditures 58.5%; regional expenditures 29.5%; developmental expenditures 12.0%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; December 2007): US\$80,609,000,000. **Population economically active** (2006): total 106,388,935; activity rate 46.5% (participation rates: ages 16 and over, 66.2%; unemployed 10.3%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2008): oil palm fruit 85,000,000, rice 60,251,072, sugarcane 26,000,000, cassava

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

21,593,052; coconuts 19,500,000; corn (maize) 16,323,922; natural rubber 2,921,872; cacao beans 792,761; cloves 80,929; cinnamon 60,000; livestock (number of live animals) 15,805,900 goats, 11,869,200 cattle, 8,355,764 sheep; fisheries production (2007) 6,329,533 (from aquaculture 22%); aquatic plants production (2007) 1,733,705 (from aquaculture 99%). *Mining and quarrying* (2007): bauxite 1,251,000; copper (metal content) 796,000; nickel (metal content) 229,200; silver 268,967 kg; gold 117,851 kg. *Manufacturing* (value added in US\$'000,000; 2003): textiles, wearing apparel, and footwear 5,011; tobacco products 4,584; transportation equipment 4,189; food products 3,970; chemical products 3,464; paper products 1,774. *Energy production (consumption)*: electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 133,108,000,000 (133,108,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2007) 174,800,000 ([2006] 21,201,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) 357,500,000 ([2006] 329,040,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 42,347,000 (52,700,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) 85,200,000,000 (37,700,000,000). *Gross national income* (2008): US\$458,159,000,000 (US\$2,010 per capita). *Selected balance of payments data*. Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 5,346; remittances (2008) 6,795; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 6,726; official development assistance (2006) 1,404. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 4,446; remittances (2008) 1,766; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 3,519.

Foreign trade

Imports (2005–06; c.i.f.): US\$65,712,154,000 (crude petroleum and natural gas 23.7%; machinery and apparatus 16.8%; chemical products 10.4%; base metals 8.8%; transportation equipment 6.5%). *Major import sources* (2006): Singapore 16.4%; China 10.9%; Japan 9.0%; US 6.7%; Saudi Arabia 5.5%. **Exports** (2005–06; f.o.b.): US\$78,740,892,000 (crude petroleum and natural gas 27.4%; rubber products 15.7%; machinery and apparatus 14.5%; textiles 10.8%; base metals 7.0%; paper products 4.2%). *Major export destinations* (2006): Japan 21.6%; US 11.2%; Singapore 8.9%; China 8.3%; South Korea 7.6%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads* (2007): route length 4,803 km; passenger-km 15,872,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 4,425,000,000. *Roads* (2007): length 396,362 km (paved 56%). *Vehicles* (2007): passenger cars 52,902,100; trucks and buses 4,845,900. *Air transport* (2005): passenger-km 22,986,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2004) 248,000,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 30,378,000 (134); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 140,578,000 (618); personal computers (2005): 3,285,000 (15); total Internet users (2008): 30,000,000 (132); broadband Internet subscribers (2007): 257,000 (1.1).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2002–03). Percentage of population ages 15–64 having: no schooling or incomplete primary education 19.3%; primary and some secondary 57.2%; complete secondary 19.3%; higher 4.2%. **Literacy** (2007): total population ages 15 and over literate 91.9%; males literate 95.2%; fe-

males literate 88.6%. **Health**: physicians (2003) 29,499 (1 per 7,368 persons); hospital beds (2001) 124,834 (1 per 1,697 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2006) 33.3; undernourished population (2003–05) 37,100,000 (17% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,810 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 302,000 (army 77.2%, navy 14.9%, air force 7.9%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 1.0%; per capita expenditure US\$19.

Background

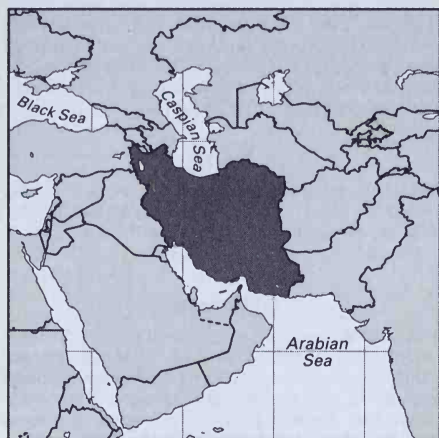
Proto-Malay peoples migrated to Indonesia from mainland Asia before 1000 bc. Commercial relations were established with China in about the 5th century AD, and Hindu and Buddhist cultural influences from India began to take hold. Arab traders brought Islam to the islands in the 13th century; the religion took hold throughout the islands, except for Bali, which retained its Hindu religion and culture. European influence began in the 16th century, and the Dutch ruled Indonesia from the late 17th century until 1942, when the Japanese invaded. Independence leader Sukarno declared Indonesia's sovereignty in 1945, which the Dutch granted, with nominal union to the Netherlands, in 1949; Indonesia dissolved this union in 1954. The suppression of an alleged coup attempt in 1965 resulted in the deaths of more than 300,000 people the government claimed to be communists, and by 1968 Gen. Suharto had taken power. His government forcibly incorporated East Timor (Timor-Leste) into Indonesia in 1975–76, with much loss of life; East Timor became independent in 2002. In the 1990s the country was beset by political, economic, and environmental problems, and Suharto was deposed in 1998.

Recent Developments

Indonesia's economy grew an estimated 6.0% in 2010. Bank Indonesia also predicted high growth rates for 2011, making the country's economy one of the best-performing in the region. Unemployment fell from 7.7% in 2009 to 7.1% in 2010, and poverty rates also dropped slightly. Much of Indonesia's growth, however, was driven by domestic consumption (almost 70% of the economy), and foreign investment remained weak, particularly in badly needed infrastructure projects. The country was also once again beset by multiple natural disasters. A tsunami struck the Mentawai Islands, off the west coast of Sumatra, on 25 October, killing some 500 people and causing extensive destruction. A much-vaunted tsunami warning system proved ineffective and left many coastal residents with little warning of the approaching waves. The following day marked another disaster, the first of a series of eruptions of Mt. Merapi, the most dangerous volcano on Java. The eruptions killed 353 and displaced more than 130,000 people. In both disasters Indonesia's emergency relief services were sharply criticized by politicians and the media for tardy and inadequate responses.

Internet resource: <www.bps.go.id/eng>.

Iran



Official name: Jomhuri-ye Eslami-ye Iran (Islamic Republic of Iran). **Form of government:** unitary Islamic republic with one legislative house (Islamic Consultative Assembly [290]). **Supreme political/religious authority:** *Rahbar* (Spiritual Leader) Ayatollah Sayyed Ali Khamenei (from 1989). **Head of state and government:** President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad (from 2005). **Capital:** Tehran. **Official language:** Farsi (Persian). **Official religion:** Islam. **Monetary unit:** 1 rial (Rls) = 100 dinars; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = Rls 10,668.50.

Demography

Area (land area only): 628,874 sq mi, 1,628,777 sq km. **Population** (2010): 73,887,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 116.1, persons per sq km 44.8. **Urban** (2007–08): 69.3%. **Sex distribution** (2006–07): male 50.88%; female 49.12%. **Age breakdown** (2006–07): under 15, 25.1%; 15–29, 35.4%; 30–44, 20.6%; 45–59, 11.6%; 60–74, 5.4%; 75–84, 1.6%; 85 and over, 0.3%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Persian 34.9%; Azerbaijani 15.9%; Kurd 13.0%; Luri 7.2%; Gilaki 5.1%; Mazandarani 5.1%; Afghan 2.8%; other 16.0%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Muslim 98.2% (Shi'i 86.1%, Sunni 10.1%, other 2.0%); Baha'i 0.5%; Christian 0.4%; Zoroastrian 0.1%; other 0.8%. **Major cities** (2006): Tehran 7,797,520; Mashhad 2,427,316; Esfahan 1,602,110; Tabriz 1,398,060; Karaj 1,386,030. **Location:** the Middle East, bordering the Caspian Sea, Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, the Gulf of Oman, the Persian Gulf, Iraq, Turkey, Azerbaijan, and Armenia.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2006–07): 17.8 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2006–07): 5.8 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 1.83. **Life expectancy** at birth (2007): male 70.0 years; female 72.7 years.

National economy

Budget (2007–08). **Revenue:** Rls 791,199,000,000,000 (petroleum and natural gas revenue 69.4%; taxes 20.5%, of which taxes on income and profits 12.3%). **Expenditures:** Rls 691,225,000,000,000 (current expenditures 72.8%; development expenditures 21.4%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$11,146,000,000. **Gross national income** (2007): US\$251,486,000,000 (US\$3,540 per capita). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): wheat 15,000,000, sugarcane 5,700,000, sugar beets 5,300,000, dates 1,000,000, pistachios 230,000; livestock (number of live animals) 52,220,000 sheep, 25,860,000 goats, 9,776,000 cattle, 146,000 camels; fisheries production 562,424 (from aquaculture 28%). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): iron ore (metal content) 11,000,000; copper ore (metal content) 260,000; chromite 225,000; zinc (metal content) 100,000. **Manufacturing** (value added in US\$'000,000; 2005): base metals 3,032; motor vehicles and parts 2,850; refined petroleum products 2,210. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 206,300,000,000 ([2006] 200,794,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2006) 1,520,000 (1,930,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008) 1,486,000,000 ([2006] 517,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 75,336,000 (67,265,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) 111,909,000,000 ([2006] 104,082,000,000). **Population economically active** (2006–07): total 23,469,000; activity rate of total population 33.3% (participation rates: ages 10 and over, 39.4%; female 15.5%); unemployed [October–December 2008] 9.5%. **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 1,486; remittances (2008) 1,115; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 663; official development assistance (2007) 102. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 6,002; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 380.

Foreign trade

Imports (2005–06): US\$40,969,000,000 (nonelectrical machinery 23.5%; base metals 13.8%; motor vehicles 13.0%; chemical products 10.7%). **Major import sources:** UAE 19.7%; Germany 13.1%; France 6.8%; Italy 6.0%; China 5.5%. **Exports** (2005–06): US\$60,013,000,000 (crude petroleum 73.1%; chemical products 5.2%; fruits and nuts 2.2%, of which pistachios 1.4%; wool carpets 0.8%). **Major export destinations:** Japan 16.9%; China 11.9%; Turkey 5.8%; Italy 5.7%; South Korea 5.7%.

Transport and communications

Transport. Railroads (2006–07): route length 8,565 km; passenger-km 12,549,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 20,542,000,000. **Roads** (2006–07): length 72,611 km (paved 92%). **Vehicles** (2006–07): passenger cars 920,136; trucks and buses 184,629. **Air transport** (2008; Iran Air, Iran Aseman Airlines, and Mahan Air only): passenger-km 11,760,610,000; metric ton-km cargo 110,843,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 24,800,000 (338); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 43,000,000 (587); personal computers (2007): 7,678,000 (106); total In-

ternet users (2008): 23,000,000 (314); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 300,000 (4.1).

Education and health

Literacy (2006–07): total population ages 6 and over literate 84.6%; males literate 88.7%; females literate 80.3%. **Health** (2006–07): physicians (public sector only) 29,937 (1 per 2,355 persons); hospital beds 116,474 (1 per 605 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2007) 29.1; undernourished population (2002–04) 2,500,000 (4% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,850 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 523,000 (revolutionary guard corps 23.9%, army 66.9%, navy 3.5%, air force 5.7%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 2.9%; per capita expenditure US\$103.

Background

Habitation in Iran dates to 100,000 bc, but recorded history began with the Elamites in 3000 bc. The Medes flourished from about 728 bc but were overthrown (550 bc) by the Persians, who were in turn conquered by Alexander the Great in the 4th century bc. The Parthians created a Greek-speaking empire that lasted from 247 bc to ad 226, when control passed to the Sasanians. Arab Muslims conquered them in 640 and ruled Iran for 850 years. In 1502 the Safavids established a dynasty that lasted until 1736. The Qajars ruled from 1779, but in the 19th century the country was controlled economically by the Russian and British empires. Reza Khan seized power in a coup (1921). His son Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi alienated religious leaders with a program of modernization and Westernization and was overthrown in 1979; Shi'ite cleric Ruhollah Khomeini then set up a fundamentalist Islamic republic, and Western influence was suppressed. The destructive Iran-Iraq War of the 1980s ended in a stalemate. Among the most contentious of Iran's foreign policy issues at the beginning of the 21st century was the ongoing question of the development of its nuclear capabilities. Iran insisted that its nuclear pursuits were intended for peaceful purposes, but the international community, expressing deep suspicion that Iran's activities included the development of nuclear weapons, advocated efforts to suspend them.

Recent Developments

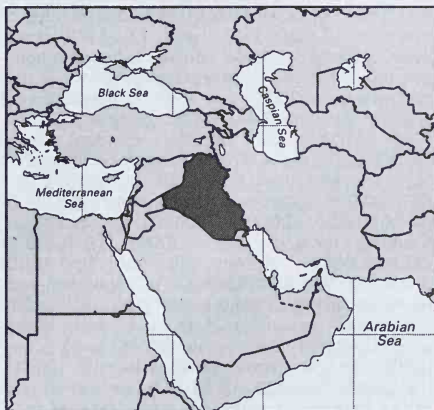
Iran in 2010 remained under oppressive control by the security apparatus, which had a major coup in the arrest of Abolmalek Rigi, the leader of the militant Jundullah ("Soldiers of Allah"), in operations based in southeastern Iran. Rigi had conducted a long-term campaign in support of Sunni communities in Baluchistan-Sistan. Security-service activities were designed to crush peaceful political debate. Newspapers were rigorously controlled, and the main opposition title, *Bahar*, was banned in April. The regime remained nervous about a recurrence of mass resistance on the streets and offered no tolerance of would-be protesters. In February 2011, however, demonstrators held antigovernment rallies in Iran, following the wave of mass protests in the Middle East and North Africa that

swept Tunisian Pres. Zine al-Abidine Ben Ali and Egyptian Pres. Hosni Mubarak from power. Protesters, ostensibly gathering to show solidarity with Egypt and Tunisia, began chanting slogans critical of Ahmadinejad and Khamenei. The Iranian police and paramilitary forces cracked down, firing tear gas into the crowds and attacking demonstrators. Opposition leaders were placed under house arrest to prevent them from participating in the demonstrations.

Internet resource:

<www.amar.org.ir/default.aspx?tabid=52>.

Iraq



Official name: Al-Jumhuriyah al-'Iraqiyah (Republic of Iraq). **Form of government:** multiparty republic with one legislative house (Council of Representatives of Iraq [325]). **Head of state:** President Jalal Talabani (from 2005). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Nuri al-Maliki (from 2006). **Capital:** Baghdad. **Official languages:** Arabic; Kurdish. **Official religion:** Islam. **Monetary unit:** 1 Iraqi dinar (ID) = 1,000 fils; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = ID 1,165.00.

Demography

Area: 167,618 sq mi, 434,128 sq km. **Population** (2010): 31,467,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 187.7, persons per sq km 72.5. **Urban** (2007): 66.5%. **Sex distribution** (2007): male 50.35%; female 49.65%. **Age breakdown** (2007): under 15, 43.1%; 15–29, 27.9%; 30–44, 16.4%; 45–59, 8.2%; 60–74, 3.3%; 75 and over, 1.0%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Arab 64.7%; Kurd 23.0%; Turkmen/Azerbaijani 6.8%; other 5.5%. **Religious affiliation** (2000): Shi'i Muslim 62.0%; Sunni Muslim 34.0%; Christian (primarily Chaldean rite and Syrian rite Catholic and Nestorian) 3.2%; other (primarily Yazidi syncretist) 0.8%. **Major urban agglomerations** (2007): Baghdad 5,054,000; Mosul 1,316,000; Irbil 926,000; Al-Basrah 870,000; Karkuk (2003) 750,000. **Location:** the Middle East, bordering Turkey, Iran, the Persian Gulf, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and Syria.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 30.7 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008):

5.1 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 3.97. **Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 68.3 years; female 71.0 years.

National economy

Budget (2007). Revenue: ID 58,714,000,000,000 (crude oil export revenue 80.3%; oil-related public enterprises 9.8%; grants 4.9%). **Expenditures**: ID 48,153,000,000,000 (current expenditures 79.6%; development expenditures 20.4%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; September 2009): US\$70,000,000,000–US\$120,000,000,000. **Production** (metric tons except as noted). *Agriculture and fishing* (2008): wheat 2,228,000, tomatoes 830,000, potatoes 598,000, dates 440,000; livestock (number of live animals) 6,200,000 sheep, 1,650,000 goats, 1,500,000 cattle, 9,500 camels; fisheries production (2007) 73,589 (from aquaculture 21%). *Mining and quarrying* (2007): salt 25,000. *Manufacturing* (2007): gasoline 19,000,000 barrels; distillate fuels 19,000,000 barrels; residual fuels 58,000,000 barrels. *Energy production (consumption)*: electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 31,869,000,000 (33,170,000,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008) 884,000,000 ([2006] 178,900,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 19,703,000 (21,896,000); natural gas (cu m; 2006) 3,408,000,000 (3,408,000,000). **Population economically active** (2006): total 7,002,000; activity rate of total population 24.6% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 43.3%; female 16.8%; unemployed [2009] 18.0%). **Gross national income** (2007): US\$69,800,000,000 (US\$2,367 per capita). **Selected balance of payments data**. Receipts from (US\$'000,000): remittances (2008) 389; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 449; official development assistance (2007) 9,115. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): remittances (2008) 781; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 180.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007): US\$18,289,000,000 (private sector imports 55.7%, of which capital goods 41.8%, consumer goods 13.9%; government imports 44.3%, of which refined petroleum products 7.9%). **Major import sources** (2008): Syria 27.6%; Turkey 20.6%; US 11.2%; China 6.2%; Jordan 4.7%. **Exports** (2007): US\$39,590,000,000 (crude petroleum 95.4%; refined petroleum products 4.0%; other 0.6%). **Major export destinations** (2008): US 43.5%; Italy 11.0%; South Korea 7.3%; Canada 4.5%; France 4.1%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads* (2006): route length 580 sq km. *Roads* (2002): total length 45,550 km (paved 84%). *Vehicles* (2001): passenger cars 754,066; trucks and buses 372,241. *Air transport*: n.a. (Iraqi Airways resumed international flights in September 2004 after 14 years of being grounded by war and sanctions). **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 1,082,000 (36); cellular telephone subscribers (2009): 17,700,000 (585); total Internet users (2007): 275,000 (9.3).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2004). Percentage of population ages 25 and over having: no formal schooling 28%; incomplete primary education 12%; primary 36%; secondary 9%; higher 15%. **Literacy** (2003): total population ages 15 and over literate 40.4%; males literate 55.9%; females literate 24.4%. **Health** (2008): physicians 16,000 (1 per 1,901 persons); hospital beds (2003) 34,505 (1 per 778 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 46.2.

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 577,056 (army/national guard 32.4%, navy 0.3%, air force 0.3%, ministry of interior/police 67.0%); US forces (August 2009): 130,000.

Background

Called Mesopotamia in Classical times, the region gave rise to the world's earliest civilizations, including those of Sumer, Akkad, and Babylon. Conquered by Alexander the Great in 330 bc, the area later became a battleground between Romans and Parthians and then between Sasanians and Byzantines. Arab Muslims conquered it in the 7th century ad and ruled until the Mongols took over in 1258. The Ottomans took control in the 16th century and ruled until 1917. The British occupied the country during World War I and created the kingdom of Iraq in 1921. The British occupied Iraq again during World War II. A king was restored following the war, but a revolution ended the monarchy in 1958. Following a series of military coups, the socialist Ba'ath Party, led by Saddam Hussein, took control and established totalitarian rule in 1968. The Iran-Iraq War of the 1980s and the Persian Gulf War (precipitated by the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in 1990) brought heavy casualties and disrupted the economy. The 1990s were dominated by economic and political turmoil. In response to increasingly willful and autocratic behavior by Saddam and the contention that Iraq was in possession of weapons of mass destruction (none were ever found), on 19 Mar 2003 air attacks on Baghdad began, and soon afterward US and British ground forces invaded southern Iraq from Kuwait; within a month most of the country was under the control of coalition forces. Saddam was taken into custody in December. In July 2003 US authorities established an Iraqi Governing Council, and a new interim constitution was agreed upon in late February 2004. Almost immediately after the occupation began, however, various forms of Iraqi opposition arose, and resistance attacks grew in frequency and violence in the years that followed.

Recent Developments

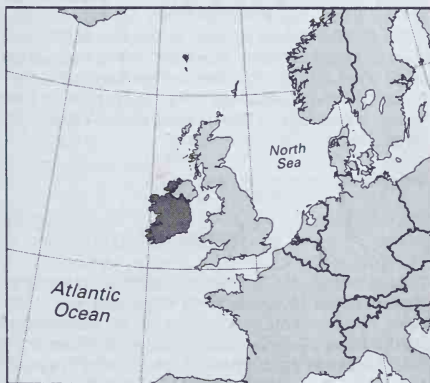
General elections took place in Iraq in March 2010. The results indicated that Iraq's four major political alliances would dominate the 325-seat Council of Representatives, as expected. The Iraqi National Accord (al-Iraqiyyah), led by Ayad 'Allawi, a former prime minister (2004–05), won the most seats after campaigning on a secular, nonsectarian platform. State of Law (Dawlat al-Qanun), headed by Prime Minister Nuri al-Maliki, came in second with 89 seats. Maliki

appealed to the Shi'ite centrists on a platform of defending a strong central government and curbing Shi'ite sectarian extremists, such as Muqtada al-Sadr's Mahdi Army, which he fought in Basra and Sadr City in 2008. In November, after eight months—to that point the world's longest cabinet crisis of its kind in a parliamentary system—the four major blocs reached agreement. Under it, Jalal Talabani, a Kurd, would keep his position as president, Maliki would remain prime minister, and 'Allawi's alliance would be awarded the position of speaker of the Council of Representatives.

In mid-August 2010, the last US combat troops officially left Iraq. The number of US military personnel in Iraq was reduced to 50,000, and their mission shifted from conducting joint combat operations with Iraqi security forces to playing a limited "back-up" role and serving as trainers and advisers. All US forces were scheduled to be withdrawn by the end of 2011. In April 2011, however, US Secretary of Defense Robert Gates stated that US troops may stay in Iraq after the end of the year if the Iraqi government requested an extension. On 18 April al-Qaeda in Iraq (AQI) suffered a major loss when its two top leaders, Abu Omar al-Baghdadi and Abu Hamza al-Muhajir, were killed. The fewest Iraqi civilians were killed in 2010 since the invasion in 2003. Toward the end of 2010, however, there was a rise in terrorism and violence generated by AQI, including a massacre of about 60 Christians gathered at a church in Baghdad on 31 October. Following the attack thousands of Iraqi Christians, whose presence in Iraq dated back to the origins of Christianity, fled the country. In December the US pressed the UN Security Council to lift three restrictions on Iraq. The country would now be able to develop a nuclear program; the corruption-plagued oil-for-food program was scuttled; and Iraq was given back control of most of its oil assets (starting in July 2011). In January 2011, what was perhaps the largest natural gas discovery in 30 years in Iraq occurred at the Miran gas field in the semiautonomous Kurdish region.

Internet resource: <<http://cosit.gov.iq/english>>.

Ireland



Official name: Éire (Irish); Ireland (English). **Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic with two legislative houses (Senate [60]; House of Representa-

tives [166]). **Head of state:** President Mary McAleese (from 1997). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Enda Kenny (from 2011). **Capital:** Dublin. **Official languages:** Irish; English. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 euro (€) = 100 cents; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = €0.69.

Demography

Area: 27,133 sq mi, 70,273 sq km. **Population** (2010): 4,451,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 164.0, persons per sq km 63.3. **Urban** (2005): 60.5%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 49.89%; female 50.11%. **Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 20.6%; 15–29, 23.4%; 30–44, 23.1%; 45–59, 17.5%; 60–74, 10.6%; 75–84, 3.6%; 85 and over, 1.2%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Irish 95.0%; British 1.7%, of which English 1.4%; Ulster Irish 1.0%; US white 0.8%; other 1.5%. **Religious affiliation** (2006): Roman Catholic 86.8%; Church of Ireland (Anglican) 3.0%; other Christian 2.7%; nonreligious 4.4%; other 3.1%. **Major cities** (2006): Dublin 506,211 (urban agglomeration 1,186,159); Cork 119,418; Galway 72,414; Limerick 52,539; Waterford 45,748. **Location:** western Europe, bordering the UK (Northern Ireland), the Irish Sea, the Celtic Sea, and the North Atlantic Ocean.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 16.9 (world avg. 20.3); (2006) within marriage 66.8%. **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 6.4 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 2.03. **Life expectancy** at birth (2006): male 76.8 years; female 81.6 years.

National economy

Budget (2005). **Revenue:** €39,849,000,000 (VAT 30.3%; income tax 28.3%; corporate taxes 13.5%). **Expenditures:** €33,496,000,000 (current expenditures 88.4%; capital expenditures 11.6%). **Total public debt** (2008): US\$90,000,000,000. **Gross national income** (2008): US\$221,158,000,000 (US\$49,590 per capita). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): barley 1,125,000, wheat 713,000, potatoes 399,000; livestock (number of live animals) 6,704,000 cattle, 5,522,000 sheep, 1,588,000 pigs; fisheries production 284,246 (from aquaculture 20%). **Mining and quarrying** (2005): zinc ore (metal content) 428,596; lead ore (metal content) 63,810. **Manufacturing** (gross value added in €'000,000; 2005): chemical products 12,000; electrical and optical equipment 7,097; food products, beverages, and tobacco products 6,391. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 27,888,000,000 ([2006] 29,824,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2006) none (2,597,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2006) none (22,974,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 3,223,000 (7,384,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) 498,000,000 ([2006] 4,784,000,000); peat (metric tons; 2006) 4,300,000 (n.a.). **Population economically active** (2005): total 2,014,800; activity rate 48.8% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 70.2%; female 42.3%; unemployed [March 2005–February 2006] 4.4%). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 6,140; remittances (2008) 643; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) –2,213. Disbursements for

(US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 8,682; remittances (2008) 2,691; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 16,804.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; c.i.f.): €62,173,000,000 (machinery and transportation equipment 40.2%, of which office machines and parts 14.8%, motor vehicles 7.0%, electrical machinery 5.2%; chemical products 13.2%; mineral fuels 7.9%; food products 7.2%). **Major import sources** (2006): UK 30.1%; US 11.3%; Germany 8.7%; China 8.3%; Netherlands 4.2%. **Exports** (2007; f.o.b.): €88,581,000,000 (organic chemical products 21.9%; medicinal and pharmaceutical products 16.5%; office machines and parts 14.2%; food products 8.3%). **Major export destinations** (2007): UK 18.7%; US 17.8%; Belgium 14.3%; Germany 7.5%; France 5.8%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads** (2007): route length (2004) 3,312 km; passenger-km 2,007,065,000; metric ton-km cargo 128,908,000. **Roads** (2003): length 96,602 km (paved 100%). **Vehicles** (2006): passenger cars 1,778,861; trucks 318,604. **Air transport** (2007; Aer Lingus only): passenger-km 14,807,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 75,400,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 2,202,000 (503); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 5,048,000 (1,503); personal computers (2007): 2,536,000 (582); total Internet users (2008): 2,830,000 (646); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 891,000 (203).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2006). Percentage of population ages 15–64 having: no formal schooling/primary education 15.1%; some/complete secondary 46.5%; post secondary certificate 9.4%; some higher 9.5%; complete higher 16.8%; unknown 2.7%. **Health**: physicians (2004) 11,141 (1 per 365 persons); hospital beds (2006) 12,051 (publicly funded acute hospitals only) (1 per 352 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2007) 2.9; undernourished population (2002–04) less than 2.5% of total population.

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 10,460 (army 81.3%, navy 10.5%, air force 8.2%); reserve 14,875. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 0.5%; per capita expenditure US\$303.

Background

Human settlement in Ireland began about 6000 bc, and Celtic migration dates from c. 300 bc. St. Patrick is credited with Christianizing the country in the 5th century AD. Norse domination began in 795 and ended in 1014, when the Norse were defeated by Brian Boru. Gaelic Ireland's independence ended in 1171, when English King Henry II proclaimed himself overlord of the island. Beginning in the 16th century, Irish Catholic landowners fled religious persecution by

the English and were replaced by English and Scottish Protestants. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland was established in 1801. The Great Famine of the 1840s led over two million people to emigrate and built momentum for Irish Home Rule. The Easter Rising (1916) was followed by the Anglo-Irish War (1919–21), during which the Irish Republican Army used guerrilla tactics to force the British government to negotiate. The signing of the Anglo-Irish Treaty on 6 Dec 1921, when ratified by the Dáil the following month, granted southern Ireland dominion status as the Irish Free State. Internecine struggle between supporters and opponents of the treaty culminated in the Irish Civil War (1922–23). In 1937 the Free State adopted the name Éire (Ireland) and became a sovereign independent country. In 1948 the Dáil passed the Republic of Ireland Act, which took effect in April 1949, declaring Ireland a republic and removing it from the British Commonwealth of Nations. Britain recognized the new status of Ireland but declared that unity with the six counties of Northern Ireland could not occur without consent of the parliament of Northern Ireland. In 1973 Ireland joined the European Economic Community (later the European Community); it is now a member of the EU. The late 20th century was dominated by sectarian hostilities. The Irish government played a pivotal role in winning public support for the Belfast Agreement (1998), which removed Ireland's constitutional claim to the entire island's territory. Ireland continued to play an important consultative role in Northern Ireland, such as helping to negotiate an agreement between the Democratic Union Party and Sinn Féin coalition government. In 2010, under which policing and justice powers were to be devolved to Northern Ireland's government.

Recent Developments

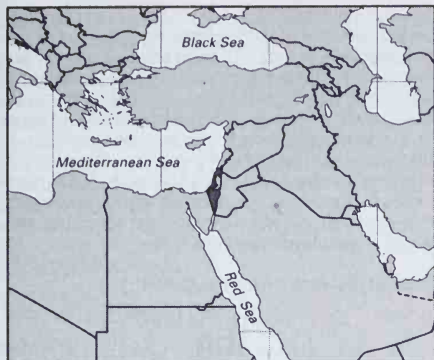
The cost of overseas borrowing to finance Ireland's debt ballooned in 2010, as international lenders raised bond yields, unhappy about slow progress in Ireland's resolution of its economic problems. In November Ireland was forced to apply for an IMF and European Central Bank loan package of €85 billion (about US\$115 billion). Within days the government published a four-year national recovery plan that cut welfare benefits and increased taxes by €15 billion (about US\$21 billion). In December an austerity budget for 2011 alone that included €6 billion (about US\$8 billion) in cuts passed. At the end of the year, the unemployment rate reached 14.7%, the highest in 17 years. Many Irish homeowners found that their outstanding loans exceeded the market price of their homes as average national house prices fell to 2002 levels, 36% off their 2006 peak.

Internet resource: <www.cso.ie>.

Israel

Official name: Medinat Yisrael (Hebrew); Dawlat Israil (Arabic) (State of Israel). **Form of government**: multi-party republic with one legislative house (Knesset [120]). **Head of state**: President Shimon Peres (from 2007). **Head of government**: Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu (from 2009). **Capital**: Jerusalem is the proclaimed capital of Israel and the actual seat of gov-

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board



ernment, but recognition of its status as capital by the international community has largely been withheld. **Official languages:** Hebrew; Arabic. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 new (Israeli) sheqel (NIS) = 100 agorot; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = NIS 3.39.

Demography

Area: 8,357 sq mi, 21,643 sq km (excludes the West Bank and the Gaza Strip). **Population** (2010; excludes estimated mid-year Jewish population of West Bank [310,000]): 7,302,000. **Density** (2010; excludes estimated mid-year Jewish population of West Bank): persons per sq mi 873.8, persons per sq km 337.4. **Urban** (2008): 91.7%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 49.44%; female 50.56%. **Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 28.4%; 15–29, 23.4%; 30–44, 19.4%; 45–59, 15.2%; 60–74, 9.0%; 75–84, 3.5%; 85 and over, 1.1%. **Ethnic composition** (2008): Jewish 75.5%; Arab 20.2%; other 4.3%. **Religious affiliation** (2008): Jewish 75.5%; Muslim 16.8%; Christian 2.1%; Druze 1.7%; other 3.9%. **Major cities** (2008): Jerusalem 763,600; Tel Aviv–Yafo 392,500 (urban agglomeration [2006] 3,040,400); Haifa 264,800 (urban agglomeration [2006] 996,000); Rishon LeZiyyon 226,100. **Location:** Middle East, bordering Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, the West Bank, Egypt, the Gaza Strip, and the Mediterranean Sea.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 21.5 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 5.4 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 2.96. **Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 79.1 years; female 83.0 years.

National economy

Budget (2007). **Revenue:** NIS 294,399,000,000 (current revenue 67.3%, of which income tax 31.0%, VAT 18.3%; capital revenue 29.2%, of which loans and grants 19.7%). **Expenditures:** NIS 307,240,000,000 (debt service 32.5%; defense 18.2%; social security and welfare 12.8%; education 11.3%; health 5.5%). **Public debt** (January 2009): US\$86,080,000,000. **Gross national income** (2008): US\$180,499,000,000 (US\$24,700 per capita). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2008): potatoes 592,001, tomatoes 421,721, oranges 117,804, dates 22,800; livestock (number of live animals) 430,000 sheep, 416,000 cattle; fisheries production

(2007) 26,236 (from aquaculture 85%). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): phosphate rock 3,069,000, potash 2,150,000, gypsum 82,974, diamonds 526,000 carats. **Manufacturing** (value added in US\$'000,000; 2005): chemical products 3,427; medical, measuring, and testing appliances 2,270; electronics and telecommunications equipment 2,259. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 54,504,000,000 ([2006] 49,967,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2008) none (12,882,000); lignite (metric tons; 2006) 452,000 (452,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) 8,200 ([2006] 73,310,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 10,687,000 (11,572,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) 2,758,000,000 ([2008] 1,847,000,000). **Population economically active** (2008): total 2,957,100; activity rate 42.1% (participation rates: ages 15 and over, 56.5%; female 46.6%; unemployed [July 2008–June 2009] 7.0%). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 3,059; remittances (2008) 1,422; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 9,869. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 3,260; remittances (2008) 3,537; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 8,364.

Foreign trade

Imports (2008; c.i.f.) (excluding the import of military goods [equaling US\$2,493,000,000 in 2006]): US\$65,173,200,000 (machinery and apparatus 19.7%; crude petroleum 16.7%; diamonds 13.6%; chemical products 11.0%; transportation equipment 8.0%). **Major import sources:** US 12.3%; Belgium and Luxembourg 6.8%; China 6.5%; Switzerland 6.1%; Germany 6.0%. **Exports** (2008; f.o.b.): US\$61,339,100,000 (machinery and apparatus 22.4%; chemical products 21.5%; polished diamonds 10.3%; rough diamonds 5.4%; crude petroleum and refined petroleum products 5.0%; professional and scientific equipment 3.6%). **Major export destinations:** US 32.6%; Belgium and Luxembourg 7.6%; Hong Kong 6.8%; India 3.8%; Netherlands 3.3%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads** (2008): route length 949 km; passenger-km 1,968,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 1,056,000,000. **Roads** (2008): total length 18,096 km (paved 100%). **Vehicles** (2008): passenger cars 1,875,765; trucks and buses 372,268. **Air transport** (2008; El Al only): passenger-km 17,388,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 606,000,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 2,900,000 (411); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 8,982,000 (1,274); personal computers (2004): 5,037,000 (734); total Internet users (2008): 2,106,000 (299); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 1,600,000 (227).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2007). Percentage of population ages 25–64 having: no formal schooling/unknown 1%; primary 12%; secondary 44%; postsecondary, vocational, and higher 43%. **Literacy** (2004): total population ages 15 and over literate 97.1%; males literate 98.5%; females literate 95.9%. **Health** (2008): physicians (2007) 25,314 (1 per 273 persons); hospital beds 42,178 (1 per 166 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 3.8; undernourished population (2002–04) less than 2.5% of total population.

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 176,500 (army 75.4%, navy 5.4%, air force 19.2%); reserve 565,000. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 7.2%; per capita expenditure US\$1,681.

Background

The record of human habitation in Israel is at least 100,000 years old. Efforts by Jews to establish a national state there began in the late 19th century. Britain supported Zionism and in 1922 assumed political responsibility for what was Palestine. Migration of Jews there during Nazi persecution led to deteriorating relations with Arabs. In 1947 the UN voted to partition the region into separate Jewish and Arab states, a decision opposed by neighboring Arab countries. The State of Israel was proclaimed in 1948, and Egypt, Transjordan, Syria, Lebanon, and Iraq immediately declared war on it. Israel won this war as well as the 1967 Six-Day War, in which it claimed the West Bank from Jordan and the Gaza Strip from Egypt. Another war with its Arab neighbors followed in 1973, but the Camp David Accords led to the signing of a peace treaty between Israel and Egypt in 1979. Israel invaded Lebanon to quell the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in 1982, and in the late 1980s a Palestinian resistance movement arose in the occupied territories. Peace negotiations between Israel and the Arab states and Palestinians began in 1991. Israel and the PLO agreed in 1993 upon a five-year extension of self-government to the Palestinians of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Israel signed a full peace treaty with Jordan in 1994. Israeli soldiers and Lebanon's Hezbollah forces clashed in 1997. Following numerous contentious talks between Israel and Lebanon, Israeli troops abruptly withdrew from Lebanon in 2000, and negotiations between Israel and the Palestinians broke down amid violence that claimed hundreds of lives. In an effort to stem the fighting, Israel in 2005 withdrew its soldiers and settlers from parts of the West Bank and from all of the Gaza Strip, which came under Palestinian control.

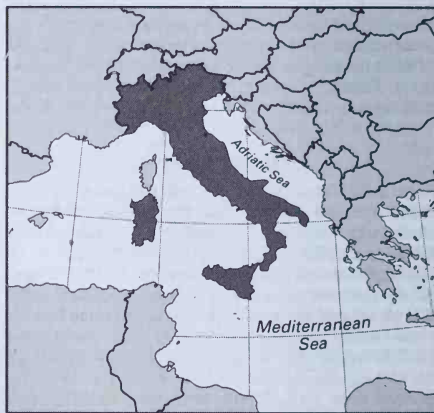
Recent Developments

Israel's international standing was eroded by two major diplomatic setbacks in 2010. The use of fraudulent foreign passports by agents who were presumed to be from the Mossad and were involved in the assassination of a senior Hamas official in Dubai in January sparked a diplomatic row with the UK, Ireland, Australia, France, and Germany, the countries whose passports had been exploited. Then, in late May, eight Turkish "peace activists" and one US national of Turkish descent were killed on the *Mavi Marmara*, one of seven vessels in an aid flotilla trying to run Israel's naval blockade of Gaza. Israeli naval commandos, who had rappelled onto the deck to intercept the ship, found themselves hopelessly outnumbered and opened fire after they were attacked with knives and iron bars. A storm of worldwide protest ensued, forcing the government to set up the first-ever Israeli commission of inquiry with an international presence and to significantly ease its siege on Gaza. Despite its

growing diplomatic isolation, Israel's economy prospered, with the most dramatic development being the discovery in June of a huge offshore natural gas reserve. The field, which was dubbed "Leviathan," was thought to contain about 425 billion cu m (15 trillion cu ft) of natural gas. The Leviathan and other recent finds could contain as much as one-fifth of the known gas reserves in the US, or twice that of the UK's. In May Israel was admitted to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the prestigious organization incorporating the world's most developed countries.

Internet resource: <www.cbs.gov.il>.

Italy



Official name: Repubblica Italiana (Italian Republic). **Form of government:** republic with two legislative houses (Senate [321]; Chamber of Deputies [630]). **Head of state:** President Giorgio Napolitano (from 2006). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi (from 2008). **Capital:** Rome. **Official language:** Italian (in addition, German is locally official in the region of Trentino-Alto Adige and French is locally official in the region of Valle d'Aosta). **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 euro (€) = 100 cents; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = €0.69.

Demography

Area: 116,346 sq mi, 301,336 sq km. **Population** (2010): 60,487,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 519.9, persons per sq km 200.7. **Urban** (2005): 67.6%. **Sex distribution** (2007): male 48.56%; female 51.44%. **Age breakdown** (2007): under 15, 14.1%; 15–29, 16.3%; 30–44, 23.8%; 45–59, 20.1%; 60–74, 16.1%; 75–84, 7.2%; 85 and over, 2.4%. **Ethnolinguistic composition** (2000): Italian 96.0%; North African Arab 0.9%; Italo-Albanian 0.8%; Albanian 0.5%; German 0.4%; Austrian 0.4%; other 1.0%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Roman Catholic 83%, of which practicing 28%; Muslim 2%; nonreligious/atheist 14%; other 1%. **Major cities** (urban agglomerations) (2007): Rome 2,718,768 (3,339,000); Milan 1,299,633 (2,945,000); Naples

973,132 (2,250,000); Turin 908,263 (1,652,000); Palermo 663,173 (863,000); Genoa 610,887; Bologna 372,256; Florence 364,710; Bari 322,511; Catania 298,957; Venice 268,993; Verona 264,191; Messina 243,997; Padua 210,173; Trieste 205,356. **Location:** southern Europe, bordering Switzerland, Austria, Slovenia, the Mediterranean Sea, and France; wholly contained within Italy are the countries of San Marino and Vatican City. **Immigration** (2007): resident foreigners 3,432,651, of which from EU countries 17.7%, other Europe 23.0%, North African countries 15.2%, other Africa 6.6%, Asian countries 7.7%, other 29.8%.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 9.6 (world avg. 20.3); (2007) within marriage 79.3%. **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 9.8 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 1.37. **Life expectancy** at birth (2007): male 78.6 years; female 84.1 years.

Social indicators

Educational attainment (2007). Percentage of population ages 25 to 64 having: no formal schooling through primary education 15%; lower secondary 33%; upper secondary 37%; university 13%; other 2%. **Quality of working life.** Average workweek (2008): 34.6 hours. Annual rate per 100,000 workers (2007) for: nonfatal injury 2,647; fatal injury 4. Number of working days lost to labor stoppages per 1,000 workers (2007): 52.6. **Material well-being.** Rate per 100 households possessing (2008): mobile phone 88.5; personal computer 50.1; Internet access 42.0; satellite dish 30.7. **Transport used for work** per 100 employees (includes double-counting; 2008): car 75.7%, walking 11.1%, bus 4.9%, motorcycle/motorbike 4.6%, bicycle 3.1%, train 2.9%, underground 2.5%, other 2.9%. **Social participation.** Trade union membership in total workforce (2004): 30%. **Social deviance** (2007). Offense rate per 100,000 population for: murder/manslaughter 4.6; rape 8.2; theft 2,756; battery 132.2; robbery 86.2. **Access to services** (2002). Nearly 100% of dwellings have access to electricity, a safe water supply, and toilet facilities. **Leisure** (2006). Favorite leisure activities (attendance per 100 people ages 6 and over): cinema 48.9; museum or art exhibition 27.7; sporting events 27.3; discotheque 24.8; archaeological sites or monuments 21.1.

National economy

Gross national income (2008): US\$2,109,075,000,000 (US\$35,240 per capita). **Budget** (2006). **Revenue:** €672,610,000,000 (taxes on goods and services 27.6%; social security contributions 27.6%; income tax 24.4%; nontax revenue 6.7%; corporate taxes 6.4%). **Expenditures:** €722,750,000,000 (social protection 37.2%; health 14.4%; economic affairs 12.0%; public debt 9.5%; education 9.2%; defense 2.8%). **Public debt** (May 2009): US\$2,137,581,000,000. **Energy production** (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 316,719,000,000 ([2006] 359,106,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2006) 21,000 (24,806,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008) 36,400,000 ([2006] 691,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 89,810,000 (77,681,000); natural gas (cu m; 2008) 9,103,

000,000 ([2006] 82,488,000,000). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). *Agriculture and fishing* (2008): corn (maize) 9,491,203, wheat 8,855,440, grapes 7,793,301, tomatoes 5,976,912, sugar beets 3,800,000, olives 3,512,660, oranges 2,527,453, apples 2,208,227, potatoes 1,603,828, peaches and nectarines 1,589,118, pears 770,100, artichokes 483,561, kiwi fruit 473,955, sunflower seeds 260,927, hazelnuts 111,841, almonds 118,723; livestock (number of live animals) 9,273,000 pigs, 8,237,000 sheep, 6,283,000 cattle; fisheries production (2007) 465,637 (from aquaculture 38%). *Mining and quarrying* (2007): limestone 32,953,000; feldspar 4,727,000 [world rank: 1]; marble and travertine 4,643,000; pozzolana 4,000,000 [world rank: 1]. *Manufacturing* (value added in US\$'000,000; 2005): fabricated metal products 34,849; food products 21,119; general purpose machinery 19,782; paints, soaps, pharmaceuticals 14,945; special purpose machinery 13,548; bricks, cement, ceramics 12,684; printing and publishing 10,567; plastic products 9,205; textiles 9,063; motor vehicles and parts 8,533; wearing apparel 8,317; furniture 8,195; iron and steel 7,298; footwear and leather products 6,643. **Population economically active** (2008): total 25,096,600; activity rate of total population 42.2% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 63.0%; female 40.7%; unemployed [April 2008–March 2009] 7.0%). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 42,660; remittances (2008) 3,136; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 33,138. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 27,329; remittances (2008) 12,718; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 58,225.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; c.i.f.): US\$504,582,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 16.4%; chemical products 12.6%; motor vehicles and parts 11.0%; crude petroleum 9.0%; food products 6.4%; iron and steel 5.8%; nonferrous metals 4.0%). *Major import sources:* Germany 16.7%; France 9.0%; China 5.9%; Netherlands 5.2%; Belgium 4.3%; Spain 4.2%; Libya 3.3%; UK 3.2%; US 3.0%; Switzerland 3.0%. **Exports** (2007; f.o.b.): US\$492,058,000,000 (assorted manufactured goods 20.9%, of which iron and steel 5.2%, fabricated metal products 4.4%; nonelectrical machinery 20.7%, of which general industrial machinery 10.0%, specialized machinery 6.3%; chemical products 10.1%; motor vehicles and parts 8.0%; electrical machinery 5.3%; wearing apparel and accessories 4.6%; food products 4.5%). *Major export destinations:* Germany 12.8%; France 11.4%; Spain 7.3%; US 6.8%; UK 5.8%; Switzerland 3.7%; Belgium 2.9%; Russia 2.7%; Poland 2.4%; Austria 2.3%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads:* (2007) route length 16,356 km; (2006) passenger-km 46,439,000,000; (2005) metric ton-km cargo 22,760,000,000. *Roads* (2003): total length 484,688 km (paved 100%). *Vehicles* (2006): passenger cars 35,297,282; trucks and buses 4,427,846. *Air transport* (2008; Air One, Alitalia, Livingston S.P.A., and Meridiana airlines only): passenger-km 39,421,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 1,231,000,000. **Communications,** in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 20,031,000 (335); cellular telephone sub-

scribers (2008): 88,580,000 (1,480); personal computers (2007): 21,791,000 (367); total Internet users (2008): 29,118,000 (486); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 11,283,000 (189).

Education and health

Literacy (2007): total population ages 15 and over literate 98.9%; males literate 99.1%; females literate 98.6%. **Health**: physicians (2006) 215,000 (1 per 274 persons); hospital beds (2005) 234,428 (1 per 250 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2007) 3.8; undernourished population (2002–04) less than 2.5% of total population.

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 292,983 (army 36.9%, navy 11.6%, air force 14.7%, carabinieri 36.8%); US military forces (December 2008): 9,160. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 1.8%; per capita expenditure US\$635.

Background

The Etruscan civilization arose in the 9th century bc and was overthrown by the Romans in the 4th–3rd centuries bc. Barbarian invasions of the 4th and 5th centuries ad destroyed the Western Roman Empire. Italy's political fragmentation lasted for centuries but did not diminish its impact on European culture, notably during the Renaissance. From the 15th to the 18th century, Italian lands were ruled by France, the Holy Roman Empire, Spain, and Austria. When Napoleonic rule ended in 1815, Italy was again a grouping of independent states. The Risorgimento successfully united most of Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia, by 1861, and the unification of peninsular Italy was completed by 1870. Italy joined the Allies during World War I, but social unrest in the 1920s brought to power the Fascist movement of Benito Mussolini, and Italy allied itself with Nazi Germany in World War II. Defeated by the Allies in 1943, Italy proclaimed itself a republic in 1946. It was a charter member of NATO (1949) and of the European Community. It completed the process of setting up regional legislatures with limited autonomy in the 1970s. Since World War II it has experienced rapid changes of government but has remained socially stable. It worked with other European countries to establish the European Union.

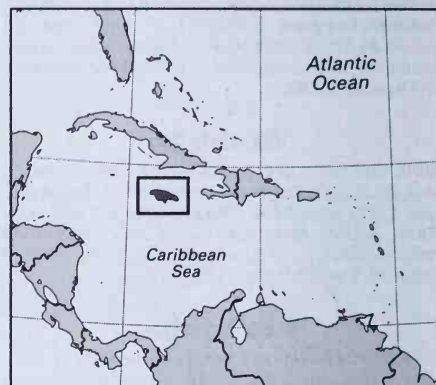
Recent Developments

Deeply unpopular austerity measures were passed in 2010 in Italy as a result of the global economic downturn and the country's massive deficit. Most of the cutbacks targeted regional and local governments, public-sector pay, health care, and education. The Bank of Italy announced that the economy had expanded by just 0.9% in 2010. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, however, forecast that among the countries in the Group of 7 (G7, essentially the G8 minus Russia), Italy would be alone in posting a third-quarter contraction. At the same time, the country's jobless rate rose to 8.5%, the highest since 2003. Moreover, the Italian Na-

tional Institute of Statistics pegged unemployment in the 15-to-24 age range at 27.9%, an 11-year high and 7.6% higher than the European average.

Internet resource: <<http://en.istat.it>>.

Jamaica



Official name: Jamaica. **Form of government:** constitutional monarchy with two legislative houses (Senate [21]; House of Representatives [60]). **Head of state:** British Queen Elizabeth II (from 1952), represented by Governor-General Patrick Allen (from 2009). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Bruce Golding (from 2007). **Capital:** Kingston. **Official language:** English. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 Jamaican dollar (J\$) = 100 cents; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = J\$85.38.

Demography

Area: 4,244 sq mi, 10,991 sq km. **Population** (2010): 2,702,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 636.7, persons per sq km 245.8. **Urban** (2008): 53.3%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 49.28%; female 50.72%. **Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 27.9%; 15–29, 25.0%; 30–44, 23.8%; 45–59, 12.4%; 60–74, 7.1%; 75 and over, 3.8%. **Ethnic composition** (2001): black 91.6%; mixed race 6.2%; East Indian 0.9%; Chinese 0.2%; white 0.2%; other/unknown 0.9%. **Religious affiliation** (2001): Protestant 61.2%, of which Church of God 23.8%, Seventh-day Adventist 10.8%, Pentecostal 9.5%; Roman Catholic 2.6%; other Christian 1.7%; Rastafarian 0.9%; nonreligious 20.9%; other 12.7%. **Major cities** (2006): Kingston 585,300; Spanish Town 148,800; Portmore 103,900; Montego Bay 82,700; Mandeville 47,700. **Location:** island in the Caribbean Sea, south of Cuba.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 16.7 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 6.3 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 2.30. **Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 71.9 years; female 75.4 years.

National economy

Budget (2008–09). Revenue: J\$276,199,800,000 (tax revenue 89.1%; nontax revenue 5.8%; grants and other revenue 5.1%). **Expenditures:** J\$351,521,400,000 (public debt service 35.6%; wages and salaries 31.7%; capital expenditures 11.8%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): sugarcane 2,000,000, coconuts 170,000, oranges 142,000, pimiento and allspice (2005) 10,400, coffee 2,700; livestock (number of live animals) 430,000 cattle, 12,500,000 chickens; fisheries production 22,164 (from aquaculture 25%). **Mining and quarrying** (2008): bauxite 14,697,000; alumina 3,991,000; limestone (2007) 2,950,000; gypsum 238,000. **Manufacturing** (2008): cement 724,600,000; animal feeds (2005) 367,600; sugar 140,000; molasses 62,654; rum [and other distilled spirits] 265,349 hectoliters. **Energy production** (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 7,473,000,000 (7,473,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2006) none (32,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2006) none (7,440,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 995,000 (3,806,000). **Population economically active** (2008): total 1,302,400; activity rate of total population 48.4% (participation rates: ages 14 and over [2006] 64.6%; female 45.4%; unemployed 10.3%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$13,098,000,000 (US\$4,870 per capita). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; May 2009): US\$6,297,000,000. **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 1,984; remittances (2008–09) 1,860; foreign direct investment (2006–08 avg.) 1,062; official development assistance (2007) 26. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 298; remittances (2008–09) 262; foreign direct disinvestment (2005–07 avg.) –77.

Foreign trade

Imports (2006; c.i.f.): US\$5,041,000,000 (crude petroleum 23.6%; machinery and apparatus 15.5%; food products 12.5%; chemical products 11.3%; motor vehicles 6.1%). **Major import sources:** US 36.8%; Trinidad and Tobago 11.5%; Venezuela 10.7%; Japan 4.2%; China 4.1%. **Exports** (2006; f.o.b.): US\$1,989,000,000 (alumina 52.3%; refined petroleum products 13.5%; food products 12.0%, of which raw sugar 4.5%; vegetables and fruit 2.9%; coffee 1.5%; alcoholic beverages 4.2%). **Major export destinations:** US 30.4%; Canada 15.6%; China 15.1%; UK 10.3%; Netherlands 7.0%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads** (2004): route length 201 km. **Roads** (2005): total length 21,532 km (paved 74%). **Vehicles** (2004): passenger cars 357,660; trucks and buses 128,239. **Air transport** (2006; Air Jamaica only): passenger-km 3,907,530,000; metric ton-km cargo 20,192,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 317,000 (117); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 2,723,000 (1,006); personal computers (2005): 179,000 (68); total Internet users (2008): 1,540,000 (569); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 98,000 (36).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2001). Percentage of population ages 15 and over having: no formal school-

ing/unknown 6.7%; primary education 25.5%; secondary 55.5%; higher 12.3%, of which university 4.2%. **Literacy** (2007): population ages 15 and over literate 86.0%; males literate 80.5%; females literate 91.1%. **Health:** physicians (2005) 2,253 (1 per 1,176 persons); hospital beds (2006) 5,326 (1 per 500 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 15.6; undernourished population (2002–04) 250,000 (9% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,930 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 2,830 (army 88.3%, coast guard 6.7%, air force 5.0%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 1.0%; per capita expenditure US\$40.

Background

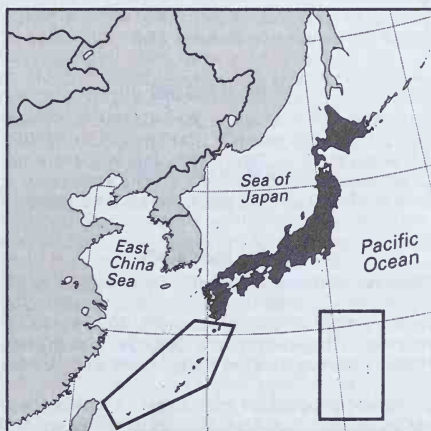
The island of Jamaica was settled by Arawak Indians c. AD 600. It was sighted by Christopher Columbus in 1494; Spain colonized it in the early 16th century but neglected it because it lacked gold reserves. Britain gained control in 1655, and by the end of the 18th century Jamaica had become a prized colonial possession due to the volume of sugar produced by slave laborers. Slavery was abolished in the late 1830s, and the plantation system collapsed. Jamaica gained full internal self-government in 1959 and became an independent country within the British Commonwealth in 1962.

Recent Developments

Jamaica solidified its reputation as the Caribbean leader in renewable energy when it broke ground in March 2010 on an expansion of its Wighton Wind Farm, increasing its production from 20.7 to 38.7 MW at a cost of US\$49 million. The country's aim was to produce 20% of its electrical power from renewable sources by 2030.

Internet resource: <www.statinja.com>.

Japan



Official name: Nihon, Nippon (Japan). **Form of government:** constitutional monarchy with a national Diet consisting of two legislative houses (House of Councillors [242]; House of Representatives [480]). **Symbol of state:** Emperor Akihito (from 1989). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Yoshihiko Noda (from 2011). **Capital:** Tokyo. **Official language:** Japanese. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 yen (¥) = 100 sen; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = ¥80.89.

Demography

Area: 145,925 sq mi, 377,944 sq km. **Population** (2010): 127,320,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 872.5, persons per sq km 336.9. **Urban** (2005): 66.0%. **Sex distribution** (2009): male 48.72%; female 51.28%. **Age breakdown** (2009): under 15, 13.4%; 15–29, 16.2%; 30–44, 21.1%; 45–59, 19.4%; 60–74, 19.3%; 75–84, 7.8%; 85 and over, 2.8%. **Composition by nationality** (2004): Japanese 98.5%; Korean 0.5%; Chinese 0.4%; Brazilian 0.2%; other 0.4%. **Immigration/Emigration** (2006): permanent immigrants/registered aliens in Japan 2,084,919, from North or South Korea 28.7%, from Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macau, or China 26.9%, from Brazil 15.0%, from the Philippines 9.3%, from Peru 2.8%, from the US 2.5%, from Thailand 1.9%, from Vietnam 1.6%, other 11.3%. Japanese nationals living abroad 1,063,695, in the US 34.8%, in China 11.8%, in Brazil 6.1%, in the UK 5.7%, in Australia 5.6%, in Thailand 3.8%, in Germany 3.2%, other 29.0%. Permanent expatriates (including those with dual nationality) 328,317, of which living in the US 37.6%, in Brazil 19.1%, in Australia 8.5%, in Canada 8.3%. **Major cities** (2008): Tokyo 8,731,000; Yokohama 3,648,000; Osaka 2,651,000; Nagoya 2,246,000; Sapporo 1,898,000; Kobe 1,533,000; Kyoto 1,467,000; Fukuoka 1,437,000; Kawasaki 1,388,000; Saitama 1,210,000; Hiroshima 1,166,000; Sendai 1,031,000. **Major metropolitan areas** (2007): Tokyo 35,676,000; Osaka-Kobe 11,294,000; Nagoya 3,230,000; Fukuoka-Kita-Kyushu 2,792,000; Sapporo 2,544,000; Sendai 2,250,000; Hiroshima 2,045,000; Kyoto 1,805,000. **Location:** eastern Asia, island chain between the North Pacific Ocean and the Sea of Japan. **Religious affiliation** (2003): Shinto and related beliefs 84.2%; Buddhism and related beliefs 73.6% (many Japanese practice both Shintoism and Buddhism); Christian 1.7%; Muslim 0.1%; other 7.8%. **Mobility** (2007). Percentage of total population moving: within a prefecture 2.3%; between prefectures 2.0%.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 8.6 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 8.8 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.37. **Life expectancy** at birth (2008): male 79.3 years; female 86.1 years.

Social indicators

Educational attainment (2007). Percentage of population ages 25–64 having: no formal schooling through upper secondary education 59%; higher vocational 18%; university 23%. **Quality of working life.** Average hours worked per week (2008): 40.7. Annual

rate of deaths/nonfatal injuries per 100,000 workers (2008): 1.9/177.5. Proportion of labor force insured for damages or income loss resulting from injury, permanent disability, and death (2005): 53.1%. Average man-days lost to labor stoppages per 1,000 workdays (2006): 1.8. Average duration of journey to work (2003): 34.2 minutes. **Access to services** (2004). Proportion of households having access to: safe public water supply 96.9%; public sewage system 68.0%. **Social participation.** Adult population working as volunteers at least once in the year (2006) 26.2%. Trade union membership in total workforce (2007): 15.1%. **Social deviance** (2005). Offense rate per 100,000 population for: homicide 1.0; robbery 3.0; larceny and theft 151.6. Incidence in general population of: drug and substance abuse 0.1. Rate of suicide per 100,000 population (2007): 24.1. **Material well-being** (2003–04). Households possessing: automobile 81.6%; air conditioner (2002) 87.2%; personal computer 77.5%.

National economy

Gross national income (2008): US\$4,879,171,000,000 (US\$38,210 per capita). **Budget** (2007–08). **Revenue:** ¥83,000,000,000,000 (government bonds 30.5%; corporate taxes 20.1%; income tax 19.6%; VAT 12.8%). **Expenditures:** ¥83,000,000,000,000 (social security 26.2%; debt service 24.3%; public works 8.1%; education and science 6.4%; national defense 5.8%). **Public debt** (July 2009): US\$8,602,560,000,000. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 990,864,000,000 ([2007] 959,660,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2007) 1,340,000 ([2006] 179,075,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008) 6,180,000 ([2006] 1,461,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 169,502,000 (173,182,000); natural gas (cu m; 2008) 3,864,000,000 ([2006] 92,352,000,000). **Composition of energy supply by source** (2002): crude oil and petroleum products 49.7%, coal 19.5%, natural gas 13.5%, nuclear power 11.6%, hydroelectric power 3.2%, solar power and other new energy supplies 2.4%, geothermal 0.1%. **Population economically active** (2008): total 66,620,000; activity rate of total population 52.2% (participation rates: ages 15 and over, 60.3%; female 41.7%; unemployed [September 2008–August 2009] 4.7%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): rice 11,028,750, sugar beets 4,297,000, potatoes 2,800,000, cabbages 2,390,000, sugarcane 1,500,000, green onions 1,265,000, dry onions 1,165,000, tangerines and mandarin oranges 1,066,000, sweet potatoes 968,400, wheat 882,300, apples 840,100, tomatoes 750,300, carrots 750,000, pears 326,400, spinach 302,000, persimmons 244,800, soybeans 226,700, grapes 209,100, taro 195,000, strawberries 193,000, peaches 150,200, chilies 149,600, tea 94,100, mushrooms 67,000, ginger 42,000, kiwi fruit 32,800, chestnuts 22,100, cherries 16,600; livestock (number of live animals) 9,745,000 pigs, 4,423,000 cattle, 284,651,000 chickens; fisheries production (2008) 5,588,000, of which mackerel 514,000, bonito 304,000, squid 291,000, tuna 217,000, pollack 212,000 (from aquaculture [including aquatic plants] 21% [of which laver 338,000, oys-

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

ters 190,000, yellowtail 158,000, wakame 55,000, pearls 25,000); whales caught (2005) 815. *Mining and quarrying* (2007): limestone 165,982,000; silica 4,600,000 [world rank: 9]; dolomite 3,655,000; pyrophyllite 345,000; magnesium 12,000; iodine 8,700 [world rank: 2]; silver 11,000 kg; gold 8,869 kg. **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 9,345; remittances (2008) 1,929; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 6,273. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 26,511; remittances (2008) 4,743; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 56,532.

Foreign trade

Imports (2006; c.i.f.): ¥67,345,000,000,000 (mineral fuels 27.9%, of which crude petroleum 20.1%, natural gas 5.3%, coal 2.5%; machinery and apparatus 21.1%, of which heavy machinery 4.8%, office machines and computers 4.6%, electronic integrated circuits and micro-assemblies 3.7%; food products 7.4%, of which marine products 2.3%; chemical products 7.1%; metal ores and metal scrap 4.2%; wearing apparel and accessories 4.1%; nonferrous base metals [particularly aluminum and platinum-group] 3.1%; professional and scientific equipment 2.7%; motor vehicles 2.4%). *Major import sources:* China 20.5%; US 12.0%; Saudi Arabia 6.4%; UAE 5.5%; Australia 4.8%; South Korea 4.7%; Indonesia 4.2%; unspecified Asia (probably Taiwan) 3.5%; Germany 3.2%; Thailand 2.9%. **Exports** (2006; f.o.b.): ¥75,214,000,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 39.5%, of which microcircuits and transistors 6.5%, specialized machinery 5.9%, general industrial machinery 5.4%, telecommunications equipment 5.2%, office machines and computers 3.7%, power-generating machinery 3.7%; motor vehicles 21.6%, of which passenger cars 14.6%; chemical products 8.9%; iron and steel 4.6%). *Major export destinations:* US 22.8%; China 14.3%; South Korea 7.8%; unspecified Asia (probably Taiwan) 6.8%; Hong Kong 5.6%; Thailand 3.5%; Germany 3.2%; Singapore 3.0%; UK 2.4%; Netherlands 2.3%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads* (2007): length (2004) 23,577 km; passenger-km 395,908,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 23,191,000,000. *Roads* (2006): total length 1,197,000 km (paved 79%). *Vehicles* (2008): passenger cars 57,617,000; trucks and buses 16,490,000. *Air transport* (2007): passengers carried 112,543,000; passenger-km 162,954,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 9,449,850,000. **Communications,** in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2007): 51,232,000 (401); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 110,395,000 (864); personal computers (2005): 86,389,000 (675); total Internet users (2007): 88,110,000 (690); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 30,107,000 (236). *Radio and television broadcasting* (2003): total radio stations 1,612, of which commercial 723; total television stations 15,021, of which commercial 8,276. Commercial broadcasting hours (by percentage of programs): reports—radio 12.3%, television 19.8%; education—radio 2.4%, television 12.3%; culture—radio 13.3%, television 25.1%; entertainment—radio 69.3%, television 37.5%. *Advertisements* (daily average): radio 149, television 445.

Education and health

Literacy: total population ages 15 and over literate, virtually 100%. **Health** (2006): physicians 275,127 (1 per 464 persons); dentists 95,944 (1 per 1,332 persons); nurses and assistant nurses 1,194,129 (1 per 107 persons); pharmacists 234,429 (1 per 545 persons); midwives (2004) 25,257 (1 per 5,059 persons); hospital beds (2007) 1,620,173 (1 per 79 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 2.6; undernourished population (2002–04) less than 2.5% of total population.

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 230,300 (army 60.1%, navy 19.1%, air force 19.8%, central staff 1.0%); US troops (December 2008): 34,039 (including 2,850 troops deployed in Afghanistan and Iraq). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 0.9%; per capita expenditure US\$370.

Background

Japan's history began with the accession of the legendary first emperor, Jimmu, in 660 bc. The Yamato court established the first unified Japanese state in the 4th–5th centuries AD; during this period Buddhism arrived in Japan by way of Korea. For centuries Japan borrowed heavily from Chinese culture, but it began to sever its links with the mainland by the 9th century. In 1192 Minamoto Yoritomo established Japan's first bakufu, or shogunate. Unification was achieved in the late 1500s under the leadership of Oda Nobunaga, Toyotomi Hideyoshi, and Tokugawa Ieyasu. During the Tokugawa shogunate, beginning in 1603, the government imposed a policy of isolation. Under the leadership of Emperor Meiji (1868–1912), it adopted a constitution (1889) and began a program of modernization and Westernization. Japanese imperialism led to war with China (1894–95) and Russia (1904–05) as well as to the annexation of Korea (1910) and Manchuria (1931). During World War II, Japan attacked US forces in Hawaii and the Philippines (December 1941) and occupied European colonial possessions in South Asia. In 1945 the US dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and Japan surrendered to the Allied powers. US postwar occupation of Japan led to a new democratic constitution in 1947. In rebuilding Japan's ruined industrial plant, new technology was used in every major industry. A tremendous economic recovery followed, and Japan became one of the world's wealthiest countries.

Recent Developments

A magnitude-9.0 earthquake occurred on 11 March 2011 off the northeastern coast of Honshu, Japan, the country's main island. The epicenter was located some 80 miles (130 km) east of the city of Sendai, Miyagi prefecture. It was the strongest to strike the region since the beginning of record keeping in the late 19th century, and it is considered to be one of the most powerful earthquakes ever recorded. It caused widespread damage on land and initiated a tsunami that devastated many coastal areas of the country. The tremor was preceded by several foreshocks, including a magnitude-7.2 event, and hundreds of af-

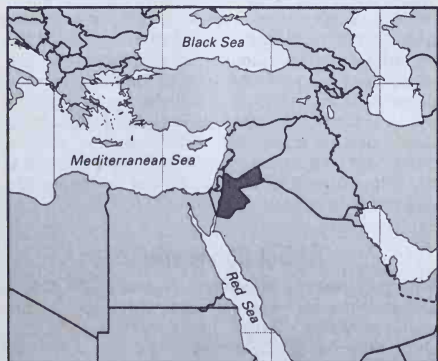
tershocks, two of magnitude 7.0 or greater, followed in the days and weeks after the main quake. The earthquake caused fires in several cities, and thousands of homes were completely or partially destroyed by the temblor and aftershocks. Roads and rail lines were damaged, electric power was knocked out, and water and sewerage systems were disrupted. As well, a series of highly destructive tsunami waves were spawned by the earthquake. One wave measured some 33 feet (10 meters) high and flooded parts of Sendai, and waves struck the coasts of Iwate, Fukushima, Ibaraki, and Chiba prefectures. As the floodwaters retreated back to the sea, they carried with them enormous quantities of debris, as well as untold numbers of victims caught in the deluge. The earthquake and tsunami had produced one of the deadliest natural disasters in Japanese history. Officials put the combined count of those confirmed dead or still missing at about 28,000, the bulk of them victims of the tsunami waves.

Of growing concern was the status of several nuclear power stations in the Tohoku region. Reactors at three plants closest to the quake's epicenter were shut down automatically following the temblor, which also cut the main power to those plants. Subsequently the tsunami damaged the backup generators at some of those plants. With power gone, the cooling systems failed in three reactors within days of the disaster, and their cores subsequently overheated, leading to the release of some radiation. An explosion resulting from the buildup of pressurized hydrogen gas occurred on 15 March in the building surrounding reactor 2 and was thought to have damaged the containment vessel housing the fuel rods. The appearance of increased levels of radiation in some local food and water supplies prompted officials to issue warnings about their consumption, and ocean water near the Daiichi facility was discovered to have been contaminated with high levels of iodine-131 from the facility.

Internet resource:

<www.stat.go.jp/english/index.htm>.

Jordan



Official name: Al-Mamlakah al-Urduniyah al-Hashimiyah (Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan). **Form of government:** constitutional monarchy with two legislative houses (Senate [60]; House of Representa-

tives [120]). **Head of state and government:** King 'Abdullah II (from 1999), assisted by Prime Minister Marouf al-Bakhit (from 2011). **Capital:** Amman. **Official language:** Arabic. **Official religion:** Islam. **Monetary unit:** 1 Jordanian dinar (JD) = 1,000 fils; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = JD 0.71.

Demography

Area: 34,277 sq mi, 88,778 sq km. **Population** (2010): 6,046,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 176.4, persons per sq km 68.1. **Urban** (2004): 82.6%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 51.05%; female 48.95%. **Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 37.2%; 15–29, 28.9%; 30–44, 20.7%; 45–59, 8.2%; 60–74, 4.2%; 75–84, 0.7%; 85 and over, 0.1%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Arab 97.8%, of which Jordanian 32.4%, Palestinian 32.2%, Iraqi 14.0%, Bedouin 12.8%; Circassian 1.2%; other 1.0%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Sunni Muslim 95%; Christian 3%; other (mostly Shi'i Muslim and Druze) 2%. **Major cities** (2004): Amman 1,036,330; Al-Zarqa 395,227; Irbid 250,645; Al-Rusayfah 227,735; Al-Quwaysimah 135,500. **Location:** the Middle East, bordering Syria, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, the Gulf of Aqaba, Israel, and the West Bank.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2007): 28.0 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 7.0 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 3.50. **Life expectancy** at birth (2008): male 71.6 years; female 74.4 years.

National economy

Budget (2007). **Revenue:** JD 3,971,500,000 (tax revenue 75.4%, of which taxes on goods and services 39.5%, corporate taxes 10.0%, customs duties 9.3%, property taxes 7.7%; nontax revenue 15.5%; grants 8.6%). **Expenditures:** JD 4,540,100,000 (social protection 28.0%; defense 16.7%; education 13.9%; public order 8.8%; economic affairs 7.6%; health 7.1%; public debt 7.1%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$7,318,000,000. **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): tomatoes 550,000, potatoes 170,000, cucumbers 140,000, olives 115,000, eggplants 95,000; livestock (number of live animals) 2,100,000 sheep, 434,000 goats, 25,000,000 chickens; fisheries production 1,015 (from aquaculture 50%). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): phosphate ore 5,552,000; potash 1,796,000; bromine 85,105. **Manufacturing** (value added in US\$'000,000; 2006): bricks, cement, and ceramics 423; food products 280; paints, soaps, and pharmaceuticals 260. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 12,682,000,000 ([2006] 11,598,000,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) 9,300 ([2006] 30,900,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 4,067,000 (4,710,000); natural gas (cu m; 2006) 199,000,000 (2,150,000,000). **Population economically active** (2006): total 1,627,000; activity rate of total population 28.4% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 46.8%; female 17.0%; unemployed [2007] 13.1%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$19,526,000,000 (US\$3,310 per capita). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 2,312; remittances (2007) 3,737; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 2,276; official development assistance (2007) 504. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 883; remittances (2007) 479; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 24.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; c.i.f.): US\$13,531,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 17.4%; crude petroleum 15.3%; food products 13.0%; chemical products 9.3%; motor vehicles and parts 7.2%). *Major import sources:* Saudi Arabia 21.0%; China 9.7%; Germany 7.5%; US 4.7%; Egypt 4.4%. **Exports** (2007; f.o.b.): US\$5,700,000,000 (wearing apparel and accessories 21.3%; fertilizers 14.5%; food products 10.9%, of which tomatoes 3.1%; medicaments 7.5%; telecommunications equipment and parts 5.9%). *Major export destinations:* US 21.8%; Iraq 12.7%; India 8.3%; Saudi Arabia 7.2%; UAE 6.8%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads* (2004): route length (2006) 506 km; passenger-km 1,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 563,000,000. *Roads* (2005): total length 7,601 km (paved 100%). *Vehicles* (2006): passenger cars 482,042; trucks and buses 216,905. *Air transport* (2006; Royal Jordanian airlines only): passenger-km 5,521,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 210,000,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 519,000 (89); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 5,314,000 (908); personal computers (2007): 383,000 (67); total Internet users (2008): 1,501,000 (257); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 128,000 (22).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2004). Percentage of population ages 25 and over having: no formal schooling; illiterate 14.0%, literate 4.8%; primary/lower secondary education 36.6%; upper secondary 19.4%; some higher 25.1%, of which advanced degree 2.1%; unknown 0.1%. **Literacy** (2007): percentage of population ages 15 and over literate 92.1%; males literate 95.7%; females literate 88.4%. **Health** (2007): physicians 15,280 (1 per 375 persons); hospital beds 11,029 (1 per 519 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 19.0; undernourished population (2002–04) 300,000 (6% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,810 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 100,500 (army 84.6%, navy 0.5%, air force 14.9%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 10.6%; per capita expenditure US\$332.

Background

Jordan shares much of its history with Israel, since both occupy the area known historically as Palestine. Much of present-day eastern Jordan was incorporated into Israel under Kings David and Solomon c. 1000 bc. It fell to the Seleucids in 330 bc and to Muslim Arabs in the 7th century ad. The Crusaders extended the kingdom of Jerusalem east of the Jordan

River in 1099. Jordan submitted to Ottoman Turkish rule during the 16th century. In 1920 the area comprising Jordan (then known as Transjordan) was established within the British mandate of Palestine. Transjordan became an independent state in 1927, although the British mandate did not end until 1948. After hostilities with the new state of Israel ceased in 1949, Jordan annexed the West Bank of the Jordan River, administering the territory until Israel gained control of it in the Six-Day War of 1967. In 1970–71 Jordan was wracked by fighting between the government and guerrillas of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), a struggle that ended in the expulsion of the PLO from Jordan. In 1988 King Hussein renounced all Jordanian claims to the West Bank in favor of the PLO. In 1994 Jordan and Israel signed a full peace agreement. Upon the death of King Hussein in 1999, his son 'Abdullah took over the throne.

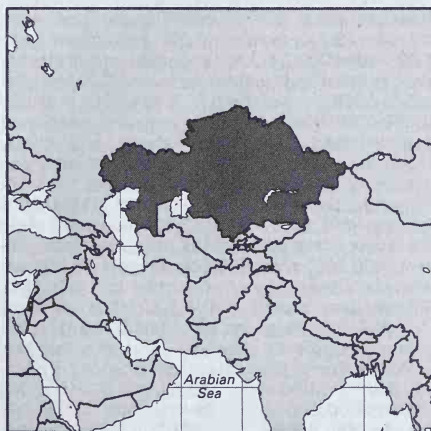
Recent Developments

Following the resumption of the short-lived US-brokered direct peace talks between Israel and the Palestinians, which Jordan pushed to achieve, the US allocated US\$363 million to Jordan for 2010. This represented about 40% of the total international economic assistance to the kingdom. In 2011, Jordan was influenced by the growing movement for greater freedom in the countries of the Middle East. Protesters demanding political reform made up crowds numbering in the thousands in Amman, the Jordanian capital, in the first half of the year.

Internet resource:

<www.dos.gov.jo/dos_home_e/main/index.htm>.

Kazakhstan



Official name: Qazaqstan Respublikasy (Kazakh); Respublika Kazakhstan (Russian) (Republic of Kazakhstan). **Form of government:** unitary republic with two legislative houses (Senate [47]; House of Representatives [107]). **Head of state and government:** President Nursultan Nazarbayev (from 1990), assisted by Prime Minister Karim Masimov (from 2007). **Capital:** Astana. **Official languages:** Kazakh; Russian. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 tenge (T) = 100 tiyn; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = T 145.75.

Demography

Area: 1,052,090 sq mi, 2,724,900 sq km. **Population** (2010): 16,310,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 15.5, persons per sq km 6.0. **Urban** (2007): 53.1%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 47.59%; female 52.41%. **Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 23.7%; 15–29, 28.7%; 30–44, 20.7%; 45–59, 16.4%; 60–74, 7.9%; 75–84, 2.3%; 85 and over, 0.3%. **Ethnic composition** (2003): Kazakh 57.2%; Russian 27.2%; Ukrainian 3.1%; Uzbek 2.7%; German 1.6%; Tatar 1.6%; Uighur 1.5%; other 5.1%. **Religious affiliation** (2000): Muslim (mostly Sunni) 42.7%; nonreligious 29.3%; Christian 16.7%, of which Orthodox 8.6%; atheist 10.9%; other 0.4%. **Major cities** (2005): Almaty 1,247,896; Astana 550,438; Shymkent (Chimkent) 526,140; Qaraghandy (Karaganda) 446,139; Taraz 336,057. **Location:** central Asia, bordering Russia, China, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, the Aral Sea, Turkmenistan, and the Caspian Sea.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 22.6 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 9.7 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.88. **Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 61.9 years; female 72.6 years.

National economy

Budget (2007). **Revenue:** T 2,895,975,900,000 (tax revenue 81.4%; transfers 8.9%; capital revenue 3.2%). **Expenditures:** T 2,678,280,300,000 (social security 18.8%; education 17.0%; health 11.2%; transportation and communications 10.8%; public order 9.0%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; July 2009): US\$2,254,900,000. **Population economically active** (2008): total 8,415,100; activity rate of total population 53.7% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 78.2%; female 49.6%; unemployed [July 2008–June 2009] 6.7%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2008): wheat 12,538,200, potatoes 2,354,400, barley 2,059,000, cotton 317,500; livestock (number of live animals) 16,770,400 sheep and goats, 5,991,600 cattle, 148,300 camels; fisheries production (2007) 41,628 (from aquaculture 1%). **Mining and quarrying** (2006): iron ore 18,600,000; bauxite 4,800,000; chromite 3,600,000 (world rank: 2); copper (metal content) 457,000; zinc (metal content) 400,000; silver 830,000 kg; gold 18,000 kg. **Manufacturing** (value of production in T '000,000; 2008): base metals 1,408,325; food products 757,757; machinery and apparatus 297,501; coke, refined petroleum products, and nuclear fuel 235,309. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2008–09) 77,556,000,000 ([2006] 72,488,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2008–09) 95,011,000 ([2006] 63,765,000); lignite (metric tons; 2008–09) 4,478,000 ([2006] 4,207,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008–09) 515,758,000 ([2006] 92,615,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2008) 11,524,000 (9,048,000); natural gas (cu m; 2006) 33,382,500,000 ([2007] 30,580,000,000). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$96,240,000,000 (US\$6,140 per capita). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007)

1,013; remittances (2008) 192; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2006–08 avg.) 10,337; official development assistance (2007) 202. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 1,041; remittances (2008) 3,559; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 876.

Foreign trade

Imports (2008; c.i.f.): US\$37,889,000,000 (mineral fuels 15.0%; fabricated metal products 12.4%; transportation equipment 9.3%; machinery and apparatus 7.6%; chemical products 3.6%; iron and steel 3.1%). **Major import sources:** Russia 36.3%; China 12.0%; Germany 6.8%; Ukraine 5.6%; US 5.1%. **Exports** (2008; f.o.b.): US\$71,183,500,000 (mineral fuels 72.1%; iron and steel 8.8%; nonferrous metals 6.0%, of which refined copper 4.1%). **Major export destinations:** Italy 16.7%; Switzerland 15.8%; China 10.8%; Russia 8.7%; France 7.6%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads** (2008): route length 13,700 km; passenger-km 14,130,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 215,110,600,000. **Roads** (2008): total length 93,600 km (paved 90%). **Vehicles** (2007): passenger cars 2,183,100; trucks and buses 442,572. **Air transport:** passenger-km (2008) 5,550,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2007) 85,700,000. **Communications,** in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 3,410,000 (220); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 14,911,000 (961); total Internet users (2008): 2,300,000 (148); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 661,000 (43).

Education and health

Educational attainment (1999). Population ages 25 and over having: no formal schooling/some primary education 9.1%; primary education 23.1%; secondary/some postsecondary 57.8%; higher 10.0%. **Literacy** (2007): percentage of total population ages 15 and over literate, virtually 100%. **Health** (2008): physicians 58,945 (1 per 266 persons); hospital beds 120,840 (1 per 130 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 20.5; undernourished population (2002–04) 900,000 (6% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,950 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 49,000 (army 61.2%, navy 6.1%, air force 24.5%, Ministry of Defense staff 8.2%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 1.1%; per capita expenditure US\$75.

Background

Named for its earliest inhabitants, the Kazakhs, the area came under Mongol rule in the 13th century. The Kazakhs consolidated a nomadic empire in the 15th–16th centuries. Under Russian rule by the mid-19th century, it became part of the Kirgiz Au-

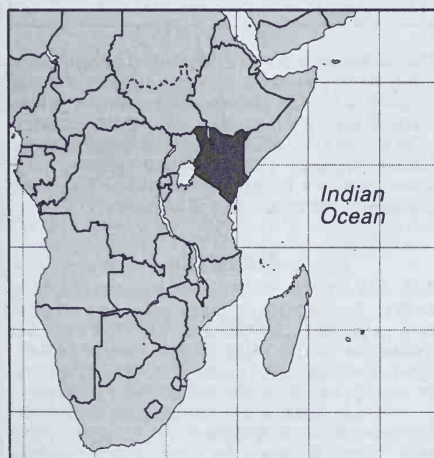
tonomous Republic formed by the Soviets in 1920, and in 1925 its name was changed to the Kazakh Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic. Kazakhstan obtained its independence in 1991. After several years of economic troubles, it began a period of sustained growth, fueled largely by bountiful mineral resources.

Recent Developments

Kazakhstan's most important international event of 2010 was its assumption for the year of the chairmanship of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), thus becoming the first Asian state to do so. Because of continuing reservations about the country's human rights record, however, some members of the international community continued to express reservations about the appropriateness of Kazakhstan's appointment. Kazakhstan also ratified an agreement with the United States in the summer to allow the railway transit of "special cargo" to Afghanistan.

Internet resource: <www.eng.stat.kz>.

Kenya



Official name: Jamhuri ya Kenya (Swahili); Republic of Kenya (English). **Form of government:** unitary multi-party republic with one legislative house (National Assembly [224]). **Head of state and government:** President Mwai Kibaki (from 2002), assisted by Prime Minister Raila Odinga (from 2008). **Capital:** Nairobi. **Official languages:** Swahili; English. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 Kenya shilling (K Sh) = 100 cents; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = K Sh 88.75.

Demography

Area: 224,961 sq mi, 582,646 sq km. **Population** (2010): 40,863,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 181.6, persons per sq km 70.1. **Urban** (2005): 20.7%. **Sex distribution** (2006): male 48.90%; female 51.10%. **Age breakdown** (2006): under 15, 43.1%; 15–29, 30.2%; 30–44, 15.2%; 45–59, 7.0%; 60–74, 3.5%; 75 and over, 1.0%. **Ethnic composition** (2004): Kikuyu 21%; Luhya 14%; Luo 13%; Kalenjin 11%; Kamba 11%; Gusii 6%; Meru 5%; other 19%. **Religious**

affiliation (2006): Protestant/independent Christian 66%; Roman Catholic 23%; Muslim 8%; nonreligious 2%; traditional beliefs 1%. **Major cities** (2006): Nairobi 2,864,700; Mombasa 823,500; Nakuru 266,500; Eldoret 227,800; Kisumu 220,000. **Location:** eastern Africa, bordering Ethiopia, Somalia, the Indian Ocean, Tanzania, Uganda, and South Sudan.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2006): 39.7 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2006): 11.5 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2006): 4.91. **Life expectancy** at birth (2006): male 54.3 years; female 54.2 years.

National economy

Budget (2008–09). **Revenue:** K Sh 511,355,000,000 (tax revenue 85.5%, of which income and profit taxes 39.9%, VAT 24.8%, excise tax 13.7%; non-tax revenue 11.0%; grants 3.5%). **Expenditures:** K Sh 621,909,000,000 (current expenditures 74.3%, of which interest payments 8.4%; development expenditures 25.7%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): sugarcane (2008) 4,991,907, corn (maize) 3,240,000, cassava 850,000, tea (2008) 345,818, pigeon peas 105,000, coffee (2008) 38,705, supplier of cut flowers to EU; livestock (number of live animals) 12,500,000 cattle, 9,300,000 sheep; fisheries production 136,005 (from aquaculture 3%). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): soda ash 386,598; fluor spar 82,000; salt 64,000; tourmaline 8,800 carats; ruby 5,600 carats. **Manufacturing** (value added in US\$'000,000; 2006): food products 473; coke oven products (nearly all soda ash) 268; glass and glass products 244. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 5,694,000,000 (5,301,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2006) none (120,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2006) none (12,800,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 1,586,000 (3,365,000). **Population economically active** (2006): total 16,944,000; activity rate of total population 46.4% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 82.1%; female 46.5%; unemployed [2008] 40%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$29,541,000,000 (US\$770 per capita). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$6,122,000,000. **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 910; remittances (2008) 1,692; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 267; official development assistance (2007) 1,275. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 262; remittances (2008) 16; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 23.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; c.i.f.): K Sh 605,142,000,000 (crude petroleum 20.9%; machinery and apparatus 16.1%; chemical products 12.8%; motor vehicles 8.5%; food products 6.1%; aircraft 5.6%). **Major import sources:** UAE 14.8%; India 9.4%; China 7.6%; US 7.4%; Japan 6.8%. **Exports** (2007; f.o.b.): K Sh 274,711,000,000 (tea 17.1%; cut flowers 7.7%; wearing apparel and accessories 5.9%; vegetables 5.7%; refined petroleum products 4.0%; coffee 3.8%; soda ash, none). **Major export destinations:** Uganda 12.2%; UK 10.5%; Tanzania 8.1%; Netherlands 8.0%; US 7.0%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads* (2005): route length 2,778 km; passenger-km 489,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 1,358,000,000. *Roads* (2004): total length 63,265 km (paved 14%). *Vehicles* (2004): passenger cars 307,772; trucks and buses 299,317. *Air transport* (2008; Kenya Airways and African Express only): passenger-km 8,829,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 238,451,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 252,000 (6.5); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 16,234,000 (419); personal computers (2007): 529,000 (14); total Internet users (2008): 3,360,000 (87); broadband Internet subscribers (2006): 18,000 (0.5).

Education and health

Educational attainment (1998–99). Percentage of population ages 6 and over having: no formal schooling/unknown 20.2%; primary education 59.0%; secondary 19.7%; university 1.1%. **Literacy** (2000): total population ages 16 and over literate 73.6%; males literate 77.7%; females literate 70.2%. **Health** (2006): physicians (2007) 6,271 (1 per 5,886 persons); hospital beds 51,481 (1 per 714 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 59.0; undernourished population (2002–04) 9,900,000 (31% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,840 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 24,120 (army 82.9%, navy 6.7%, air force 10.4%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 2.1%; per capita expenditure US\$17.

Background

The coastal region of East Africa was dominated by Arabs until it was seized by the Portuguese in the 16th century. The Masai people held sway in the north and moved into central Kenya in the 18th century, while the Kikuyu expanded from their home region in south-central Kenya. The interior was explored by European missionaries in the 19th century. After the British took control, Kenya was established as a British protectorate (1890) and a crown colony (1920). The Mau Mau rebellion of the 1950s was directed against European colonialism. In 1963 the country became fully independent, and a year later a republican government under Jomo Kenyatta was elected. In 1992 Kenyan Pres. Daniel arap Moi allowed the country's first multiparty elections in three decades; however, the government continued to be marked by corruption and mismanagement.

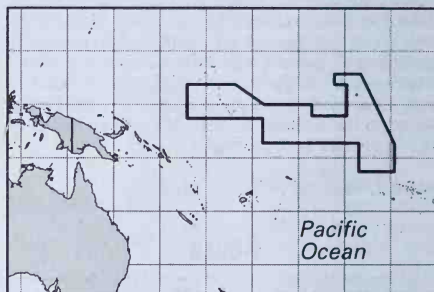
Recent Developments

Kenya promulgated its historic new constitution, which had passed in a referendum with 67% of the votes, on 27 Aug 2010. The new constitution was designed to ameliorate the ethnic violence that had erupted after disputed 2007 elections. It had five key provisions: the reduction of presidential powers, the devolution of power to regional local governments, the creation of a public land commission, the estab-

lishment of a senate, and the recognition of Kadhi (Muslim) courts. It also included a bill of rights, but there was no provision to continue the office of prime minister, a post specially created in 2008 as part of the power-sharing agreement. Peaceful transition to systemic political reform raised hopes for a "national rebirth," the inculcation of a constitutional culture among politicians, and continued economic recovery.

Internet resource: <www.knbs.or.ke>.

Kiribati



Official name: Republic of Kiribati. **Form of government:** unitary republic with one legislative house (House of Assembly [46]). **Head of state and government:** President Anote Tong (from 2003). **Capital:** Bairiki (executive); Ambo (legislative); Betio (judicial). **Official language:** English. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 Australian dollar (\$A) = 100 cents; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = \$A 0.93.

Demography

Area: 312.9 sq mi, 810.5 sq km. **Population** (2010): 99,500. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 355.4, persons per sq km 137.1. **Urban** (2005): 47.5%. **Sex distribution** (2007): male 49.64%; female 50.36%. **Age breakdown** (2007): under 15, 38.2%; 15–29, 27.7%; 30–44, 18.0%; 45–59, 10.7%; 60–74, 4.5%; 75 and over, 0.9%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Micronesian 98.8%; Polynesian 0.7%; European 0.2%; other 0.3%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Roman Catholic 55.3%; Kiribati Protestant (Congregational) 35.7%; Mormon 3.1%; Baha'i 2.2%; other/nonreligious 3.7%. **Major villages** (2005): Betio 12,509; Bikenibeu 6,170; Teaoaraereke 3,939. **Location:** Oceania, islands in the western Pacific Ocean, south of the Hawaiian Islands (US).

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2007): 30.5 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 8.1 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 4.12. **Life expectancy at birth** (2007): male 59.4 years; female 65.7 years.

National economy

Budget (2008). **Revenue:** \$A 161,700,000 (nontax revenue 24.1%, of which fishing license fees 19.9%;

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

tax revenue 18.4%; grants 57.5%). *Expenditures*: \$A 183,000,000 (development expenditures 50.9%; current expenditures 49.1%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): US\$10,100,000. **Production** (metric tons except as noted). *Agriculture and fishing* (2007): coconuts 110,000, bananas 5,800, taro 2,200; livestock (number of live animals) 12,600 pigs, 480,000 chickens; fisheries production 21,603 (from aquaculture, negligible); aquatic plants (all seaweed) production 1,112 (from aquaculture 100%). *Mining and quarrying*: small amounts of salt. *Manufacturing* (2008): copra 9,135; processed fish, wearing apparel, and handicrafts are also made. *Energy production (consumption)*: electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 15,000,000 (15,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (10,000). **Selected balance of payments data**. Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2001) 3.2; remittances (2008) 9; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 8; official development assistance (2007) 27. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (1999) 2.0. **Population economically active** (2005): total 36,969; activity rate of total population 38.8% (participation rates: ages 16 and over, 63.4%; female 45.9%; unemployed 6.1%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$193,000,000 (US\$2,000 per capita).

Foreign trade

Imports (2005): \$A 96,900,000 (food products 29.6%, of which rice 10.7%, meat 6.4%; refined petroleum products 16.8%; machinery and apparatus 14.6%, of which generators 6.2%; motor vehicles 5.7%). *Major import sources* (2007): Fiji 35.1%; Australia 33.5%; Japan 6.3%; New Zealand 5.9%; China 4.3%. **Exports** (2007): \$A 11,655,000 (domestic exports 81.0%, of which crude coconut oil 45.7%, copra and copra cake 14.4%, fish 10.7%, seaweed 1.9%; reexports 19.0%). *Major export destinations* (2005): Australia 22%; Fiji 17%; other Asia (probably Taiwan) 14%; Hong Kong 8%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Roads* (2000): total length 670 km. *Vehicles* (2004; registered vehicles in South Tarawa only): passenger cars 610; trucks and buses 808. *Air transport*: domestic air service only from 2004. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 4,000 (41); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 1,000 (10); personal computers (2005): 1,000 (11); total Internet users (2008): 2,000 (21).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2005). Percentage of population ages 5 and over having: no schooling/unknown 9.2%; primary education 40.3%; secondary 47.6%; higher 2.9%. **Literacy** (2001): population ages 15 and over literate 94.0%; males literate 93.0%; females literate 95.0%. **Health**: physicians (2006) 30 (1 per 3,120 persons); hospital beds (2005) 140 (1 per 681 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2007) 45.9; undernourished population (2002–04) 5,000 (7% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,810 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): none; defense assistance is provided by Australia and New Zealand.

Background

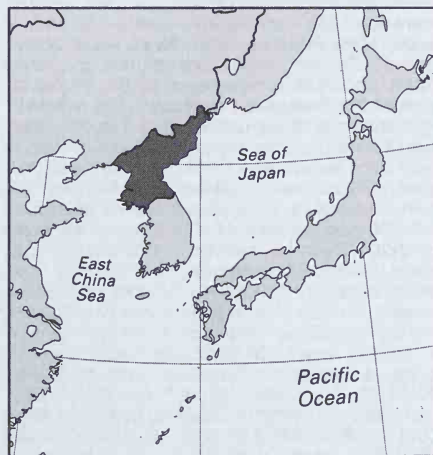
The islands were settled by Austronesian-speaking peoples before the 1st century AD. In 1765 the British discovered the island of Nikunau; the first permanent European settlers arrived in 1837. In 1916 the Gilbert and Ellice islands and Banaba became a crown colony of Britain; they were later joined by the Phoenix and Line islands. The Ellice Islands declared independence (as Tuvalu) in 1978, and in 1979 the remaining islands became the nation of Kiribati.

Recent Developments

As rising sea levels and eroding coastlines threatened the nation's long-term viability, Kiribati in 2010 continued to explore the long-term possibility of relocating the nation's population as a whole. Initially, the government proposed moving residents of South Tarawa to the far-distant Kiritimati (Christmas) Atoll. Kiribati also received recognition for its efforts to preserve the marine environment; in August the Phoenix Islands Protected Area—the world's largest marine protected area—was named a UNESCO World Heritage site.

Internet resource: <www.kiribatitourism.gov.ki>.

Korea, North



Official name: Choson Minjujuui In'min Konghwaguk (Democratic People's Republic of Korea). **Form of government**: unitary single-party republic with one legislative house (Supreme People's Assembly [687]). **Head of state and government**: Supreme Leader and Chairman of the National Defense Commission Kim Jong Il (from 1998). **Capital**: P'yongyang. **Official language**: Korean. **Official religion**: none. **Monetary unit**: 1 (new) North Korean won (W) = 100 chon; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = 1.30 (new) won (the currency was revalued on 1 Dec 2009; as of this date, 100 (old) North Korean won = 1 (new) North Korean won. The approximate value of the won on the black market in February 2009 was about US\$1 = 3,500 [old] won).

Demography

Area: 47,399 sq mi, 122,762 sq km. **Population** (2010): 24,249,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 511.6, persons per sq km 197.5. **Urban** (2005): 61.6%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 48.73%; female 51.27%. **Age breakdown** (2007): under 15, 22.1%; 15–29, 23.6%; 30–44, 25.6%; 45–59, 15.5%; 60–74, 11.0%; 75–84, 2.0%; 85 and over, 0.2%. **Ethnic composition** (1999): Korean 99.8%; Chinese 0.2%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): mostly non-religious/atheist; autonomous religious activities are almost nonexistent. **Major urban agglomerations** (2007): P'yongyang 3,300,000; Namp'o 1,127,000; Hamhung 773,000; Ch'ongjin (1993) 582,480; Kaesong (1993) 334,433. **Location**: eastern Asia, bordering China, Russia, the Sea of Japan (East Sea), the Republic of Korea, and the Yellow Sea.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2007): 15.5 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 10.4 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 1.99. **Life expectancy at birth** (2007): male 60.6 years; female 65.8 years.

National economy

Budget (1999). **Revenue**: 19,801,000,000 [old] won (turnover tax and profits from state enterprises). **Expenditures**: 20,018,200,000 [old] won (1994; national economy 67.8%; social and cultural affairs 19.0%; defense 11.6%). **Population economically active** (2006): total 12,305,000; activity rate of total population 51.9% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 53.7%; female 44.0%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): rice 2,165,000, potatoes 1,900,000, corn (maize) 1,645,000; livestock (number of live animals) 3,300,000 pigs, 2,760,000 goats, 576,000 cattle; fisheries production 268,700 (from aquaculture 24%); aquatic plants production 444,300 (from aquaculture 100%). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): iron ore (metal content) 1,400,000; magnesite 1,000,000; phosphate rock 300,000; zinc (metal content) 70,000; sulfur 42,000; lead (metal content) 13,000; copper (metal content) 12,000; silver 20; gold 2,000 kg. **Manufacturing** (2007): cement 6,415,000; coke 2,000,000; crude steel 1,279,000. **Energy production (consumption)**: electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 25,460,000,000 ([2006] 22,436,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2007) 25,060,000 ([2006] 24,860,000); lignite (metric tons; 2007) 7,000,000 ([2006] 7,946,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2006) none (2,690,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 352,000 (701,000). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2001): US\$12,500,000,000. **Gross national income** (2008): US\$24,815,000,000 (US\$1,033 per capita). **Selected balance of payments data**. Receipts from (US\$'000,000): foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) –1; official development assistance (2007) 98.

Foreign trade

Imports (2005): US\$2,718,472,000 ([2002; data for commodities exclude trade with South Korea (US\$1,525,400,000)] food products, beverages, and

other agricultural products 19.3%; mineral fuels and lubricants 15.5%; machinery and apparatus 15.4%; textiles and wearing apparel 10.4%). **Major import sources**: China 39.8%; South Korea 26.3%; Russia 8.2%; Thailand 7.6%; Singapore 2.7%. **Exports** (2005): US\$1,338,281,000 ([2002; data for commodities exclude trade with South Korea (US\$735,000,000)] live animals and agricultural products 39.3%; textiles and wearing apparel 16.7%; machinery and apparatus 11.6%; mineral fuels and lubricants 9.5%). **Major export destinations**: China 37.3%; South Korea 25.4%; Japan 9.8%; Thailand 9.3%; Russia 0.6%.

Transport and communications

Transport. Railroads (2007): length 5,242 km. **Roads** (2007): total length 16,033 mi, 25,802 km (paved [2006] 3%). **Vehicles** (1990): passenger cars 248,000. **Air transport** (2004): passenger-km 39,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (including the weight of mail and passengers) 6,000,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 1,180,000 (49).

Education and health

Educational attainment (1987–88). Percentage of population ages 16 and over having attended or graduated from postsecondary-level school: 13.7%. **Literacy** (1997): percentage of total population ages 15 and over literate, 95%. **Health**: physicians (2003) 74,597 (1 per 299 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2007) 53.8; undernourished population (2002–04) 7,600,000 (33% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,900 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 1,106,000 (army 85.9%, navy 4.2%, air force 9.9%); reserve 4,700,000. **Military expenditure as percentage of GNI** (2004): 8.1%; per capita expenditure US\$80.

Background

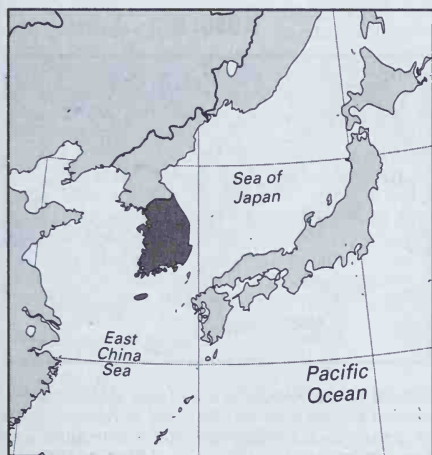
According to tradition, the ancient kingdom of Choson was established in the northern part of the Korean peninsula, probably by peoples from northern China, in the 3rd millennium bc and was conquered by China in 108 bc. The kingdom was ruled by the Yi dynasty from ad 1392 to 1910. That year Korea was formally annexed by Japan. It was freed from Japanese control in 1945, at which time the USSR occupied the area north of latitude 38° N and the US occupied the area south of it. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea was established as a communist state in 1948. North Korea launched an invasion of South Korea in 1950, initiating the Korean War, which ended with an armistice in 1953. Under Kim Il-sung, North Korea became one of the most harshly regimented societies in the world, with a state-owned economy that failed to produce adequate food. In the late 1990s, under Kim Il-sung's successor, Kim Jong Il, the country endured a serious famine; as many as one million Koreans may have died. In October 2006 North Korea conducted an underground nuclear test.

Recent Developments

North Korea took the Korean Peninsula closer to the brink of war in 2010. It sank the South Korean warship *Cheonan* on 26 March, killing 46 sailors and a rescue diver, and launched an artillery barrage on 23 November on the South Korean island of Yeonpyeong, where two marines and two villagers died. Though the sudden explosion and sinking of the warship was initially shrouded in mystery, an international investigative team discovered North Korean torpedo parts near the sinking. North Korea, however, insisted that the findings were a "fabrication." The UN Security Council refused to officially criticize the country. In September satellite imagery revealed renewed nuclear activity. Not only was North Korea building a new 25-MW plutonium-based reactor to replace its antiquated and partially dismantled 5-MW reactor, but it had also made dramatic strides in creating a parallel uranium-enrichment program. In September Kim appointed his 27-year-old son, Kim Jong-Eun, as four-star general. The "Young General" was also appointed to a senior government post and featured prominently at the largest celebration in decades.

Internet resource: <www.kcna.co.jp/index-e.htm>.

Korea, South



Official name: Taehan Min'guk (Republic of Korea). **Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic with one legislative house (National Assembly [299]). **Head of state and government:** President Lee Myung Bak (from 2008), assisted by Prime Minister Kim Hwang Sik (from 2010). **Capital:** Seoul. **Official language:** Korean. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 South Korean won (W) = 100 chon; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = W 1,066.55.

Demography

Area: 38,486 sq mi, 99,678 sq km. **Population** (2010): 49,169,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 1,277.6, persons per sq km 493.3. **Urban** (2008): 81.0%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 50.23%; female 49.77%. **Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 18.6%; 15–29, 22.5%; 30–44, 26.0%;

45–59, 19.2%; 60–74, 10.7%; 75–84, 2.5%; 85 and over, 0.5%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Korean 97.7%; Japanese 2.0%; US white 0.1%; Han Chinese 0.1%; other 0.1%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Christian 43%, of which Protestant 17%, independent Christian 16%, Roman Catholic 9%; traditional beliefs 15%; Buddhist 14%; New Religionist 14%; Confucianist 10%; other 4%. **Major cities** (2008): Seoul 10,456,034; Pusan 3,596,076; Inch'on 2,741,217; Taegu 2,512,601; Taejeon 1,494,951. **Location:** eastern Asia, bordering the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Sea of Japan (East Sea), and the Yellow Sea.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 9.4 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 5.0 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.19. **Life expectancy at birth** (2007): male 76.1 years; female 82.7 years.

National economy

Budget (2006). **Revenue:** W 209,574,000,000,000 (current revenue 99.3%, of which tax revenue 78.9%, nontax revenue 20.4%; capital revenue 0.7%). **Expenditures:** W 205,928,000,000,000 (current expenditures 84.3%, of which defense 11.4%; capital expenditures 15.7%). **Public debt** (June 2009): US\$380,116,000,000. **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): rice 5,959,500, cabbages 3,000,000, tangerines, mandarins, satsumas 615,000, persimmons 345,000, garlic 325,000; livestock (number of live animals; 2008) 9,087,000 pigs, 2,876,000 cattle, 119,784,000 chickens; fisheries production 2,464,328 (from aquaculture 25%); aquatic plants production 811,142 (from aquaculture 98%). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): zinc (metal content) 674,400; feldspar 398,513; iron ore (metal content) 163,000; silver (metal content) 1,393,935 kg. **Manufacturing** (value added in US\$'000,000; 2006): televisions, radios, telecommunications equipment, and electronic parts 70,085; transportation equipment 52,349, of which automobiles 20,987, automobile parts 16,175, ships and boats 12,771; machinery and apparatus 30,704; chemical products 27,076; iron and steel 20,064; food products 19,928; fabricated metal products 19,172; textiles and wearing apparel 16,913; refined petroleum products 12,161. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2008–09) 425,174,000,000 ([2008] 385,100,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2008–09) 2,604,000 ([2006] 81,003,000); lignite (metric tons; 2006) none (3,706,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2006) 329,850 (868,150,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 94,555,000 (55,248,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) 640,000,000 (37,000,000,000). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$1,046,285,000,000 (US\$21,530 per capita). **Population economically active** (2009): total 24,525,000; activity rate 50.7% (participation rates: ages 15 and older 61.1%; female 41.3%; unemployed [September 2008–August 2009] 3.3%). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 5,797; remittances (2008) 3,062; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 3,641. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 20,890; remittances (2008) 3,472; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 7,083.

Foreign trade

Imports (2008; c.i.f.): US\$435,274,737,000 (mineral fuels 32.7%, of which crude petroleum 24.1%, natural gas 5.7%; machinery and apparatus 23.5%, of which electrical machinery 11.2%; chemical products 8.4%; iron and steel 7.7%). **Major import sources:** China 17.7%; Japan 14.0%; US 8.8%; Saudi Arabia 7.8%; UAE 4.4%. **Exports** (2008; f.o.b.): US\$422,007,328,000 (machinery and apparatus 34.0%, of which telecommunications equipment 11.7%, electrical equipment 11.7%; transportation equipment 21.4%; chemical products 10.1%; crude petroleum and refined petroleum products 9.1%; professional and scientific equipment 6.0%). **Major export destinations:** China 21.7%; US 11.0%; Japan 6.8%; Hong Kong 4.9%; Singapore 3.9%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads** (2005): length (2008) 3,381 km; passenger-km 31,004,200,000; metric ton-km cargo 9,336,000,000. **Roads** (2008): total length 103,029 km (paved 78%). **Vehicles** (2006): passenger cars 11,607,000; trucks and buses 4,239,200. **Air transport** (2008): passenger-km 82,236,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 8,786,809,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). **Telephone landlines** (2008): 21,325,000 (443); **cellular telephone subscribers** (2008): 45,607,000 (947); **personal computers** (2007): 27,736,000 (578); **total Internet users** (2008): 34,476,000 (778); **broadband Internet subscribers** (2008): 15,475,000 (321).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2008). Percentage of population ages 15 and older having: no formal schooling through lower secondary education 31.7%; upper secondary/higher vocational 39.2%; college 9.1%; university 20.0%. **Literacy** (2002): total population ages 15 and over literate 97.9%; males literate 99.2%; females literate 96.6%. **Health** (2008): physicians 95,013 (1 per 507 persons); hospital beds (2006) 417,387 (1 per 114 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 3.4; undernourished population (2002–04) less than 2.5% of total population.

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 692,000 (army 80.9%, navy 9.8%, air force 9.3%); US military forces (January 2009): 24,655. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 4.0%; per capita expenditure US\$594.

Background

Civilization in the Korean peninsula dates to the 3rd millennium bc. The Republic of Korea was established in AD 1948 in the southern portion of the Korean peninsula. In 1950 North Korean troops invaded South Korea, precipitating the Korean War. UN forces sided with South Korea, while Chinese troops backed North Korea in the war, which ended with an armistice in 1953. The devastated country was rebuilt with US aid, and South Korea prospered in the postwar era, developing a strong export-oriented economy. It experienced an economic downturn in the mid-1990s that

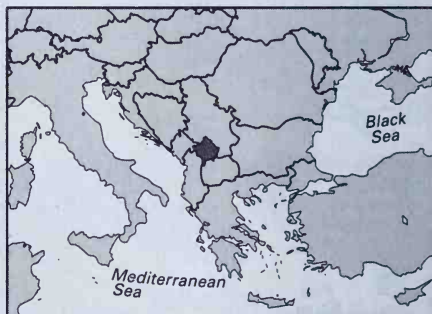
affected many Asian economies. Efforts at reconciliation between North and South Korea, including the first-ever summit between their leaders (2000) and reunions of families from both countries, were accompanied by periods of continuing tension.

Recent Developments

In November 2010, North Korea attacked the South Korean island of Yeonpyeong with artillery, killing two marines and two civilians; it was the first time since the Korean War that the North had mounted an attack on southern civilian areas. The March sinking of the South Korean warship *Cheonan* claimed the lives of 46 sailors and a rescue diver. The initial ambiguity about the perpetrator of the ship sinking and purely military nature of the target muted the public's wrath. Citizens were outraged, however, that a fishing village of 1,600 people had been targeted. The administration of Pres. Lee Myung Bak came under sharp criticism for its halting and confused response. At year's end South Korea and the US agreed on a final version of a trade agreement originally proposed in 2007. It requires ratification by the South Korean National Assembly and the US Congress. In July 2011, however, a trade agreement took effect between South Korea and the EU.

Internet resource: <www.kostat.go.kr/eng>.

Kosovo



Official name: Republika e Kosovës (Albanian); Republika Kosovo (Serbian) (Republic of Kosovo). **Form of government:** multiparty transitional republic with one legislative house (Assembly of Kosovo [120]). **International authority:** UN Interim Administrator Robert E. Sorenson (from 2011), assisted by EU Special Representative Fernando Gentilini (from 2011). **Head of state:** President Atifete Jahjaga (from 2011). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Hashim Thaçi (from 2008). **Capital:** Pristina. **Official languages:** Albanian; Serbian. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 euro (€) = 100 cents; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = €0.69 (Kosovo uses the euro as its official currency, even though it is not a member of the EU).

Demography

Area: 4,212 sq mi, 10,908 sq km. **Population** (2010): 1,815,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 430.9, persons per sq km 166.4. **Urban** (2006):

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

37%. **Sex distribution** (2007): male 50.52%; female 49.48%. **Age breakdown** (2003): under 15, 32.2%; 15–59, 58.7%; 60 and over, 9.1%. **Ethnic composition** (2008): Albanian 92.0%; Serb 5.3%; other 2.7%. **Religious affiliation** (2006): Muslim (including nominal population) 91.0%; Orthodox 5.5%; Roman Catholic 3.0%; Protestant 0.5%. **Major cities** (2003): Pristina 165,844; Prizren 107,614; Ferizaj 71,758; Mitrovicë (Mitrovica) 68,929; Gjakovë 68,645. **Location**: southeastern Europe, bordering Serbia, Macedonia, Albania, and Montenegro.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 16.0 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 59.8%. **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 3.2 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2003): 3.0. **Life expectancy at birth** (2004; Albanian population only): male 69.8 years; female 71.4 years.

National economy

Budget (2007–08). **Revenue**: €2,148,400,000 (tax revenue 79.7%, of which border taxes [including customs duties and VAT] 59.8%, domestic taxes [mostly income and corporate taxes] 19.9%; nontax revenue 20.3%). **Expenditures**: €1,523,000,000 (current expenditures 81.1%; capital expenditures 18.9%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2006): wheat 239,464, hay 184,677, corn (maize) 138,248; livestock (number of live animals) 381,995 cattle, 100,814 sheep, 2,337,086 chickens. **Manufacturing** (2006): cement, bricks, and tiles for reconstruction of housing; food products; beverages. **Energy production (consumption)**: electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 4,506,000,000 (2,941,000,000); lignite (metric tons; 2008) 7,842,000 (n.a.). **Gross national income** (2007): US\$3,780,000,000 (US\$2,117 per capita). **Population economically active** (2007): total 633,000; activity rate of total population 30% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 47%; female 28%; unofficially unemployed [2007] 40%). **Selected balance of payments data**. **Receipts from** (US\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 42; remittances (2008) 785; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 322. **Disbursements for** (US\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 82; remittances (2006) 126; FDI (2006–08 avg.) 15.

Foreign trade

Imports (2008; c.i.f.): €1,927,900,000 (food products and live animals 24.6%; mineral fuels 20.1%; machinery and apparatus 12.2%; base metals 9.3%; chemical products 7.2%; transportation equipment 6.7%). **Major import sources**: Macedonia 18.0%; Serbia 11.1%; Germany 10.2%; Turkey 6.6%; China 6.3%. **Exports** (2008; f.o.b.): €195,900,000 (iron and steel [all forms] 63.3%; food products 11.0%; mineral fuels 9.1%). **Major export destinations**: Belgium 14.3%; Italy 13.0%; India 12.0%; Albania 10.8%; Macedonia 9.9%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads** (2007): route length 430 km. **Roads** (2008): total length 1,924 km (paved 87%). **Vehicles** (2006): passenger cars 146,744; trucks and buses 20,850. **Air transport** (2007; Pristina airport only): passenger arrivals 483,330; passenger departures 506,962. **Communications**, in total units (units per

1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2006): 106,000 (60); cellular telephone subscribers (2007): 562,000 (315); total Internet users (2006): 50,000 (28); broadband Internet subscribers (2005): 4,700 (2.3).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2003). Percentage of population ages 25–49 having: no formal schooling 3.5%; incomplete/complete primary 46.0%; incomplete/complete secondary 45.0%; higher 5.5%. **Literacy** (2004): total population ages 15 and over literate 94.1%; males literate 97.3%; females literate 91.3%. **Health**: physicians (2006) 1,534 (1 per 1,368 persons); hospital beds (2005) 5,308 (1 per 387 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 9.7.

Military

Total active duty personnel (February 2010): NATO-led Kosovo Force 10,200.

Background

The Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes was created after the collapse of Austria-Hungary at the end of World War I. The country signed treaties with Czechoslovakia and Romania in 1920–21, marking the beginning of the Little Entente. In 1929 an absolute monarchy was established, the country's name was changed to Yugoslavia, and it was divided into regions without regard to ethnic boundaries. Axis powers invaded Yugoslavia in 1941, and German, Italian, Hungarian, and Bulgarian troops occupied it for the rest of World War II. In 1945 the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was established; it included the republics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, and Slovenia. Its independent form of communism under Josip Broz Tito's leadership provoked the USSR. Internal ethnic tensions flared up in the 1980s, causing the country's ultimate collapse. In 1991–92 independence was declared by Croatia, Slovenia, Macedonia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina; the new Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (containing roughly 45% of the population and 40% of the area of its predecessor) was proclaimed by Serbia and Montenegro. Still fueled by long-standing ethnic tensions, hostilities continued into the 1990s. Despite the approval of the Dayton Peace Agreement (1995), sporadic fighting continued and was followed in 1998–99 by Serbian repression and expulsion of ethnic populations in the province of Kosovo. In September–October 2000, the battered nation of Yugoslavia ended the autocratic rule of Pres. Slobodan Milosevic. In April 2001 he was arrested and in June extradited to The Hague to stand trial for war crimes, genocide, and crimes against humanity committed during the fighting in Kosovo. In February 2003 both houses of the Yugoslav federal legislature voted to accept a new state charter and change the name of the country from Yugoslavia to Serbia and Montenegro. Henceforth, defense, international political and economic relations, and human rights matters would be handled centrally, while all other functions would be run from the republican capitals, Belgrade and Podgorica, respectively. The move was seen as an acknowledgment that Serbia and Montenegro had little in common, and a provision was included for both states to vote on independence after three years; Serbia declared its independence in June 2006, shortly after Montenegro severed its federal union with Serbia. From 1999 an

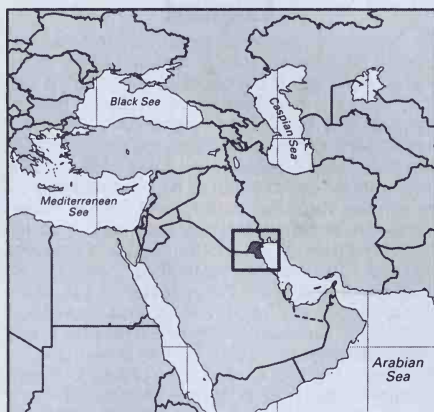
autonomous region administered by the UN, Kosovo declared its independence from Serbia on 17 Feb 2008. That December the UN transferred most of its powers of oversight to the EU. In 2010 the International Court of Justice ruled that Kosovo's declaration of independence did not violate international law.

Recent Developments

Kosovo and Serbia agreed in 2011 to open negotiations on their future relationship; their previous lack of dialogue had prevented progress in relations between ethnic Albanians and Serbs in Kosovo. The first round of EU-mediated talks was held in March in Brussels. The agenda for future meetings included discussions on regional cooperation, freedom of movement, and the rule of law.

Internet resource: <<http://esk.rks.gov.net/eng>>.

Kuwait



Official name: Dawlat al-Kuwayt (State of Kuwait). **Form of government:** constitutional monarchy with one legislative house (National Assembly [65]). **Head of state and government:** Emir Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah (from 2006), assisted by Prime Minister Sheikh Nasir al-Muhammad al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah (from 2006). **Capital:** Kuwait (city). **Official language:** Arabic. **Official religion:** Islam. **Monetary unit:** 1 Kuwaiti dinar (KD) = 1,000 fils; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = KD 0.27.

Demography

Area: 6,880 sq mi, 17,818 sq km. **Population** (2010): 3,524,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 512.2, persons per sq km 197.8. **Urban** (2005): 98.3%. **Sex distribution** (2007): male 59.34%; female 40.66%. **Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 24.3%; 15–29, 26.8%; 30–44, 34.2%; 45–59, 11.6%; 60–74, 2.7%; 75–84, 0.3%; 85 and over, 0.1%. **Ethnic composition** (2005): Arab 57%, of which Kuwaiti 35%; Bedouin 4%; non-Arab (primarily Asian) 39%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Muslim 74%, of which Sunni 59%, Shi'i 15%; Christian 13%, of which

Roman Catholic 9%; Hindu 10%; Buddhist 3%. **Major cities** (2005): Qalib al-Shuyukh 179,264; Al-Salimiyyah 145,328; Hawalli 106,992; Kuwait (city) 32,403 (urban agglomeration [2007] 2,063,000). **Location:** the Middle East, bordering Iraq, the Persian Gulf, and Saudi Arabia.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 21.9 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 2.3 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 2.81. **Life expectancy** at birth (2008): male 76.4 years; female 78.7 years.

National economy

Budget (2006–07). **Revenue:** KD 15,509,300,000 (oil revenue 93.6%; tax revenue 1.9%). **Expenditures:** KD 12,568,700,000 (social security and welfare 29.1%; general public administration 15.8%; oil and electricity 13.4%; defense 10.3%; education 10.1%; health 5.3%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): US\$7,719,000,000. **Gross national income** (2007): US\$125,016,000,000 (US\$38,015 per capita). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): tomatoes 55,500, cucumbers and gherkins 35,000, potatoes 23,500, dates 14,500; livestock (number of live animals) 900,000 sheep, 160,000 goats, 28,000 cattle, 5,000 camels; fisheries production 4,721 (from aquaculture 7%). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): sulfur 660,000; lime 50,000. **Manufacturing** (value added in KD '000,000; 2006): refined petroleum products 829; basic chemical products 230; bricks, cement, and tiles 98. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 47,607,000,000 (47,607,000,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008) 979,300,000 ([2006] 331,600,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 38,505,000 (12,365,000); natural gas (cu m; 2006) 14,064,000,000 (14,064,000,000). **Population economically active** (2007): total 2,092,509, of which Kuwaiti 15.5%, non-Kuwaiti 84.5%; activity rate of total population 61.6% (participation rates: ages 15–64 [2005] 70.8%; female [2005] 25.2%; unemployed [2006; Kuwaiti nationals only] 4.0%). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 256; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 160. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 7,571; remittances (2008) 5,558; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 9,184.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; c.i.f.): KD 5,106,000,000 (industrial requirements 29.1%; machinery and capital equipment 21.4%; durable consumer goods 10.7%; food products and beverages 10.2%). **Major import sources:** Germany 11.5%; US 10.6%; China 10.0%; Japan 8.0%; Italy 6.4%. **Exports** (2007; f.o.b.): KD 18,099,000,000 (crude petroleum 61.5%; refined petroleum products 29.7%; liquefied petroleum gas 3.1%; ethylene products 2.2%). **Major export destinations** (2008): Japan 21%; South Korea 15%; US 10%; Singapore 9%; China 7%.

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads:* none. *Roads* (2004): total length 5,749 km (paved 85%). *Vehicles* (2004): passenger cars 858,055; trucks and buses 180,940. *Air transport* (2008; Kuwait Airways only): passenger-km 7,447,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 280,346,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 541,000 (158); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 2,907,000 (850); personal computers (2007): 779,000 (237); total Internet users (2008): 1,000,000 (292); broadband Internet subscribers (2005): 25,000 (8.7).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2005). Percentage of population ages 10 and over having: no formal schooling: illiterate 6.2%, literate 37.9%; primary education 12.7%; lower secondary 20.8%; upper secondary 11.7%; some higher 4.1%; completed undergraduate 6.6%. **Literacy** (2005): total population ages 15 and over literate 84.4%; males literate 85.7%; females literate 82.8%. **Health** (2006): physicians 4,775 (1 per 646 persons); hospital beds 5,760 (1 per 535 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 9.2; undernourished population (2002–04) 120,000 (5% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,980 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 15,500 (army 71.0%, navy/coast guard 12.9%, air force 16.1%); US troops for Iraqi support (May 2009): 15,000. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 2.8%; per capita expenditure US\$1,441.

Background

Faylakah Island, in Kuwait Bay, had a civilization dating back to the 3rd millennium bc that flourished until 1200 bc. Greek colonists resettled the island in the 4th century bc. Abd Rahim of the Sabah dynasty became sheikh in ad 1756, the first of a family that continues to rule Kuwait. In 1899, to thwart German and Ottoman influences, Kuwait gave Britain control of its foreign affairs. Following the outbreak of war in 1914, Britain established a protectorate there. In 1961, after Kuwait became independent, Iraq laid claim to it. British troops defended Kuwait, the Arab League recognized its independence, and Iraq dropped its claim. Iraqi forces invaded and occupied Kuwait in 1990, and a US-led military coalition drove them out in 1991. Iraqi forces set fire to most of Kuwait's oil wells, but these were extinguished, and petroleum production soon returned to prewar levels.

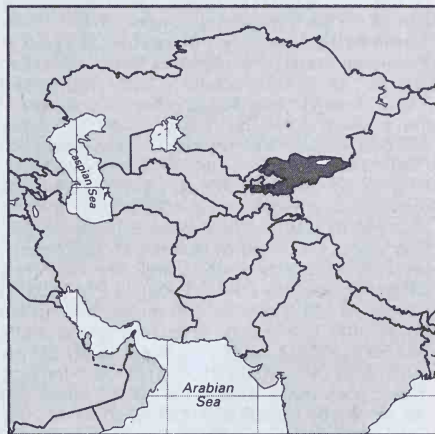
Recent Developments

Kuwaiti Emir Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah tried in 2010 to break the self-imposed political and cultural isolation of Kuwait from the rest of the Arab world that occurred after the Persian Gulf War in 1991 by touring several Arab countries. Kuwait also assured Iran that Kuwaiti territory would not be used in any future war with Iran. Relations with neighboring Iraq remained strained over border issues and war compensation imposed on that country after its failed occupation of Kuwait (1990–91). In

July the UN released some US\$650 million of this compensation to Kuwait. In January 2011, however, Prime Minister Sheikh Nasir al-Muhammad al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah became the first Kuwaiti prime minister to visit Iraq since the war.

Internet resource: <www.cso.gov.kw>.

Kyrgyzstan



Official name: Kyrgyz Respublikasy (Kyrgyz); Respublika Kirgizstan (Russian) (Kyrgyz Republic). **Form of government:** interim caretaker regime (caretaker government to end with parliamentary elections in October 2010) with one legislative house (Supreme Council [120]). **Head of state and government:** President Roza Otunbayeva (from 2010) (caretaker). **Capital:** Bishkek. **Official languages:** Kyrgyz; Russian. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 som (KGS) = 100 tyin; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = KGS 45.31.

Demography

Area: 77,199 sq mi, 199,945 sq km. **Population** (2010): 5,141,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 66.6, persons per sq km 25.7. **Urban** (2007): 34.7%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 49.34%; female 50.66%. **Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 31.3%; 15–29, 29.3%; 30–44, 19.9%; 45–59, 12.2%; 60–74, 5.2%; 75–84, 1.9%; 85 and over, 0.2%. **Ethnic composition** (2005): Kyrgyz 67.4%; Uzbek 14.2%; Russian 10.3%; Hui 1.1%; Uighur 1.0%; other 6.0%. **Religious affiliation** (2000): Muslim (mostly Sunni) 60.8%; Christian 10.4%, of which Russian Orthodox 7.7%; nonreligious 21.6%; atheist 6.3%; other 0.9%. **Major cities** (2006): Bishkek 794,300; Osh 224,300; Jalal-Abad 85,100; Karakol 61,900; Tokmok 54,900. **Location:** central Asia, bordering Kazakhstan, China, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 24.1 (world avg. 20.3); (1994) within marriage 83.2%. **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 7.1 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2005): 2.69. **Life expectancy at birth** (2007): male 63.6 years; female 72.2 years.

National economy

Budget (2008). *Revenue*: KGS 45,479,000,000 (tax revenue 79.0%, of which VAT 36.4%, customs duties 10.2%, income tax 8.6%; nontax revenue 17.9%; grants 3.1%). *Expenditures*: KGS 36,944,000,000 (education 26.0%; general administration 18.3%; defense and public order 14.8%; social security 12.6%; health 11.8%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): US\$1,918,000,000. **Population economically active** (2006): total 2,285,000; activity rate of total population 44.1% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 70.4%; female 42.4%; unemployed [November 2007] 8.2%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). *Agriculture and fishing* (2008): potatoes 1,334,900, wheat 746,200, corn (maize) 462,100; livestock (number of live animals) 3,379,097 sheep, 1,168,026 cattle, 355,533 horses, 338 camels; fisheries production (2007) 141 (from aquaculture 76%). *Mining and quarrying* (2007): mercury 250; gold 10,636 kg. *Manufacturing* (value of production in KGS '000,000; 2008): base metals and fabricated metal products 36,360; food products and tobacco products 11,186; cement, bricks, and ceramics 8,505. *Energy production (consumption)*: electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 11,223,000,000 ([2006] 14,561,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2008) 58,000 ([2006] 818,000); lignite (metric tons; 2008) 364,000 ([2006] 436,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008) 480,000 ([2006] 516,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 83,000 (547,000); natural gas (cu m; 2008) 16,000,000 ([2006] 769,000,000). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$3,932,000,000 (US\$740 per capita). **Selected balance of payments data**. Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 346; remittances (2008) 1,232; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 144; official development assistance (2007) 274. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 90; remittances (2008) 196.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; c.i.f.): US\$2,417,000,000 (refined petroleum products 25.2%; machinery and apparatus 14.4%; food products 11.6%; chemical products 10.6%; motor vehicles and parts 4.8%). **Major import sources**: Russia 40.5%; China 14.7%; Kazakhstan 12.9%; Uzbekistan 5.0%; US 4.0%. **Exports** (2007; f.o.b.): US\$1,134,200,000 (refined petroleum products 20.8%; gold 19.8%; machinery and apparatus 6.2%; outerwear 5.5%; vegetables 4.2%; glass 3.5%; portland cement 3.5%). **Major export destinations**: Russia 20.7%; Switzerland 19.9%; Kazakhstan 18.0%; Afghanistan 10.4%; Uzbekistan 7.6%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads* (2007): route length (2008) 470 km; passenger-km 59,900,000; metric ton-km cargo 853,700,000. *Roads* (2000): total length 18,500 km (paved 91%). *Vehicles* (2005): passenger cars 201,430. *Air transport* (2008): passenger-km 585,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 2,314,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 494,000 (94); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 3,394,000 (643); personal computers (2007): 99,000 (19); total Internet users (2008): 850,000 (161); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 2,900 (0.5).

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

Education and health

Educational attainment (1999). Percentage of population ages 15 and over having: primary education 6.3%; some secondary 18.3%; completed secondary 50.0%; some postsecondary 14.9%; higher 10.5%. **Literacy** (2006): total population ages 15 and over literate 98.7%. **Health** (2006): physicians 12,710 (1 per 406 persons); hospital beds 26,339 (1 per 196 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2007) 30.6; undernourished population (2002–04) 200,000 (4% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,930 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 10,900 (army 78.0%, air force 22.0%); Russian troops (November 2008): 500. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 1.1%; per capita expenditure US\$7.

Background

The Kyrgyz, a nomadic people of Central Asia, settled in the Tian Shan region in ancient times. They were conquered by Genghis Khan's son Jochi in 1207. The area became part of the Qing empire of China in the mid-18th century. The region came under Russian control in the 19th century, and its rebellion against Russia in 1916 resulted in a long period of brutal repression. Kirgiziya became an autonomous province of the USSR in 1924 and was made the Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic in 1936. Kyrgyzstan gained independence in 1991. It subsequently struggled with creating a democratic process and with establishing a stable economy.

Recent Developments

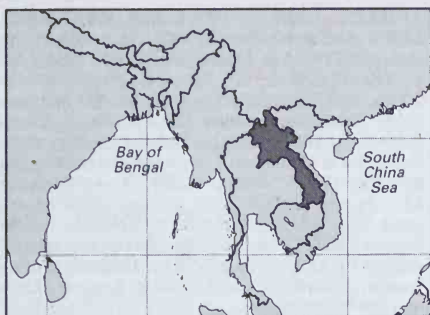
Tensions rose in Kyrgyzstan in 2010, fueled by popular dissatisfaction with the failing economy, a high level of corruption in the government, and flagrant nepotism by Pres. Kurmanbek Bakiyev. In April civil disturbances broke out in Bishkek, and President Bakiyev resigned and fled to exile in Belarus. An interim government formed and drafted a new constitution turning Kyrgyzstan into a parliamentary republic. Under the constitution, approved in a referendum in June, the presidency would be limited in an effort to prevent the abuses that had led to both of the country's first two heads of state having been driven out of office by popular uprisings.

Internet resource:

<www.nbrk.kg/index.jsp?lang=ENG>.

Laos

Official name: Sathalanalat Paxathipatai Paxaxon Lao (Lao People's Democratic Republic). **Form of government**: unitary single-party people's republic with one legislative house (National Assembly [132]). **Head of state**: President Choummaly Sayasone (from 2006). **Head of government**: Prime Minister Thongsing Thammavong (from 2010). **Capital**: Vientiane (Viangchan). **Official language**: Lao. **Official religion**:



none. Monetary unit: 1 kip (KN) = 100 at; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = KN 7,990.00.

Demography

Area: 91,429 sq mi, 236,800 sq km. **Population** (2010): 6,258,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 68.4, persons per sq km 26.4. **Urban** (2007): 29.7%. **Sex distribution** (2007): male 49.86%; female 50.14%. **Age breakdown** (2007): under 15, 38.7%; 15–29, 28.9%; 30–44, 17.0%; 45–59, 9.7%; 60–74, 4.3%; 75 and over, 1.4%. **Ethnic composition** (2005): Lao 54.6%; Khmou 10.9%; Hmong 8.0%; Tai 3.8%; Phu Tai (Phouthay) 3.3%; Lue 2.2%; Katang 2.1%; Makong 2.1%; other 13.0%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): traditional beliefs 49%; Buddhist 43%; Christian 2%; nonreligious/other 6%. **Major cities** (2003): Vientiane (Viangchan) 194,200 (urban agglomeration [2007] 745,000); Savannakhet 58,200; Pakxe 50,100; Xam Nua 40,700; Muang Khammouan 27,300. **Location:** southeastern Asia, bordering China, Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand, and Myanmar (Burma).

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 34.5 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 11.0 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 4.50. **Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 54.1 years; female 58.4 years.

National economy

Budget (2007–08). **Revenue:** KN 7,035,000,000,000 (tax revenue 80.0%, of which turnover tax 17.5%, excise tax 16.9%, tax on mining sector 11.4%, import duties 9.6%; nontax revenue 11.5%; grants 8.5%). **Expenditures:** KN 7,952,000,000,000 (current expenditures 58.1%; capital expenditures 41.9%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$2,446,000,000. **Population economically active** (2005): total 2,778,000; activity rate of total population 66.6% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 81.3%; female 50.2%; officially unemployed [2005] 2.4%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2008): rice 2,710,050, corn (maize) 1,107,780, sugarcane 749,295, natural rubber (hectares; 2006) 11,778; livestock (number of live animals) 2,548,000 pigs, 1,499,000 cattle, 1,155,000 water buffalo, 21,983,000 chickens, 3,200,000 ducks; fisheries production (2007) 104,925 (from aquaculture 74%). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): gypsum 775,000; limestone 750,000; copper (metal content) 99,040; tin (metal content)

450; gold 4,161 kg. **Manufacturing** (2007): plastic products 7,383; nails 2,168; plywood 952,000,000 sheets. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 3,705,000,000 ([2006] 1,021,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2008) 392,000 ([2006] 305,000); lignite (metric tons; 2006) 319,000 (96,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (133,000). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$4,674,000,000 (US\$750 per capita). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 275; remittances (2008) 1.0; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 180; official development assistance (2007) 396. Disbursements from (US\$'000,000): remittances (2007) 1.0.

Foreign trade

Imports (2008): US\$2,816,100,000 (capital goods 41.6%; crude petroleum 15.0%; materials for garment assembly 5.1%). **Major import sources:** Thailand 68.6%; China 11.3%; Vietnam 4.7%; South Korea 2.5%; Japan 2.5%. **Exports** (2008): US\$1,638,600,000 (copper 37.9%; garments 11.6%; timber 8.0%; gold 7.3%; electricity 7.2%). **Major export destinations:** Thailand 34.7%; Vietnam 13.2%; China 8.6%; South Korea 4.5%; UK 3.3%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads:** none. **Roads** (2007): total length 36,831 km (paved 13%). **Vehicles** (2002): passenger cars, trucks, and buses 315,000. **Air transport** (2007): passenger-km 245,400,000; metric ton-km cargo 200,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 98,000 (16); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 1,822,000 (294); personal computers (2007): 110,000 (18); total Internet users (2008): 130,000 (21); broadband Internet subscribers (2007): 3,600 (0.6).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2005). Percentage of population ages 25 and over having: no formal schooling 32.8%; incomplete primary education 21.6%; complete primary 18.2%; lower secondary 11.4%; upper secondary 6.2%; higher 9.8%. **Literacy** (2005): total population ages 15 and over literate 72.7%; males literate 82.5%; females literate 63.2%. **Health** (2005): physicians 5,000 (1 per 1,129 persons); hospital beds (2007) 6,955 (1 per 838 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 79.5; undernourished population (2002–04) 1,100,000 (19% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,730 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 29,100 (army 88.0%, air force 12.0%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 0.4%; per capita expenditure US\$2.

Background

The Lao people migrated into Laos from southern China after the 8th century AD, displacing indigenous tribes. In the 14th century Fa Ngum founded the first Laotian state, Lan Xang. Except for a period of rule by Burma (1574–1637), the Lan Xang kingdom ruled Laos until

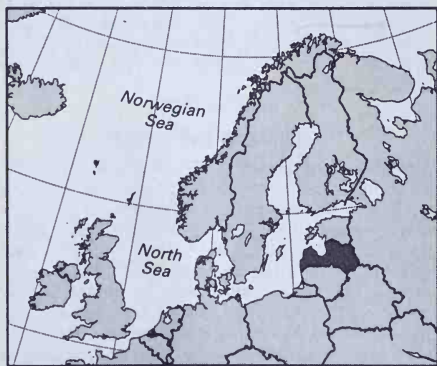
1713, when it split into three kingdoms. France gained control of the region in 1893. In 1945 Japan seized it and declared Laos independent. The area reverted to French rule after World War II. The Geneva Conference of 1954 unified and granted independence to Laos. Communist forces took control in 1975, establishing the Lao People's Democratic Republic. Laos held its first election in 1989 and promulgated a new constitution in 1991. Although its economy was adversely affected by the mid-1990s Asian monetary crises, it realized a longtime goal in 1997 when it joined the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

Recent Developments

The 450th anniversary of Vientiane as the capital of Laos was celebrated in November 2010. Myriad projects surrounded the event, including the unveiling of an 8-m (26-ft) statue of the Vientiane king Chao Anu, the renovation of the Wat Sisaket Buddhist temple, the opening of a new arterial bypass road on the city's southern outskirts, and the completion of a new levee system and park on the Mekong River. In other construction news, projects such as the Nam Theun 2 hydropower station in Khammouan province, which came online in March, and a Chinese-built hydroelectric facility that was completed in August generated new income for the region while also stimulating debate about the environmental advisability of such large-scale projects in Laos.

Internet resource: <www.nsc.gov.la>.

Latvia



Official name: Latvijas Republika (Republic of Latvia). **Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic with a single legislative house (Parliament, or Saeima [100]). **Head of state:** President Andris Berzins (from 2011). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Valdis Dombrovskis (from 2009). **Capital:** Riga. **Official language:** Latvian. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 lats (Ls; plural lati) = 100 santimi; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = 0.49 Ls.

Demography

Area: 24,938 sq mi, 64,589 sq km. **Population** (2010): 2,238,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq

mi 89.7, persons per sq km 34.6. **Urban** (2008): 67.8%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 46.13%; female 53.87%. **Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 13.7%; 15–29, 22.6%; 30–44, 20.8%; 45–59, 20.6%; 60–74, 15.0%; 75–89, 6.9%; 90 and over, 0.4%. **Ethnic composition** (2008): Latvian 59.3%; Russian 27.8%; Belarusian 3.6%; Ukrainian 2.5%; Polish 2.4%; Lithuanian 1.3%; other 3.1%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Orthodox 29%, of which Russian 16%; Roman Catholic 19%; Lutheran 14%; nonreligious 26%; atheist/other 12%. **Major cities** (2008): Riga 713,016; Daugavpils 104,857; Liepaja 84,747; Jelgava 65,419; Jurmala 55,870. **Location:** eastern Europe, bordering Estonia, Russia, Belarus, Lithuania, and the Baltic Sea.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 10.6 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 56.9%. **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 13.7 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 1.45. **Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 67.2 years; female 77.9 years.

National economy

Budget (2008–09). **Revenue:** Ls 5,203,700,000 (taxes on products 29.4%; social security contributions 25.3%; income tax 24.7%; VAT 17.4%). **Expenditures:** Ls 6,602,100,000 (wages and salaries 28.5%; social security and welfare 23.3%; transfers 12.5%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; June 2009): US\$4,308,600,000. **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2008): wheat 989,600, potatoes 673,000, barley 277,000; livestock (number of live animals) 384,000 pigs, 380,000 cattle; fisheries production 158,500 (from aquaculture, negligible). **Mining and quarrying** (2008): peat 865,500; limestone 515,900; gypsum 349,100. **Manufacturing** (value added in Ls '000,000; 2008): food products 313.6; wood products (excluding furniture) 270.1; fabricated metal products 131.0. **Energy production** (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2008–09) 4,895,000,000 (7,276,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2008–09) none (137,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2008–09) none (1,377,000); natural gas (cu m; 2008–09) none (1,573,000,000). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 671; remittances (2008) 601; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 1,517. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 927; remittances (2008) 58; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 178. **Gross national income** (2008): US\$26,883,000,000 (US\$11,860 per capita). **Population economically active** (2008): total 1,215,800; activity rate of total population 53.7% (participation rates: ages 15–74, 67.7%; female 48.9%; unemployed [July 2008–June 2009] 12.3%).

Foreign trade

Imports (2008; c.i.f.): Ls 7,527,687,000 (machinery and apparatus 18.3%; mineral fuels 15.6%, of which diesel oil 5.3%; food products and beverages 13.7%; transportation equipment 10.7%; base and fabricated metals 10.3%; chemical products 9.7%). **Major import sources:** Lithuania 16.5%; Germany 13.0%;

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

Russia 10.6%; Poland 7.2%; Estonia 7.1%. **Exports** (2008; f.o.b.): Ls 4,428,945,000 (food products and beverages 16.7%; base and fabricated metals 16.7%; wood products 16.6%; machinery and apparatus 12.5%; chemical products 8.4%; textiles and wearing apparel 5.5%). **Major export destinations:** Lithuania 16.7%; Estonia 14.0%; Russia 10.0%; Germany 8.1%; Sweden 6.6%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads* (2008): length 2,263 km; passenger-km 951,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 19,581,000,000. *Roads* (2008): total length 51,300 km (paved 39%). *Vehicles* (2008): passenger cars 932,800; trucks and buses 140,300. *Air transport* (2008): passenger-km 3,498,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 15,000,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). *Telephone landlines* (2008): 644,000 (285); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 2,234,000 (989); personal computers (2005): 566,000 (245); total Internet users (2007): 1,252,000 (552); broadband Internet subscribers (2007): 146,000 (64).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2007). Percentage of population ages 15–74 having: none/unknown through complete primary education 26.1%; secondary 25.5%; vocational 30.1%; higher 18.3%. **Literacy** (2007): total population ages 15 and over literate, virtually 100%. **Health** (2008): physicians 8,437 (1 per 268 persons); hospital beds 17,001 (1 per 133 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 6.7; undernourished population (2002–04) 70,000 (3% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,960 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 5,187 (army 29.4%, navy 13.5%, air force 9.3%, headquarters/administrative/other 47.8%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 1.6%; per capita expenditure US\$226.

Background

Latvia was settled by the Balts in ancient times. It was conquered by the Vikings in the 9th century AD and later dominated by its German-speaking neighbors, who Christianized the people in the 12th–13th centuries. By 1230 German rule was established. From the mid-16th to the early 18th century, the region was split between Poland and Sweden, but by the end of the 18th century all of Latvia had been annexed by Russia. Latvia declared its independence after the Russian Revolution of 1917, but in 1940 the Soviet Red Army invaded. Held by Nazi Germany in 1941–44, the country was recaptured by the Soviets and incorporated into the Soviet Union. Latvia gained its independence in 1991 with the breakup of the Soviet Union; subsequently it sought to build ties with Western Europe (becoming a member of both the EU and NATO in 2004), as well as to improve uneasy relations with Russia.

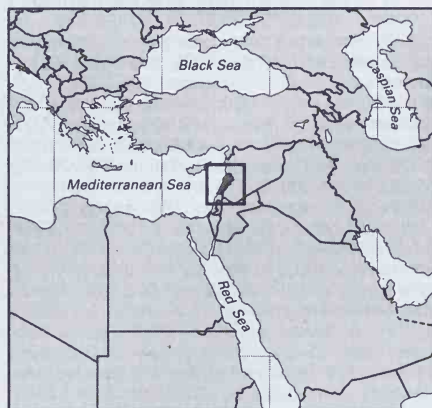
Recent Developments

The major issue in Latvia in 2010 was the ongoing economic recession. Despite the country's grad-

ual economic improvement and the fact that some experts regarded Latvia's handling of the economy as a model of a disciplined approach to overcoming financial crises, the populace still faced falling incomes and continuing high unemployment. By the end of 2010, the jobless rate was 17.2%. The country's GDP fell 2.7% during the year. The government was forced to draw up an austerity budget for 2011. In order to meet Latvia's commitments to its international lenders and stay on course for adopting the euro in 2014, public expenditures were reduced by some US\$523.5 million.

Internet resource: <www.csb.gov.lv/en>.

Lebanon



Official name: Al-Jumhuriyah al-Lubnaniyah (Lebanese Republic). **Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic with one legislative house (National Assembly [128]). **Head of state:** President Michel Suleiman (from 2008). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Najib Mikati (from 2011). **Capital:** Beirut. **Official language:** Arabic. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 Lebanese pound (LBP) = 100 piastres; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = LBP 1,512.50.

Demography

Area: 4,005 sq mi, 10,372 sq km. **Population** (2010): 4,125,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 1,030, persons per sq km 397.7. **Urban** (2005): 86.6%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 48.97%; female 51.03%. **Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 27.6%; 15–29, 27.1%; 30–44, 21.7%; 45–59, 13.6%; 60–74, 7.7%; 75–84, 2.0%; 85 and over, 0.3%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Arab 84.5%, of which Lebanese 71.2%, Palestinian 12.1%; Armenian 6.8%; Kurd 6.1%; other 2.6%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Muslim 56%, of which Shi'i 28%, Sunni 28%; Maronite (Eastern-rite Roman Catholic) 22%; Greek Orthodox 8%; Druze 5%; Greek Catholic 4%; other 5%. **Major cities** (2003): Beirut 395,000 (urban agglomeration [2007] 1,846,000); Tripoli 212,900; Sidon 149,000; Tyre (Sur) 117,100; Al-Nabatiyah 89,400. **Location:** the Middle East, bordering Syria, Israel, and the Mediterranean Sea.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 20.2 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 5.0 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 2.21. **Life expectancy** at birth (2007): male 69.9 years; female 74.2 years.

National economy

Budget (2007). **Revenue**: LBP 8,390,000,000,000 (tax revenue 66.7%, of which taxes on goods and services 34.8%, customs duties 6.7%; nontax revenue 26.5%; grants 5.9%; social contributions 0.9%). **Expenditures**: LBP 12,599,000,000,000 (public debt 37.3%; fuel/electricity 11.2%; defense 9.2%; social protection 7.5%; education 6.9%; health 2.2%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; July 2009): US\$21,294,000,000. **Gross national income** (2008): US\$26,297,000,000 (US\$6,350 per capita). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): potatoes 490,000, tomatoes 255,000, oranges 195,000, olives 83,000, almonds 27,000; livestock (number of live animals) 495,000 goats, 340,000 sheep, 77,000 cattle; fisheries production 4,614 (from aquaculture 17%). **Manufacturing** (value added in US\$'000,000; 1998): food products 345; cement, bricks, and ceramics 212; wood products 188. **Energy production (consumption)**: electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 11,188,000,000 ([2007] 10,590,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2006) none (200,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (4,009,000). **Population economically active** (2007): total 1,228,800; activity rate of total population 32.7% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 47.6%; female 25.0%; unemployed 9.2%). **Selected balance of payments data**. Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 4,993; remittances (2008) 6,000; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 2,792; official development assistance (2007) 939. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 3,114; remittances (2008) 3,022; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 142.

Foreign trade

Imports (2008): US\$16,137,000,000 (mineral products [significantly crude petroleum] 26.5%; food products and live animals 13.2%; transportation equipment 10.6%; electrical machinery 10.5%). **Major import sources**: US 11.5%; China 8.6%; France 8.3%; Italy 6.9%; Germany 6.4%. **Exports** (2008): US\$3,478,000,000 (precious metal jewelry and stones [significantly gold and diamonds] 16.5%; electrical machinery 15.4%; base and fabricated metals 15.2%; chemical products 12.5%). **Major export destinations**: UAE 10.0%; Switzerland 9.5%; Iraq 7.7%; Syria 6.4%; Saudi Arabia 6.0%.

Transport and communications

Transport. Railroads: (2009) 401 km. **Roads** (2005): total length 6,970 km. **Vehicles** (2001): passenger cars 1,370,897; trucks and buses 102,394. **Air transport** (2008; Middle East Airlines only): passenger-km 2,748,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 38,524,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008):

714,000 (170); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 1,430,000 (341); personal computers (2007): 433,000 (104); total Internet users (2008): 2,190,000 (522); broadband Internet subscribers (2007): 200,000 (48).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2004). Percentage of population ages 4 and over having: no formal education/unknown 13.7%; incomplete primary education 3.2%; primary 54.2%; secondary/vocational 15.5%; upper vocational 1.7%; higher 11.7%. **Literacy** (2005): total population ages 15 and over literate 88.3%; males literate 93.6%; females literate 83.4%. **Health** (2005): physicians 10,538 (1 per 387 persons); hospital beds (2006) 12,037 (1 per 343 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 23.6; undernourished population (2002–04) 120,000 (3% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,920 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 56,000 (army 96.2%, navy 2.0%, air force 1.8%); estimated strength of Hezbollah (November 2008): 2,000; UN peacekeeping troops (March 2009): 12,261. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 3.1%; per capita expenditure US\$179.

Background

Much of present-day Lebanon corresponds to ancient Phoenicia, which was settled about 3000 bc. In the 6th century ad, Christians fleeing Syrian persecution settled in what is now northern Lebanon and founded the Maronite Church. Arab tribesmen settled in southern Lebanon and by the 11th century had founded the Druze faith. Lebanon was later ruled by the Mamluks. In 1516 the Ottoman Turks seized control; the Turks ended the local rule of the Druze Shihab princes in 1842. After the massacre of Maronites by Druze in 1860, France forced the Ottomans to form an autonomous province for the Christian area, known as Mount Lebanon. Following World War I, it was administered by the French military, but by 1946 it was fully independent. After the Arab-Israeli War of 1948–49, Palestinian refugees settled in southern Lebanon. In 1970 the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) moved its headquarters there and began raids into northern Israel. Political and religious divisions and a growing Palestinian "state within a state" fueled a descent into civil war. In 1976 Syria intervened on behalf of the Christians, and in 1982 Israeli forces attempted to drive Palestinian fighters out of southern Lebanon. Israeli troops had withdrawn from all but a narrow buffer zone in the south by 1985; thereafter, guerrillas from the Lebanese Shi'ite militia Hezbollah clashed with the Israelis regularly. Israeli soldiers completely withdrew from Lebanon in 2000, and Syrian forces disengaged from the country in 2005. In mid-2006 Hezbollah and Israel engaged in a 34-day war, primarily fought in Lebanon, in which more than 1,000 people were killed. Israeli troops subsequently withdrew from most of Lebanon in October 2006.

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

Recent Developments

In August 2010 a clash between Lebanese and Israeli army units in southern Lebanon left a senior Israeli officer, two Lebanese soldiers, and a journalist dead. The UN and the US labeled the Lebanese army's actions unjustified, and in the wake of the incident, members of the US Congress objected to the possible mingling of Hezbollah and Lebanese interests and suspended US\$100 million of military aid to Lebanon. Lebanon's claim of partial ownership of Israeli offshore oil and gas discoveries also created tension between the two countries. The Lebanese authorities repeatedly asked the UN to delineate maritime boundaries in the area but were rebuffed. The parliament took steps toward ending years of discrimination when it passed a law granting the some 400,000 Palestinian refugees in Lebanon the same rights to work as other foreigners. Because most of these refugees were Sunni Muslims, some feared that this would further empower Sunni Lebanese.

Internet resource: <www.lebanon-tourism.gov.lb>.

Lesotho



Official name: *Musa oa Lesotho* (Sotho); Kingdom of Lesotho (English). **Form of government:** constitutional monarchy with two legislative houses (Senate [33]; National Assembly [120]). **Head of state:** King Letsie III (from 1996). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Bethuel Pakalitha Mosisili (from 1998). **Capital:** Maseru. **Official languages:** Sotho; English. **Official religion:** Christianity. **Monetary unit:** 1 loti (plural maloti [M]) = 100 licente; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = M 6.75 (the South African rand is also accepted as legal tender).

Demography

Area: 11,720 sq mi, 30,355 sq km. **Population** (2010): 1,920,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 163.8, persons per sq km 63.3. **Urban** (2006): 23.8%. **Sex distribution** (2006): male 48.72%; female 51.28%. **Age breakdown** (2006): under 15, 36.2%; 15–29, 31.0%; 30–44, 15.9%; 45–59, 9.9%; 60–74, 5.0%; 75 and over, 2.0%. **Ethnic composition**

(2000): Sotho 80.3%; Zulu 14.4%; other 5.3%. **Religious affiliation** (2000): Christian 91.0%, of which Roman Catholic 37.5%, unaffiliated Christian 23.9%, Protestant (mostly Reformed and Anglican) 17.7%, independent Christian 11.8%; traditional beliefs 7.7%; other 1.3%. **Major urban centers** (2006): Maseru 116,300; Mafeteng 61,600; Hlotse 50,900; Mophale's Hoek 44,500; Maputsoe 32,800. **Location:** southern Africa, surrounded by South Africa.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 24.4 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 22.3 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 3.13. **Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 41.0 years; female 39.3 years.

National economy

Budget (2007–08). **Revenue:** M 7,169,700,000 (tax revenue 88.3%, of which customs receipts 57.2%, VAT 11.8%, income tax 11.0%; nontax revenue 9.3%; grants 2.4%). **Expenditures:** M 5,334,400,000 (wages and salaries 33.2%; grants 14.5%; transfers 6.2%; debt service 5.5%; social benefits 4.2%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): potatoes 96,000, corn (maize) 50,800, sorghum 11,200; livestock (number of live animals) 1,025,000 sheep, 715,000 goats, 695,000 cattle; fisheries production 179 (from aquaculture 73%). **Mining and quarrying** (2008): diamonds 216,546 carats. **Manufacturing** (value added in M '000,000; 2007): textiles and wearing apparel 376.8; food products and beverages 59.4; leather products and footwear 30.8. **Energy production** (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 200,000,000 (226,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2003) none (100,000). **Population economically active** (2008): total 788,541; activity rate of total population 38.5% (participation rates: ages 15 and older, 63.5%; female 55.3%; unemployed 22.7%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$2,179,000,000 (US\$1,080 per capita). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; January 2009): US\$619,000,000. **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 43; remittances (2008) 443; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 85; official development assistance (2007) 130. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 16; remittances (2008) 21.

Foreign trade

Imports (2008; c.i.f.): M 13,237,230,000 ([2006] assorted manufactured goods 40%; food products 24%; chemical products 13%; machinery and transportation equipment 13%). **Major import sources** (2007): other Southern African Customs Union (SACU) countries 76.5%; Asia 21.4%. **Exports** (2008; f.o.b.): M 7,256,070,000 (textiles and wearing apparel 50.4%; diamonds 24.0%; machinery and transportation equipment 14.0%; food products, beverages, and tobacco products 6.6%). **Major export destinations:** other SACU countries 37.7%; North America (mostly US) 35.0%; European Union 24.0%.

Transport and communications

Transport. Railroads (2001): length 2.6 km. **Roads** (2006): total length 2,370 km (paved 57%). **Vehicles**

(1996): passenger cars 12,610; trucks and buses 25,000. *Air transport* (1999): passenger-km, negligible (less than 500,000); metric ton-km cargo, negligible. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 65,000 (32); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 581,000 (284); personal computers (2005): 1,000 (0.5); total Internet users (2008): 73,000 (36); broadband Internet subscribers (2005): 50 (0.02).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2004). Percentage of population ages 25 and over having: no formal education/unknown 18%; incomplete primary education 44%; complete primary 15%; secondary 20%; vocational and higher 3%. **Literacy** (2007): total population ages 15 and over literate 86.5%; males literate 77.1%; females literate 95.6%. **Health**: physicians (2005) 124 (1 per 16,089 persons); hospital beds (2006) 2,618 (1 per 769 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 78.6; undernourished population (2002–04) 250,000 (13% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,850 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 2,000 (army 100%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 2.3%; per capita expenditure US\$20.

Background

Bantu-speaking farmers created a number of chiefdoms in the area in the 16th century. The most powerful organized the Basotho in 1824 and obtained British protection in 1843 as tension between the Basotho and the South African Boers increased. The area became a British territory in 1868 and was annexed to the Cape Colony in 1871. The colony's effort to disarm the Basotho resulted in revolt in 1880, and four years later it separated from the colony and became a British High Commission Territory. In 1966 it gained independence. A new constitution (1993) ended seven years of military rule. At the beginning of the 21st century, Lesotho suffered from a deteriorating economy and one of the world's highest HIV/AIDS infection rates.

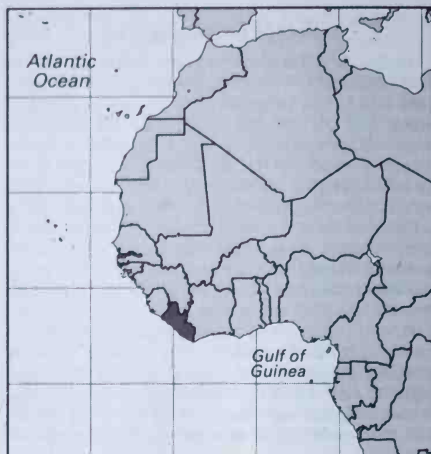
Recent Developments

Poverty increased in 2010 in a Lesotho still beset with endemic problems: food costs rose; unemployment reached 40%; and an estimated 23% of those aged 15–49 were HIV-positive. In addition, as a result of the global economic downturn, jobs disappeared in South Africa, where 30% of Lesotho's economically active population worked, thus reducing remittances, which accounted for one-fourth of Lesotho's GDP.

Internet resource: <www.ltdc.org.ls>.

Liberia

Official name: Republic of Liberia. **Form of government**: multiparty republic with two legislative houses



(Senate [30]; House of Representatives [64]). **Head of state and government**: President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf (from 2006). **Capital**: Monrovia. **Official language**: English. **Official religion**: none. **Monetary unit**: 1 Liberian dollar (L\$) = 100 cents; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = L\$71.55.

Demography

Area: 37,420 sq mi, 96,917 sq km. **Population** (2010): 3,763,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 100.6, persons per sq km 38.8. **Urban** (2008): 47.0%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 50.05%; female 49.95%. **Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 41.9%; 15–29, 29.1%; 30–44, 16.7%; 45–59, 7.4%; 60–74, 3.4%; 75–84, 1.0%; 85 and over, 0.5%. **Ethnic composition** (2008): Kpelle 20.3%; Bassa 13.4%; Grebo 10.0%; Gio (Dan) 8.0%; Mano 7.9%; Loma (Lorma) 5.1%; Kissi 4.8%; Gola 4.4%; Krahn 4.0%; Vai 4.0%; other 12.1%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): traditional beliefs 40%; Christian (mostly Protestant/independent Christian) 40%; Muslim 20%. **Major urban areas** (2008): Monrovia 1,010,970; Ganta 41,106; Buchanan 34,270; Gbarnga 34,046; Kakata 33,945. **Location**: western Africa, bordering Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, the North Atlantic Ocean, and Sierra Leone.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2007): 43.8 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 22.2 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 5.94. **Life expectancy at birth** (2007): male 38.9 years; female 41.9 years.

National economy

Budget (2007). **Revenue**: L\$10,222,400,000 (customs and excise duties 44.3%; direct taxes 32.1%; indirect taxes 12.6%; maritime revenue 7.6%). **Expenditures**: L\$9,498,000,000 (general administration 41.5%; social and community services 19.8%; economic services 6.9%). **Population economically active** (2006): total 1,324,000; activity rate 37.0% (participation rates: ages

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

15–64, 70.7%; female 39.8%; unemployed [2007] 80%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). *Agriculture and fishing* (2008): cassava 560,000, sugarcane 265,000, oil palm fruit 183,000, natural rubber 81,000, coffee 3,000, cacao beans 3,000; livestock (number of live animals) 285,000 goats, 241,000 sheep, 199,500 pigs; fisheries production (2007) 16,245 (from aquaculture, none). *Mining and quarrying* (2008): diamonds 60,536 carats; gold 624 kg. *Manufacturing* (value of sales in L\$'000; 2007): cement 1,308,767; beer 1,023,734; carbonated beverages 429,776. *International maritime licensing* (registration fees earned; 2007): more than US\$12,000,000. *Energy production (consumption)*: electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 351,000,000 (351,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (230,000). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$634,000,000 (US\$170 per capita). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$910,000,000. **Selected balance of payments data**. Receipts from (US\$'000,000): remittances (2007) 303; foreign direct disinvestment (2005–07 avg.) –517; official development assistance (2007) 696. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): remittances (2007) 139; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 382.

Foreign trade

Imports (2008, excluding December): US\$798,000,000 (food products 25.7%, of which rice 15.8%; machinery and transportation equipment 25.6%; refined petroleum products 19.5%). *Major import sources* (2008): South Korea 27%; Singapore 25%; Japan 12%; China 11%. **Exports** (2008, excluding December): US\$239,000,000 (rubber products 86.1%; gold 5.1%; diamonds 4.1%; cacao beans and coffee 1.2%). *Major export destinations* (2008): Malaysia 38%; US 16%; Poland 12%; Germany 9%; Belgium 6%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads* (2009): operational route length, none. *Vehicles* (2002): passenger cars 17,100; trucks and buses 12,800. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 2,000 (0.5); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 732,000 (193); total Internet users (2008): 20,000 (5.3).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2008). Percentage of population ages 25 and over having: no formal schooling 55.3%; incomplete primary education 7.5%; complete primary 3.3%; incomplete secondary 16.2%; complete secondary 11.3%; vocational 1.2%; higher 5.2%. **Literacy** (2008): total population ages 15 and over literate 54.0%; males literate 65.6%; females literate 42.6%. **Health**: physicians (2009) 122 (1 per 32,418 persons); hospital beds (2001) 2,751 (1 per 1,075 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2007) 149.7; undernourished population (2002–04) 1,700,000 (50% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,820 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 2,400; UN peacekeeping troops (August 2009): 10,046. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2003): 11%; per capita expenditure US\$16.

Background

Africa's oldest republic, Liberia was established as a home for freed American slaves under the American Colonization Society, which founded a colony at Cape Mesurado in 1821. Joseph Jenkins Roberts, Liberia's first nonwhite governor, proclaimed Liberian independence in 1847. In 1980 a coup led by Samuel K. Doe marked the end of the Americo-Liberians' long political dominance over the descendants of indigenous Africans. A destructive civil war consumed the 1990s. A National Transitional Government, supported by UN peacekeeping troops, was established in 2003. Presidential elections were held in 2005, and Ellen Johnson Sirleaf was declared the winner, the first woman to be elected head of state in Africa.

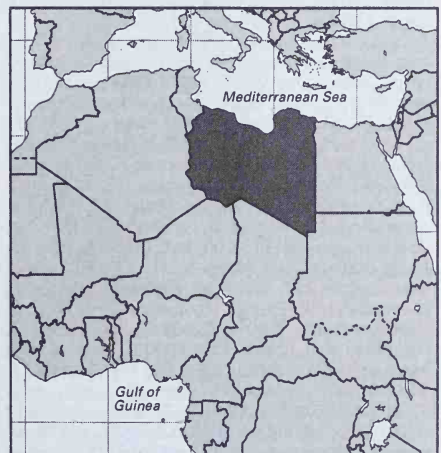
Recent Developments

Liberian Pres. Ellen Johnson Sirleaf continued to enjoy great popularity in 2010 as a result of her administration's restoration of law and order, along with the government's assault on corruption, its new programs for alleviating poverty, and its reconstruction of infrastructure. Electricity, water, and other basic services were rebuilt in the capital and several counties. The president also enhanced the country's international image by undertaking state visits to Ghana and Brazil in pursuit of trade and investment opportunities. Economic indicators remained strong for Liberia. For four years, growth had held steady at about 7.4%. In June the IMF and the World Bank announced a US\$4.6 billion debt-relief program for the country.

Internet resource:

<www.tlcafrica.com/lisgis/lisgis.htm>.

Libya



Official name: Al-Jamahiriyah al-'Arabiyah al-Libiyah al-Sha'biyah al-Ishdirakiyah al-'Uzma (Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya). **Form of government:** authoritarian state with one policy-making house (General People's Congress [468]). **Head of state:** Muammar al-Qaddafi (de facto; from 1969); Secretary of the General People's Congress Muammad Abul-Qasim al-Zwai (de jure; from 2010). **Head**

of government: Secretary of the General People's Committee (Prime Minister) Al-Baghdadi Ali al-Mahmudi (from 2006). **Capital:** Tripoli. **Official language:** Arabic. **Official religion:** Islam. **Monetary unit:** 1 Libyan dinar (LD) = 1,000 dirhams; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = LD 1.20.

Demography

Area: 686,127 sq mi, 1,777,060 sq km. **Population** (2010): 6,546,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 9.5, persons per sq km 3.7. **Urban** (2005): 84.8%. **Sex distribution** (2006): male 51.93%; female 48.07%. **Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 30.1%; 15–29, 32.2%; 30–44, 19.8%; 45–59, 11.4%; 60–74, 5.3%; 75–84, 1.0%; 85 and over, 0.2%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Arab 87.1%, of which Libyan 57.2%, Bedouin 13.8%, Egyptian 7.7%, Sudanese 3.5%, Tunisian 2.9%; Amazigh (Berber) 6.8%, of which Arabized 4.2%; other 6.1%. **Religious affiliation** (2000): Muslim (nearly all Sunni) 96.1%; Orthodox 1.9%; Roman Catholic 0.8%; other 1.2%. **Major cities (urban agglomerations)** (2006 [2007]): Tripoli (Tarabulus), 1,065,405 (2,189,000); Benghazi 670,797 ([2005] 1,113,000); Misratah (2003) 121,669. **Location:** northern Africa, bordering the Mediterranean Sea, Egypt, Sudan, Chad, Niger, Algeria, and Tunisia.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2005): 26.8 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2005): 3.5 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2005): 3.34. **Life expectancy** at birth (2005): male 74.3 years; female 78.8 years.

National economy

Budget (2008). **Revenue:** LD 72,741,200,000 (oil revenues 88.6%; other 11.4%). **Expenditures:** LD 44,115,000,000 (development expenditures 65.5%; administrative expenditures 26.9%). **Public debt** (external outstanding; 2005): US\$3,900,000,000. **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): potatoes 196,000, tomatoes 190,000, dry onions 181,000, dates 175,000, olives 165,000, almonds 25,000; livestock (number of live animals) 4,500,000 sheep, 1,265,000 goats, 130,000 cattle, 47,000 camels; fisheries production 32,161 (from aquaculture 1%). **Mining and quarrying** (2006): lime 250,000; gypsum 175,000; salt 40,000. **Manufacturing** (value of production in LD '000,000; 1996): base metals 212; electrical machinery 208; petrochemicals 175. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 23,992,000,000 (24,025,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2002) none (4,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008) 643,800,000 ([2006] 114,800,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2008) 15,860,000 (10,244,000); natural gas (cu m; 2006) 14,413,000,000 (6,223,000,000). **Population economically active** (2003): total 2,137,000; activity rate of total population 37.9% (participation rates: ages 15 to 64, 56.7%; female 24.7%; unemployed [2004] 30.0%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$72,735,000,000 (US\$11,590 per capita). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 74; remittances

(2008) 16; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 1,864; official development assistance (2007) 19. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 888; remittances (2008) 762.

Foreign trade

Imports (2004): US\$8,768,000,000 (machinery and transportation equipment 48.0%; food products and live animals 14.1%; chemical products 4.0%). **Major import sources** (2006): Europe 58.7%, of which Italy 9.9%, Germany 8.5%, UK 3.7%; Arab countries 11.3%; Japan 5.7%. **Exports** (2004): US\$20,600,000,000 (hydrocarbons [mostly crude petroleum] 95.7%). **Major export destinations** (2006): Europe 82.3%, of which Italy 42.5%, Germany 9.8%, Spain 8.5%, France 4.8%; Asian countries 5.4%.

Transport and communications

Transport. Railroads: none. **Roads** (2000): total length 83,200 km (paved 57%). **Vehicles** (2005): passenger cars 1,356,987; trucks and buses 145,935. **Air transport** (2003): passenger-km 825,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2001) 259,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 1,033,000 (164); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 4,828,000 (767); personal computers (2005): 130,000 (21); total Internet users (2008): 323,000 (51); broadband Internet subscribers (2006): 9,600 (1.6).

Education and health

Literacy (2006): percentage of total population ages 15 and over literate 88.1%; males literate 93.0%; females literate 83.1%. **Health:** physicians (2004) 7,405 (1 per 775 persons); hospital beds (2002) 21,400 (1 per 256 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2005) 24.6; undernourished population (2002–04) less than 2.5% of total population.

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 76,000 (army 65.6%, navy 10.5%, air force 23.7%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 1.1%; per capita expenditure US\$113.

Background

Greeks and Phoenicians settled the area in the 7th century bc. It was conquered by Rome in the 1st century bc and by Arabs in the 7th century ad. In the 16th century, the Ottoman Turks combined Libya's three regions under one regency in Tripoli. In 1911 Italy claimed control of Libya, and by the outbreak of World War II, 150,000 Italians lived there. It became an independent state in 1951. The discovery of oil in 1959 brought wealth to Libya. A decade later a group of army officers led by Muammar al-Qaddafi deposed the king and made the country an Islamic republic. Under Qaddafi's rule it supported the Palestinian Liberation Organization and terrorist groups, bringing protests from many countries, particularly the US. Intermittent warfare with Chad during the 1970s and '80s ended with Chad's defeat of Libya in 1987. International relations in the 1990s were dominated by

the consequences of the 1988 bombing of an American airliner over Lockerbie, Scotland; the US accused Libyan nationalists of the deed and imposed a trade embargo on Libya, endorsed by the UN in 1992. This sanction was lifted in 2003.

Recent Developments

In February 2011, in the midst of a wave of popular demonstrations in the Middle East and North Africa, antigovernment rallies were held in Benghazi by protesters calling on Libyan leader Muammar al-Qaddafi to step down. As demonstrators took control of Benghazi, the Libyan government began using lethal force against them. Weapons from government arms depots were acquired and defected military units joined, and the anti-Qaddafi movement began to take the form of an armed rebellion, which was able to expel most pro-Qaddafi troops from the eastern portion of Libya and many western cities by 23 February. The Qaddafi regime controlled enough soldiers and weapons to hold Tripoli and to stage fresh assaults, but rebel fighters, though poorly equipped, were largely able to repel them. The UN Security Council voted on 17 March to authorize military action, including a no-fly zone to protect Libyan civilians, and beginning 19 March a coalition of US and European forces with warplanes and cruise missiles attacked targets in Libya's air force and air defense systems. On 27 March the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) officially took command of military operations. By the end of August, the rebels controlled most of the country, including Tripoli. Qaddafi had gone into hiding, and his wife and several children had fled to Algeria.

Internet resource: <www.cbl.gov.ly/en>.

Liechtenstein



Official name: Fürstentum Liechtenstein (Principality of Liechtenstein). **Form of government:** constitutional monarchy with one legislative house (Diet [25]). **Head of state:** Prince Hans Adam II (from 1989). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Klaus Tschütscher (from 2009). **Capital:** Vaduz. **Official language:** German. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 Swiss franc (CHF) = 100 centimes; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = CHF 0.85.

Demography

Area: 62.0 sq mi, 160.5 sq km. **Population** (2010): 36,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 580.6, persons per sq km 225.0. **Urban** (2005): 14.3%. **Sex distribution** (2007): male 49.35%; female 50.65%. **Age breakdown** (2007): under 15, 16.8%; 15–29, 19.9%; 30–44, 22.5%; 45–59, 22.6%; 60–74, 13.1%; 75–84, 3.8%; 85 and over, 1.3%. **Ethnic composition** (2006): Liechtensteiner 66.1%; Swiss 10.3%; Austrian 5.8%; Italian 3.4%; German 3.4%; other 11.0%. **Religious affiliation** (2002): Christian 83.9%, of which Roman Catholic 76.0%, Protestant 7.0%, Orthodox 0.8%; Muslim 4.1%; nonreligious/other 12.0%. **Major cities** (2007): Schaan 5,690; Vaduz 5,109; Triesen 4,713. **Location:** central Europe, between Austria and Switzerland.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 9.9 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 86.0%. **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 5.8 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.40. **Life expectancy** at birth (2006): male 78.9 years; female 83.1 years.

National economy

Budget (2007). **Revenue:** CHF 1,010,300,000 (current revenue 98.2%, of which taxes and duties 75.7%, investment income 16.5%; capital revenue and other 1.8%). **Expenditures:** CHF 1,029,200,000 (current expenditures 89.7%, of which wages and salaries 18.2%, financial affairs 17.1%, depreciation on portfolio securities 7.2%; capital expenditures 10.3%). **Public debt:** none. **Tourism** (2007): 59,603 tourist arrivals. **Population economically active** (2007): total 16,193; activity rate of total population 45.3% (participation rates: ages 15 and over [2005] 54.3%; female [2003] 41.4%; unemployed [2007] 2.7%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): grapes 200; other crops include cereals and apples; livestock (number of live animals) 6,037 cattle, 3,683 sheep, 1,735 pigs; **Manufacturing** (2007): small-scale precision manufacturing includes optical lenses, electron microscopes, electronic equipment, and high-vacuum pumps; metal manufacturing, construction machinery, and ceramics are also important. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 72,273,000 (379,013,000); coal (metric tons; 2004) none ([2003] 13); petroleum products (metric tons; 2004) none (50,000).

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; excludes trade with Switzerland and transshipments through Switzerland): CHF 2,416,000,000 (fabricated metal products and iron and steel 36.8%; machinery and electronic goods 31.9%; mineral fuels and chemical products 15.2%; glass products, ceramics, and textiles 8.5%). **Major import sources:** Germany 40.2%; Austria 36.9%; Italy 5.2%; US 1.8%; France 1.8%. **Exports** (2007; excludes trade with Switzerland and transshipments through Switzerland): CHF 4,182,000,000 (machinery and electronic goods 34.0%; fabricated metal products and precision tools 33.2%; transportation equipment and parts 8.6%; glass products, ceramics, and textiles [including lead crystal and specialized

dental products] 7.3%). *Major export destinations:* Germany 20.0%; US 14.3%; Austria 11.5%; France 9.9%; Italy 6.3%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads* (2006): length 18.5 km. *Roads* (2007): total length 380 km (paved 100%). *Vehicles* (2007): passenger cars 24,368; trucks and buses 7,532. *Air transport:* the nearest scheduled airport service is through Zürich, Switzerland. **Communications,** in total units (units per 1,000 persons). *Telephone landlines* (2008): 20,000 (550); *cellular telephone subscribers* (2008): 34,000 (954); *total Internet users* (2008): 23,000 (646); *broadband Internet subscribers* (2007): 14,000 (396).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2000). Percentage of population ages 25 and over having: incomplete compulsory education (schooling to age 16) 3.0%; complete compulsory 22.9%; lower vocational 44.5%; higher vocational, teacher training 13.8%; university 6.6%; unknown 9.2%. **Literacy:** virtually 100%. **Health:** physicians (2005) 79 (1 per 441 persons); hospital beds (1997) 108 (1 per 288 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2006) 5.5.

Military

Total active duty personnel: none; Liechtenstein has had no standing army since 1868; defense is the responsibility of Switzerland. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP:** none.

Background

The Rhine plain was occupied for centuries by two independent lordships of the Holy Roman Empire, Vaduz and Schellenberg. The principality of Liechtenstein, consisting of these two lordships, was founded in 1719 and remained part of the Holy Roman Empire. It was included in the German Confederation (1815–66). In 1866 it became independent, recognizing Vaduz and Schellenberg as unique regions forming separate electoral districts. An almost 60-year ruling coalition dissolved in 1997, and the prince won the passage of constitutional reforms in 2003 that greatly strengthened royal power.

Recent Developments

Liechtenstein's economy continued to do well in 2010, and the country had one of the highest per capita incomes in the world. A comprehensive reform of the country's tax law took effect 1 Jan 2011. The reform set a flat corporate tax of 12.5% and aimed to make Liechtenstein a more attractive location for companies.

Internet resource: <www.liechtenstein.li/en>.

Lithuania

Official name: Lietuvos Respublika (Republic of Lithuania). **Form of government:** unitary multiparty



republic with one legislative house (Seimas [141]). **Head of state:** President Dalia Grybauskaitė (from 2009). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Andrius Kubilius (from 2008). **Capital:** Vilnius. **Official language:** Lithuanian. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 litas (LTL; plural litai) = 100 centai; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = LTL 2.38.

Demography

Area: 25,212 sq mi, 65,300 sq km. **Population** (2010): 3,297,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 130.8, persons per sq km 50.5. **Urban** (2008): 66.9%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 46.55%; female 53.45%. **Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 15.1%; 15–29, 22.7%; 30–44, 21.1%; 45–59, 20.4%; 60–74, 13.8%; 75–84, 5.7%; 85 and over, 1.2%. **Ethnic composition** (2008): Lithuanian 84.1%; Polish 6.1%; Russian 4.9%; Belarusian 1.1%; Ukrainian 0.6%; Jewish 0.1%; other/unknown 3.1%. **Religious affiliation** (2007): Roman Catholic 80.2%; Orthodox 4.9%, of which Old Believers 0.8%; Lutheran/Reformed 0.8%; other Christian 3%; Jewish 0.1%; Muslim 0.1%; nonreligious/other 10.9%. **Major cities** (2008): Vilnius 558,165; Kaunas 352,279; Klaipėda 183,433; Šiauliai 126,215; Panevėžys 112,619. **Location:** eastern Europe, bordering Latvia, Belarus, Poland, Russia, and the Baltic Sea.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 10.4 (world avg. 20.3); **within marriage** 71.5%. **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 13.1 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.47. **Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 66.3 years; female 77.6 years.

National economy

Budget (2007). **Revenue:** LTL 30,067,000,000 (tax revenue 58.4%, of which tax on goods and services 36.8%, income tax 13.0%; social security contributions 30.4%; grants 5.8%; nontax revenue 5.4%). **Expenditures:** LTL 30,933,000,000 (social security and welfare 33.1%; general administration 23.7%; health 11.4%; economic affairs 11.1%; education 6.9%; defense 5.8%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$39,866,000,000 (US\$11,870 per capita). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and**

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

fishing (2007): wheat 1,390,700, barley 1,013,700, sugar beets 799,900; livestock (number of live animals) 1,127,100 pigs, 838,800 cattle; fisheries production 190,890 (from aquaculture 2%). *Mining and quarrying* (2006): limestone 1,776,300; peat 471,400. *Manufacturing* (value added in US\$'000,000; 2006): food products and beverages 664, of which dairy products 170; wood products 372; bricks, tiles, and ceramics 192; refined petroleum products 174. *Energy production (consumption)*: electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 13,101,000,000 ([2006] 12,054,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2006) none (399,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008) 938,000 ([2006] 58,800,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2008) 7,957,000 (2,486,000); natural gas (cu m; 2006) none (2,926,000,000). **Public debt** (December 2008): US\$7,099,000,000. **Population economically active** (2007): total 1,603,100; activity rate of total population 47.6% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 67.9%; female 49.3%; registered unemployed [2008] 5.8%). **Selected balance of payments data**. Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 1,153; remittances (2008) 1,537; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 1,602. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 1,143; remittances (2008) 567; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 411.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; c.i.f.): US\$24,445,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 18.1%; mineral fuels 16.2%, of which crude petroleum 9.2%; motor vehicles 14.5%; chemical products 12.6%). *Major import sources*: Russia 18.0%; Germany 15.0%; Poland 10.6%; Latvia 5.5%; Netherlands 4.3%. **Exports** (2007; f.o.b.): US\$17,162,000,000 (food products 14.0%; machinery and apparatus 12.8%; refined petroleum products 11.6%; motor vehicles and parts 8.5%; furniture 5.1%; fertilizers 4.9%; wearing apparel and accessories 4.3%). *Major export destinations*: Russia 15.0%; Latvia 12.9%; Germany 10.5%; Poland 6.3%; Estonia 5.8%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads* (2007): length 2,180 km; passenger-km 408,710,000; metric ton-km cargo 14,372,677,000. *Roads* (2007): total length 80,715 km (paved 88%). *Vehicles* (2007): passenger cars 1,587,903; trucks and buses 140,995. *Air transport* (2007): passenger-km 1,521,700,000; metric ton-km cargo 5,777,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 785,000 (234); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 5,023,000 (1,496); personal computers (2007): 618,000 (183); total Internet users (2008): 1,777,000 (529); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 590,000 (176).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2005). Percentage of population ages 15 and over having: no schooling through complete primary education 14.7%; lower secondary 18.0%; higher secondary 28.2%; vocational/technical 19.3%; higher 19.8%. **Literacy** (2007): total population ages 15 and over literate 99.7%. **Health** (2008): physicians 13,403 (1 per 250 persons); hospital beds 27,362 (1 per 122 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 4.9; undernourished population (2002–04) less than 2.5% of total population.

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 8,850 (army 83.4%, navy 5.3%, air force 11.3%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 1.1%; per capita expenditure US\$149.

Background

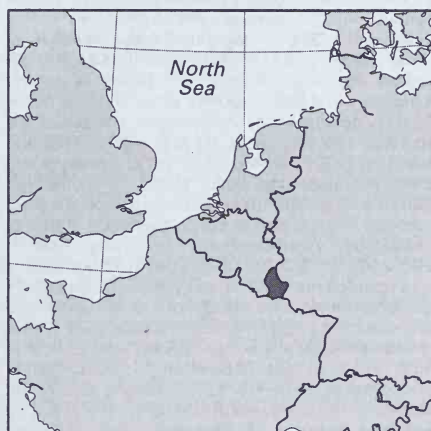
Lithuanian tribes united in the mid-13th century to oppose the Teutonic knights. Gediminas, one of the grand dukes, expanded Lithuania into an empire that dominated much of Eastern Europe in the 14th through 16th centuries. In 1386 the Lithuanian grand duke became the king of Poland, and the two countries remained closely associated until Lithuania was acquired by Russia in the Third Partition of Poland in 1795. Occupied by Germany during World War I, it declared its independence in 1918. In 1940 the Soviet Red Army gained control of Lithuania. Germany occupied it again in 1941–44, but the USSR regained control in 1944. With the breakup of the USSR, Lithuania became independent in 1991. It signed a border treaty with Russia in 1997, and it joined the European Union and NATO in 2004.

Recent Developments

Lithuania struggled to recover from the global crisis in 2010. Unemployment rose from 13.6% in 2009 to 17.8% in the third quarter of 2010. A significant decline in foreign direct investment also was reported in the second quarter of 2010, though it rebounded in the third quarter. The conservative government continued to make significant reductions in public spending as well. There were some positive developments. The economy, for instance, grew by 2.6% in 2010.

Internet resource: <www.stat.gov.lt/en>.

Luxembourg



Official name: Groussherzogtum Lëtzebuerg (Luxembourgish); Grand-Duché de Luxembourg (French); Grossherzogtum Luxemburg (German) (Grand Duchy of Luxembourg). **Form of government**: constitutional monarchy with one legislative house (Chamber of Deputies [60]). **Head of state**: Grand Duke Henri

(from 2000). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Jean-Claude Juncker (from 1995). **Capital:** Luxembourg. **Official language:** none (Luxembourgish is the national language; French and German are both languages of administration). **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 euro (€) = 100 cents; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = €0.69.

Demography

Area: 999 sq mi, 2,586 sq km. **Population** (2010): 506,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 506.5, persons per sq km 195.7. **Urban** (2008): 82.0%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 49.61%; female 50.39%. **Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 17.9%; 15–29, 18.7%; 30–44, 24.0%; 45–59, 20.6%; 60–74, 12.2%; 75–84, 5.2%; 85 and over, 1.4%. **Ethnic composition** (nationality; 2008): Luxembourg 56.3%; Portuguese 16.2%; French 5.8%; Italian 3.9%; Belgian 3.4%; German 2.4%; other 12.0%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Roman Catholic 90%; Protestant 3%; Muslim 2%; Orthodox 1%; other 4%. **Major communes (urban agglomerations)** (2007): Luxembourg 85,467 (125,594); Esch-sur-Alzette 29,515 (72,437); Pétange 15,151 (22,379); Differdange 20,443; Dudelange 18,052. **Location:** western Europe, bordering Belgium, Germany, and France.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 11.3 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 69.8%. **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 7.3 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.60. **Life expectancy at birth** (2007): male 77.6 years; female 82.7 years.

National economy

Budget (2008; general government [consolidated] budget). **Revenue:** €15,864,000,000 (indirect taxes 33.2%; direct taxes 29.7%; social contributions 27.0%). **Expenditures:** €14,920,300,000 (social benefits 47.7%; development expenditure 9.7%). **Public debt** (2007): negligible. **Gross national income** (2008): US\$41,406,000,000 (US\$84,890 per capita). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2008): wheat 97,760, barley 52,816, potatoes 21,756; livestock (number of live animals) 195,855 cattle, 81,407 pigs. **Mining and quarrying** (2007): limited quantities of limestone and slate. **Manufacturing** (value added in €'000,000; 2008): base metals 1,031.9; rubber and plastic products 320.8; fabricated metal products 304.9. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2008–09) 3,508,000,000 ([2006] 7,890,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2006) none (153,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (2,498,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) none (1,403,300,000). **Population economically active** (2008): total 218,100; activity rate of total population 44.6% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 67.0%; female 43.5%; unemployed [September 2008–August 2009] 5.2%). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 4,009; remittances (2008) 1,737; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) –670. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 3,552; remittances

(2008) 10,922; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 21,446.

Foreign trade

Imports (2008; c.i.f.): €17,290,280,000 (transportation equipment 15.5%; mineral fuels 15.2%; machinery and apparatus 14.1%; base and fabricated metals 11.2%; chemical products 9.8%; food products and live animals 7.0%). **Major import sources:** Belgium 34.8%; Germany 29.8%; France 12.7%; Netherlands 6.1%; US 2.4%. **Exports** (2008; f.o.b.): €11,890,410,000 (base and fabricated metals 36.2%; machinery and apparatus 15.9%; chemical products 7.1%; transportation equipment 7.0%; food products and live animals 5.0%). **Major export destinations:** Germany 27.5%; France 17.2%; Belgium 12.8%; Netherlands 6.2%; UK 4.9%.

Transport and communications

Transport. Railroads (2008): route length 275 km; passenger-km 316,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 294,000,000. **Roads** (2008): total length 2,894 km (paved 100%). **Vehicles** (2008): passenger cars 329,038; trucks and buses 30,116. **Air transport** (2008; Luxair only): passenger-km 1,368,000,000; metric ton-km cargo, negligible. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 261,000 (542); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 707,000 (1,471); personal computers (2005): 290,000 (634); total Internet users (2008): 387,000 (805); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 143,000 (298).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2007). Percentage of population ages 25–64 having: no formal schooling through primary education 18%; lower secondary 9%; upper secondary/higher vocational 47%; higher 26%. **Literacy** (2008): virtually 100% literate. **Health** (2007): physicians 1,672 (1 per 287 persons); hospital beds 2,743 (1 per 175 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 2.0; undernourished population (2002–04) less than 2.5% of total population.

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 900 (army 100%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 0.7%; per capita expenditure US\$750.

Background

At the time of Roman conquest (57–50 bc), Luxembourg was inhabited by a Belgic tribe. After ad 400, Germanic tribes invaded the region. Made a duchy in 1354, it was ceded to the house of Burgundy in 1443 and to the Habsburgs in 1477. In the mid-16th century it became part of the Spanish Netherlands. It was made a grand duchy in 1815. After an uprising in 1830, its western portion became part of Belgium, while the remainder was held by the Netherlands. In 1867 the European powers guaranteed the neutrality and independence of Luxembourg. In the late 19th century it exploited its extensive iron-ore deposits. It

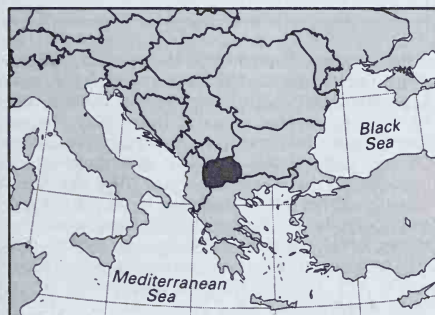
was invaded and occupied by Germany in both world wars. It abandoned its neutrality by joining NATO in 1949; it had joined the Benelux Economic Union in 1944. A member of the European Union, its economy has continued to expand. It adopted the euro as its official monetary unit in 1999. On 7 Oct 2000, Grand Duke Jean abdicated power in favor of his son, Crown Prince Henri, after 36 years on the throne.

Recent Developments

Luxembourg's per capita GDP was the highest in the EU in 2010, and only Luxembourg of the 16 euro-zone states had debt levels below EU requirements. The country's financial-services and technology sectors remained strong, and it had the world's second largest mutual-fund market (after the US).

Internet resource: <www.statec.public.lu/en>.

Macedonia



Official name: Republika Makedonija (Macedonian); Republika e Maqedonisë (Albanian) (Republic of Macedonia [member of the UN under the name The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia]). **Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic with one legislative house (Assembly [123]). **Head of state:** President Gjorge Ivanov (from 2009). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Nikola Gruevski (from 2006). **Capital:** Skopje. **Official languages:** Macedonian; Albanian. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 denar (MKD) = 100 deni; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = 42.51 MKD.

Demography

Area: 9,928 sq mi, 25,713 sq km. **Population** (2010): 2,051,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 206.6, persons per sq km 79.8. **Urban** (2005): 68.9%. **Sex distribution** (2005): male 49.95%; female 50.05%. **Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 20.5%; 15–29, 23.8%; 30–44, 21.8%; 45–59, 18.8%; 60–74, 11.5%; 75–84, 3.2%; 85 and over, 0.4%. **Ethnic composition** (2002): Macedonian 64.2%; Albanian 25.2%; Turkish 3.9%; Rom (Gypsy) 2.7%; Serbian 1.8%; Bosniak 0.8%; other 1.4%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Orthodox 65%; Sunni Muslim 32%; Roman Catholic 1%; other (mostly Protestant) 2%. **Major city/municipalities** (2008): Skopje (city) 486,600; Bitola 73,300; Kumanovo 71,700; Prilep 66,000; Tetovo 54,500. **Location:** southeastern Europe, bordering Kosovo, Serbia, Bulgaria, Greece, and Albania.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 11.2 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 87.8%. **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 9.3 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 1.46. **Life expectancy** at birth (2007): male 71.1 years; female 75.9 years.

National economy

Budget (2008). **Revenue:** MKD 36,412,000,000 (tax revenue 84.4%, of which social contributions 28.1%, VAT 26.5%, income and profit tax 12.7%, excise taxes 10.5%; nontax revenue 15.6%). **Expenditures:** MKD 140,265,000,000 (current expenditures 85.7%, of which transfers 55.6%, wages and salaries 14.5%, interest 1.9%; capital expenditures 14.3%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): grapes 225,000, potatoes 192,500, wheat 157,400; livestock (number of live animals) 817,500 sheep, 253,800 cattle; fisheries production 1,218 (from aquaculture 90%). **Mining and quarrying** (metal content; 2007): lead 32,000; zinc 20,000; copper 7,300. **Manufacturing** (value added in US\$'000,000; 2006): food products and beverages 297; cement, bricks, and glass products 177; iron and steel (including ferromanganese) 103; refined petroleum products 53. **Energy production** (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 7,006,000,000 (8,801,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2006) none (57,000); lignite (metric tons; 2006) 6,639,000 (6,823,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2006) none (7,821,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 1,026,000 (893,000); natural gas (cu m; 2006) none (80,000,000). **Population economically active** (2006): total 891,679; activity rate 55.1% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 61.4%; female 39.5%; unemployed 36.0%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$8,432,000,000 (US\$4,140 per capita). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$1,520,000,000. **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 186; remittances (2008) 408; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 280; official development assistance (2007) 213. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 102; remittances (2008) 25.

Foreign trade

Imports (2006; c.i.f.): US\$3,763,000,000 (crude petroleum 14.3%; machinery and apparatus 12.2%; iron and steel 9.9%; food products 9.8%; chemical products 9.7%). **Major import sources:** Russia 15.1%; Germany 9.8%; Greece 8.5%; Serbia 7.5%; Bulgaria 6.6%. **Exports** (2006; f.o.b.): US\$2,401,000,000 (iron and steel 27.8%, of which flat-rolled products 9.1%, ferromanganese 8.4%; wearing apparel and accessories 21.2%; refined petroleum products 8.4%; food products 8.0%; tobacco products 4.7%). **Major export destinations:** Serbia 23.2%; Germany 15.6%; Greece 15.0%; Italy 9.9%; Bulgaria 5.4%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads** (2007): length (2004) 699 km; passenger-km 109,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 799,000,000. **Roads** (2007): length 13,840 km (paved [2000] 58%). **Vehicles** (2007): passen-

ger cars 248,774; trucks and buses 28,842. *Air transport* (2005; Macedonian Airlines only): passenger-km 266,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 111,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 457,000 (224); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 2,502,000 (123); personal computers (2005): 451,000 (221); total Internet users (2008): 876,000 (429); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 179,000 (88).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2002). Percentage of population ages 15 and over having: less than full primary education 18.1%; primary 35.0%; secondary 36.9%; postsecondary and higher 10.0%. **Literacy** (2003): total population ages 10 and over literate 96.1%; males literate 98.2%; females literate 94.1%. **Health** (2006): physicians 5,134 (1 per 397 persons); hospital beds 9,343 (1 per 218 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 9.7; undernourished population (2003–05) less than 5% of the total population.

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 10,890 (army 89.6%, air force 10.4%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 2.0%; per capita expenditure US\$80.

Background

Macedonia has been inhabited since before 7000 BC. Part of it was incorporated into a Roman province in AD 29. It was settled by Slavic tribes by the mid-6th century AD. Seized by the Bulgarians in 1185, it was ruled by the Ottoman Empire from 1371 to 1912. The north and center of the region were annexed by Serbia in 1913 and in 1918 became part of what was later known as Yugoslavia. When Yugoslavia was partitioned by the Axis powers in 1941, Yugoslav Macedonia was occupied principally by Bulgaria. Macedonia again became part of Yugoslavia in 1946. After Croatia and Slovenia seceded from Yugoslavia, fear of Serbian dominance drove Macedonia to declare its independence in 1991. Because of Greek objections over using the name of an ancient Greek province, it entered the UN in 1993 as "The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia." It normalized relations with Greece in 1995. Ethnic strife has periodically endangered national stability.

Recent Developments

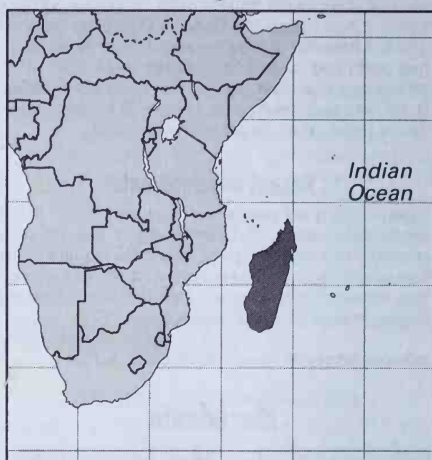
There was no breakthrough in the long-standing dispute with Greece over Macedonia's name in 2010 despite a number of bilateral talks and consultations with UN mediator Matthew Nimetz. Opinion polls suggested that a large majority of ethnic Macedonians would reject a change to the country's name—even if doing so prevented Euro-Atlantic integration—whereas a majority of ethnic Albanians would approve it.

Internet resource:

<www.stat.gov.mk/english/glavna_eng.asp>.

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

Madagascar



Official name: Repoblikan'i Madagasikara (Malagasy); République de Madagascar (French) Republic of Madagascar (English). **Form of government:** transitional regime with two legislative houses (Transitional Congress [256]; Higher Transitional Council [90]). **Heads of state and government:** President of the High Authority of Transition Andry Rajoelina (from 2009), assisted by Prime Minister Albert Camille Vital (from 2009). **Capital:** Antananarivo. **Official languages:** Malagasy; French; English. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 ariary (MGA) = 5 iraimbilanja; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = MGA 1,943.50.

Demography

Area: 226,662 sq mi, 587,051 sq km. **Population** (2010): 20,146,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 88.9, persons per sq km 34.3. **Urban** (2006): 27.3%. **Sex distribution** (2005): male 49.72%; female 50.28%. **Age breakdown** (2006): under 15, 44.1%; 15–29, 27.1%; 30–44, 15.7%; 45–59, 8.4%; 60–74, 3.7%; 75–84, 0.9%; 85 and over, 0.1%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Malagasy 95.9%, of which Merina 24.0%, Betsimisaraka 13.4%, Betsileo 11.3%, Tsimihety 7.0%, Sakalava 5.9%; Makua 1.1%; French 0.6%; Comorian 0.5%; Reunionese 0.4%; other 1.5%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): traditional beliefs 42%; Protestant (significantly Lutheran) 27%; Roman Catholic 20%; Sunni Muslim 2%; other 9%. **Major cities** (2001): Antananarivo 1,403,449; Toamasina 179,045; Antsirabe 160,356; Fianarantsoa 144,225; Mahajanga 135,660. **Location:** island in the Indian Ocean, east of Mozambique.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2006): 38.8 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2006): 8.7 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2006): 5.29. **Life expectancy** at birth (2006): male 59.9 years; female 63.7 years.

National economy

Budget (2007). *Revenue*: MGA 2,251,000,000,000 (tax revenue 67.76%; grants 31.1%; non-tax revenue 1.3%). *Expenditures*: MGA 2,818,000,000,000 (current expenditures 50.1%; capital expenditures 49.9%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$1,425,000,000. **Production** (metric tons except as noted). *Agriculture and fishing* (2007): paddy rice 3,596,000, sugarcane 2,700,000, cassava 2,400,000, cloves (whole and stem) 10,000, vanilla 2,600; livestock (number of live animals) 9,600,000 cattle, 1,610,000 pigs, 3,000,000 geese; fisheries production 159,035 (from aquaculture 7%). *Mining and quarrying* (2007): chromite ore 95,000; graphite 15,000; sapphires 4,700 kg; rubies 920 kg; gold 210 kg (illegally smuggled, 2,000 kg). *Manufacturing* (value in US\$'000,000; 2004): beverages 107; wearing apparel 57; fabricated metal products 35. *Energy production (consumption)*: electricity (kWhr; 2006) 1,065,000,000 (1,065,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2006) none (10,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2006) none (3,518,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 325,000 (746,000). **Population economically active** (2005): total 9,844,100; activity rate of total population 52.8% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 88.1%; female 49.6%; unemployed 2.8%). **Selected balance of payments data**. Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 262; remittances (2008) 11; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 459; official development assistance (2007) 892. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 94; remittances (2008) 21. **Gross national income** (2008): US\$7,766,000,000 (US\$410 per capita).

Foreign trade

Imports (2006; c.i.f.): US\$1,760,300,000 (refined petroleum products 17.7%; machinery and apparatus 12.8%; food products 11.4%, of which cereals 4.3%; fabrics 9.3%; chemical products 8.6%; motor vehicles 5.0%; wool 4.8%). *Major import sources*: China 17.8%; Bahrain 16.4%; France 13.2%; South Africa 5.7%; US 3.6%. **Exports** (2006; f.o.b.): US\$1,008,200,000 (food products and spices 32.4%, of which shrimp 12.0%, vanilla 4.7%, fish 4.4%, cloves 2.7%; wearing apparel and accessories 25.0%; refined petroleum products 7.9%; precious and semi-precious stones 2.6%). *Major export destinations*: France 39.5%; US 15.0%; Germany 6.0%; Italy 4.2%; UK 3.0%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads* (2000): route length (2003) 901 km; passenger-km 24,471,000; metric ton-km cargo 27,200,000. *Roads* (2000): total length 49,827 km (paved 12%). *Vehicles* (1998): passenger cars 64,000; trucks and buses 9,100. *Air transport* (2007): passenger-km 1,248,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2006) 18,768,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 165,000 (8.6); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 4,835,000 (253); personal computers (2005): 102,000 (5.5); total Internet users (2008): 316,000 (17); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 6,200 (0.3).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2003–04). Percentage of population ages 25–59 (male) and 25–49 (female) having: no formal schooling 20.4%; incomplete primary education 33.6%; complete primary 13.2%; incomplete secondary 23.0%; complete secondary 6.4%; higher 3.4%. **Literacy** (2006): percentage of total population ages 15 and over literate 70.7%; males literate 76.5%; females literate 65.3%. **Health** (2004): physicians 1,861 (1 per 9,998 persons); hospital beds 9,303 (1 per 2,000 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2006) 58.5; undernourished population (2002–04) 6,600,000 (38% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,800 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 13,500 (army 92.6%, navy 3.7%, air force 3.7%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 1.1%; per capita expenditure US\$4.

Background

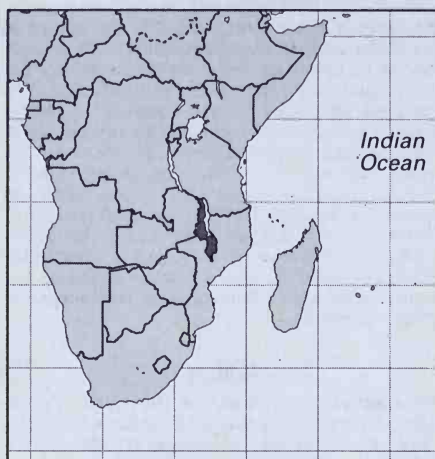
Indonesians migrated to Madagascar about AD 700. The first European to visit the island was Portuguese navigator Diogo Dias in 1500. Trade in arms and slaves allowed the development of Malagasy kingdoms at the beginning of the 17th century. The Merina kingdom became dominant in the 18th century and in 1868 signed a treaty granting France control over the northwestern coast. In 1895 French troops took the island, and Madagascar became a French overseas territory in 1946. As the Malagasy Republic, it gained independence in 1960. It severed ties with France in the 1970s. A new constitution was adopted in 1992, and the country was named the Republic of Madagascar. The country has since been both politically and economically unstable.

Recent Developments

The aftermath of the de facto coup that ousted Marc Ravalomanana as president in 2009 continued to be felt in Madagascar in late 2010. The country remained suspended from the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the African Union, which had also imposed a travel ban on Ravalomanana's successor, Andry Rajoelina, the former mayor of Antananarivo. In addition, the EU held back development aid. Former Mozambican president Joaquim Chissano led a mediation effort under the auspices of SADC, and a series of talks were held to try to reach a power-sharing arrangement. When the talks stalled, Rajoelina unilaterally set election dates, but he did not have sufficient political support to enforce them. Eventually Chissano worked out a road map to new elections that involved all of the major political movements, which would jointly supervise a transitional period prior to the elections. In November voters approved a new constitution. Among the provisions was one lowering the minimum age for a president to 35, which made it legal for Rajoelina to remain in office and to run for president in 2011. On that same day a group of dissident military officers attempted a coup, but it collapsed.

Internet resource: <www.wildmadagascar.org>.

Malawi



Official name: Republic of Malawi. **Form of government:** multiparty republic with one legislative house (National Assembly (1933)). **Head of state and government:** President Bingu wa Mutharika (from 2004). **Capital:** Lilongwe (the judiciary meets in Blantyre). **Official language:** none. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 Malawian kwacha (MK) = 100 tambala; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = MK 150.80.

Demography

Area: 45,747 sq mi, 118,484 sq km. **Population** (2010): 15,448,000. **Density** (2010; based on land area): persons per sq mi 424.4, persons per sq km 163.9. **Urban** (2008): 15.0%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 48.72%; female 51.28%. **Age breakdown** (2007): under 15, 45.7%; 15–29, 28.4%; 30–44, 14.1%; 45–59, 7.6%; 60–74, 3.5%; 75–84, 0.6%; 85 and over, 0.1%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Chewa 34.7%; Maravi 12.2%; Ngoni 9.0%; Yao 7.9%; Tumbuka 7.9%; Lomwe 7.7%; Ngonde 3.5%; other 17.1%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Protestant/independent Christian 55%; Roman Catholic 20%; Muslim 20%; traditional beliefs 3%; other 2%. **Major cities** (2008): Lilongwe 669,021; Blantyre 661,444; Mzuzu 128,432; Zomba 87,366; Kasungu 42,351. **Location:** southeastern Africa, bordering Tanzania, Mozambique, and Zambia.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 42.1 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 14.9 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 5.67. **Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 48.4 years; female 49.5 years.

National economy

Budget (2008–09). **Revenue:** MK 187,402,000,000 (tax revenue 62.4%, of which VAT 21.0%, excises 9.7%, corporate taxes 8.1%; grants 29.3%; nontax

revenue 6.9%; other 1.4%). **Expenditures:** MK 223,502,000,000 (current expenditures 82.0%; capital expenditures 18.0%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; March 2009): US\$664,000,000. **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): corn (maize) 3,444,700, sugarcane 2,500,000, cassava 2,150,000, tobacco leaves 118,000, pigeon peas 79,000, tea 39,000, sunflower seeds 5,913; livestock (number of live animals) 1,900,000 goats, 752,000 cattle, 458,000 pigs; fisheries production 68,000 (from aquaculture 2%). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): limestone 31,490; gemstones (significantly rubies and sapphires) 3,710 kg. **Manufacturing** (value added in US\$'000,000; 2001): food products 62; beverages 28; chemical products 11. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 1,556,000,000 (1,546,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2007) 58,550 ([2006] 50,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (263,000). **Population economically active** (2006): total 5,585,000; activity rate 41.2% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 77.1%; female 50.2%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$4,107,000,000 (US\$290 per capita). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 27; remittances (2008) 1.0; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 37; official development assistance (2007) 735. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 73; remittances (2008) 1.0.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; c.i.f.): MK 192,833,000,000 (chemical products 27.8%, of which fertilizers 13.7%; refined petroleum products 13.1%; machinery and apparatus 11.8%; motor vehicles 10.4%; food products 5.9%). **Major import sources:** South Africa 29.1%; Mozambique 12.2%; UAE 7.0%; UK 5.0%; India 5.0%. **Exports** (2007; f.o.b.): MK 121,567,000,000 (unmanufactured tobacco 48.7%; corn (maize) 11.5%; raw sugar 7.0%; tea 6.4%; sunflower seeds 3.7%; wearing apparel and accessories 3.7%). **Major export destinations:** Zimbabwe 15.2%; South Africa 14.8%; Belgium 8.0%; UK 6.6%; Germany 5.8%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads** (2007): route length 797 km; (2004) passenger-km 29,523,000; metric ton-km cargo 18,438,000. **Roads** (2003): total length 15,451 km (paved 45%). **Vehicles** (2001): passenger cars 22,500; trucks and buses 57,600. **Air transport** (2007; Air Malawi only): passenger-km 165,000,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 236,000 (16); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 1,781,000 (122); personal computers (2007): 28,000 (2); total Internet users (2008): 316,000 (22); broadband Internet subscribers (2007): 1,600 (0.1).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2004). Percentage of population ages 25 and over having: no formal education/unknown 33.5%; incomplete primary education 24.2%; complete primary 27.9%; secondary and university 14.4%. **Literacy** (2007): total population ages 15 and over literate 65.9%; males literate 78.1%; fe-

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

males literate 53.9%. **Health** (2008): physicians 260 (1 per 56,246 persons); hospital beds (2007) 15,658 (1 per 909 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 88.1; undernourished population (2002–04) 4,200,000 (35% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,790 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 5,300 (army 100%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 1.7%; per capita expenditure US\$3.

Background

Inhabited since at least 8000 BC, the region was settled by Bantu-speaking peoples between the 1st and the 4th century AD. About 1480 they founded the Maravi Confederacy, which encompassed most of central and southern Malawi. In northern Malawi the Ngonde people established a kingdom about 1600. The slave trade flourished during the 18th–19th centuries. Britain established colonial authority in 1891, and the area became known as Nyasaland in 1907. The colonies of Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland formed (1951–53) a federation, which was dissolved in 1963. The next year Malawi achieved independence. In 1966 it became a republic, with Hastings Banda as president. In 1971 Banda was designated president for life, and he ruled until he was defeated in multiparty elections in 1994. A new constitution was adopted in 1995.

Recent Developments

Malawi's sound economic policy in 2010 led to steady growth, reduction of chronic food insecurity, and successful agricultural development in one of Africa's poorest countries. On the other hand, Malawi drew international criticism for its harsh policy regarding homosexuality. Homosexuality remained a crime subject to severe penalties, and female politicians also alleged that there was a systematic attempt to undermine the campaign to increase female political representation across the board to 50%.

Internet resource: <www.nso.malawi.net>.

Malaysia



Official name: Malaysia. **Form of government:** federal constitutional monarchy with two legislative houses (Senate [70]; House of Representatives [222]). **Head of state:** Yang di-Pertuan Agong (Paramount Ruler) Tuanku Mizan Zainal Abidin ibni al-Marhum Sultan Mahmud (from 2006). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Datuk Seri Najib Tun Razak (from 2009). **Capital:** Kuala Lumpur (location of the first royal palace and both houses of parliament). **Administrative center:** Putrajaya (location of the second royal palace, the prime minister's office, and the supreme court). **Official language:** Malay. **Official religion:** Islam. **Monetary unit:** 1 ringgit, or Malaysian dollar (RM) = 100 sen; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = RM 3.01.

Demography

Area: 127,366 sq mi, 329,876 sq km. **Population** (2010): 28,275,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 222.0, persons per sq km 85.7. **Urban** (2008): 63.5%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 50.90%; female 49.10%. **Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 32.0%; 15–29, 26.6%; 30–44, 20.4%; 45–59, 14.0%; 60–74, 5.6%; 75 and over, 1.4%. **Ethnic composition** (2008): Malay 50.8%; other indigenous 11.0%; Chinese 22.9%; Indian 6.9%; other citizen 1.2%; noncitizen 7.2%. **Religious affiliation** (2000): Muslim 60.4%; Buddhist 19.2%; Christian 9.1%; Hindu 6.3%; Chinese folk religionist 2.6%; animist 0.8%; other 1.6%. **Major cities** (2006): Kuala Lumpur 1,482,400; Subang Jaya 954,300; Klang 936,700; Johor Bahru 838,900; Ipoh 692,200; Putrajaya 55,000. **Location:** southeastern Asia, on the Malay Peninsula and the northern third of the island of Borneo, bordering Thailand, the South China Sea, Brunei, and Indonesia.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 17.5 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 4.2 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 2.57. **Life expectancy** at birth (2008): male 72.1 years; female 76.8 years.

National economy

Budget (2008). **Revenue:** RM 159,793,000,000 (tax revenue 70.7%, of which corporate taxes 23.6%, taxes on petroleum 15.1%, income tax 9.4%; nontax revenue 29.3%). **Expenditures:** RM 196,346,000,000 (current expenditures 78.2%, of which wages and salaries 20.9%; development expenditures 21.8%). **Population economically active** (2008): total 11,028,100; activity rate 40.8% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 62.6%; female 35.8%; unemployed [April 2008–March 2009] 3.4%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2008): oil palm fruit 83,000,000, rice 2,384,000, natural rubber 1,072,400, sugarcane 693,850, coconuts 555,120, bananas 530,000, cassava 430,000, cacao beans 30,000; livestock (number of live animals) 790,000 cattle, 131,000 buffalo; fisheries production (2007) 1,783,739 (from aquaculture 19%). **Mining and quarrying** (2008–09): iron ore 1,023,434; tin (metal content) 2,646; gold 2,427 kg. **Manufacturing** (value added in RM '000,000; 2006): electrical machinery and electronics 32,017; chemical products 19,035; refined pe-

troleum and coal products 16,577; transportation equipment 6,796. *Energy production (consumption):* electricity (kW-hr; 2008-09) 103,734,200,000 (92,662,100,000); coal (metric tons; 2008-09) 1,433,341 ([2006] 11,143,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008-09) 248,239,000 ([2006] 185,607,500); petroleum products (metric tons; 2008-09) 23,380,000 ([2006] 23,718,000); natural gas (cu m; 2008-09) 56,794,675,000 ([2007] 32,900,000,000). *Gross national income* (2008): US\$188,061,000,000 (US\$6,970 per capita). *Public debt* (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$18,441,000,000. *Selected balance of payments data.* Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 12,905; remittances (2008) 1,920; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2006-08 avg.) 7,256; official development assistance (2007) 200. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 5,252; remittances (2008) 6,385; FDI (2005-07 avg.) 6,667.

Foreign trade

Imports (2006; c.i.f.): RM 481,000,000,000 (microcircuits and transistors 23.9%; crude petroleum 8.3%; office machines, computers, and parts 7.8%; chemical products 7.8%; base metals 6.8%). *Major import sources:* Japan 13.2%; US 12.5%; China 12.1%; Singapore 11.7%; Thailand 5.5%. *Exports* (2006; f.o.b.): RM 589,367,000,000 (computers, office machines, and parts 17.4%; microcircuits and transistors 15.9%; crude petroleum 8.9%; telecommunications equipment 5.7%; natural gas 4.8%; palm oil 3.2%). *Major export destinations:* US 18.8%; Singapore 15.4%; Japan 8.9%; China 7.2%; Thailand 5.3%.

Transport and communications

Transport. Railroads (2008-09): route length (2008) 1,849 km; passenger-km 1,466,892,000; metric ton-km cargo 1,267,935,000. *Roads* (2006): total length 90,127 km (paved 79%). *Vehicles* (2006): passenger cars 7,024,043; trucks and buses 896,570. *Air transport* (2008-09): passenger-km 32,297,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 2,142,483,000. *Communications*, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 4,292,000 (159); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 27,743,000 (1,027); personal computers (2006): 6,106,000 (234); total Internet users (2008): 16,903,000 (626); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 1,302,000 (48).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2002). Percentage of population ages 25-64 having: no formal schooling/unknown 8.4%; primary education 28.7%; lower secondary 20.7%; upper secondary 31.1%; higher 11.1%. *Literacy* (2007): total population ages 15 and over literate 91.9%; males literate 94.2%; females literate 89.6%. *Health* (2008): physicians 25,102 (1 per 1,076 persons); hospital beds (2007) 47,784 (1 per 556 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 6.7; undernourished population (2002-04) 600,000 (3% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,850 calories).

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 109,000 (army 73.4%, navy 12.8%, air force 13.8%). *Military expenditure as percentage of GDP* (2008): 1.9%; per capita expenditure US\$146.

Background

Malaya has been inhabited for 6,000-8,000 years, and small kingdoms existed in the 2nd-3rd centuries AD, when adventurers from India first arrived. Sumatran exiles founded the city-state of Malacca about 1400, and it flourished as a trading and Islamic religious center until its capture by the Portuguese in 1511. Malacca passed to the Dutch in 1641. The British founded a settlement on Singapore Island in 1819, and by 1867 they had established the Straits Settlements, including Malacca, Singapore, and Penang. During the late 19th century the Chinese began to migrate to Malaya. Japan invaded in 1941. Opposition to British rule led to the creation of the United Malays National Organization (UNMO) in 1946, and in 1948 the peninsula was federated with Penang. Malaya gained independence in 1957, and the Federation of Malaysia was established in 1963. Its economy expanded greatly from the late 1970s, and though it experienced the regional economic slump of the mid- to late 1990s, the economy subsequently recovered.

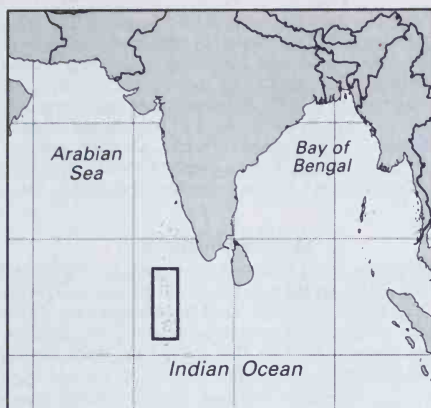
Recent Developments

Religious tensions flared in Malaysia in 2010 as the government struggled to maintain the country's image of a diverse and tolerant society. The government itself, however, became embroiled in a dispute over Malaysian Christian groups' use of the name Allah to refer to their God. Although the practice dated back generations in Malaysia, recently many Muslims had expressed the suspicion that Christians were surreptitiously attempting to convert Muslims, an illegal activity in Malaysia. At the end of 2009, a Malaysian court ruled that a Roman Catholic newspaper could use Allah to refer to God in its Malay-language edition. The controversy spawned a series of attacks on Christian churches in January 2010. In March 2011, Christians in Malaysia protested the seizure by the government of more than 30,000 Malay-language Bibles that referred to Allah.

Internet resource: <www.statistics.gov.my>.

Maldives

Official name: Dhivehi Raajjeyge Jumhooriyyaa (Republic of Maldives). *Form of government:* multiparty republic with one legislative house (People's Majlis [77]). *Head of state and government:* President Mohamed Nasheed (from 2008). *Capital:* Male. *Official language:* Dhivehi (Maldivian). *Official religion:* Islam. *Monetary unit:* 1 rufiyaa (Rf) = 100 laari; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = Rf 15.38.



Demography

Area: 115 sq mi, 298 sq km. **Population** (2010): 320,000. **Density** (2010): based on areas of inhabited islets only; persons per sq mi 6,835, persons per sq km 2,639. **Urban** (2006): 34.7%. **Sex distribution** (2006): male 50.66%; female 49.34%. **Age breakdown** (2006): under 15, 31.1%; 15–29, 33.2%; 30–44, 18.3%; 45–59, 9.2%; 60–74, 5.2%; 75–84, 1.1%; 85 and over, 0.2%; unknown 1.7%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Maldivian 98.5%; Sinhalese 0.7%; other 0.8%. **Religious affiliation**: virtually 100% Sunni Muslim. **Major islets** (2006): Male 103,693; Hithadhoo 9,465; Fuvammulah 7,636. **Location**: islands in the Indian Ocean, south of India.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 22 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 3 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2006): 2.1. **Life expectancy** at birth (2007): male 72.3 years; female 73.7 years.

National economy

Budget (2008). **Revenue**: Rf 7,757,000,000 (nontax revenue 48.6%, of which resort lease rent 19.5%; tax revenue 43.7%, of which import duties 31.7%; grants 7.2%; other 0.5%). **Expenditures**: Rf 9,789,000,000 (general administration 21.8%; community programs 20.5%; education 15.6%; health 12.8%; police and security 9.1%; defense 5.6%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): US\$471,700,000. **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): vegetables 28,526, bananas 11,000, coconuts 2,625; fisheries production 144,169, of which skipjack tuna 97,342, yellowfin tuna 24,415 (from aquaculture, none). **Mining and quarrying**: coral for construction materials. **Manufacturing**: n.a.; however, major industries include boat building and repairing, coir yarn and mat weaving, coconut and fish processing, lacquerwork, garment manufacturing, and handicrafts. **Energy production (consumption)**: electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 301,000,000 ([2006] 212,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (283,000). **Selected balance of payments data**. Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 586; remittances (2008) 3; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.)

13; official development assistance (2007) 37. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 92; remittances (2008) 103. **Population economically active** (2006): total 128,836; activity rate of total population 43.1% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 65.8%; female 41.3%; unemployed 14.4%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$1,126,000,000 (US\$3,630 per capita).

Foreign trade

Imports (2008; c.i.f.): US\$1,388,000,000 (refined petroleum products 22.6%; food products 15.3%; goods for construction 14.1%; transportation equipment and parts 10.4%). **Major import sources**: Singapore 21.3%; UAE 18.0%; India 10.4%; Malaysia 7.7%; Sri Lanka 5.9%. **Exports** (2008; f.o.b.): US\$330,500,000 (reexports [mostly jet fuel] 61.6%; fish 37.3%, of which fresh skipjack tuna 16.7%, fresh yellowfin tuna 13.2%, dried fish 3.0%). **Major export destinations** (domestic exports only): Thailand 49.4%; Sri Lanka 9.5%; France 8.8%; Italy 8.3%; UK 7.7%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads**: none. **Vehicles** (2008): passenger cars 3,917; trucks and buses 2,314. **Air transport** (2008; Male airport only): passenger arrivals 1,275,993, passenger departures 1,264,572; cargo unloaded 20,561 metric tons, cargo loaded 13,029 metric tons. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). **Telephone landlines** (2008): 47,000 (151); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 436,000 (1,407); personal computers (2005): 45,000 (152); total Internet users (2008): 72,000 (231); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 16,000 (51).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2006). Population ages 6 and over 267,283; percentage with bachelor's degree 0.6%, master's degree 0.3%. **Literacy** (2006): total population ages 15 and over literate 93.5%; males literate 92.5%; females literate 94.5%. **Health** (2008): physicians 575 (1 per 539 persons); hospital beds 785 (1 per 395 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 11; undernourished population (2002–04) 30,000 (10% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,840 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (2006): 2,000-member paramilitary incorporates coast guard duties. **Paramilitary expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 4.9%; per capita expenditure US\$139.

Background

The archipelago was settled in the 5th century bc by Buddhists from Sri Lanka and southern India, and Islam was adopted there in ad 1153. The Portuguese held sway in Male in 1558–73. The islands were a sultanate under the Dutch rulers of Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) during the 17th century. After the British gained control of Ceylon in 1796, the area became a British protectorate, a status formalized in 1887. The islands won full independence from Britain in 1965, and in 1968 a republic was founded. The Maldives

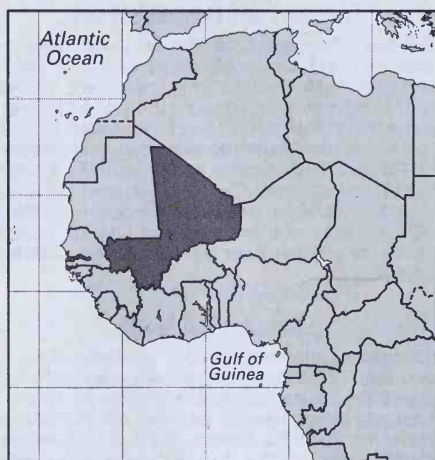
joined the Commonwealth in 1982. Its economy has gradually improved, aided by the growth of tourism. A new constitution adopted in 2008 established Islam as the state religion, created greater governmental checks and balances, and allowed women to run for president.

Recent Developments

The economic situation in Maldives remained precarious in 2010 as government debt reached US\$553 million—one-third of GDP. As well, the budget deficit of US\$420 million exceeded the limit set by the IMF, which in December 2009 had pledged US\$92.5 million in assistance. A donor conference attended by about 60 representatives in March promised US\$313 million in development assistance and budget support over the following three years.

Internet resource: <<http://planning.gov.mv>>.

Mali



Official name: République du Mali (Republic of Mali). **Form of government:** multiparty republic with one legislative house (National Assembly [147]). **Head of state:** President Amadou Toumani Touré (from 2002). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Cissé Mariam Kaidama Sidibé (from 2011). **Capital:** Bamako. **Official language:** French. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 CFA franc (CFAF) = 100 centimes; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = CFAF 452.93.

Demography

Area: 482,077 sq mi, 1,248,574 sq km. **Population** (2010): 15,022,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 31.2, persons per sq km 12.0. **Urban** (2008): 32.4%. **Sex distribution** (2006): male 49.67%; female 50.33%. **Age breakdown** (2006): under 15, 48.1%; 15–29, 27.7%; 30–44, 12.9%; 45–59, 6.4%; 60–74, 4.1%; 75–84, 0.7%; 85 and over, 0.1%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Bambara 30.6%; Senufo 10.5%; Fula Macina (Niafunke) 9.6%; Soninke 7.4%; Tuareg 7.0%;

Maninka 6.6%; Songhai 6.3%; Dogon 4.3%; Bobo 3.5%; other 14.2%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Muslim (nearly all Sunni) 90%; Christian (mostly Roman Catholic) 5%; traditional beliefs/nonreligious 5%. **Major cities** (1998): Bamako (urban agglomeration; 2007) 1,494,000; Sikasso 113,803; Ségou 90,898; Mopti 79,840; Koutiala 74,153. **Location:** western Africa, bordering Algeria, Niger, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Senegal, and Mauritania.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 46.8 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 15.3 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 6.70. **Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 49.9 years; female 53.0 years.

National economy

Budget (2008). **Revenue:** CFAF 757,700,000,000 (tax revenue 74.3%; grants 22.4%; nontax revenue 3.3%). **Expenditures:** CFAF 913,500,000,000 (current expenditures 59.8%; capital expenditures 40.2%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$1,989,000,000. **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2006) 175; remittances (2008) 344; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 222; official development assistance (2007) 1,017. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2006) 120; remittances (2008) 83. **Population economically active** (2004): total 2,598,200; activity rate of total population 23% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 51.1%; female 42.5%; officially unemployed 8.8%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): millet 1,074,440, rice 955,300, sorghum 907,966, seed cotton 414,965, karite nuts (2005) 85,000, cowpeas 70,000; livestock (number of live animals) 13,010,000 goats, 8,595,000 sheep, 7,917,000 cattle, 476,000 camels; fisheries production 100,640 (from aquaculture 1%). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): salt (2005) 6,000; gold 52,800 kg. **Manufacturing** (2005): beef and veal 98,000; goat meat (2001) 49,000; sheep meat 36,000. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 489,000,000 (489,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (185,000). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$7,360,000,000 (US\$580 per capita).

Foreign trade

Imports (2007): CFAF 842,700,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 30.3%; refined petroleum products 28.9%; food products 19.7%). **Major import sources** (2004): France 15.9%; Senegal 12.2%; Côte d'Ivoire 9.4%; Togo 8.5%; Benin 7.4%. **Exports** (2007): CFAF 705,600,000,000 (gold 73.0%; raw cotton and cotton products 15.2%; livestock 4.3%). **Major export destinations** (2004): South Africa 30.9%; Switzerland 20.4%; Senegal 6.3%; China 4.7%; Côte d'Ivoire 4.7%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads** (2002): route length (2004) 729 km; passenger-km 196,000,000; metric ton-km

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

cargo 188,000,000. **Roads** (2004): total length 18,709 km (paved 18%). **Vehicles** (2007): passenger cars 86,967; trucks and buses 26,759. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 83,000 (6.5); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 3,267,000 (257); personal computers (2007): 98,000 (8); total Internet users (2008): 125,000 (9.8); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 5,300 (0.4).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2001). Population ages 25 and over having: no formal schooling/unknown 82.1%; incomplete primary education 7.7%; complete primary 2.0%; secondary 6.5%; higher 1.7%. **Literacy** (2007): percentage of total population ages 15 and over literate 23.3%; males literate 31.4%; females literate 16.0%. **Health**: physicians (2004) 1,053 (1 per 10,566 persons); hospital beds (2001) 1,664 (1 per 6,203 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 118.1; undernourished population (2003-05) 1,200,000 (11% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,720 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 7,350 (army 100%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 2.1%; per capita expenditure US\$12.

Background

Inhabited since prehistoric times, the region was situated on a caravan route across the Sahara. In the 12th century, the Malinke empire of Mali was founded on the Upper and Middle Niger. In the 15th century, the Songhai empire in the Timbuktu-Gao region gained control. In 1591 Morocco invaded the area, and Timbuktu remained under the Moors for two centuries. In the mid-19th century, the French conquered the area, which became a part of French West Africa known as the French Sudan. In 1946 it became an overseas territory of the French Union. It was proclaimed the Sudanese Republic in 1958, briefly joined with Senegal (1959-60) to form the Mali Federation, and became the Republic of Mali in 1960. The government was overthrown by military coups in 1968 and 1991. Democratic multiparty elections have been held every five years since 1992.

Recent Developments

Algeria and Mauritania temporarily suspended diplomatic relations with Mali in February 2010 after the Malian government released four convicted members of al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghrib (AQIM). The men were to have faced trial in Algeria and Mauritania following the completion of their sentences in Mali. In mid-September Mauritanian troops and aircraft crossed the Mali frontier to attack an AQIM camp near Timbuktu, killing an estimated 12 insurgents.

Internet resource: <www.primature.gov.mt>.

Malta

Official name: Repubblika ta' Malta (Maltese); Republic of Malta (English). **Form of government:** uni-



tary multiparty republic with one legislative house (Kamra tad-Deputati, or House of Representatives [69; statutory number is 65]). **Head of state:** President George Abela (from 2009). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Lawrence Gonzi (from 2004). **Capital:** Valletta. **Official languages:** Maltese; English. **Official religion:** Roman Catholicism. **Monetary unit:** 1 euro (€) = 100 cents; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = €0.69 (the euro replaced the Maltese lira [Lm] 1 Jan 2008, at the rate of €1 = Lm 0.43).

Demography

Area: 122 sq mi, 316 sq km. **Population** (2010): 413,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 3,388.0, persons per sq km 1,308.6. **Urban** (2005): 95.3%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 49.77%; female 50.23%. **Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 15.9%; 15-29, 21.6%; 30-44, 19.8%; 45-59, 21.5%; 60-74, 15.1%; 75-84, 4.8%; 85 and over, 1.3%. **Ethnic composition** (2005): Maltese 97.0%; other European 2.3%, of which British 1.2%; other 0.7%. **Religious affiliation** (2004): Roman Catholic 95%, of which practicing 63%; other Christian 0.5%; Muslim 0.7%; nonreligious/atheist 2%; other 1.8%. **Major localities** (2007): Birkirkara 22,241; Mosta 19,018; Qormi 16,625; Zabbar 14,849; Valletta 6,319 (urban agglomeration 81,204). **Location:** islands in the Mediterranean Sea, south of Sicily (Italy).

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 10.0 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 74.6%. **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 7.9 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.43. **Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 76.7 years; female 82.3 years.

National economy

Budget (2008). **Revenue:** €2,132,200,000 (income tax 34.5%; VAT 21.4%; social security contributions 16.0%; nontax revenue and grants 9.6%). **Expenditures:** €2,365,300,000 (recurrent expenditures 90.1%; capital expenditures 9.9%). **Public debt** (December 2008): US\$5,052,000,000. **Production** (metric tons except where noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): potatoes 25,000, tomatoes 16,600, wheat 9,200; livestock (number of live animals) 73,683 pigs, 19,233 cattle, 1,100,000 chickens; fisheries production 3,783 (from aquaculture 67%). **Mining and quarrying** (2008): salt 6,000, limestone 1,200,000 cu m.

Manufacturing (value added in US\$'000,000; 2005): electronics 153; food products 109; printing and publishing 99. **Energy production (consumption)**: electricity (kW-hr; 2006/07) 2,266,000,000 ([2006] 2,296,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (815,000). **Population economically active** (2006): total 164,400; activity rate of total population 40.5% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 59.1%; female 32.1%; unemployed [April 2008–March 2009] 10.6%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$8,028,000,000 (US\$19,512 per capita). **Selected balance of payments data**. Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 947; remittances (2008) 50; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 1,170. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 435; remittances (2008) 60.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; c.i.f.): US\$4,748,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 33.4%, of which electronic integrated circuits and micro-assemblies 20.0%; refined petroleum products 11.8%; food products 10.9%; chemical products 9.7%). **Major import sources**: Italy 24.9%; UK 14.4%; France 9.1%; Germany 8.4%; US 6.0%. **Exports** (2007; f.o.b.): US\$3,067,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 57.4%, of which semiconductor devices 44.6%; medicinal and pharmaceutical products 6.8%; food products 4.8%; printed matter 4.2%; children's toys 3.1%; professional and scientific equipment 3.0%). **Major export destinations**: Germany 13.6%; Singapore 13.6%; France 12.0%; US 11.0%; UK 9.9%.

Transport and communications

Transport. Railroads: none. **Roads** (2004): total length 2,254 km (paved 88%). **Vehicles** (2008): passenger cars 222,775; trucks and buses 48,210. **Air transport** (2008; Air Malta only): passenger-km 2,604,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 8,027,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 241,000 (586); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 386,000 (937); personal computers (2005): 67,000 (166); total Internet users (2008): 200,000 (487); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 99,000 (240).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2005). Percentage of population ages 15 and over having: no formal schooling 2.4%; special education for disabled 0.3%; primary education 25.9%; secondary 45.3%; some postsecondary 16.5%; undergraduate or professional qualification 7.2%; graduate 2.4%. **Literacy** (2005): total population ages 10 and over literate 92.8%; males literate 91.7%; females literate 93.9%. **Health** (2008): physicians 1,374 (1 per 299 persons); hospital beds (2007) 1,967 (1 per 210 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 9.9; undernourished population (2002–04) less than 2.5% of total population.

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 1,954 (armed forces includes air and marine elements); Ital-

ian military (November 2008): 49 troops. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 0.6%; per capita expenditure US\$107.

Background

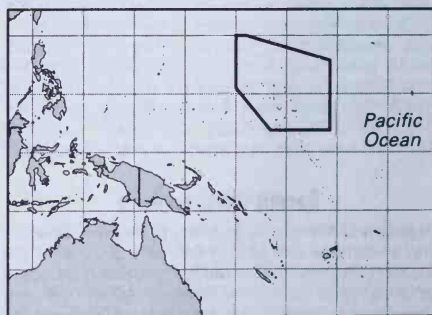
Inhabited as early as 3800 bc, Malta was ruled by the Carthaginians from the 6th century bc until it came under Roman control in 218 bc. In ad 60 the apostle Paul converted the inhabitants to Christianity. It was under Byzantine rule until the Arabs seized control in 870. In 1091 the Normans defeated the Arabs, and Malta was ruled by feudal lords until it came under the Knights of Malta in 1530. Napoleon seized control in 1798; the British took it in 1800 and returned it to the Knights in 1802. The Maltese protested and acknowledged the British as sovereign, an arrangement ratified in 1814. It became self-governing in 1921 but reverted to a colonial regime in 1936. Malta was severely bombed by Germany and Italy during World War II, and in 1942 it received the George Cross, Britain's highest civilian decoration. In 1964 it gained independence within the Commonwealth and in 1974 became a republic. In 2004 it joined the EU, and it adopted the euro as its official currency in 2008.

Recent Developments

Less than 100 immigrants entered Malta illegally in 2010—a sharp decline from the thousands who had arrived annually in the preceding several years. Malta, which attributed this to joint Italian-Libyan naval patrols that began in 2009, declared in April that it would no longer host a mission of Frontex (the EU's border patrol agency), and the country reaffirmed this stance in early 2011.

Internet resource: <www.nso.gov.mt>.

Marshall Islands



Official name: Majol (Marshallese) (Republic of the Marshall Islands). **Form of government**: unitary republic with one legislative house (Nitijela [33]). **Head of state and government**: President Jurelang Zedkaia (from 2009). **Capital**: Majuro. **Official language**: Marshallese (Kajin-Majol). **Official religion**: none. **Monetary unit**: 1 US dollar (US\$) = 100 cents.

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

Demography

Area: 70 sq mi, 181 sq km. **Population** (2010): 54,400. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 777.1, persons per sq km 300.6. **Urban** (2008): 68.0%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 50.99%; female 49.01%. **Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 38.5%; 15–29, 29.6%; 30–44, 16.8%; 45–59, 10.5%; 60–74, 3.6%; 75–84, 0.8%; 85 and over, 0.2%. **Ethnic composition** (2006): Marshallese 92.1%; other Pacific Islanders 1.0%; East Asians 0.5%; US white 0.3%; other 6.1%. **Religious affiliation** (1999): Protestant 85.0%, of which United Church of Christ 54.8%, Assemblies of God 25.8%; Roman Catholic 8.4%; Mormon 2.1%; nonreligious 1.5%; other 3.0%. **Major towns** (1999): Majuro (2004) 20,800; Ebeye 9,345; Laura 2,256. **Location:** Oceania, group of atolls and reefs in the North Pacific Ocean, halfway between Hawaii (US) and Papua New Guinea.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 31.5 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 4.6 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 3.68. **Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 68.9 years; female 73.0 years.

National economy

Budget (2007). **Revenue:** US\$98,900,000 (US government grants 63.6%; tax revenue 25.0%, of which income tax 11.0%, import duties 8.9%; nontax revenue 11.4%). **Expenditures:** US\$99,900,000 (current expenditures 79.0%; capital expenditures 21.0%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): US\$87,000,000. **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2002–03): copra (2007) 5,491, breadfruit 4,536, coconuts 885, pandanus 114; livestock (number of live animals) 12,900 pigs, 86,000 chickens; fisheries production (2006) 42,019, of which skipjack 37,661 (from aquaculture, none). **Mining and quarrying:** for local construction only. **Manufacturing** (2007): copra 5,491; coconut oil and processed (chilled or frozen) fish are important products; the manufacture of handicrafts and personal items (clothing, mats, boats, etc.) by individuals is also significant. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 104,000,000 (104,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (30,000). **Population economically active** (1999): total 14,677; activity rate of total population 28.9% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 52.1%; female 34.1%; unemployed [2007] 30.9%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$195,000,000 (US\$3,270 per capita). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 4.5; remittances (2005) 0.4; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 272; official development assistance (2007) 52. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2006) 0.4; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 24.

Foreign trade

Imports (2006; c.i.f.): US\$67,700,000 ([2000] mineral fuels and lubricants 43.6%; machinery and transportation equipment 16.9%; food products, beverages, and tobacco products 10.9%). **Major import sources:** US 45.8%; Australia 8.4%; Japan 8.1%; New Zealand 3.2%; Hong Kong 1.8%. **Exports** (2006–07;

f.o.b.): US\$20,300,000 ([2005] reexports of diesel fuel 80.9%; crude coconut oil 15.4%). **Major export destinations** (2005): mostly the US.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Roads** (2007): 75 km (only Majuro and Kwajalein have paved roads). **Vehicles** (2004): passenger cars 1,694; trucks and buses 602. **Air transport** (2006; Air Marshall Islands only): passenger-km 31,236,000; metric ton-km cargo 348,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 4,400 (73); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 1,000 (17); personal computers (2005): 4,600 (88); total Internet users (2008): 2,200 (36).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2006). Percentage of population ages 25 and over having: no formal schooling 2.1%; elementary education 28.0%; secondary 55.8%; some higher 7.9%; undergraduate degree 5.1%; advanced degree 1.1%. **Literacy** (2000): total population ages 15 and over literate 92.0%; males literate 92.0%; females literate 92.0%. **Health** (2008): physicians 38 (1 per 1,401 persons); hospital beds (2004) 140 (1 per 411 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 26.4.

Military

The US provides for the defense of the Republic of the Marshall Islands under the 1984 and 2003 compacts of free association; the US Army's premier ballistic missile test site is at Kwajalein.

Background

The islands were sighted in 1529 by the Spanish navigator Álvaro Saavedra. Germany purchased them from Spain in 1899, and Japan seized them in 1914. During World War II the US took Kwajalein and Eniwetok, and the Marshall Islands were made part of a UN trust territory under US jurisdiction in 1947. Bikini and Eniwetok atolls served as testing grounds for US nuclear weapons from 1946 to 1958. The country became an internally self-governing republic in 1979. It signed a compact of free association with the US in 1982 and became fully self-governing in 1986. The compact was amended in 2004.

Recent Developments

The government of the Marshall Islands secured funding from the Asian Development Bank in 2010 to create sustainable-energy projects to reduce the country's dependence on imported fuel, more than 50% of which was used to generate electricity. Bikini Atoll was granted World Heritage status by UNESCO.

Internet resource: <www.rmiembassyus.org>.

Mauritania

Official name: Al-Jumhuriyah al-Islamiyah al-Muritaniah (Islamic Republic of Mauritania). **Form of government:** republic with two legislative houses (Senate [56]; National Assembly [95]). **Head of state and government:** President Mohamed Ould Abdel



Aziz (from 2009), assisted by Prime Minister Moulaye Ould Mohamed Laghdaf (from 2008). **Capital:** Nouakchott. **Official language:** Arabic (Arabic, Fulani, Soninke, and Wolof are national languages). **Official religion:** Islam. **Monetary unit:** 1 ouguiya (UM) = 5 khoums; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = UM 274.50.

Demography

Area: 398,000 sq mi, 1,030,700 sq km. **Population** (2010): 3,205,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 8.1, persons per sq km 3.1. **Urban** (2006): 65.5%. **Sex distribution** (2006): male 49.50%; female 50.50%. **Age breakdown** (2006): under 15, 45.6%; 15–29, 27.2%; 30–44, 15.6%; 45–59, 8.0%; 60–74, 3.1%; 75 and over, 0.5%. **Ethnic composition** (2003): black African-Arab-Berber (Black Moor) 40%; Arab-Berber (White Moor) 30%; black African (mostly Wolof, Tukolor, Soninke, and Fulani) 30%. **Religious affiliation** (2000): Sunni Muslim 99.1%; traditional beliefs 0.5%; Christian 0.3%; other 0.1%. **Major cities** (2005): Nouakchott 743,500; Nouadhibou 94,700; Rosso (2000) 48,922; Boghe (2000) 37,531; Adel Bagrou (2000) 36,007. **Location:** northern Africa, bordering Western Sahara, Algeria, Mali, Senegal, and the North Atlantic Ocean.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 34.6 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 9.3 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 4.52. **Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 57.9 years; female 62.2 years.

National economy

Budget (2005). **Revenue:** UM 131,300,000,000 (tax revenue 57.9%, of which VAT 20.3%, corporate taxes 17.0%; nontax revenue 34.3%, of which fishing royalties 26.9%; grants 7.8%). **Expenditures:** UM 166,100,000,000 (current expenditures

76.2%, of which goods and services 36.5%, wages and salaries 13.5%, defense 10.7%; capital expenditures 23.8%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; January 2008): US\$1,751,000,000. **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): rice 77,000, sorghum 58,000, dates 22,000, cowpeas 7,200; livestock (number of live animals) 8,850,000 sheep, 5,600,000 goats, 1,692,000 cattle, 1,600,000 camels; fisheries production 201,588, of which octopuses 11,525 (from aquaculture, none). **Mining and quarrying** (gross weight; 2006–07): iron ore 11,439,000; gypsum (2005) 39,000; copper 5,000. **Manufacturing** (value added in US\$'000,000; 1997): food products, beverages, and tobacco products 5.2; machinery, transportation equipment, and fabricated metal products 3.8; bricks, tiles, and cement 1.6. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kWh; 2006–07) 404,000,000 (290,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2004) none (7,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2006–07) 9,600,000 ([2004] 8,830,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006–07) none (431,000). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2005) 11; remittances (2008) 2; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 374; official development assistance (2007) 364. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (1999) 55. **Population economically active** (2006): total 1,238,000; activity rate of total population 39.2% (participation rates: ages 16 and over, 68.8%; female 40.4%; unemployed [2005] 32.5%). **Gross national income** (2007): US\$2,636,000,000 (US\$840 per capita).

Foreign trade

Imports (2007): US\$1,198,800,000 (imports for extractive industries 28.3%; refined petroleum products 23.1%). **Major import sources** (2006): France 11.9%; China 8.2%; US 6.8%; Belgium 6.7%; Italy 5.9%. **Exports** (2007): US\$1,342,500,000 (iron ore 39.7%; crude petroleum 23.1%; fish products 15.3%). **Major export destinations** (2006): China 26.3%; Italy 11.8%; France 10.2%; Belgium 6.8%; Spain 6.7%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads** (2005): route length 697 km; metric ton-km cargo (2000) 7,766,000,000. **Roads** (2006): total length 11,066 km (paved 27%). **Vehicles** (2001): passenger cars 12,200; trucks and buses 18,200. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 76,000 (24); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 2,092,000 (651); personal computers (2005): 42,000 (14); total Internet users (2006): 100,000 (33); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 5,900 (1.8).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2000). Percentage of population ages 6 and over having: no formal schooling 43.9%; no formal schooling but literate 2.5%; Islamic schooling 18.4%; primary education 23.2%; lower secondary 5.3%; upper secondary 4.6%; higher technical 0.4%; higher 1.7%. **Literacy** (2007): percentage of total population ages 15 and

over literate 43.6%; males literate 53.2%; females literate 34.3%. **Health** (2006): physicians (2005) 477 (1 per 6,212 persons); hospital beds 1,826 (1 per 1,667 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 64.9; undernourished population (2003–05) 200,000 (8% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,790 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 15,870 (army 94.5%, navy 3.9%, air force 1.6%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 0.5%; **per capita expenditure** US\$6.

Background

Inhabited in ancient times by Sanhadja Berbers, in the 11th and 12th centuries Mauritania was the center of the Berber Almoravid movement, which imposed Islam. Arab tribes arrived in the 15th century and formed powerful confederations; the Portuguese also arrived then. France gained control of the coast in 1817 and in 1903 made the territory a protectorate. In 1904 it was added to French West Africa, and later it became a colony. In 1960 Mauritania achieved independence. Its first president was ousted in a 1978 military coup. After a series of military rulers, in 1991 a new constitution was adopted, and multiparty elections were held in 1992. The country faced continued economic hardship and political unrest, including coups, in the late 20th and early 21st centuries.

Recent Developments

A significant sociocultural event in Mauritania in 2010 was the fatwa (religious edict) banning female circumcision, signed in January by a group of 34 Islamic leaders. Campaigners against the practice, which affected some 70% of the female population, nonetheless worried that traditional culture would outweigh the religious opinion.

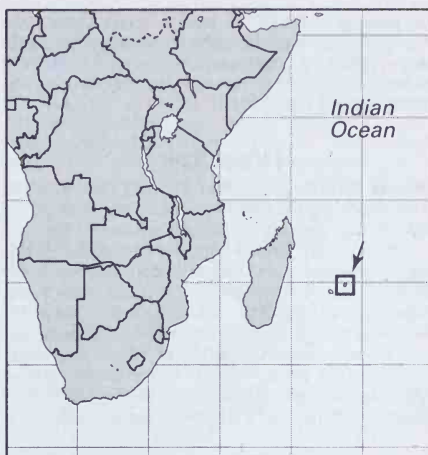
Internet resource: <<http://mauritaniaembassy.us>>.

Mauritius

Official name: Republic of Mauritius. **Form of government:** republic with one legislative house (National Assembly [69]). **Head of state:** President Sir Anerood Jugnauth (from 2003). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Navin Ramgoolam (from 2005). **Capital:** Port Louis. **Official language:** English. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 Mauritian rupee (Mau Re; plural Mau Rs) = 100 cents; **valuation** (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = Mau Rs 28.35.

Demography

Area: 788 sq mi, 2,040 sq km. **Population** (2010): 1,282,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 1,626.9, persons per sq km 628.4. **Urban** (2008): 41.9%. **Sex distribution** (2009): male 49.35%; female 50.65%. **Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 22.7%; 15–29, 24.6%; 30–44, 23.2%; 45–59, 19.2%; 60–74, 7.7%; 75–84, 2.1%; 85 and over, 0.5%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Indo-Pakistani 67.0%; Creole (mixed Caucasian, Indo-Pakistani, and



African) 27.4%; Chinese 3.0%; other 2.6%. **Religious affiliation** (2000): Hindu 49.6%; Christian 32.2%, of which Roman Catholic 23.6%; Muslim 16.6%; Buddhist 0.4%; other 1.2%. **Major municipalities** (2007): Port Louis 148,939; Beau Bassin-Rose Hill 109,701; Vacoas-Phoenix 106,865; Curepipe 83,754; Quatre Bornes 80,780. **Location:** island in the Indian Ocean, east of Madagascar.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 12.9 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate per 1,000 population** (2008): 7.1 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2006): 1.73. **Life expectancy at birth** (2007): male 69.1 years; female 75.8 years.

National economy

Budget (2007–08). **Revenue:** Mau Rs 57,593,500,000 (tax revenue 86.7%, of which taxes on goods and services 46.1%, taxes on trade 11.5%, corporate taxes 10.8%; nontax revenue and grants 13.3%). **Expenditures:** Mau Rs 55,781,200,000 (social security 22.6%; education 14.8%; interest on debt 14.3%; health 8.4%; police and defense 8.1%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$572,000,000. **Gross national income** (2008): US\$8,122,000,000 (US\$6,400 per capita). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): sugarcane 4,400,000, tomatoes 13,000, potatoes 13,000; **livestock** (number of live animals) 28,500 cattle, 10,000,000 chickens; **fisheries production** 8,476 (from aquaculture 7%). **Mining** (2007): basalt, n.a.; **marine salt** 6,650. **Manufacturing** (value added in Mau Rs '000,000; 2005): wearing apparel 8,823; **food products** 6,220; **beverages and tobacco products** 3,053. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 2,512,000,000 ([2006] 2,350,000,000); **coal** (metric tons; 2006) none (484,000); **petroleum products** (metric tons; 2006) none (835,000). **Population economically active** (2004): total 549,600; **activity rate of total population** 44.5% (participation rates: ages 15 and over, 59.2%; female 35.0%; **unemployed** [2008] 7.2%). **Selected balance of payments data.** **Receipts from** (US\$ '000,000): **tourism** (2007) 1,304;

remittances (2008) 215; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 162; official development assistance (2007) 75. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 361; remittances (2008) 14; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 39.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; c.i.f.): Mau Rs 121,037,000,000 (machinery and transportation equipment 23.5%, of which motor vehicles 6.7%; food products 16.6%, of which fish 5.8%; refined petroleum products 15.7%; fabrics and yarn 7.4%). **Major import sources:** India 21.2%; China 11.4%; France 10.6; South Africa 7.4%; Japan 3.6%. **Exports** (2007; f.o.b.): Mau Rs 69,708,000,000 (wearing apparel and accessories 35.5%; food products 24.8%, of which raw sugar 13.7%; textile yarns, fabrics, and wearing apparel 2.6%). **Major export destinations:** UK 32.4%; France 10.1%; US 6.4%; UAE 3.5%; Madagascar 2.6%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads:** none. **Roads** (2005): total length 2,020 km (paved 98%). **Vehicles** (2008): passenger cars 109,500; trucks and buses 61,500. **Air transport** (2005; Air Mauritius only): passenger-km 6,274,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 211,716,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). **Telephone landlines** (2008): 365,000 (285); **cellular telephone subscribers** (2008): 1,033,000 (807); **personal computers** (2005): 210,000 (169); **total Internet users** (2008): 380,000 (297); **broadband Internet subscribers** (2008): 73,000 (57).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2000). Percentage of population ages 25 and over having: no formal education/unknown 12.8%; primary 44.1%; lower secondary 23.2%; upper secondary/some higher 17.3%; complete higher 2.6%. **Literacy** (2000): percentage of total population ages 12 and over literate 85.1%; males literate 88.7%; females literate 81.6%. **Health** (2008): physicians 1,450 (1 per 875 persons); hospital beds (2007) 3,756 (1 per 336 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 14.4; undernourished population (2002–04) 60,000 (5% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,910 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): none; a 2,000-person paramilitary force includes a 500-person coast guard unit. **Paramilitary expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 0.3%; per capita expenditure US\$26.

Background

The island was visited by the Portuguese in the early 16th century. The Dutch took possession in 1598 and made attempts to settle it (1638–58 and 1664–1710) before abandoning it to pirates. The French East India Company occupied Mauritius in 1721 and administered it until the French government took over in 1767. Sugar production allowed

the colony to prosper. The British captured the island in 1810 and were granted formal control in 1814. In the late 19th century, competition from beet sugar and the opening of the Suez Canal caused an economic decline. After World War II, Mauritius adopted political and economic reforms, and in 1968 it became an independent state within the Commonwealth. In 1992 it became a republic. It experienced political unrest during the 1990s.

Recent Developments

In an effort to address the growing problem of piracy in the Indian Ocean, Mauritius hosted the Second Regional Ministerial Conference on Piracy in October 2010. There Prime Minister Navin Ramgoolam announced that the country had installed an automated ship identification system in its main port and its surveillance aircraft and that it was constructing a coastal radar system. Mauritius also created a force of specially trained National Coast Guard commandos for deployment in the region.

Internet resource: <www.gov.mu/portal/site/cso>.

Mexico



Official name: Estados Unidos Mexicanos (United Mexican States). **Form of government:** federal republic with two legislative houses (Senate [128]; Chamber of Deputies [500]). **Head of state and government:** President Felipe Calderón Hinojosa (from 2006). **Capital:** Mexico City. **Official language:** Spanish. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 Mexican peso (Mex\$) = 100 centavos; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = Mex\$11.65.

Demography

Area: 758,450 sq mi, 1,964,375 sq km. **Population** (2010): 108,396,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 142.9, persons per sq km 55.2. **Urban** (2008): 77.2%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 49.20%; female 50.80%. **Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 29.6%; 15–29, 27.0%; 30–44, 21.6%; 45–59, 13.1%; 60–74, 6.4%; 75–89, 2.1%; 90 and over, 0.2%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): mestizo 64.3%; Amerindian 18.0%, of which detribalized 10.5%; Mexican white 15.0%; Arab 1.0%; Mexican black 0.5%; Spaniard 0.3%; US white 0.2%; other 0.7%. **Religious affiliation** (2000): Christian 96.3%, of which Roman

Catholic 87.0%, Protestant 3.2%, independent Christian 2.7%, unaffiliated Christian 1.4%, other Christian (mostly Mormon and Jehovah's Witness) 2.0%; Muslim 0.3%; nonreligious 3.1%; other 0.3%. **Major cities (urban agglomerations)** (2005 [2007]): Mexico City 8,463,906 (19,028,000); Guadalajara 1,600,894 (4,198,000); Monterrey 1,133,070 (3,712,000); Puebla 1,399,519 (2,195,000); Ecatepec 1,687,549; Toluca 467,712 (1,584,000); Tijuana 1,286,187 (1,553,000); León 1,137,465 (1,488,000); Juárez 1,301,452 (1,343,000); Torreon 548,723 (1,201,000); Ciudad Netzahualcóyotl 1,136,300; San Luis Potosí 685,934 (1,050,000); Querétaro 596,450 (1,032,000); Zapopan 1,026,492; Mérida 734,153 (1,017,000); Mexicali 653,046 (935,000); Aguascalientes 663,671 (927,000); Chihuahua 748,518 (841,000); Culiacán 605,304 (837,000); Saltillo 633,667 (802,000); Naucalpan 792,226; Guadalupe 691,434; Tlalnepantla 674,417; Hermosillo 641,791; Acapulco 616,394. **Location:** southern North America, bordering the US, the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean Sea, Belize, Guatemala, and the North Pacific Ocean. **Migration.** Legal Mexican immigrants entering the US in 2004: 173,664; total number of illegal Mexican immigrants in US (2006) 6,600,000.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 19.1 (world avg. 20.3); (2003) within marriage 62%. **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 4.8 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 2.10. **Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 74.0 years; female 78.8 years.

Social indicators

Educational attainment (2005): Percentage of population ages 15 and over having: no formal schooling/unknown 10.9%; incomplete primary education 14.3%; complete primary 17.6%; secondary 25.2%; vocational/professional 31.3%; advanced university (master's or doctorate degree) 0.7%. **Access to services** (2005): Proportion of dwellings having: electricity 96.6%; piped water supply 87.8%; piped sewage 84.8%. **Material well-being.** Percentage of households possessing (2005): television 91.0%; refrigerator 79.0%; washing machine 62.7%; computer 19.6%. **Quality of working life** (2008). Average work-week 44.5 hours. Annual rate per 100,000 insured workers for: injury 3,569; death 10. Labor stoppages: 21, involving 13,242 workers. **Social participation.** Trade union membership in total workforce (2000): formal sector only, less than 20%; both formal and informal sectors, 17%. Practicing religious population (1995–97): percentage of adult population attending church services at least once per week 46%. **Social deviance** (2007). Formally registered offense rate per 100,000 population for: murder 6.2; property damage 14.5; rape 4.3; battery 30.2; robbery 69.3; illegal narcotics possession 16.0; fraud 4.4; squatting 3.3; breaking and entering 2.5. Incidence per 100,000 in general population of: alcoholism (2000) 7.6; suicide 4.2.

National economy

Gross national income (2008): US\$1,061,444,000,000 (US\$9,980 per capita). **Budget** (2008). **Revenue:** Mex\$2,857,100,000,000 (nontax rev-

enue 36.9%; tax revenue 34.8%, of which income tax 21.3%; other revenue, from PEMEX state oil company 12.6%, other state-owned organizations or companies 15.7%). **Expenditures:** Mex\$2,865,300,000,000 (current expenditures 58.3%; extra-budgetary expenditures 23.2%; capital expenditures 18.5%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$105,379,000,000. **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2008): sugarcane 51,106,900, corn (maize) 24,320,100, sorghum 6,610,900, oranges 4,306,633, wheat 4,019,400, tomatoes 2,936,773, lemons and limes 2,224,382, bananas 2,159,280, chilies and green peppers 2,054,968, mangoes and guavas 1,855,359, potatoes 1,670,480, dry onions 1,252,441, coconuts 1,246,400, avocados 1,124,565, dry beans 1,122,720, blue agave (2006) 778,000, papayas 638,237, pineapples 685,805, apples 524,755, grapefruit and pomelos 394,865, seed cotton 365,227, grapes 307,478, oil palm fruit 292,499, coffee (green) 265,817; livestock (number of live animals) 32,565,200 cattle, 15,527,600 pigs, 8,831,000 goats, 7,825,000 sheep, 6,350,000 horses, 504,300,000 chickens; fisheries production (2007) 1,496,002 (from aquaculture 10%); aquatic plants production 4,500 (from aquaculture, none). **Mining and quarrying** (2008): fluorspar 980,000 [world rank: 2]; bismuth (metal content) 1,200 [world rank: 2]; silver (metal content) 3,000,000 kg [world rank: 2]; strontium 96,900 [world rank: 3]; lead (metal content) 145,000 [world rank: 5]; zinc (metal content) 460,000 [world rank: 6]; cadmium (metal content) 1,620 [world rank: 6]; gypsum 5,800,000 [world rank: 7]; iron ore (metal content) 12,000,000; sulfur 1,800,000; copper (metal content) 270,000; gold (metal content) 41,000 kg. **Manufacturing** (value added in Mex\$'000,000; 2007): food products and beverages 994,797; transportation equipment 146,839, of which motor vehicles 84,137, motor vehicle parts 58,470; mineral fuels 130,233, of which refined petroleum products 121,740; chemical products 125,629, of which pharmaceutical products 58,561; base metals 74,005; bricks, cement, and ceramics 66,932; electrical machinery and equipment 28,962; paper products 28,773; fabricated metal products 26,355; rubber and plastic products 25,690; textiles and wearing apparel 23,195; non-electrical machinery and apparatus 21,529; electronics 6,442; printing and publishing 6,085; wood products 5,780. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kWh-r; 2008) 129,948,000,000 ([2006] 248,872,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2008–09) 10,679,000 ([2006] 1,920,000); lignite (metric tons; 2006) 9,573,000 (14,936,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008–09) 913,369,200 ([2006] 495,699,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 64,836,000 (74,439,000); natural gas (cu m; 2008–09) 74,360,122,000 ([2006] 51,054,509,000). **Population economically active** (2008): total 45,460,000; activity rate of total population 42.6% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 63.6%; female 37.7%; unemployed [April 2008–March 2009] 4.3%). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 13,289, of which border shoppers only 2,695; remittances (2008) 26,304; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 21,641; official development assistance (2007) 121. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 8,526, of

which border shoppers only 4,001; FDI (2005–06 avg.) 6,829.

Foreign trade

Imports (2006): US\$256,130,000,000 (non-maquiladora sector 65.8%, of which imports for automotive industry 10.9%, special machinery for industries 9.8%, imports for extractive industries 8.2%, electrical and electronic equipment 6.3%, imports for chemical industry 5.6%; maquiladora sector 34.2%, of which electrical and electronic equipment 15.5%). *Major import sources*: US 50.9%; China 9.5%; Japan 6.0%; South Korea 4.2%; Germany 3.7%; Canada 2.9%; Brazil 2.2%; Taiwan 1.9%; Malaysia 1.7%; Italy 1.6%. **Exports** (2006): US\$249,997,000,000 (non-maquiladora sector 55.3%, of which motor vehicles and parts 15.1%, crude petroleum 13.9%, special machinery for industries 3.1%, electrical and electronic equipment 2.5%, food products, beverages, and tobacco products 2.4%; maquiladora sector 44.7%, of which electrical and electronic equipment 20.1%, exports of automotive industry 6.1%, professional and scientific equipment 2.6%). *Major export destinations*: US 84.7%; Canada 2.1%; Spain 1.3%; Germany 1.2%; Colombia 0.9%; Venezuela 0.7%; China 0.7%.

Transport and communications

Transport. Railroads (2008): route length 26,722 km; passenger-km 147,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 78,872,000,000. **Roads** (2008): total length 360,352 km (paved 35%). **Vehicles** (2007): passenger cars 17,533,245; trucks and buses 8,152,942. *Air transport* (2008): passenger-km 28,514,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 223,958,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 20,668,000 (190); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 75,304,000 (694); personal computers (2006): 14,578,000 (139); total Internet users (2008): 23,260,000 (214); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 7,597,000 (70).

Education and health

Literacy (2007): total population ages 15 and over literate 92.8%; males literate 94.4%; females literate 91.4%. **Health** (2008): physicians (public health institutions only; 2007) 171,193 (1 per 618 persons); hospital beds (public health institutions only) 84,813 (1 per 1,258 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 15.2; undernourished population (2002–04) 5,300,000 (5% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,900 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 255,506 (army 73.6%, navy 21.9%, air force 4.5%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 0.4%; per capita expenditure US\$38.

Background

Inhabited for more than 20,000 years, Mexico produced great civilizations in AD 100–900, in-

cluding the Olmec, Toltec, Mayan, and Aztec. The Aztec were conquered in 1521 by Spanish explorer Hernán Cortés, who established Mexico City on the site of the Aztec capital, Tenochtitlán. Francisco de Montejo conquered the remnants of Mayan civilization in the mid-16th century, and Mexico became part of the Viceroyalty of New Spain. In 1821 rebels negotiated a status quo independence from Spain, and in 1823 a new congress declared Mexico a republic. In 1845 the US voted to annex Texas, initiating the Mexican-American War. Under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, Mexico ceded a vast territory in what is now the western and southwestern US. The Mexican government endured several rebellions and civil wars in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. During World War II it declared war on the Axis powers (1942), and in the postwar era it was a founding member of the UN (1945) and the Organization of American States (1948). In 1993 it ratified the North American Free Trade Agreement. The election of Vicente Fox to the presidency in 2000 ended 71 years of rule by the Institutional Revolutionary Party.

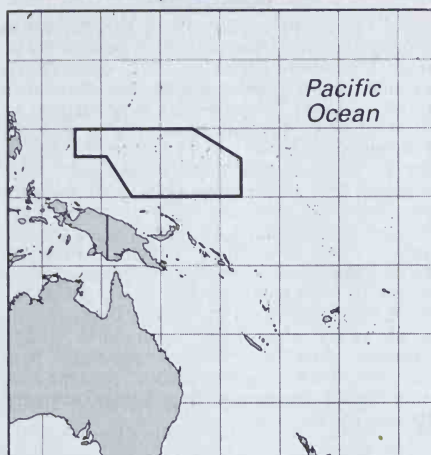
Recent Developments

There were significant developments in the Mexican government's ongoing struggle against drug-trafficking cartels in 2010. Drug-related deaths continued to escalate, with a record 15,273 people killed during the year (for a total of 34,612 deaths since the administration of Pres. Felipe Calderón began its assault on the cartels in December 2006). The government did score notable successes with the killing or arrest of such major traffickers as Arturo Beltrán Leyva ("the Boss of Bosses," who was killed by navy commandos in December 2009) and Edgar Valdez Villarreal ("La Barbie," a US-born and notoriously violent member of the Beltrán Leyva gang who was arrested in August 2010). The Calderón administration also continued to purge corrupt officers from the federal police, and it proposed new legislation to fight money laundering by limiting cash transactions to 100,000 pesos (about US\$8,000). There were, nonetheless, indications that traffickers were targeting political candidates and officials at the state and municipal levels with increasing frequency. The most prominent victim was a gubernatorial candidate in the northern border state of Tamaulipas who was assassinated days before the 4 July election. Confronted by mounting evidence (including the rising death toll and repeated serious human rights violations by military and police forces) that the Mexican government's military-focused strategy was not succeeding, and in light of widening concern that public support for the government's policies might be weakening, Calderón modified his stance. Government officials stopped insisting that heightened violence meant that the struggle against the cartels was nearing a successful conclusion. In a March 2011 controversy, it was revealed that the United States had been flying unmanned aerial vehicles over Mexico to assist in the tracking of cartel criminals since 2009.

Internet resource: <www.visitmexico.com>.

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

Micronesia, Federated States of



Official name: Federated States of Micronesia. **Form of government:** federal nonparty republic in free association with the US with one legislative house (Congress [14]). **Head of state and government:** President Emanuel Mori (from 2007). **Capital:** Palikir. **Official language:** none (English is the language of the Congress). **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 US dollar (US\$) = 100 cents.

Demography

Area: 270.6 sq mi, 700.9 sq km. **Population** (2010): 111,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 409.6, persons per sq km 158.3. **Urban** (2007): 22.0%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 50.32%; female 49.68%. **Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 36.9%; 15–29, 26.9%; 30–44, 17.0%; 45–59, 13.1%; 60–74, 4.7%; 75 and over, 1.4%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Chuukese/Mortlockese 33.6%; Pohnpeian 24.9%; Yapese 10.6%; Kosraean 5.2%; US white 4.5%; Asian 1.3%; other 19.9%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Roman Catholic 50%; Protestant 47%; other 3%. **Major towns** (2000): Weno 13,802; Palikir 6,444; Nett 6,158. **Location:** Oceania, island group in the North Pacific Ocean, northeast of New Guinea.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2007): 25.5 (world avg. 20.3); (2006) within marriage 83.2%. **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 5.5 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2006): 2.68. **Life expectancy at birth** (2007): male 67.4 years; female 68.0 years.

National economy

Budget (2006–07; for consolidated general government). **Revenue:** US\$145,200,000 (external grants 63.7%; tax revenue 19.1%; nontax revenue 17.2%, of which fishing access revenue 10.3%). **Expenditures:** US\$153,000,000 (current expenditures 91.4%; capital expenditures 8.6%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; September 2007): US\$67,200,000. **Population economically active** (2000): total 37,414;

activity rate of total population 35.0% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 60.7%; female 42.9%; unemployed 22.0%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): coconuts 41,000, cassava 12,000, sweet potatoes 3,200, betel nuts (2005) 228, kava (*sakau*) n.a.; livestock (number of live animals) 33,000 pigs, 14,000 cattle; fisheries production 16,990, of which significantly skipjack tuna (from aquaculture, negligible); foreign fishing in the Exclusive Economic Zone (200-mile limit; 2007) 111,512 metric tons, of which Taiwanese 53,767 metric tons, Japanese 32,431 metric tons. **Mining and quarrying:** quarrying of sand and aggregate for local construction only. **Manufacturing:** copra and coconut oil are traditionally important products; the manufacture of handicrafts and personal items (garments, mats, boats, etc.) is also important. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 67,300,000 (n.a.). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$260,000,000 (US\$2,340 per capita). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2006) 18; remittances (2005) 6.0; foreign direct investment (2005–06 avg.) 0.5; official development assistance (2007) 115. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2006) 5.7.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; c.i.f.): US\$142,659,000 (food products and beverages 29.8%; mineral fuels 22.1%; machinery and apparatus 14.4%; transportation equipment 6.0%; chemical products 5.4%). **Major import sources:** US 41.2%; Singapore 8.7%; Japan 8.5%; Hong Kong 6.3%; Australia 4.1%. **Exports** (2007; f.o.b.): US\$16,190,000 (tuna 69.9%; betel nuts 13.7%; reef fish 5.2%; cooked food 4.9%; kava 2.6%). **Major export destinations:** Guam 22.5%; US 17.2%; Northern Marianas 4.3%; Japan 4.1%; unspecified 51.2%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads:** none. **Roads** (2000): total length 240 km (paved 18%). **Vehicles** (2007): passenger cars 3,916; trucks and buses 3,849. **Air transport** (2006; Continental Micronesia only): passenger-km 4,762,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 102,000,000. **Communications,** in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 8,700 (79); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 34,000 (308); personal computers (2005): 6,000 (55); total Internet users (2008): 16,000 (145).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2000). Percentage of population ages 25 and over having: no formal schooling/unknown 13.4%; primary education 37.0%; some secondary 18.3%; secondary 12.9%; some college 18.4%. **Literacy** (2000): total population ages 10 and over literate 72,140 (92.4%); males literate 36,528 (92.9%); females literate 35,612 (91.9%). **Health:** physicians (2005) 62 (1 per 1,774 persons); hospital beds (2006) 365 (1 per 301 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2007) 37.5.

Military

External security is provided by the US.

Background

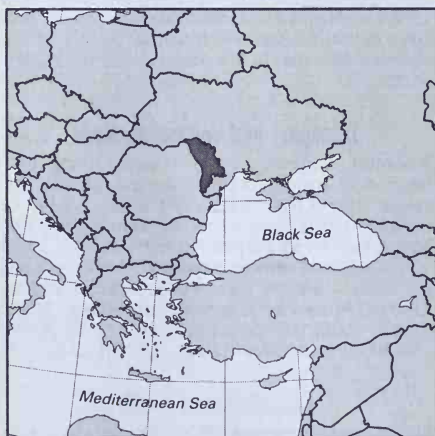
The islands of Micronesia were probably settled by people from eastern Melanesia some 3,500 years ago. Europeans first landed on the islands in the 16th century. Spain took control of the islands in 1886 and then sold them to Germany in 1899. The islands came under Japanese rule after World War I. They were captured by US forces during World War II, and in 1947 they became a UN trust territory administered by the US. The group of islands centered on the Caroline Islands became an internally self-governing federation in 1979. In 1986 the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) entered into a Compact of Free Association with the US, which was amended in 2003. In the early 21st century, Micronesia found itself threatened by rising water levels.

Recent Developments

The FSM and seven other countries in 2010 applied to the Marine Stewardship Council for "eco-certification" for a portion of their skipjack tuna catch, which would bring it a premium price in world markets. The FSM and its partners in the Nauru Agreement also resolved to limit tuna fishing in 4.5 million sq km (1.7 million sq mi) of ocean waters, beginning in 2011.

Internet resource: <www.sboc.fm>.

Moldova



Official name: Republica Moldova (Republic of Moldova). **Form of government:** unitary parliamentary republic with a single legislative house (Parliament [101]). **Head of state:** President Marian Lupu (from 2010). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Vlad Filat (from 2009). **Capital:** Chisinau. **Official language:** Moldovan. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 Moldovan leu (plural lei) = 100 bani; valuation (1 Jul 2011) free rate, US\$1 = 11.55 Moldovan lei.

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

Demography

Area: 13,067 sq mi, 33,843 sq km. **Population** (2010): 3,941,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 301.6, persons per sq km 116.5. **Urban** (2007; excludes Transdniestria): 41.3%. **Sex distribution** (2007; excludes Transdniestria): male 48.06%; female 51.94%. **Age breakdown** (2004; excludes Transdniestria): under 15, 19.1%; 15–29, 26.3%; 30–44, 20.9%; 45–59, 19.1%; 60 and over, 14.3%; unknown 0.3%. **Ethnic composition** (2004; excludes Transdniestria): Moldovan 75.8%; Ukrainian 8.4%; Russian 5.9%; Gagauz 4.4%; Rom (Gypsy) 2.2%; Bulgarian 1.9%; other 1.4%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Moldovan Orthodox 31.8%; Bessarabian Orthodox 16.1%; Russian Orthodox 15.4%; Sunni Muslim 5.5%; Protestant 1.7%; Jewish 0.6%; nonreligious 19.9%; other 9.0%. **Major cities** (2007): Chisinau 630,300; Tiraspol 155,000; Balti 122,200; Bender (Tighina) 95,000; Rybnitsa (Ribnita) 52,000. **Location:** eastern Europe, bordering Ukraine and Romania.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 10.9 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 77.7%. **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 11.7 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.28. **Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 65.6 years; female 73.2 years.

National economy

Budget (2007). **Revenue:** 14,004,000,000 Moldovan lei (tax revenue 75.0%, of which VAT 53.9%; nontax revenue 18.5%; grants 6.5%). **Expenditures:** 14,211,000,000 Moldovan lei (health care 12.9%; education 10.3%; public order 7.5%; social fund transfers 6.2%; transportation and communications 6.0%; interest payments 4.3%; defense 1.9%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$779,000,000. **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2008): corn (maize) 1,478,560, wheat 1,286,330, sugar beets 960,712, grapes 635,513, sunflower seeds 371,935, walnuts 13,742; livestock (number of live animals) 753,903 sheep, 298,675 pigs, 231,716 cattle; fisheries production (2007) 5,860 (from aquaculture 80%). **Mining and quarrying** (2006): gypsum 725,900. **Manufacturing** (value of production in '000,000 Moldovan lei; 2004; excludes Transdniestria): alcoholic beverages 4,013, of which wine 3,098; food products 3,461; nonmetallic mineral products 1,273. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 3,829,000,000 (7,341,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2006) none (194,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2006) 29,000 (negligible); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (607,000); natural gas (cu m; 2006) none (2,696,000,000). **Population economically active** (2005; excludes Transdniestria): total 1,422,300; activity rate of total de facto population 39.5% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 53.2%; female 51.5%; unemployed [2008] 4.0%). **Gross national income** (2008; excludes Transdniestria): US\$5,338,000,000 (US\$1,470 per capita). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 164; remittances

(2008) 1,897; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 299; official development assistance (2007) 269. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 213; remittances (2008) 115.

Foreign trade

Imports (2006; c.i.f.): US\$2,693,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 13.8%; refined petroleum products 12.6%, chemical products 11.9%, natural gas 8.1%; food products 7.4%). *Major import sources:* Ukraine 19.2%; Russia 15.5%; Romania 12.8%; Germany 7.9%; Italy 7.3%. **Exports** (2006; f.o.b.): US\$1,051,000,000 (food products 19.8%, of which cereals 4.3%, walnuts 3.6%; wearing apparel and accessories 19.1%; wine and grape must 15.4%; machinery and apparatus 5.2%). *Major export destinations:* Russia 17.3%; Romania 14.8%; Ukraine 12.2%; Italy 11.1%; Belarus 7.0%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads* (2007): length 1,154 km; passenger-km 468,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 3,120,000,000. *Roads* (2007): total length 9,337 km (paved 94%). *Vehicles* (2003): passenger cars 252,490; trucks and buses 77,534. *Air transport* (2007): passenger-km 550,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 1,300,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 1,115,000 (307); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 2,420,000 (666); personal computers (2005): 348,000 (83); total Internet users (2008): 800,000 (220); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 115,000 (32).

Education and health

Literacy (2003): total population ages 15 and over literate 99.1%. **Health** (2008): physicians (excludes Transnistria) 12,665 (1 per 287 persons); hospital beds (excludes Transnistria) 21,798 (1 per 167 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 12.1; undernourished population (2002–04) 450,000 (11% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,970 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 6,000 (army 85.8%, air force 14.2%); opposition forces (excluding Russian troops) in Transnistria (2008): 7,500; Russian troops in Transnistria (November 2008): 1,500. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 0.4%; per capita expenditure US\$7.

Background

Moldova, once part of the principality of Moldavia, was founded by the Vlachs in the 14th century. In the mid-16th century, it was under Ottoman rule. In 1774 it came under Russian control and lost portions of its territory. In 1859 it joined with the principality of Walachia to form the state of Romania, and in 1918 some of the territory it had ceded earlier also joined Romania. Romania was compelled to cede some of the Moldavian area to Russia in 1940, and that area combined with what Russia already controlled to become the Molda-

vian SSR. In 1991 Moldavia declared independence from the Soviet Union. It adopted the Romanian spelling of Moldova after having legitimized the use of the Roman rather than the Cyrillic alphabet in 1989. It was admitted to the UN in 1992. In 2000 it abandoned its semipresidential form of government to become a parliamentary republic.

Recent Developments

Moldova's economy improved slightly in 2010 after having contracted by 8.5% in 2009. Even as political drama unfolded in which the country was led by an acting president, the EU agreed to provide €85 million (about US\$115 million) to help transform Moldova's Soviet-era bureaucracy into a modern, performance-oriented administrative system. Moreover, in November Moldova and Romania signed a treaty that formalized their mutual border and established protocols for its administration. Relations also thawed with Russia, the chief customer for Moldova's agricultural produce, which had imposed economic blockades in previous years.

Internet resource:

<www.statistica.md/index.php?l=en>.

Monaco



Official name: Principauté de Monaco (Principality of Monaco). **Form of government:** constitutional monarchy with one legislative house (National Council [24]). **Head of state:** Prince Albert II (from 2005). **Head of government:** Minister of State Michel Roger (from 2010), assisted by the Council of Government. **Capital:** no separate area is distinguished as such. **Official language:** French. **Official religion:** Roman Catholicism. **Monetary unit:** 1 euro (€) = 100 centimes; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = €0.69 (Monaco uses the euro as its official currency, even though it is not a member of the EU).

Demography

Area: 0.78 sq mi, 2.02 sq km. **Population** (2010): 35,200. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 45,128.2, persons per sq km 17,425.7. **Urban**

(2008): 100%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 47.94%; female 52.06%. **Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 12.8%; 15–29, 12.7%; 30–44, 19.2%; 45–59, 21.8%; 60–74, 19.1%; 75–84, 7.9%; 85 and over, 4.2%; unknown 2.3%. **Ethnic composition** (2008): French 28.4%; Monegasque 21.6%; Italian 18.7%; British 7.5%; Belgian 2.8%; Swiss 2.5%; German 2.5%; US 1.0%; other 15.0% (including Asian countries 2.5%, African countries 2.2%). **Religious affiliation** (2000): Christian 93.2%, of which Roman Catholic 89.3%; Jewish 1.7%; nonreligious and other 5.1%. **Location**: western Europe, bordering the Mediterranean Sea and France.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2007): 26.2 (world avg. 20.3); (2005) within marriage 61.4%. **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 14.2 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 1.75. **Life expectancy** at birth (2007): male 76.0 years; female 83.9 years.

National economy

Budget (2007). **Revenue**: €845,600,700 (taxes on hotels, banks, and the industrial sector 47.4%; property taxes 12.9%; state-run monopolies 10.0%; customs duties 3.1%). **Expenditures**: €843,119,681 (current expenditures 65.1%; capital expenditures 34.9%). **Production. Agriculture and fishing**: limited horticulture and greenhouse cultivation; fisheries production (2007; metric tons) 1 (from aquaculture, none). **Mining and quarrying** (2009): none. **Manufacturing** (value of sales in €'000; 2007): chemical products, cosmetics, perfumery, and pharmaceuticals 364,077; plastic products 266,366; light electronics and precision instruments 86,113. **Energy production (consumption)**: electricity (kW-hr; 2001) n.a. (475,000,000 [imported from France]). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$6,919,000,000 (US\$195,717 per capita). **Population economically active** (2005): total 40,289; activity rate of total population 58.4% (participation rates: ages 17–64 [2000] 61.1%; female 41.4%; unemployed [2000] 3.6%). **Selected balance of payments data**. Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) n.a.; 2,773 hotel rooms, 327,985 overnight visitors.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; excludes trade with France; Monaco has participated in a customs union with France since 1963): €850,202,845 (nonelectrical machinery and apparatus 40.2%; pharmaceuticals, perfumes, wearing apparel, and publishing 19.2%; rubber and plastic products, glass products, construction materials, organic chemical products, and paper products 15.7%; food products 7.4%). **Major import sources**: China 34.9%; Italy 18.6%; Japan 8.5%; UK 7.1%; Belgium 5.3%. **Exports** (2007; excludes trade with France; Monaco has participated in a customs union with France since 1963): €834,108,693 (rubber and plastic products, glass products, construction materials, organic chemical

products, and paper products 39.9%; products of the automobile industry 12.7%; pharmaceuticals, perfumes, wearing apparel, and publishing 12.2%; nonelectrical machinery and apparatus 12.1%). **Major export destinations**: Germany 10.7%; Italy 8.4%; Spain 7.9%; UK 6.6%; Lithuania 5.2%.

Transport and communications

Transport. Railroads (2001): length 1.7 km; passengers 2,171,100; cargo 3,357 tons. **Roads** (2007): total length 77 km (paved 100%). **Vehicles** (1997): passenger cars 21,120; trucks and buses 2,770. **Air transport** (2004; charter service of Monacair): passenger-km 414,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 35,000 (990); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 22,000 (622); total Internet users (2008): 22,000 (622); broadband Internet subscribers (2007): 12,000 (348).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2000). Percentage of population ages 17 and over having: primary/lower secondary education 24.7%; upper secondary 27.6%; vocational 12.7%; university 35.0%. **Literacy**: virtually 100%. **Health** (2002): physicians 156 (1 per 207 persons); hospital beds 521 (1 per 62 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2007) 5.2.

Military

Defense responsibility lies with France according to the terms of the Versailles Treaty of 1919.

Background

Inhabited since prehistoric times, Monaco was known to the Phoenicians, Greeks, Carthaginians, and Romans. In 1191 the Genoese took possession of it; in 1297 the reign of the Grimaldi family began. The Grimaldis allied themselves with France except for the period 1524–1641, when they were under the protection of Spain. France annexed Monaco in 1793, and it remained under French control until the fall of Napoleon, when the Grimaldis returned. In 1815 it was put under the protection of Sardinia. A treaty in 1861 called for the sale of the towns of Menton and Roquebrune to France and the establishment of Monaco's independence. It joined the UN in 1993. In 1997 the 700-year rule of the Grimaldis, then under Prince Rainier III, was celebrated. Although not a member of the EU, Monaco adopted the euro as its currency in 2002.

Recent Developments

Planning for a project to expand Monaco's territory by reclaiming land from the sea continued in 2010. The projected size of the reclaimed land was scaled down, however, because of economic and environmental concerns.

Internet resource: <www.monte-carlo.mc>.

Mongolia



Official name: Mongol Uls (Mongolia). **Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic with one legislative house (State Great Hural [76]). **Head of state:** President Tsakhiagiyn Elbegdorj (from 2009). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Sukhbaataryn Batbold (from 2009). **Capital:** Ulaanbaatar (Ulan Bator). **Official language:** Khalkha Mongolian. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 tugrik (Tug) = 100 mongo; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = Tug 1,252.50.

Demography

Area: 603,909 sq mi, 1,564,116 sq km. **Population** (2010): 2,763,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 4.6, persons per sq km 1.8. **Urban** (2006): 60.9%. **Sex distribution** (2004): male 49.60%; female 50.40%. **Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 28.9%; 15–29, 32.3%; 30–44, 22.6%; 45–59, 10.3%; 60–74, 4.5%; 75–84, 1.1%; 85 and over, 0.3%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Khalkha Mongol 81.5%; Kazakh 4.3%; Dörbed Mongol 2.8%; Bayad 2.1%; Buryat Mongol 1.7%; Dariganga Mongol 1.3%; Zakhchin 1.3%; Tuvan (Uriankhai) 1.1%; other 3.9%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): traditional beliefs (shamanism) 32%; Buddhist (Lamaism) 23%; Muslim 5%; Christian 1%; nonreligious 30%; atheist/other 9%. **Major cities** (2007): Ulaanbaatar (Ulan Bator) 1,031,200; Erdenet 74,300; Darhan 72,400; Choybalsan (2000) 40,123; Mörön (2000) 28,903. **Location:** north-central Asia, bordering Russia and China.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 23.8 (world avg. 20.3); (2001) within marriage 82.2%. **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 5.6 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2005): 1.97. **Life expectancy at birth** (2004): male 61.6 years; female 67.8 years.

National economy

Budget (2006). **Revenue:** Tug 1,360,400,000,000 (tax revenue 83.0%, of which income tax 35.0%,

taxes on goods and services 25.9%; nontax revenue 16.6%; other 0.4%). **Expenditures:** Tug 1,237,000,000,000 (economic services 26.1%; social security 20.8%; general administration 19.6%; education 15.6%; health 8.0%; defense and public order 3.7%). **Population economically active** (2004): total 986,100; activity rate of total population 39.3% (participation rates: ages 16–59, 63.7%; female 51.0%; registered unemployed [December 2008] 2.8%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): hay 930,405, potatoes 114,490, wheat 109,560; livestock (number of live animals) 15,451,700 goats, 14,815,100 sheep, 2,167,900 cattle, 2,114,800 horses, 253,500 camels; fisheries production 185 (from aquaculture, none). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): fluorspar 381,000; copper (metal content) 130,160; molybdenum (metal content) 1,978; gold 17,473 kg. **Manufacturing** (value of production in Tug '000,000; 2006): textiles 93,475; base metals 74,879; food products 71,428. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 3,544,000,000 (3,691,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2006) 1,316,000 (1,316,000); lignite (metric tons; 2006) 6,758,000 (4,301,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2005) 201,000 (n.a.); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (635,000). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$4,411,000,000 (US\$1,680 per capita). **Public debt** (external; 2007): US\$1,566,000,000. **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2006) 225; remittances (2008) 200; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 267; official development assistance (2007) 228. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2006) 188; remittances (2008) 77.

Foreign trade

Imports (2006; c.i.f.): US\$1,489,200,000 (mineral fuels 30.0%; machinery and apparatus 18.2%; food and agricultural products 12.4%; transportation equipment 10.3%). **Major import sources:** Russia 36.6%; China 27.5%; Japan 6.8%; South Korea 5.6%; Kazakhstan 3.5%. **Exports** (2006; f.o.b.): US\$1,528,800,000 (copper concentrate 42.7%; gold 18.1%; refined copper 7.2%; combed goat down 5.3%; raw [greasy] cashmere 4.2%; molybdenum 3.2%). **Major export destinations:** China 68.1%; Canada 11.2%; US 7.8%; Russia 2.9%; UK 2.5%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads** (2006): route length 1,810 km; passenger-km 1,287,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 10,513,000,000. **Roads** (2002): total length 49,250 km (paved 4%). **Vehicles** (2007): passenger cars 110,153; trucks and buses 50,216. **Air transport** (2006): passenger-km 835,800,000; metric ton-km cargo 86,400,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 165,000 (63); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 999,000 (378); personal computers (2005): 340,000 (133); total Internet users (2008): 330,000 (125); broadband Internet subscribers (2007): 7,400 (2.8).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2000). Percentage of population ages 10 and over having: no formal education 11.6%; primary education 23.5%; secondary 46.1%; vocational secondary 11.2%; higher 7.6%.

Literacy (2004): percentage of total population ages 15 and over literate 97.8%; males 98.0%; females 97.5%. **Health** (2004): physicians 6,590 (1 per 384 persons); hospital beds 18,400 (1 per 138 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 19.6; undernourished population (2003–05) 800,000 (29% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,840 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 10,000 (army 89.0%, air force 8.0%, other 3.0%); reserve 137,000. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 1.1%; per capita expenditure US\$16.

Did you know?

The Mongol empire at its height (in the 13th and 14th centuries) is thought to have been the largest contiguous empire in history. It stretched from the Danube River to the Sea of Japan and from Siberia to Cambodia.

Background

In Neolithic times Mongolia was inhabited by small groups of nomads. During the 3rd century bc it became the center of the Xiongnu empire. Turkic-speaking peoples held sway in the 4th–10th centuries AD. In the early 13th century Genghis Khan united the Mongol tribes and conquered central Asia. His successor, Ogodei, conquered the Chin dynasty of China in 1234. Kublai Khan established the Yuan, or Mongol, dynasty in China in 1279. After the 14th century the Ming dynasty of China confined the Mongols to their homeland in the steppes; later they became part of the Chinese Ch'ing dynasty. Inner Mongolia was incorporated into China in 1644. After the fall of the Ch'ing dynasty in 1911, Mongol princes declared Mongolia's independence from China, and in 1921 Russian forces helped drive off the Chinese. The Mongolian People's Republic was established in 1924 and recognized by China in 1946. The nation adopted a new constitution in 1992 and shortened its name to Mongolia.

Recent Developments

The severe winter of 2009–10 killed almost 20% of the livestock in Mongolia (over nine million head) and left many families destitute. National poverty rose to 38.7%. In April 2010, thousands of protesters marched in Ulaanbaatar to decry the unfair distribution of mineral profits, but the government approved the feasibility study of Oyuutolgoi copper and gold mine, which was expected to treble GNP by 2015. Plans also went ahead for development of Tavantolgoi coal mine, including a broad-gauge railway to the Russian border.

Internet resource: <www.nso.mn/v3/index2.php>.

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

Montenegro



Official name: Crna Gora (Montenegro). **Form of government:** multiparty republic with one legislative house (Parliament [81]). **Head of state:** President Filip Vujanovic (from 2003). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Igor Luksic (from 2010). **Capital:** Podgorica; Cetinje is the old royal capital. **Official language:** Montenegrin (according to the constitution, Serbian, Bosnian, Albanian, and Croatian may also be used as official languages). **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 euro (€) = 100 cents; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = €0.69 (Montenegro uses the euro as its official currency, even though it is not a member of the EU).

Demography

Area: 5,333 sq mi, 13,812 sq km. **Population** (2010): 633,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 118.8, persons per sq km 45.8. **Urban** (2005): 61.2%. **Sex distribution** (2006): male 49.28%; female 50.72%. **Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 19.6%; 15–29, 23.6%; 30–44, 19.8%; 45–59, 19.1%; 60–74, 12.8%; 75–84, 4.3%; 85 and over, 0.8%. **Ethnic composition** (2003): Montenegrin 43.2%; Serb 32.0%; Bosniak/Muslim 11.8%; Albanian 5.0%; undeclared 4.0%; other 4.0%. **Religious affiliation** (2003): Orthodox 70%; Muslim 21%; Roman Catholic 4%; other 5%. **Major settlements** (2003): Podgorica 136,473; Niksic 58,212; Pljevlja 21,377; Bijelo Polje 15,883; Cetinje 15,137. **Location:** southeastern Europe, bordering Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Kosovo, Albania, the Mediterranean Sea, and Croatia.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 13.1 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 82.6%. **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 9.1 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 1.69. **Life expectancy at birth** (2007): male 71.2 years; female 76.1 years.

National economy

Budget (2006). **Revenue:** €582,258,287 (tax revenue 85.8%, of which VAT 44.5%, income tax 12.5%, excise tax 12.4%, taxes on international trade 9.7%; nontax revenue 14.2%). **Expenditures:** €579,780,129 (wages and salaries 27.4%; transfers 20.7%; debt ser-

vice 20.0%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; December 2008): US\$670,400,000. **Production** (metric tons except as noted). *Agriculture and fishing* (2007): potatoes 130,000, grapes 41,000, tomatoes 22,000, tobacco 400; livestock (number of live animals) 249,281 sheep, 114,922 cattle, 13,294 pigs; fisheries production 911 (from aquaculture 1%). *Mining and quarrying* (2007): bauxite 667,053; sea salt 20,000. *Manufacturing* (gross value added in €'000; 2005): base metals and fabricated metal products (mostly of aluminum) 60,766; food products, beverages, and tobacco products 56,607; paper products, publishing, and printing 7,044. *Energy production (consumption)*: electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 2,144,000,000 (2,654,000,000 [industrial consumption only]); lignite (metric tons; 2007) 1,195,500 (29,000 [industrial consumption only]). **Population economically active** (2007): total 269,500; activity rate 43.2% (participation rates: ages 16 and over, 52.9%; female 43.0%; unemployed [September 2008–August 2009] 14.1%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$4,008,000,000 (US\$6,440 per capita). **Selected balance of payments data**. Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 725; remittances (2006) 100; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 657; official development assistance (2007) 106. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 43; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 98.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; c.i.f.): €2,134,377,900 (mineral fuels 11.6%; motor vehicles 11.4%; nonelectrical machinery and apparatus 9.0%; electrical machinery and apparatus 8.8%; base and fabricated metals 7.1%). **Major import sources**: Serbia 29.9%; Germany 10.0%; Italy 9.8%; Croatia 3.9%; Greece 3.5%. **Exports** (2007; f.o.b.): €599,020,700,000 (aluminum and aluminum products 47.0%; base metals 11.9%; beverages and tobacco products 8.9%; mineral fuels 8.1%). **Major export destinations**: Serbia 28.3%; Italy 27.4%; Greece 12.3%; Hungary 11.1%; Bosnia and Herzegovina 5.1%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads* (2007): length (2006) 250 km; passenger-km 110,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 184,957,000. *Roads* (2006): total length 7,368 km (paved 64%). *Vehicles* (2007): passenger cars 178,449. *Air transport* (2007): passengers 1,024,491; freight 1,320 metric tons. **Communications**, in total units. (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 362,000 (577); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 735,000 (1,171); total Internet users (2008): 294,000 (468); broadband Internet subscribers (2006): 26,000 (42).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2005). Percentage of population ages 15 and over having: no formal education 3.2%; incomplete primary education 6.8%; complete primary 22.5%; secondary 55.0%; higher 12.5%. **Literacy** (2003): total population ages 15 and over literate 97.6%; males literate 99.6%; females literate 95.7%. **Health** (2007): physicians 1,277 (1 per 490 persons); hospital beds 3,948 (1 per 159 per-

sons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 7.5.

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 4,500 (army 55.6%, navy 44.4%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 2.3%; per capita expenditure US\$94.

Background

The Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes was created after the collapse of Austria-Hungary at the end of World War I. The country signed treaties with Czechoslovakia and Romania in 1920–21, marking the beginning of the Little Entente. In 1929 an absolute monarchy was established, the country's name was changed to Yugoslavia, and it was divided into regions without regard to ethnic boundaries. Axis powers invaded Yugoslavia in 1941, and German, Italian, Hungarian, and Bulgarian troops occupied it for the rest of World War II. In 1945 the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was established; it included the republics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, and Slovenia. Its independent form of communism under Josip Broz Tito's leadership provoked the USSR. Internal ethnic tensions flared up in the 1980s, causing the country's ultimate collapse. In 1991–92 independence was declared by Croatia, Slovenia, Macedonia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina; the new Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (containing roughly 45% of the population and 40% of the area of its predecessor) was proclaimed by Serbia and Montenegro. Still fueled by long-standing ethnic tensions, hostilities continued into the 1990s. Despite the approval of the Dayton Peace Agreement (1995), sporadic fighting continued and was followed in 1998–99 by Serbian repression and expulsion of ethnic populations in the province of Kosovo. In September–October 2000, the battered nation of Yugoslavia ended the autocratic rule of Pres. Slobodan Milosevic. In April 2001 he was arrested and in June extradited to The Hague to stand trial for war crimes, genocide, and crimes against humanity committed during the fighting in Kosovo. In February 2003 both houses of the Yugoslav federal legislature voted to accept a new state charter and change the name of the country from Yugoslavia to Serbia and Montenegro. Henceforth, defense, international political and economic relations, and human rights matters would be handled centrally, while all other functions would be run from the republican capitals, Belgrade and Podgorica, respectively. A provision was included for both states to vote on independence after three years, and in June 2006 Montenegro's parliament declared the republic's independence, severing some 88 years of union with Serbia.

Recent Developments

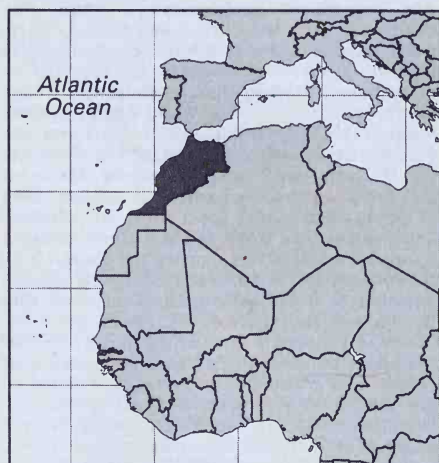
In November 2010, the European Commission recommended Montenegro for candidate status in the EU, and in December the country was officially confirmed as a candidate country. The Commission concluded that Montenegro's progress in meeting mem-

bership criteria was "considerable and sustained." Moreover, *Foreign Policy* magazine named Montenegro the most stable country in the western Balkans. The World Bank ranked Montenegro 66th out of 183 countries in terms of ease of doing business there. According to the IMF, Montenegro's GDP was estimated to contract by 1.8% in 2010. The government put the unemployment rate at between 10% and 15%, while the EU's Labour Force Survey placed the rate at about 20%. Informal employment, according to official estimates, accounted for some 25% of the labor force.

Internet resource:

<www.monstat.org/eng/index.php>.

Morocco



Official name: Al-Mamlakah al-Maghribiyah (Kingdom of Morocco). **Form of government:** constitutional monarchy with two legislative houses (House of Councillors [270]; House of Representatives [325]). **Head of state and government:** King Muhammad VI (from 1999), assisted by Prime Minister Abbas El Fassi (from 2007). **Capital:** Rabat. **Official language:** Arabic. **Official religion:** Islam. **Monetary unit:** 1 Moroccan dirham (DH) = 100 santimat; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = DH 7.83.

Demography

Area: 268,117 sq mi, 694,420 sq km (includes Western Sahara, annexure of Morocco whose political status has been unresolved since 1991; Western Sahara area: 97,344 sq mi, 252,120 sq km). **Population** (2010; includes Western Sahara, population [2010 est.] 492,000): 32,119,000 (in addition, about 90,000 Western Saharan refugees live in camps near Tindouf). **Density** (2010; includes Western Sahara): persons per sq mi 119.8, persons per sq km 46.3. **Urban** (2007): 56.4%. **Sex distribution** (2008; excludes Western Sahara): male 49.28%; female 50.72%. **Age breakdown** (2008; excludes Western Sahara): under 15, 29.1%; 15–29, 28.6%;

30–44, 21.0%; 45–59, 13.1%; 60–74, 6.0%; 75–84, 1.8%; 85 and over, 0.4%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Amazigh (Berber) 45%, of which Arabized 24%; Arab 44%; Moors originally from Mauritania 10%; other 1%. **Religious affiliation** (2004): Muslim more than 99% (including Sunni 97%; Shi'i 2%); other less than 1%. **Major urban agglomerations** (2007): Casablanca 3,181,000; Rabat 1,705,000; Fès 1,002,000; Marrakech 872,000; Tangier (2004) 669,685. **Location:** northern Africa, bordering the Mediterranean Sea, the Spanish exclaves of Ceuta and Melilla, Algeria, Mauritania, and the North Atlantic Ocean.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008; excludes Western Sahara): 20.0 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008; excludes Western Sahara): 4.7 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008; excludes Western Sahara): 2.31. **Life expectancy at birth** (2008; excludes Western Sahara): male 72.2 years; female 78.4 years.

National economy

Budget. **Revenue** (2007): DH 167,904,000,000 (VAT 29.6%; corporate taxes 18.1%; income tax 16.5%; nontax revenue 8.8%). **Expenditures** (2007): DH 168,959,000,000 (current expenditures 78.5%; capital expenditures 16.3%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$15,670,000,000. **Population economically active** (2006): total 10,990,000; activity rate 36.0% (participation rates: ages 15 and over, 51.3%; female [2005] 27.5%; unemployed [April 2008–March 2009] 9.7%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2008): wheat 3,769,450, sugar beets 2,925,700, potatoes 1,536,560, olives 765,380, clementines (2006–07) 336,000, grapes 290,794; livestock (number of live animals) 17,077,700 sheep, 2,814,000 cattle, 45,000 camels; fisheries production (2007; roughly 60% of Morocco's fisheries production comes from Atlantic waters off of Western Sahara) 882,079 (from aquaculture, negligible). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): phosphate rock 27,834,000; barite 664,708; fluorite 78,817; zinc (metal content) 68,000; lead (metal content) 44,800; cobalt (metal content) 1,100; silver 246,000 kg. **Manufacturing** (value added in US\$'000,000; 2005): food products and beverages 1,467; tobacco products 1,307; wearing apparel 697. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 18,646,000,000 ([2006] 25,190,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2006) none (5,877,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) 81,000 ([2006] 46,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 5,221,000 (7,467,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) 61,000,000 ([2006] 571,000,000). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 7,181; remittances (2008) 6,730; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 2,277; official development assistance (2007) 1,090. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 880; remittances (2008) 52; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 390. **Gross national income** (2008): US\$80,544,000,000 (US\$2,580 per capita).

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

Foreign trade

Imports (2008; c.i.f.): DH 321,931,000,000 (mineral fuels 22.2%, of which crude petroleum 9.6%; machinery and apparatus 22.0%; food products and beverages 9.6%). *Major import sources:* France 15.0%; Spain 11.1%; Italy 6.7%; China 5.7%; US 5.0%. **Exports** (2008; f.o.b.): DH 154,493,000,000 (wearing apparel and accessories 16.6%; phosphoric acid 14.6%; phosphate rock 11.2%; fish, shrimp, and octopuses 8.0%; fertilizer 7.1%; electricity distribution equipment 5.8%; vegetables and fruit 5.7%; cannabis is an important illegal export—Morocco was the world's number 2 producer in 2008). *Major export destinations:* France 20.0%; Spain 17.8%; India 6.6%; Brazil 5.1%; Italy 4.7%.

Transport and communications

Transport. Railroads (2007): route length (2005) 1,907 km; passenger-km 3,659,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 5,835,000,000. **Roads** (2007): total length 57,799 km (paved 62%). **Vehicles** (2007): passenger cars 1,644,523; trucks and buses 528,175. *Air transport* (2008; Royal Air Maroc only): passenger-km 9,901,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 55,477,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 2,991,000 (95); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 22,816,000 (728); personal computers (2007): 1,115,000 (36); total Internet users (2008): 10,300,000 (329); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 484,000 (15).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2004). Percentage of population ages 10 and over having: no formal education through incomplete primary education 45.5%; complete primary 40.8%; secondary 8.7%; higher 5.0%. **Literacy** (2007): total population ages 11 and over literate 58.7%; males literate 70.6%; females literate 47.3%. **Health** (2006): physicians 18,248 (1 per 1,678 persons); hospital beds (public hospitals only) 26,649 (1 per 1,149 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008; excludes Western Sahara) 30.9; undernourished population (2002–04) 1,800,000 (6% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,870 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 195,800 (army 89.4%, navy 4.0%, air force 6.6%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 3.4%; per capita expenditure US\$115.

Background

The Berbers entered Morocco near the end of the 2nd millennium bc. Phoenicians established trading posts along the Mediterranean during the 12th century bc, and Carthage had settlements along the Atlantic in the 5th century bc. After the fall of Carthage, Morocco became a loyal ally of Rome, and in ad 42 it was annexed by Rome as part of the province of Mauretania. It was invaded by Muslims in the 7th century. Beginning in the mid-11th century, the Almoravids, Almohads, and Marinids

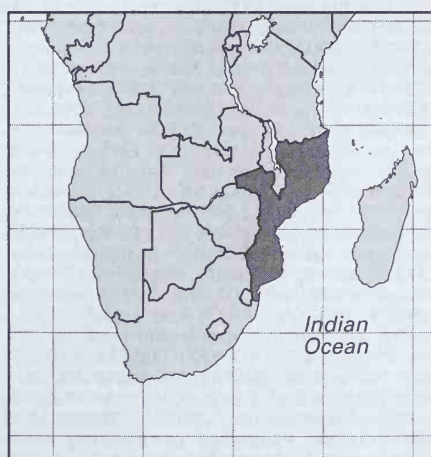
ruled successively. After the fall of the Marinids in the mid-15th century, the Sa'dis ruled for a century beginning in 1550. The French fought Morocco over the Algerian boundary in the 1840s, and the Spanish seized part of Moroccan territory in 1859. It was a French protectorate from 1912 until its independence in 1956. In the mid-1970s it reasserted claim to the Western Sahara, and in 1976 Spanish troops withdrew from the region, leaving behind the Algerian-supported Saharan guerrillas of the Polisario movement. Relations with Mauritania and Algeria deteriorated, and fighting over the region continued. Attempts at mediation have repeatedly been made by the international community.

Recent Developments

As a series of popular demonstrations and uprisings swept the Middle East and North Africa in early 2011, on 20 February Moroccan pro-democracy demonstrators staged rallies in the country's major cities to call for economic and political reforms. There were reports of sporadic clashes between demonstrators and police during the demonstrations. In March King Muhammad VI responded to the surge of pro-democracy activism in Morocco by vowing to advance political reforms such as establishing an independent judiciary and strengthening the role of the parliament in government.

Internet resource: <www.visitmorocco.com>.

Mozambique



Official name: República de Moçambique (Republic of Mozambique). **Form of government:** multiparty republic with one legislative house (Assembly of the Republic [250]). **Head of state and government:** President Armando Guebuza (from 2005). **Capital:** Maputo. **Official language:** Portuguese. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 (new) metical (MTn; plural meticaís) = 100 centavos; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = MTn 28.14 (the [new] metical replaced the [old] metical [MT] on 1 Jul 2006, at the rate of 1 MTn = MT 1,000).

Demography

Area: 308,642 sq mi, 799,379 sq km. **Population** (2010): 22,426,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 72.7, persons per sq km 28.1. **Urban** (2008): 36.9%. **Sex distribution** (2007): male 47.67%; female 52.33%. **Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 43.1%; 15–29, 26.8%; 30–44, 16.5%; 45–59, 9.0%; 60–74, 3.9%; 75 and over, 0.7%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Makuana 15.3%; Makua 14.5%; Tsonga 8.6%; Sena 8.0%; Lomwe 7.1%; Tswa 5.7%; Chwabo 5.5%; other 35.3%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): traditional beliefs 46%; Christian 37%, of which Roman Catholic 19%, Protestant 11%; Muslim 9%; other 8%. **Major cities** (2007): Maputo 1,094,315 (urban agglomeration 1,766,823); Matola 672,508; Nampula 477,900; Beira 431,583; Chimio 237,278. **Location:** southern Africa, bordering Tanzania, the Indian Ocean, South Africa, Swaziland, Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Malawi.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 38.7 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 19.5 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2006): 5.35. **Life expectancy at birth** (2006): male 41.2 years; female 40.4 years.

National economy

Budget (2008). **Revenue:** MTn 69,107,000,000 (tax revenue 47.3%; grants 45.4%; nontax revenue 7.3%). **Expenditures:** MTn 83,220,000,000 (capital expenditures 48.6%; current expenditures 45.5%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$2,533,000,000. **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): cassava 7,350,000, sugarcane 2,650,000, corn (maize) 1,579,400, peanuts (groundnuts) 105,000, cashews 58,000, tobacco 11,000; livestock (number of live animals) 1,330,000 cattle, 393,000 goats, 28,500,000 chickens; fisheries production 93,108 (from aquaculture 1%). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): bauxite 12,000; limestone 250,000 cu m; tantalite 28,000 kg; garnet 7,200 kg; gold 450 kg (official figures; unofficial artisanal production is 360–480 kg per year). **Manufacturing** (value added in MT '000,000,000; 2003): aluminum 19,067; beverages 4,773; food products 2,577. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 14,737,000,000 (11,751,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2006) 41,000 (negligible); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (490,000); natural gas (cu m; 2006) 2,700,000,000 (84,500,000). **Population economically active** (2003): total 8,981,000; activity rate 47.1% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 84.4%; female 53.8%; unemployed [2004–05] 18.7%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$8,119,000,000 (US\$370 per capita). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 163; remittances (2008) 116; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 230; official development assistance (2007) 1,777. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 180; remittances (2008) 52.

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

Foreign trade

Imports (2006; c.i.f.): US\$2,869,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 14.5%; refined petroleum products 13.1%; food products 11.4%, of which cereals 6.7%; motor vehicles 9.4%). **Major import sources:** South Africa 37.4%; Netherlands 15.8%; India 4.6%; UAE 4.2%; US 3.5%. **Exports** (2006; f.o.b.): US\$2,381,000,000 (aluminum 58.9%; food products 10.2%, of which shrimp 3.6%; electricity 7.5%; natural gas 4.6%; tobacco products 4.6%). **Major export destinations:** Netherlands 59.7%; South Africa 14.1%; Zimbabwe 3.2%; Switzerland 2.2%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads** (2003): route length (2002) 3,123 km; passenger-km 167,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 1,362,000,000. **Roads** (2000): total length 30,400 km (paved 19%). **Vehicles** (2001): passenger cars 81,600; trucks and buses 76,000. **Air transport** (2007; LAM [Linhas Aéreas de Moçambique] only): passenger-km 440,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 6,000,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 78,000 (3.5); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 4,405,000 (197); personal computers (2005): 283,000 (14); total Internet users (2008): 350,000 (16).

Education and health

Educational attainment (1997). Percentage of population ages 15 and over having: no formal schooling/unknown 79.0%; primary education 18.4%; secondary 2.0%; technical 0.4%; higher 0.2%. **Literacy** (2007): percentage of total population ages 15 and over literate 53.0%; males literate 67.9%; females literate 38.6%. **Health** (2003): physicians 635 (1 per 30,525 persons); hospital beds 16,493 (1 per 1,175 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2006) 112.1; undernourished population (2003–05) 7,500,000 (38% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,800 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 11,200 (army 89.3%, navy 1.8%, air force 8.9%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 0.7%; per capita expenditure US\$3.

Background

Mozambique was settled by Bantu peoples about the 3rd century AD. Arab traders occupied the coastal region from the 14th century, and the Portuguese controlled the area from the early 16th century. The slave trade later became an important part of the economy. In the late 19th century private trading companies began to administer parts of the inland areas. It became an overseas province of Portugal in 1951. After years of war beginning in the 1960s, the country was granted independence in 1975. It was

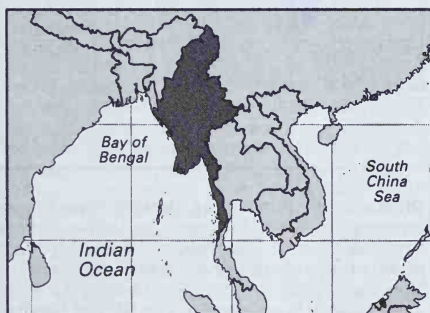
wrecked by civil war in the 1970s and '80s. In 1990 a new constitution was promulgated, and a peace treaty was signed with the rebels in 1992. The first multiparty elections were held two years later.

Recent Developments

Mozambique struggled in 2010 with crises that were partly derived from the country's undue dependence on foreign aid and trade. Early in the year, the Mozambican government had difficulty meeting budgetary expenses because the Programme Aid Partnership, a group of 19 foreign donors, delayed the disbursement of US\$471.8 million to the country. Internal revenue sources covered only about half of the state budget, with the rest slated to come from such foreign loans and grants.

Internet resource: <www.ine.gov.mz/Ingles>.

Myanmar (Burma)



Official name: Pyihtaungsu Thamada Myanmar Naingngandaw (Republic of the Union of Myanmar). **Form of government:** military regime with two legislative houses (House of Nationalities [224]; House of Representatives [440]). **Head of state and government:** President Thein Sein (from 2011). **Capital:** Nay Pyi Taw. **Official language:** Burmese. **Official religion:** none (the government promotes Theravada Buddhism over other religions). **Monetary unit:** 1 Myanmar kyat (K) = 100 pyas; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = K 6.41.

Demography

Area: 261,228 sq mi, 676,577 sq km. **Population** (2010): 53,414,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 204.5, persons per sq km 78.9. **Urban** (2007): 32.0%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 49.49%; female 50.51%. **Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 25.7%; 15–29, 28.6%; 30–44, 23.4%; 45–59, 14.3%; 60–74, 6.2%; 75–89, 1.7%; 90 and over, 0.1%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Burman 55.9%; Karen 9.5%; Shan 6.5%; Han Chinese 2.5%; Mon 2.3%; Yangbye 2.2%; Kachin 1.5%; other 19.6%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Buddhist 74%; Protestant 6%; Muslim 3%; Hindu 2%; traditional beliefs 11%; other 4%. **Major urban agglomerations** (2007): Yangon (Rangoon) 4,088,000; Mandalay 961,000; Nay Pyi Taw 930,000; Mawlamyine (Moulmein) (city popula-

tion; 2004) 405,800; Patheingyi (Bassein) (city population; 2004) 215,600. **Location:** southeastern Asia, bordering China, Laos, Thailand, the Andaman Sea, the Bay of Bengal, Bangladesh, and India.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 17.2 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 9.2 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.92. **Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 60.7 years; female 65.3 years.

National economy

Budget (2005–06). **Revenue:** K 819,534,000,000 (tax revenue 58.2%, of which taxes on goods and services 30.7%, income tax 25.2%; nontax revenue 41.8%). **Expenditures:** K 1,008,785,000,000 (economic affairs 34.3%; transportation 19.7%; defense 19.6%; education 6.8%; health 2.2%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$5,516,000,000. **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): rice 32,610,000, sugarcane 7,450,000, dry beans 1,765,000, sesame seeds 600,000, pigeon peas 540,000, sunflower seeds 365,000, chickpeas 225,000, garlic 128,000; livestock (number of live animals) 12,500,000 cattle, 6,300,000 pigs, 94,500,000 chickens; fisheries production 2,840,240 (from aquaculture 21%). **Mining and quarrying** (2008–09): copper (2007; metal content) 14,700; jade 32,311,589 kg; rubies 1,751,355 carats; sapphires 1,313,723 carats; spinel 339,894 carats. **Manufacturing** (value added in US\$'000,000; 2003): nonelectrical machinery and equipment 728; transportation equipment 483; fabricated metal products 254. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2008–09) 6,654,630,000 ([2006] 6,164,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2006) 1,006,000 (128,000); lignite (metric tons; 2006) 380,000 (111,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008–09) 7,058,000 ([2006] 6,035,600); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 790,000 (1,633,000); natural gas (cu m; 2008–09) 11,591,300,000 ([2006] 2,119,600,000). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2006) 46; remittances (2008) 150; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 202; official development assistance (2007) 190. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2006) 37; remittances (2008) 32. **Gross national income** (2008): US\$28,663,000,000 (US\$578 per capita). **Population economically active** (2008): total 28,361,000; activity rate of total population 57.6% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 79.3%; female 45.5%; officially unemployed 4.9%).

Foreign trade

Imports (2006–07; c.i.f.): K 16,835,000,000 (mineral fuels 24.8%; nonelectrical machinery and transportation equipment 15.9%; base and fabricated metals 7.0%; synthetic fabrics 6.5%). **Major import sources:** Singapore 36.5%; China 24.4%; Thailand 10.3%; India 5.3%; Japan 4.9%. **Exports** (2006–07; f.o.b.): K 30,026,000,000 (natural gas 42.6%; pulses [mostly beans] 11.1%; hardwood 10.0%, of which teak 6.0%; garments 5.3%). **Major export destinations:** Thailand 48.9%; India 13.7%; Hong Kong 8.2%; China 7.9%; Singapore 3.5%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads* (2008–09): route length 3,955 km; passenger-km 5,466,155,000; metric ton-km cargo 883,650,000. *Roads* (1999): total length 27,966 km (paved 11%). *Vehicles* (2009): passenger cars 244,609; trucks and buses 79,025. *Air transport* (2007–08): passenger-km 124,885,000; metric ton-km cargo (2006) 245,000,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 811,000 (16); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 367,000 (7.4); personal computers (2005): 400,000 (8.6); total Internet users (2008): 109,000 (2.2); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 10,000.

Education and health

Literacy (2003): total population ages 15 and over literate 89.7%; males literate 93.7%; females literate 86.2%. **Health** (2004–05): physicians 17,564 (1 per 2,660 persons); hospital beds 34,654 (1 per 1,350 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 49.1; undernourished population (2002–04) 2,400,000 (5% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,820 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 406,000 (army 92.4%, navy 3.9%, air force 3.7%).

Background

Myanmar, until 1989 known as Burma, has long been inhabited, with the Mon and Pyu states dominant between the 1st century bc and the 9th century AD. It was united in the 11th century under a Burmese dynasty that was overthrown by the Mongols in the 13th century. The Portuguese, Dutch, and English traded there in the 16th–17th centuries. The modern Burmese state was founded in the 18th century. It fell to the British in 1885 and became a province of India. It was occupied by Japan in World War II and became independent in 1948. A military coup took power in 1962 and nationalized major economic sectors. Civilian unrest in the 1980s led to antigovernment rioting. In 1990 opposition parties won in national elections, but the army remained in control. Trying to negotiate for a freer government amid the unrest, Aung San Suu Kyi, the National League for Democracy leader, was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1991. She spent extended periods of the 1990s and 2000s under house arrest.

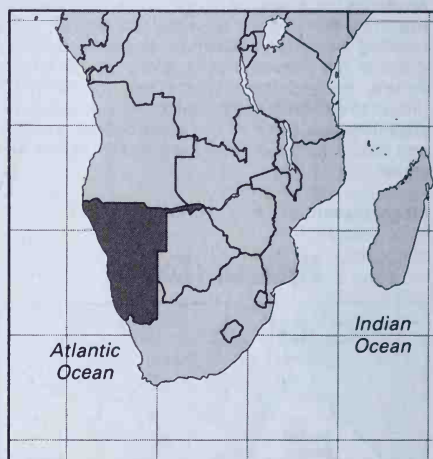
Recent Developments

The first multiparty elections in 20 years in Myanmar were held in November 2010, with the military-controlled Union Solidarity and Development Party winning more than 80% of the seats in the national parliament and a majority of seats in state and regional assemblies. Shortly after the elections, opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi was released from more than seven years of house arrest. She announced a

desire to resume dialogue with the military and with all parties in Myanmar about achieving a peaceful transition to a more open political system. The first civilian president in nearly 50 years, Thein Sein, took office in March 2011.

Internet resource: <www.csostatat.gov.mm>.

Namibia



Official name: Republic of Namibia. **Form of government:** republic with two legislative houses (National Council [26]; National Assembly [78]). **Head of state and government:** President Hifikepunye Pohamba (from 2005). **Capital:** Windhoek. **Official language:** English. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 Namibian dollar (N\$) = 100 cents; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = N\$6.75.

Demography

Area: 318,193 sq mi, 824,116 sq km. **Population** (2010): 2,212,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 7.0, persons per sq km 2.7. **Urban** (2007): 36.3%. **Sex distribution** (2006): male 50.13%; female 49.87%. **Age breakdown** (2006): under 15, 38.2%; 15–29, 31.3%; 30–44, 15.6%; 45–59, 9.2%; 60–74, 4.5%; 75 and over 1.2%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Ovambo 34.4%; mixed race (black/white) 14.5%; Kavango 9.1%; Afrikaner 8.1%; San (Bushmen) and Bergdama 7.0%; Herero 5.5%; Nama 4.4%; Kwambi 3.7%; German 2.8%; other 10.5%. **Religious affiliation** (2000): Protestant (mostly Lutheran) 49.3%; Roman Catholic 17.7%; unaffiliated Christian 14.1%; independent Christian 10.8%; traditional beliefs 6.0%; other 2.1%. **Major urban localities** (2006): Windhoek 277,300; Rundu 62,300; Walvis Bay 54,900; Oshakati 34,900; Swakopmund 26,700. **Location:** southwestern Africa, bordering Angola, Zambia, Botswana, South Africa, and the South Atlantic Ocean.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 25.5 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 12.5 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2006): 3.06. **Life expectancy at birth** (2006): male 44.5 years; female 42.3 years.

National economy

Budget (2008–09). **Revenue**: N\$21,973,000,000 (tax revenue 91.9%, of which customs duties and excises 40.4%, income tax 33.4%, VAT 16.8%; nontax revenue 7.0%; grants 1.1%). **Expenditures**: N\$22,469,100,000 (current expenditures 76.9%; capital expenditures 23.1%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): millet 58,000, corn (maize) 40,000, wheat 10,000, seed cotton 5,200; livestock (number of live animals) 2,700,000 sheep, 2,500,000 cattle, 2,000,000 goats; fisheries production 415,543 (from aquaculture, negligible). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): salt 800,000; fluorite 118,766; zinc (metal content) 52,000; lead (metal content) 11,900; copper (metal content) 8,500; uranium oxide 3,395; amethyst 40,000 kg; silver 30,000 kg; gold 2,600 kg; gem diamonds 2,266,000 carats. **Manufacturing** (value added in N\$'000,000; 2006): food products 2,633 (of which fish processing 620, meat processing 101); other manufactures, which include fur products (from Karakul sheep), textiles, carved wood products, and refined metals 2,962. **Energy production (consumption)**: electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 1,606,000,000 ([2004] 2,819,000,000). **Selected balance of payments data**. Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 434; remittances (2008) 16; foreign direct investment (2005–06 avg.) 477; official development assistance (2007) 205. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 132; remittances (2008) 16; foreign direct disinvestment (2005–07 avg.) –9. **Population economically active** (2006): total 656,000; activity rate of total population 32.0% (participation rates: ages 16 and over, 54.0%; female 43.4%; officially unemployed 5.3%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2006–07): US\$2,526,000,000. **Gross national income** (GNI; 2008): US\$8,880,000,000 (US\$4,200 per capita).

Foreign trade

Imports (2006; c.i.f.): N\$21,719,000,000 (refined petroleum products 18.3%; transportation equipment 16.0%; chemical, rubber, and plastic products 12.1%; food products, beverages, and tobacco products 11.5%; machinery and apparatus 9.8%). **Major import sources** (2004): South Africa 85.4%; UK 2.6%; Germany 1.9%; China 1.2%; Zimbabwe 0.8%. **Exports** (2006; f.o.b.): N\$20,605,000,000 (diamonds 33.0%; fish 18.2%; other minerals [mainly gold, zinc, copper, lead, and silver] 12.4%; refined zinc 12.2%; meat preparations [mostly beef] 7.8%). **Major export destinations** (2004): South Africa 27.8%; UK 14.9%; Angola 13.8%; US 11.0%; Spain 9.6%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads**: route length (2006) 2,382 km; (1995–96) passenger-km 48,300,000; (2003–04)

metric ton-km 1,247,400. **Roads** (2004): total length 42,237 km (paved 13%). **Vehicles** (2008): passenger cars 107,825; trucks and buses 119,806. **Air transport** (2006; Air Namibia only): passenger-km 1,588,466,000; metric ton-km cargo (2005) 60,429,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 140,000 (66); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 1,052,000 (494); personal computers (2007): 504,000 (240); total Internet users (2008): 114,000 (53); broadband Internet subscribers (2007): 300.

Education and health

Educational attainment (2000). Percentage of population ages 25 and over having: no formal schooling/unknown 26.5%; incomplete primary education 25.5%; complete primary 8.0%; incomplete secondary 24.9%; complete secondary 11.4%; higher 3.7%. **Literacy** (2007): total population ages 15 and over literate 86.6%; males literate 86.5%; females literate 86.7%. **Health**: physicians (2004) 598 (1 per 3,201 persons); hospital beds (2004–05; public sector only) 6,811 (1 per 283 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2006) 48.1; undernourished population (2003–05) 400,000 (19% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,790 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 9,200 (army 97.8%, navy 2.2%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 4.4%; per capita expenditure US\$112.

Background

Long inhabited by indigenous peoples, Namibia was explored by the Portuguese in the late 15th century. In 1884 it was annexed by Germany as German South West Africa. It was captured in World War I by South Africa, which received it as a mandate from the League of Nations in 1920 and refused to give it up after World War II. A UN resolution in 1966 ending the mandate was challenged by South Africa in the 1970s and '80s. Through long negotiations involving many factions and interests, Namibia achieved independence in 1990. The country has been severely affected by the AIDS epidemic.

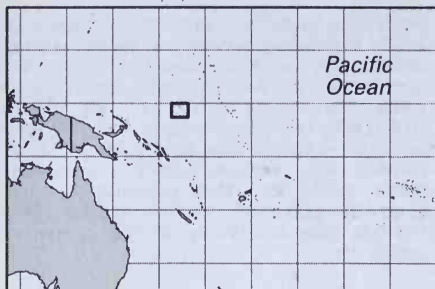
Recent Developments

Despite ranking in the upper-middle tier of countries in terms of per capita income, Namibia's life expectancy for women was lower in 2010 than at the time of independence, largely because of the prevalence of HIV/AIDS. The country's economy grew in 2009–10 by 4.4%, and increased diamond and uranium production promised a new era of economic growth in the country.

Internet resource: <www.npc.gov.na/cbs/index.htm>.

Nauru

Official name: Naoero (Republic of Nauru). **Form of government**: republic with one legislative house (Par-



liament [18]). **Head of state and government:** President Marcus Stephen (from 2007). **Capital:** there is no official capital; government offices are located in Yaren district. **Official language:** none (Nauruan is the national language; English is the language of business and government). **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 Australian dollar (\$) = 100 cents; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = \$A 0.93.

Demography

Area: 8.2 sq mi, 21.2 sq km. **Population** (2010): 9,300. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 1,134.1, persons per sq km 438.7. **Urban** (2006): 100%. **Sex distribution** (2006): male 50.78%; female 49.22%. **Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 37.5%; 15–29, 29.5%; 30–44, 17.8%; 45–59, 11.8%; 60–74, 3.1%; 75 and over, 0.3%. **Ethnic composition** (2006): Nauruan 95.8%; Kiribertese (Gilbertese) 1.5%; Asian 1.4%; other Pacific Islanders 0.3%; other/unknown 1.0%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Protestant 49%, of which Congregational 29%; Roman Catholic 24%; Chinese folk-religionist 10%; other 17%. **Major cities:** none; population of Yaren urban area (2007) 4,616. **Location:** Oceania, island in the western Pacific Ocean, near the equator east of Papua New Guinea.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2009): 29.8 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2009): 9.0 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 3.4. **Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 52.5 years; female 58.2 years.

National economy

Budget (2007). **Revenue:** \$A 17,751,000 (grants 38.2%; property income 35.3%; sales of goods and services 13.1%; other taxes 13.4%). **Expenditures:** \$A 21,769,000. **Total public and private debt** (July 2007): US\$854,000,000. **Gross national income** (2008): US\$34,933,000 (US\$3,650 per capita). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): coconuts 1,800, tropical fruit, coffee, almonds, figs, and pandanus (screw pine) are also cultivated; livestock (number of live animals) 2,900 pigs, 5,000 chickens; fisheries production 39 (from aquaculture, none). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): phosphate rock (gross weight) 45,000 (phosphate extraction, the backbone of the Nauruan economy,

halted in 2003 but resumed in 2006; phosphate extraction is expected for the next 5 to 20 years using processing refurbishments). **Manufacturing** (2009): none; virtually all consumer manufactures are imported. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 33,000,000 (33,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (46,000). **Population economically active** (2002): 3,280; activity rate of total population 32.6% (participation rates: ages 16 and over, 76.7%; female 45.5%; unemployed [2006] 26.7%). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 0.67; official development assistance (2007) 26.

Foreign trade

Imports (2005–06): \$A 32,300,000 (unspecified [mostly personal material needs] 100%). **Major import sources** (2005): South Korea 48%; Australia 36%; US 6%; Germany 5%. **Exports** (2005–06): \$A 1,500,000 (phosphate and coral gravel, a by-product of phosphate extraction, virtually 100%). **Major export destinations** (2005): South Korea 30%; Canada 24%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads** (2001): length 5 km. **Roads** (2004): total length 40 km (paved 73%). **Air transport** (2004): passenger-km 338,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (including weight of passengers and mail) 34,000,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 1,800 (188).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2007). Percentage of population ages 15–49 and over having: incomplete/complete primary education 4%; incomplete secondary 71%; complete secondary 17%; more than secondary 8%. **Literacy** (2007): total population ages 15–49 literate 98%; males literate 96.1%; females literate 99.3%. **Health** (2008): physicians 10 (1 per 957 persons); hospital beds 51 (1 per 188 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2003–07) 37.9.

Military

Total active duty personnel (2008): Nauru does not have any military establishment. Its defense is assured by Australia, but no formal agreement exists.

Background

Nauru was inhabited by Pacific islanders when British explorers arrived in 1798. Annexed by Germany in 1888, in 1919 it was placed under a joint mandate of Britain, Australia, and New Zealand. During World War II it was occupied by the Japanese. Made a UN trust territory under Australian administration in 1947, it gained independence in 1968 and became a member of the Commonwealth and the UN in 1999. Nauru once had the world's largest concentration of phosphate and became wealthy from mining and processing it. The deposits have been severely

depleted, however, and the economy has been converting to fishing activities.

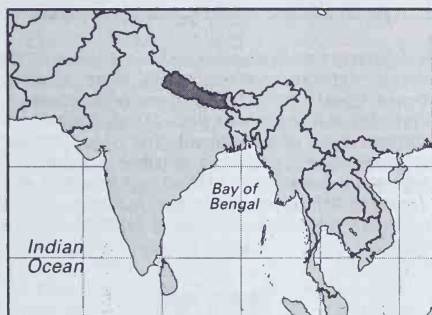
Recent Developments

In March 2010 officials in Nauru took control of a new secondary school built with foreign aid from Australia. The school included Nauru's first vocational training facility. School enrollment across the island rose above 83% in 2010. As well, improvements in health care reduced the infant mortality rate to 20 per 1,000 live births, down from 40 per 1,000 live births in 2002.

Internet resource:

<www.naurugov.nr/pages/NBOS.html>.

Nepal



Official name: Sanghiya Loktantrik Ganatantra Nepal (Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal). **Form of government:** multiparty republic with interim legislature (Constituent Assembly [601]). **Head of state:** President Ram Baran Yadav (from 2008). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Jhala Nath Khanal (from 2011). **Capital:** Kathmandu. **Official language:** Nepali. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 Nepalese rupee (NR; plural NRs) = 100 paisa; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = NRs 71.33.

Demography

Area: 56,827 sq mi, 147,181 sq km. **Population** (2010): 28,952,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 509.5, persons per sq km 196.7. **Urban** (2006): 16.7%. **Sex distribution** (2007): male 50.10%; female 49.90%. **Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 39.0%; 15–29, 27.9%; 30–44, 17.2%; 45–59, 10.2%; 60–74, 4.7%; 75–84, 0.9%; 85 and over, 0.1%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Nepalese 55.8%; Maithili 10.8%; Bhojpuri 7.9%; Tharu 4.4%; Tamang 3.6%; Newar 3.0%; Awadhi 2.7%; Magar 2.5%; Gurkha 1.7%; other 7.6%. **Religious affiliation** (2001): Hindu 80.6%; Buddhist 10.7%; Muslim 4.2%; Kirat (local traditional belief) 3.6%; Christian 0.5%; other 0.4%. **Major cities** (2001): Kathmandu 671,846; Biratnagar 166,674; Lalitpur 162,991; Pokhara 156,312; Birganj 112,484. **Location:** south-central Asia, bordering China and India.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 27.7 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008):

8.3 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 3.10. **Life expectancy** at birth (2008): male 63.6 years; female 64.5 years.

National economy

Budget (2007–08). **Revenue:** NRs 104,865,300,000 (tax revenue 81.1%, of which VAT 28.4%, customs duties 20.1%, corporate taxes 12.6%; nontax revenue 18.9%). **Expenditures:** NRs 151,969,500,000 (current expenditures 64.6%, of which education 16.8%, defense 6.7%, health 6.1%; capital expenditures 35.4%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2008): rice 4,299,264, sugarcane 2,485,437, potatoes 2,054,817, ginger 176,602, mustard seed 134,286, garlic 32,317, jute 16,988; livestock (number of live animals) 8,135,880 goats, 7,090,714 cattle, 4,496,507 buffalo; fisheries production (2007) 46,779 (from aquaculture 57%). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): limestone 822,042; talc 9,043; marble 22,110 sq m. **Manufacturing** (value added in US\$'000,000; 2002): food products 83; textiles and wearing apparel 73; tobacco products 55. **Energy production** (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 2,684,000,000 (2,755,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2006) 11,963 (420,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (645,000). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$11,537,000,000 (US\$400 per capita). **Population economically active** (2003): total 9,981,000; activity rate of total population 38.3% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 66.3%; female 41.0%; unofficially unemployed [2004] 42%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$3,485,000,000. **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 200; remittances (2008) 2,735; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 0.3; official development assistance (2007) 598. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 274; remittances (2008) 4.

Foreign trade

Imports (2006–07; c.i.f.): NRs 191,709,000,000 (basic manufactures [including fabrics, yarns, and wearing apparel] 24.8%; mineral fuels [mostly refined petroleum products] 19.0%; machinery and transportation equipment 18.6%; chemical products 13.5%). **Major import sources** (2006): India 48%; China 13%; UAE 12%; Saudi Arabia 5%; Kuwait 4%. **Exports** (2006–07; f.o.b.): NRs 60,796,000,000 (ready-made garments 9.8%; woolen carpets 9.2%; vegetable ghee 6.8%; thread 6.7%; zinc sheets 5.9%; textiles 5.0%; jute goods 4.5%). **Major export destinations** (2006): India 58%; US 14%; Germany 6%; UK 3%; France 2%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads** (2006): route length 59 km; passengers carried (2002) 1,600,000; freight handled 22,000 metric tons. **Roads** (2007): total length 17,782 km (paved 30%). **Vehicles** (2007): passenger cars 93,266; trucks and buses 64,959. **Air transport:** passenger-km (2003) 652,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2005) 7,000,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 805,000 (28); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 4,200,000 (146); personal computers (2005): 132,000 (4.9); total Internet users (2008):

499,000 (17); broadband Internet subscribers (2007): 14,000 (0.5).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2005–06). Percentage of population having: unknown through literate 15.4%; primary education 22.0%; secondary 44.0%; higher 18.6%. **Literacy** (2003–04): total population ages 15 and over literate 48.0%; males literate 64.5%; females literate 33.8%. **Health** (2006): physicians (public health system only) 1,259 (1 per 21,737 persons); hospital beds 9,881 (1 per 2,801 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2007) 48.0; undernourished population (2003–05) 4,000,000 (15% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,760 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 69,000 (army 100%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 2.1%; per capita expenditure US\$6.

Background

Nepal developed under early Buddhist influence, and dynastic rule dates from about the 4th century AD. It was formed into a single kingdom in 1769 and fought border wars with China, Tibet, and British India in the 18th–19th centuries. Its independence was recognized by Britain in 1923. A new constitution in 1990 restricted royal authority and accepted a democratically elected parliamentary government. The Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) began an armed insurgency in 1996. Nepal signed trade agreements with India in 1997. On 1 Jun 2001, King Birendra, the queen, and seven other members of the royal family were fatally shot by Crown Prince Dipendra, who then turned the gun on himself. After a historic vote by a constituent assembly in 2008, the monarchy was abolished and Nepal became a multiparty republic.

Recent Developments

In May 2010 the terms of Constituent Assembly (CA) members were extended for one year to complete the drafting of Nepal's new constitution. Prime Minister Madhav Kumar Nepal resigned on 30 June amid pressure from the opposition—including a paralyzing six-day general strike in May—but the CA failed to elect a new prime minister. Despite Supreme Court intervention in November, the situation was not resolved until February 2011, when Jhalanath Khanal was elected prime minister. The UN Mission in Nepal ceased operations in January 2011, and the UN declared Nepal mine free in June.

Internet resource: <www.cbs.gov.np>.

Netherlands

Official name: Koninkrijk der Nederlanden (Kingdom of the Netherlands). **Form of government:** constitutional monarchy with a parliament (States General)

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board



comprising two legislative houses (Senate [75]; House of Representatives [150]). **Head of state:** Queen Beatrix (from 1980). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Mark Rutte (from 2010). **Capital:** Amsterdam. **Seat of government:** The Hague. **Official language:** Dutch (Frisian is officially recognized in Friesland but not legally codified by the national government). **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 euro (€) = 100 cents; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = €0.69.

Demography

Area: 16,040 sq mi, 41,543 sq km. **Population** (2010): 16,602,000. **Density** (2010; based on land area): persons per sq mi 1,273, persons per sq km 491.4. **Urban** (2005): 80.2%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 49.48%; female 50.52%. **Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 17.7%; 15–29, 18.2%; 30–44, 21.5%; 45–59, 21.3%; 60–74, 14.5%; 75–84, 5.1%; 85 and over, 1.7%. **Ethnic composition** (by place of origin; 2008): Netherlander 80.0%; from EU countries 5.3%; Indonesian 2.3%; Turkish 2.3%; Surinamese 2.1%; Moroccan 2.1%; Netherlands Antillean/Aruban 0.8%; other 5.1%. **Religious affiliation** (2004): Roman Catholic 30%; Reformed/Lutheran tradition 20%; Muslim 6%; nonreligious/atheist 40%; other 4%. **Major urban agglomerations** (2007): Amsterdam 1,482,287; Rotterdam 1,169,800; The Hague 997,323; Utrecht 592,463; Haarlem 407,521. **Location:** northwestern Europe, bordering the North Sea, Germany, and Belgium.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 11.2 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 58.8%. **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 8.2 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.77. **Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 78.4 years; female 82.4 years.

National economy

Budget (2007). **Revenue:** €261,628,000,000 (social security contributions 31.3%; indirect taxes 28.3%;

direct taxes 26.0%; nontax revenue 7.3%; sales tax 7.1%). *Expenditures*: €259,526,000,000 (current expenditures 92.3%, of which social security and welfare 45.3%; development expenditures 7.7%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). *Agriculture and fishing* (2007): potatoes 7,200,000, sugar beets 5,400,000, wheat 990,000; flowering bulbs and tubers 80,000 acres (32,400 hectares), of which tulips 27,200 acres (11,000 hectares), cut flowers and plants under glass 10,900 acres (4,400 hectares); livestock (number of live animals) 11,663,000 pigs, 3,763,000 cattle, 1,369,000 sheep; fisheries production 470,363 (from aquaculture 12%). *Mining*: limestone, n.a. *Manufacturing* (value added in €'000,000; 2008): food products, beverages, and tobacco products 16,198; refined petroleum products 8,094; base chemical products and man-made fibers 7,975. *Energy production (consumption)*: electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 107,645,000,000 ([2006] 118,192,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2008) none ([2006] 12,683,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008) 12,200,000 ([2006] 357,600,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 61,361,000 (25,334,000); natural gas (cu m; 2008) 79,771,000,000 ([2006] 50,416,000,000). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$824,636,000,000 (US\$50,150 per capita). **Public debt** (December 2008): US\$392,000,000,000. **Population economically active** (2005): total 8,308,000; activity rate of total population 51% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 75.1%; female 45.1%; unemployed [April 2008–March 2009] 2.8%). **Selected balance of payments data**. Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 13,339; remittances (2008) 3,006; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 51,705. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 19,110; remittances (2008) 8,431; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 71,354.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; c.i.f.): €307,851,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 25.7%, of which office machines, computers, and parts 8.7%; mineral fuels 13.6%, of which crude petroleum 7.0%; chemical products 12.1%; food products 7.0%; motor vehicles 5.4%). *Major import sources*: Germany 20.1%; Belgium 10.8%; China 8.6%; US 7.9%; UK 6.4%. **Exports** (2007; f.o.b.): €348,964,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 26.3%, of which office machines, computers, and parts 8.3%, nonelectrical machinery and equipment 7.3%; chemical products 15.2%; food products 9.8%; refined petroleum products 8.0%). *Major export destinations*: Germany 23.6%; Belgium 11.9%; UK 9.1%; France 8.2%; US 5.0%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads* (2006): length 2,797 km; passenger-km (2004) 14,097,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2001) 4,293,000,000. *Roads* (2006): total length 134,981 km (paved 90%). *Vehicles* (2006): passenger cars 7,230,178; trucks and buses 1,064,846. *Air transport* (2007): passenger-km 75,012,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 4,735,500,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 7,324,000 (446); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 19,927,000 (1,212); personal computers (2007): 14,934,000 (912); total Internet users

(2008): 14,273,000 (868); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 5,756,000 (350).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2007). Percentage of population ages 25–64 having: primary/lower secondary education 27%; upper secondary 39%; higher vocational 2%; university 29%; other 3%. **Health**: physicians (2005) 60,519 (1 per 270 persons); hospital beds (2006) 48,000 (1 per 340 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 3.8.

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 40,537 (army 53.0%, navy 23.4%, air force 23.6%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 1.5%; per capita expenditure US\$700.

Background

Celtic and Germanic tribes inhabited the Netherlands at the time of the Roman conquest. Under the Romans, trade and industry flourished, but by the mid-3rd century AD Roman power had waned, eroded by resurgent German tribes and the encroachment of the sea. A Germanic invasion (406–07) ended Roman control. The Merovingian dynasty followed the Romans but was supplanted in the 7th century by the Carolingian dynasty, which converted the area to Christianity. After Charlemagne's death in 814, the area was increasingly the target of Viking attacks. It became part of the kingdom of Lotharingia, which established an Imperial Church. In the 12th–14th centuries dike building occurred on a large scale. The dukes of Burgundy gained control in the late 14th century. By the early 16th century the Low Countries were ruled by the Spanish Habsburgs. In 1581 the seven northern provinces, led by Calvinists, declared their independence from Spain, and in 1648, following the Thirty Years' War, Spain recognized Dutch independence. The 17th century was the golden age of Dutch civilization. The Dutch East India Company secured Asian colonies, and the country's standard of living soared. In the 18th century the region was conquered by the French and became the Kingdom of Holland under Napoleon (1806). It remained neutral in World War I and declared neutrality in World War II but was occupied by Germany. It joined NATO in 1949, was a founding member of what is now the European Community, and is part of the EU. At the outset of the 21st century the Netherlands benefitted from a strong, highly regulated mixed economy but struggled with the social and economic challenges of immigration.

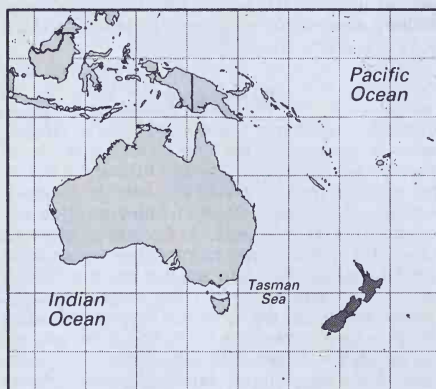
Recent Developments

In February 2010 the coalition government of the Netherlands fell following disagreements over the country's military mission in Afghanistan. Labour Party leader and Deputy Prime Minister Wouter Bos opposed an extension of the Dutch mission in Uruzgan, whereas other coalition partners were willing to consider NATO's request for a prolonged Dutch deployment. The collapse was not entirely surprising; the coalition had shown signs of instability

since its formation in the winter of 2007, and none of the three previous cabinets under Prime Minister Jan Peter Balkenende had been able to complete a four-year term. The Netherlands did begin to recover from the worldwide economic crisis, however. Concern within the country persisted, particularly as fellow EU members Greece, Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Ireland continued to struggle financially, and the Dutch unemployment rate grew to 5.4% in 2010. The value of both imports and exports grew by more than 20.0%, however, and GDP increased by 3.4%.

Internet resource: <www.cbs.nl>.

New Zealand



Official name: New Zealand (English); Aotearoa (Maori). **Form of government:** constitutional monarchy with one legislative house (House of Representatives [122; statutory number is 120 seats]). **Head of state:** British Queen Elizabeth II (from 1952), represented by Governor-General Sir Anand Satyanand (from 2006). **Head of government:** Prime Minister John Key (from 2008). **Capital:** Wellington. **Official languages:** English; Maori; New Zealand Sign Language. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 New Zealand dollar (NZ\$) = 100 cents; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = NZ\$1.21.

Demography

Area: 104,515 sq mi, 270,692 sq km. **Population** (2010): 4,369,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 41.8, persons per sq km 16.1. **Urban** (2007): 86.0%. **Sex distribution** (2006): male 48.96%; female 51.04%. **Age breakdown** (2006): under 15, 21.1%; 15–29, 20.8%; 30–44, 21.8%; 45–59, 19.5%; 60–74, 11.2%; 75 and over, 5.6%. **Ethnic composition** (2006): European 67.6%; Maori (local Polynesian) 14.6%; Asian 9.2%, of which Chinese 3.7%; other Pacific peoples (mostly other Polynesian) 6.9%; other 1.7%. **Religious affiliation** (2006): Christian 51.1%, of which Anglican 13.3%, Roman Catholic 12.2%, Presbyterian 9.2%, Methodist 2.9%, Maori (indigenous) Christian 1.6%; Hindu 1.6%; Buddhist 1.3%; Muslim 1.0%; nonreligious 31.1%; other 1.0%;

unknown 12.9%. **Major urban agglomerations** (2008): Auckland 1,313,200; Christchurch 382,200; Wellington 381,900; Hamilton 197,300; Napier 122,600. **Location:** Oceania, islands between the South Pacific Ocean and the Tasman Sea, southeast of Australia.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 15.1 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 51.9%. **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 6.8 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 2.18. **Life expectancy at birth** (2006): male 78.0 years; female 82.2 years.

National economy

Budget (2007). **Revenue:** NZ\$65,859,000,000 (tax revenue 85.3%, of which income tax 41.3%; nontax revenue 14.5%; social contributions 0.2%). **Expenditures:** NZ\$60,247,000,000 (social protection 33.9%; education 16.7%; health 16.7%; defense 3.2%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): potatoes 505,000, barley 400,000, apples 380,000, kiwifruit 315,000, grapes 190,000; livestock (number of live animals) 40,000,000 sheep, 9,650,000 cattle; fisheries production 600,868 (from aquaculture 19%); aquatic plants 192 (from aquaculture, none). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): limestone and marl 5,092,000; gold 10,762 kg; silver 10,568 kg. **Manufacturing** (value added in US\$'000,000; 2005): food products 4,175; fabricated metal products 1,350; printing and publishing 1,250. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2007–08) 42,728,000,000 ([2006] 37,390,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2007–08) 2,178,000 ([2006] 196,000); lignite (metric tons; 2007–08) 2,855,000 ([2006] 4,783,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007–08) 20,607,500 ([2006] 35,016,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007–08) 5,187,000 ([2006] 6,026,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007–08) 4,290,200,000 ([2006] 3,700,000,000). **Population economically active** (2007): total 2,235,400; activity rate 52.8% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 76.9%; female 46.3%; unemployed [July 2007–June 2008] 3.6%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$119,246,000,000 (US\$27,940 per capita). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 5,406; remittances (2008) 626; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 4,163. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 3,066; remittances (2008) 1,202; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 961.

Foreign trade

Imports (2006; c.i.f.): NZ\$40,774,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 21.4%; mineral fuels 14.9%; motor vehicles 11.7%; aircraft 4.2%; plastic products 3.8%). **Major import sources:** Australia 20.1%; China 12.2%; US 12.1%; Japan 9.1%; Germany 4.4%. **Exports** (2006; f.o.b.): NZ\$34,619,000,000 (dairy products 20.6%; beef and sheep meat 12.1%; wood and paper products 9.4%; machinery and apparatus 8.6%; aluminum 4.3%; fish 3.7%; fruit 3.7%). **Major export destina-**

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

tions: Australia 20.5%; US 13.1%; Japan 10.3%; China 5.4%; UK 4.9%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads* (2006): route length 4,128 km; metric ton-km cargo (1999–2000) 4,040,000,000. *Roads* (2007): total length 93,748 km (paved 65%). *Vehicles* (2007): passenger cars 2,775,717; trucks and buses 558,412. *Air transport* (2007; Air New Zealand only): passenger-km 28,423,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 906,000,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 1,750,000 (414); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 4,620,000 (1,092); personal computers (2005): 2,077,000 (507); total Internet users (2008): 3,047,000 (720); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 915,000 (216).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2007). Percentage of population ages 15 and over having: no formal schooling to incomplete primary education 26.8%; primary 9.0%; vocational 29.8%; secondary 15.0%; higher 19.4%. **Literacy**: virtually 100%. **Health**: physicians (2006) 9,547 (1 per 434 persons); hospital beds (2002) 23,825 (1 per 165 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 5.0; undernourished population (2002–04) less than 2.5% of total population.

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 9,278 (army 51.2%, navy 21.8%, air force 27.0%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 1.1%; per capita expenditure US\$286.

Did you know?

Several crates of whisky from Sir Ernest Shackleton's ill-fated 1908 expedition to the South Pole were recovered from Antarctica in 2010. Taken back to Christchurch, New Zealand, and carefully thawed out, the whisky was analyzed, and in 2011 it was re-created commercially by distillers Whyte & Mackay.

Background

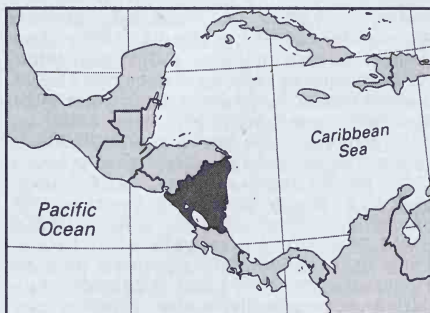
Polynesian occupation of New Zealand dates to about AD 1000. First sighted by Dutch explorer Abel Janszoon Tasman in 1642, the main islands were charted by Capt. James Cook in 1769. Named a British crown colony in 1840, the area was the scene of warfare between colonists and native Maori through the 1860s. In 1907 the colony became the Dominion of New Zealand. It administered Western Samoa during 1919–62 and participated in both world wars. New Zealand took a strong stand against nuclear proliferation, since the mid-1980s banning nuclear-powered ships or those carrying nuclear weapons from its waters. There has been a revival of traditional Maori culture and art, and Maori social and economic activism have been central to political developments in the country since the late 20th century.

Recent Developments

New Zealand was devastated by an earthquake (magnitude from 7.0 to 7.1) that struck on 4 Sep 2010 and the large, destructive aftershock (magnitude 6.3) that occurred on 22 Feb 2011. In contrast to the main shock, the focus of the February temblor was relatively shallow, occurring only 3 miles (5 km) beneath the surface near Christchurch. Buildings and roads across the region, which had been weakened by the September event and its aftershocks, were severely damaged or destroyed in February. More than 180 people were thought to have died. Australia, Japan, Singapore, the United Kingdom, the United States, and other countries sent hundreds of search-and-rescue workers. It was expected that as many as one-third of the buildings in the Christchurch central business district would have to be demolished.

Internet resource: <www.stats.govt.nz>.

Nicaragua



Official name: República de Nicaragua (Republic of Nicaragua). **Form of government:** unitary multi-party republic with one legislative house (National Assembly [92]). **Head of state and government:** President Daniel Ortega (from 2007). **Capital:** Managua. **Official language:** Spanish. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 córdoba (C\$) = 100 centavos; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = C\$22.42.

Demography

Area: 50,337 sq mi, 130,373 sq km; land area alone equals 46,464 sq mi, 120,340 sq km. **Population** (2010): 5,822,000. **Density** (2010; based on land area): persons per sq mi 125.3, persons per sq km 48.4. **Urban** (2005): 55.9%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 50.03%; female 49.97%. **Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 34.6%; 15–29, 31.3%; 30–44, 19.3%; 45–59, 9.8%; 60–74, 3.1%; 75–84, 0.9%; 85 and over, 1.0%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): mestizo (Spanish/Indian) 63.1%; white 14.0%; black 8.0%; multiple ethnicities 5.0%; other 9.9%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Roman Catholic 58.5%; Protestant/independent Christian 23.2%, of which Evangelical 21.6%, Moravian 1.6%; nonreligious 15.7%; other 2.6%. **Major cities** (2005): Managua 908,892; León 139,433; Chinandega 95,614; Masaya 92,598; Estelí 90,294. **Location:**

Central America, bordering Honduras, the Caribbean Sea, Costa Rica, and the North Pacific Ocean.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 23.7 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 4.3 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 2.63. **Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 69.1 years; female 73.4 years.

National economy

Budget (2008). **Revenue**: US\$1,209,700,000 (tax revenue 92.6%, of which taxes on goods and services 32.7%, taxes on international trade 30.0%, taxes on income and profits 29.8%; nontax revenue 7.4%). **Expenditures**: US\$1,641,600,000 (education 20.7%; health 14.4%; economic services 14.4%; defense and public order 11.4%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$2,144,000,000. **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): sugarcane 4,875,000, corn (maize) 569,948, rice 302,697, peanuts (groundnuts) 116,682, coffee 81,818; livestock (number of live animals) 3,600,000 cattle, 268,000 horses; fisheries production 37,959, of which lobster 3,752 (from aquaculture 30%). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): gold 2,059 kg. **Manufacturing** (value added in C\$'000,000 in constant prices of 1994; 2003): food products 1,917; textiles and wearing apparel 969; beverages 713. **Energy production (consumption)**: electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 2,958,000,000 (3,011,000,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2006) none (5,989,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 763,000 (1,286,000). **Population economically active** (2006): total 2,204,300; activity rate of total population 39.9% (participation rates: ages 10 and over [2005] 55.0%; female [2005] 35.2%; officially unemployed [2008] 6.1%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$6,126,000,000 (US\$1,080 per capita). **Selected balance of payments data**. Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 255; remittances (2008) 818; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005-07 avg.) 279; official development assistance (2007) 834. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 121; FDI (2005-07 avg.) 16.

Foreign trade

Imports (2006; c.i.f.): US\$2,741,000,000 (chemical products 16.7%; machinery and apparatus 15.6%; crude petroleum 13.2%; refined petroleum products 10.8%; food products 9.7%). **Major import sources**: US 22.8%; Mexico 14.8%; China 7.6%; Venezuela 6.8%; Costa Rica 5.4%. **Exports** (2006; f.o.b.): US\$759,000,000 (coffee 26.4%; cattle meat 10.3%; crustaceans 9.3%; gold 7.7%; raw sugar 6.6%; peanuts [groundnuts] 5.2%). **Major export destinations**: US 46.5%; Mexico 6.2%; Canada 6.0%; Spain 4.5%; Honduras 4.4%.

Transport and communications

Transport. Railroads (2004): 6 km. **Roads** (2004): total length 18,669 km (paved [2002] 11%). **Vehicles** (2007): passenger cars 101,899; trucks and buses 187,526. **Air transport** (2000): passenger-km 72,200,000; metric ton-km cargo (2003) 200,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 312,000 (55); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 3,039,000 (536); personal computers (2005): 220,000 (43); total Internet users (2008): 185,000 (33); broadband Internet subscribers (2006): 19,000 (3.6).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2005). Percentage of population ages 10 and over having: no formal schooling/unknown 20.5%; 1-3 years 16.6%; 4-6 years 27.0%; 7-9 years 16.1%; 10-12 years 10.5%; vocational 2.3%; incomplete university 2.6%; complete university 4.4%. **Literacy** (2005): total population ages 15 and over literate 78.0%; males literate 78.1%; females literate 77.9%. **Health** (2003): physicians 2,076 (1 per 2,538 persons); hospital beds 5,030 (1 per 1,047 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2005) 26.4; undernourished population (2003-05) 1,200,000 (22% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,770 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 12,000 (army 83.3%, navy 6.7%, air force 10.0%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 0.6%; per capita expenditure US\$7.

Background

Nicaragua has been inhabited for thousands of years, most notably by the Maya. Christopher Columbus arrived in 1502, and Spanish explorers discovered Lake Nicaragua soon thereafter. Nicaragua was governed by Spain until 1821, when it declared its independence. It was part of Mexico and then the United Provinces of Central America until 1838, when full independence was achieved. The US intervened in political affairs by maintaining troops there in 1912-33. Ruled by the dictatorial Somoza dynasty from 1936 to 1979, it was taken over by the Sandinistas after a popular revolt. They were opposed by armed insurgents, the US-backed contras, from 1981. The Sandinista government nationalized several sectors of the economy. They lost the national elections in 1990, but Sandinista leader Daniel Ortega returned to power after winning the presidential election of 2006.

Recent Developments

Off-budget payments in 2010 from Venezuela via the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America allowed Nicaragua to meet IMF-mandated fiscal targets

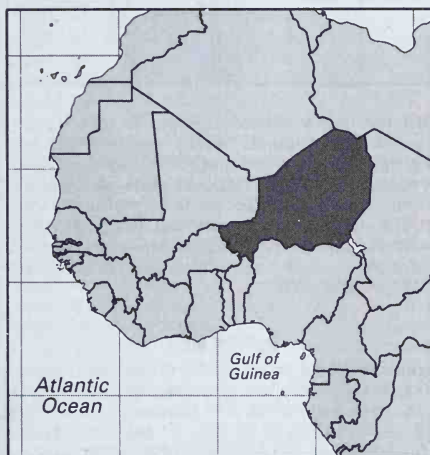
1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

and still provide unofficial but popular measures such as a monthly subsidy of US\$25 to Nicaragua's approximately 130,000 public-sector workers who earned less than US\$260 per month. Despite these gains, in recent years approximately two million Nicaraguans had emigrated—primarily to Costa Rica and the US. Notwithstanding the global economic downturn, commodity export prices and textile production rose, and GDP growth was projected at 2%. Export growth came, in part, from the temporarily beneficial terms extended to Nicaragua under the Central America–Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement.

Internet resource:

<www.visitnicaragua.com/ingles>.

Niger



Official name: République du Niger (Republic of Niger). **Form of government:** republic with one legislative house (National Assembly [113]). **Head of state:** President Mahamadou Issoufou (from 2011). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Brigi Rafini (from 2011). **Capital:** Niamey. **Official language:** French. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 CFA franc (CFAF) = 100 centimes; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = CFAF 452.93.

Demography

Area: 459,286 sq mi, 1,189,546 sq km. **Population (2010):** 15,878,000. **Density (2010):** persons per sq mi 34.6, persons per sq km 13.3. **Urban (2008):** 18.4%. **Sex distribution (2008):** male 50.02%; female 49.98%. **Age breakdown (2008):** under 15, 49.6%; 15–29, 25.6%; 30–44, 13.7%; 45–59, 7.2%; 60–74, 3.3%; 75 and over, 0.6%. **Ethnolinguistic composition (2001):** Hausa 55.4%; Zarma–Songhai–Dendi 21.0%; Tuareg 9.3%; Fulani (Peul) 8.5%; Kanuri 4.7%; other 1.1%. **Religious affiliation (2005):** Muslim 90%, of which Sunni 85%, Shi'i 5%; traditional beliefs 9%; other 1%. **Major cities (2001):** Niamey 707,951 (urban agglomeration [2007] 915,000); Zinder 170,575; Maradi 148,017; Agadez 78,289; Tahoua

73,002. **Location:** western Africa, bordering Algeria, Libya, Chad, Nigeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, and Mali.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 52.2 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 15.2 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 7.83. **Life expectancy at birth (2008):** male 51.0 years; female 53.4 years.

National economy

Budget (2008). **Revenue:** CFAF 584,100,000,000 (tax revenue 48.1%; nontax revenue 27.2%; external aid and grants 24.3%; other 0.4%). **Expenditures:** CFAF 546,000,000,000 (current expenditures 53.1%, of which wages and salaries 15.3%; capital expenditures 46.9%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): US\$795,000,000. **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 37; remittances (2008) 78; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 36; official development assistance (2007) 542. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 30; remittances (2008) 29; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) –2. **Gross national income (2008):** US\$4,823,000,000 (US\$330 per capita). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing (2008):** millet 3,489,400, cowpeas 1,548,000, sorghum 1,311,100, dry onions 373,600, pimento 25,800; livestock (number of live animals) 12,641,500 goats, 10,191,400 sheep, 8,737,400 cattle, 1,630,500 camels; fisheries production (2007) 29,768 (from aquaculture, negligible). **Mining and quarrying (2008):** uranium 2,993; salt (2007) 1,300; gold 2,314 kg. **Manufacturing** (value added in CFAF '000,000; 2008): food products 6,797; paper products, printing, and publishing 2,604; soaps and other chemical products 1,625. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 179,000,000 (535,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2008) 182,912 ([2006] 183,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (138,000). **Population economically active (2006):** total 6,139,000; activity rate of total population 42.6% (participation rates: ages 16 and over, 83.5%; female 41.9%).

Foreign trade

Imports (2008): CFAF 501,605,000,000 (food products 25.1%; refined petroleum products 15.5%; machinery and apparatus 15.1%; chemical products 14.9%; transportation equipment 6.8%). **Major import sources:** France 13.7%; China 13.3%; Netherlands 7.6%; US 7.4%; Nigeria 4.9%. **Exports (2008):** CFAF 316,412,000,000 (uranium 62.6%; livestock 23.7%, of which cattle 9.5%; gold 5.6%; onions 4.2%). **Major export destinations:** France 36.8%; Nigeria 25.0%; US 14.2%; Japan 10.4%; Switzerland 5.6%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads:** none. **Roads (2008):** total length 18,949 km (paved 21%). **Vehicles (2005):** passenger cars 21,360. **Air transport (2007):** Niamey air-

port only): passenger arrivals 64,904, passenger departures 60,297; cargo unloaded 1,394 metric tons, cargo loaded 149 metric tons. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 65,000 (4.4); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 1,898,000 (129); personal computers (2005): 10,000 (0.8); total Internet users (2008): 80,000 (5.4); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 600 (0.04).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2006; Niamey only). Percentage of population ages 25 and over having: no formal schooling/unknown 86.2%; incomplete primary education 6.9%; complete primary 1.0%; incomplete secondary 3.7%; complete secondary 0.4%; higher 0.9%. Literacy (2007–08): total population ages 15 and over literate 29.0%; males literate 42.8%; females literate 17.1%. **Health** (2008): physicians (public health institutions only) 427 (1 per 34,548 persons); hospital beds (2007) 2,934 (1 per 4,845 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 118.9; undernourished population (2002–04) 3,900,000 (32% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,800 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 5,300 (army 98.1%, air force 1.9%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 1.0%; per capita expenditure US\$3.

Background

In the territory of Niger, there is evidence of Neolithic culture, and several kingdoms existed there before the colonialists arrived. First explored by Europeans in the late 18th century, it became a French colony in 1922. It became an overseas territory of France in 1946 and gained independence in 1960. The first multiparty elections were held in 1993.

Recent Developments

A military coup in Niger led by Maj. Salou Djibo ousted the elected government of Pres. Mamadou Tandja in February 2010. After a series of gun battles in the capital, the victorious rebels, calling themselves the Supreme Council for the Restoration of Democracy, imposed a dusk-to-dawn curfew and ordered the closure of all borders. Simmering discontent over Tandja's 2009 constitutional revisions that extended his mandate for a third term was seen as the root cause of the coup. Niger was subsequently suspended from membership in the African Union. The junta produced a new constitution, which reined in the presidential powers introduced under Tandja in 2009, and voters overwhelmingly approved it in October. The presidential election was held as scheduled in January 2011. After a runoff election in March, Mahamadou Issoufou, a longtime opposition figure, was sworn in as president, ending the military junta's 14-month rule.

internet resource: <www.stat-niger.org>.

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

Nigeria



Official name: Federal Republic of Nigeria. **Form of government:** federal republic with two legislative houses (Senate [109]; House of Representatives [360]). **Head of state and government:** President Goodluck Jonathan (from 2010). **Capital:** Abuja. **Official language:** English. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 naira (N) = 100 kobo; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = N151.65.

Demography

Area: 356,669 sq mi, 923,768 sq km. **Population** (2010): 158,259,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 443.7, persons per sq km 171.3. **Urban** (2007): 47.7%. **Sex distribution** (2006): male 50.80%; female 49.20%. **Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 43.1%; 15–29, 28.2%; 30–44, 15.3%; 45–59, 8.6%; 60–74, 4.0%; 75–84, 0.7%; 85 and over, 0.1%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Yoruba 17.5%; Hausa 17.2%; Igbo (Ibo) 13.3%; Fulani 10.7%; Ibibio 4.1%; Kanuri 3.6%; Egba 2.9%; Tiv 2.6%; Igbira 1.1%; Nupe 1.0%; Edo 1.0%; Ijo 0.8%; detribalized 0.9%; other 23.3%. **Religious affiliation** (2003): Muslim (predominantly Sunni) 50.5%; Christian 48.2%, of which Protestant 15.0%, Roman Catholic 13.7%, other (mostly independent Christian) 19.5%; other 1.3%. **Major urban agglomerations** (2007): Lagos 9,466,000; Kano 3,140,000; Ibadan 2,628,000; Abuja 1,576,000; Kaduna 1,442,000. **Location:** western Africa, bordering Niger, Chad, Cameroon, the Atlantic Ocean, and Benin.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2007): 39.9 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 16.8 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 5.30. **Life expectancy at birth** (2007): male 46.4 years; female 47.3 years.

National economy

Budget (2008; federal budget). *Revenue*: N2,411,000,000,000 (petroleum revenue 83.3%, of which tax on profits and royalties 39.8%; nonpetroleum revenue 16.7%, of which corporate taxes 6.3%). *Expenditures*: N2,451,000,000,000 (current expenditures 65.3%; capital expenditures 34.7%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). *Agriculture and fishing* (2007): cassava 45,750,000, yams 37,150,000, sorghum 10,500,000, peanuts (groundnuts) 3,835,600, cowpeas 3,150,000, cashews 660,000, cacao beans 500,000, melon seeds 488,500, ginger 138,000, sesame seeds 100,000; livestock (number of live animals) 28,583,000 goats, 23,993,500 sheep, 16,258,560 cattle; fisheries production 615,507 (from aquaculture 14%). *Mining and quarrying* (2007): limestone 3,300,000; marble 200,000. *Manufacturing* (value added in N'000,000; 2008): refined petroleum products 44,297; cement 18,036; other unspecified (particularly food products, beverages, and textiles) 543,259. *Energy production (consumption)*: electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 23,110,000,000 (23,110,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2007) 530,000 ([2006] 8,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008) 767,700,000 ([2006] 43,800,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 5,319,000 (10,344,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) 46,046,000,000 ([2006] 10,730,000,000). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$175,622,000,000 (US\$1,160 per capita). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; December 2008): US\$3,704,000,000. **Population economically active** (2006): total 44,112,000; activity rate 30.5% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 55.5%; female 35.5%; unofficially unemployed [2007] 60%). **Selected balance of payments data**. Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 215; remittances (2008) 9,980; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 10,463; official development assistance (2007) 2,042. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 2,444; remittances (2008) 103; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 230.

Foreign trade

Imports (2008): N4,991,000,000,000 (basic manufactures 33.0%; chemical products 25.0%; machinery and transportation equipment 22.0%; food products and live animals 6.0%). *Major import sources* (nonpetroleum imports only [81.6% of all imports]): US 14.4%; China 10.5%; France 9.4%; UK 7.9%; Netherlands 7.4%. **Exports** (2008): N9,495,000,000,000 (crude petroleum 92.2%; other petroleum sector 6.8%; cacao beans 0.3%). *Major export destinations* (crude petroleum exports only): US 23.0%; Spain 9.3%; China 6.0%; Brazil 5.0%; Italy 4.1%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads* (2005): length (2006) 3,505 km; passenger-km 75,170,000; metric ton-km cargo 18,027,000. *Roads* (2004): total length 193,200 km (paved 15%). *Vehicles* (2007): passenger cars 4,560,000. *Air transport* (2008): passenger-km 2,136,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 7,368,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 1,308,000 (8.7); cellular telephone subscribers

(2008): 62,989,000 (417); personal computers (2007): 1,182,000 (8); total Internet users (2008): 11,000,000 (73); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 26,000 (0.2).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2003). Percentage of population ages 25 and over having: no formal schooling/unknown 50.4%; primary education 20.4%; secondary 20.1%; higher 9.1%. **Literacy** (2007): total population ages 15 and over literate 73.1%; males literate 79.4%; females literate 67.0%. **Health** (2005): physicians 42,563 (1 per 3,234 persons); hospital beds 85,523 (1 per 1,609 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2007) 109.0; undernourished population (2002–04) 11,400,000 (9% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,830 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 80,000 (army 77.5%, navy 10.0%, air force 12.5%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 0.7%; per capita expenditure US\$7.

Background

Inhabited for thousands of years, Nigeria was the center of the Nok culture from 500 bc to ad 200 and of several precolonial empires, including the state of Kanem-Bornu and the Songhai, Hausa, and Fulani kingdoms. Visited in the 15th century by Europeans, it became a center for the slave trade. The area began to come under British control in 1861; by 1903 British rule was total. Nigeria gained independence in 1960 and became a republic in 1963. Ethnic strife soon led to military coups, and military groups ruled the country from 1966 to 1979 and from 1983 to 1999. A civil war between the central government and the former Eastern Region—which seceded and called itself Biafra—began in 1967 and ended in 1970 with Biafra's surrender after widespread starvation and civilian deaths. In 1991 the capital was moved from Lagos to Abuja. The government's execution of environmental activist Ken Saro-Wiwa in 1995 led to international sanctions, and civilian rule was finally reestablished in 1999. Ethnic conflicts continued in the early 21st century, as did violent protests over oil production in the Niger delta. Friction also increased between Muslims and Christians after some of the northern and central states adopted Islamic law.

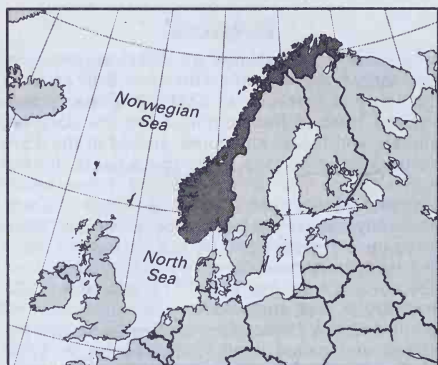
Recent Developments

Hundreds of people were killed in Nigeria in 2010 when flashpoints of turbulence erupted in areas known for internecine ethnic and sectarian tension, including in the cities of Jos, Warri, Port Harcourt, and Bauchi. In September an Islamic sect named Boko Haram (meaning "Western education is a sin") attacked the central prison in Bauchi and released more than 700 inmates, including some 150 sect members who were being held there after their participation in an uprising the previous year. Since then, the sect was believed to have con-

ducted a series of assassinations that included several police officers, a politician, and a prominent Islamic cleric. Violence also marred the 50th anniversary of Nigeria's independence when three car bombs exploded at celebration venues in the capital, Abuja, in October, killing 12. Militants claiming to represent the Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND) took responsibility for the attacks, charging that the government had done little to ameliorate poverty in the Niger delta. Mainstream MEND leaders, however, quickly disowned any connection with the attacks. The anniversary generated measured reflections on the country's progress. Former president Olusegun Obasanjo applauded the country's achievement in simply remaining united after decades of disunity, civil war, and military rule. Other observers noted the widening gap between the rich and the poor, with an increase in the proportion of Nigeria's population living on less than US\$1.25 a day from 49% in 1990 to 77% in 2008. More than 500 people were killed in post-election violence in April 2011.

Internet resource: <<http://nigerianstat.gov.ng>>.

Norway



Official name: Kongeriket Norge (Kingdom of Norway). **Form of government:** constitutional monarchy with one legislative house (Storting, or Parliament [169]). **Head of state:** King Harald V (from 1991). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Jens Stoltenberg (from 2005). **Capital:** Oslo. **Official language:** Norwegian (Sami is official locally). **Official religion:** Evangelical Lutheran. **Monetary unit:** 1 Norwegian krone (NOK; plural kroner) = 100 øre; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = NOK 5.38.

Demography

Area: 148,718 sq mi, 385,179 sq km. **Population** (2010): 4,888,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 32.9, persons per sq km 12.7. **Urban** (2005): 77.4%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 49.90%; female 50.10%. **Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 19.0%; 15–29, 19.1%; 30–44, 21.7%; 45–59, 19.5%; 60–74, 13.3%; 75–84, 5.1%; 85 and over, 2.3%. **Ethnic composition** (2008): Norwegian (nonimmigrant) 89.4%; other 10.6%, of which from Europe 4.2%, Asia

3.9%, Africa 1.3%. **Religious affiliation** (2003): Evangelical Lutheran 85.7%; other Christian 4.5%; Muslim 1.8%; other/nonreligious 8.0%. **Major cities** (2007): Oslo 560,484 (urban agglomeration 856,915); Bergen 247,746; Trondheim 165,191; Stavanger 119,586; Bærum 108,144. **Location:** northern Europe, bordering the Barents Sea, Russia, Finland, Sweden, the North Sea, and the Norwegian Sea.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 12.7 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 45.0%. **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 8.7 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.96. **Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 78.3 years; female 83.0 years.

National economy

Budget (2007). **Revenue:** NOK 1,146,890,000,000 (tax revenue 57.5%; nontax revenue 24.5%; social security 18.0%). **Expenditures:** NOK 736,004,000,000 (social security and welfare 41.5%; general public services 17.5%; health 16.6%; education 5.8%; defense 5.0%; transportation 4.5%). **Public debt** (June 2009): US\$101,447,000,000. **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): barley 580,000, wheat 380,000, potatoes 380,000; livestock (number of live animals) 2,400,000 sheep, 930,000 cattle; fisheries production 3,209,140 (from aquaculture 26%); aquatic plants production 134,671 (from aquaculture, none). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): olivine sand 3,000,000, ilmenite concentrate 882,000, iron ore (metal content) 630,000. **Manufacturing** (value added in NOK '000,000; 2008): machinery and apparatus 55,474; food products, beverages, and tobacco products 34,589; ships and oil platforms 26,139. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kWh-yr; 2008) 142,632,000,000 ([2006] 22,518,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2007) 3,995,000 (1,115,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008) 743,700,000 ([2006] 94,800,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 22,993,000 (11,936,000); natural gas (cu m; 2008) 99,403,000,000 ([2007] 6,512,000,000). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 4,222; remittances (2008) 684; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 4,163. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 14,032; remittances (2008) 4,776; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 18,092. **Population economically active** (2006): total 2,446,000; activity rate of total population 52.5% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 80.8%; female 47.1%; unemployed [July 2008–June 2009] 2.9%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$415,249,000,000 (US\$87,070 per capita).

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; c.i.f.): NOK 470,681,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 24.8%, of which nonelectrical machinery and equipment 11.6%; base and fabricated metals 10.7%; motor vehicles 10.2%; chemical

products 8.6%; metal ore and metal scrap 6.7%). **Major import sources:** Sweden 14.7%; Germany 13.6%; UK 6.9%; Denmark 6.4%; China 6.0%. **Exports** (2007; f.o.b.): NOK 799,284,000,000 (crude petroleum 39.9%; natural gas 19.3%; machinery and apparatus 6.8%; refined petroleum products 4.8%; aluminum 4.4%; fish 3.6%; nickel 2.4%). **Major export destinations:** UK 26.2%; Germany 12.3%; Netherlands 10.3%; France 8.0%; Sweden 6.5%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads* (2007): route length 4,087 km; passenger-km 3,432,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 2,476,000,000. *Roads* (2007): total length 92,920 km (paved 80%). *Vehicles* (2007): passenger cars 2,153,730; trucks and buses 538,225. *Air transport* (2008; SAS [Norwegian part] and Widerøe only): passenger-km 8,194,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 7,646,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 1,928,000 (404); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 5,287,000 (1,109); personal computers (2007): 2,959,000 (629); total internet users (2008): 4,237,000 (889); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 1,608,000 (337).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2007). Percentage of population ages 16 and over having: primary and lower secondary education 29.6%; higher secondary 41.3%; higher 24.8%; unknown 4.3%. **Literacy** (2000): virtually 100% literate. **Health:** physicians (2006) 17,523 (1 per 266 persons); hospital beds (2007) 22,882 (1 per 206 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 2.7; undernourished population (2002-04) less than 2.5% of total population.

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 19,100 (army 34.0%, navy 16.5%, air force 14.2%, central support 31.4%, other 3.9%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 1.2%; per capita expenditure US\$1,013.

Background

Several principalities were united into the kingdom of Norway in the 11th century. From 1380 it had the same king as Denmark until it was ceded to Sweden in 1814. The union with Sweden was dissolved in 1905, and Norway's economy grew rapidly. The country remained neutral during World War I, though its shipping industry played a vital role in the conflict. It declared its neutrality in World War II but was invaded and occupied by German troops. Norway is a member of NATO but turned down membership in the EU in 1994. Its economy grew consistently during the 1990s, aided particularly by its North Sea petroleum industry.

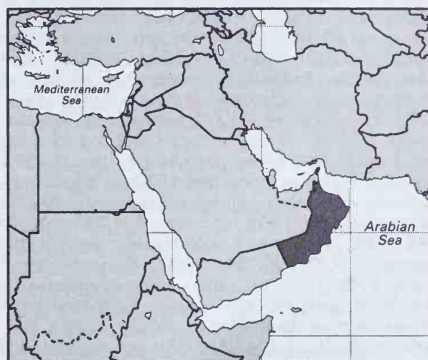
Recent Developments

On 22 Jul 2011, a car bomb exploded in downtown Oslo, Norway, damaging buildings and killing at least eight people while injuring dozens. A short time later, a man dressed as a police officer arrived on the resort

island of Utøya, some 25 miles (40 km) to the northwest, at which a youth camp hosted by the Norwegian Labour Party was being held. He spent the next hour methodically shooting at the young campers, killing at least 68. The combined death toll of the two attacks approached 80, making them the deadliest such incidents in the country since World War II.

Internet resource: <www.ssb.no/english>.

Oman



Official name: Saltanat 'Uman (Sultanate of Oman). **Form of government:** monarchy with two advisory bodies (State Council [72]; Consultative Council [84]). **Head of state and government:** Sultan (from 1970) and Prime Minister (from 1972) Qabus ibn Sa'id. **Capital:** Muscat. **Official language:** Arabic. **Official religion:** Islam. **Monetary unit:** 1 rial Omani (RO) = 1,000 baiza; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = RO 0.39.

Demography

Area: 119,500 sq mi, 309,500 sq km. **Population** (2010): 2,968,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 24.8, persons per sq km 9.6. **Urban** (2005): 71.5%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 50.54%; female 49.46%. **Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 35.2%; 15-29, 38.5%; 30-44, 16.3%; 45-59, 6.3%; 60-74, 3.1%; 75 and over, 0.6%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Omani Arab 48.1%; Indo-Pakistani 31.7%, of which Balochi 15.0%, Bengali 4.4%, Tamil 2.5%; other Arab 7.2%; Persian 2.8%; Zanzibari (blacks originally from Zanzibar) 2.5%; other 7.7%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Muslim 89%, of which ibadiyah 75%, Sunni 8%, Shi'i 6%; Hindu 5%; Christian 5%; other 1%. **Major cities** (populations of districts; 2007): Muscat 28,987 (urban agglomeration 620,000); Al-Sib 268,259; Matrah 203,159; Bawshar 193,778; Salalah 185,780. **Location:** the Middle East, bordering the Gulf of Oman, the Arabian Sea, Yemen, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE; the Ru'us al-Jibal exclave occupies the northern tip of the Musandam Peninsula and borders the UAE, the Persian Gulf, and the Strait of Hormuz.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 24.2 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008):

2.5 (world avg. 8.5). Total fertility rate (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 3.19. Life expectancy at birth (2008): male 73.2 years; female 75.4 years.

National economy

Budget (2008). Revenue: RO 7,829,400,000 (oil revenue 67.5%; natural gas revenue 11.6%; non-tax revenue 11.0%). Expenditures: RO 7,556,700,000 (current expenditures 58.5%, of which defense 23.5%, education 9.8%, social security and welfare 6.6%, health 3.4%; capital expenditures 30.2%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2006): US\$819,000,000. **Gross national income** (2008): US\$49,812,200,000 (US\$17,884 per capita). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): dates 260,000, tomatoes 41,000, bananas 26,000; livestock (number of live animals; 2008) 1,652,400 goats, 373,500 sheep, 319,900 cattle, 124,500 camels; fisheries production 151,834 (from aquaculture, negligible). **Mining and quarrying** (2008): limestone 3,604,452; chromite 784,082; marble 457,146; gypsum 321,746. **Manufacturing** (value added in US\$'000,000; 2006): petroleum products 1,754; cement, bricks, and ceramics 367; chemical products 333. **Energy production** (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 16,048,100,000 ([2007] 11,191,000,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008-09) 277,100,000 ([2008] 29,565,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 4,172,000 (4,265,000); natural gas (cu m; 2008) 30,288,712,000 (13,460,000,000). **Population economically active** (2007): total 968,782; activity rate of total population 35.5% (participation rates: ages 15-64, 55.2%; female 19.6%; unemployed [2004] 15%). **Selected balance of payments data**. Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 645; remittances (2008) 39; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005-07 avg.) 1,896. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 744; remittances (2008) 5,181; FDI (2005-07 avg.) 377.

Foreign trade

Imports (2008; c.i.f.): RO 8,814,500,000 ([2007] motor vehicles and parts 24.1%; non-electrical machinery and equipment 17.8%; food products and live animals 8.3%; iron and steel 8.2%; chemical products 6.4%). **Major import sources**: UAE 27.2%; Japan 15.6%; US 5.7%; China 4.6%; India 4.5%. **Exports** (2008; f.o.b.): RO 14,503,000,000 (domestic exports 89.5%, of which crude petroleum 58.0%, liquefied natural gas 11.0%, refined petroleum products 6.9%; reexports 10.5%, of which motor vehicles and parts 9.1%). **Major export destinations**: China 28.4%; UAE 10.9%; Japan 8.1%; Thailand 6.7%; South Korea 6.3%.

Transport and communications

Transport. Railroads: none. **Roads** (2008): total length 53,556 km (paved 44%). **Vehicles** (2003): passenger cars 308,663; trucks and buses 109,118. **Air transport** (2008; Oman Air

only): passenger-km 3,551,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 20,000,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 274,000 (98); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 3,219,000 (1,156); personal computers (2006): 180,000 (67); total Internet users (2008): 465,000 (167); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 32,000 (12).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2003). Percentage of population ages 10 and over having: no formal schooling (illiterate) 15.9%; no formal schooling (literate) 22.3%; primary 35.3%; secondary 17.0%; higher technical 3.3%; higher undergraduate 5.2%; higher graduate 0.7%; other 0.3%. **Literacy** (2007): percentage of total population ages 15 and over literate 84.4%; males literate 89.4%; females literate 77.5%. **Health** (2008): physicians 5,194 (1 per 536 persons); hospital beds 5,473 (1 per 509 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 10.3.

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 42,600 (army 58.7%, navy 9.9%, air force 11.7%, royal household/foreign troops 19.7%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 8.1%; per capita expenditure US\$1,185.

Background

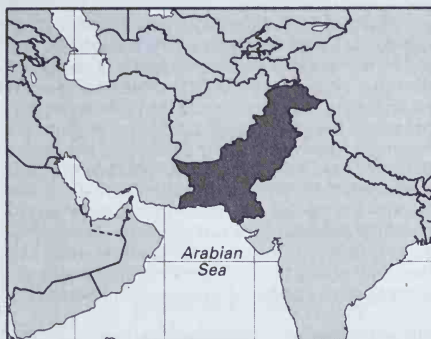
Oman has been inhabited for at least 10,000 years. Arabs began migrating there in the 9th century bc. Tribal warfare was endemic until the conversion to Islam in the 7th century ad. It was ruled by Ibadi imams until 1154, when a royal dynasty was established. The Portuguese controlled the coastal areas from about 1507 to 1650, when they were expelled. The Al Bu Sa'id dynasty, founded in the mid-18th century, still rules Oman. Oil was discovered in 1964. In 1970 the sultan was deposed by his son, who began a policy of modernization, and under him the country joined the Arab League and the UN. In the Persian Gulf War, Oman cooperated with the allied forces against Iraq. It subsequently continued to expand its foreign relations.

Recent Developments

In February 2011, demonstrators in Oman held rallies calling for more jobs, higher pay, less corruption, and reduced taxes. Unlike many similar protests in the Middle East and North Africa that also sought the removal of political leaders, protesters in Oman did not challenge the rule of Qaboos bin Said. After clashes left at least one protester dead and several injured, Sultan Qaboos announced measures meant to quell the unrest, including the creation of 50,000 new jobs and an expansion of the powers of the elected Consultative Council.

Internet resource: <www.omanet.om>.

Pakistan



Official name: Islamic Republic of Pakistan. **Form of government:** federal republic with two legislative houses (Senate [100]; National Assembly [342]). **Head of state:** President Asif Ali Zardari (from 2008). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Yousaf Raza Gilani (from 2008). **Capital:** Islamabad. **Official language:** none (Urdu is the national language). **Official religion:** Islam. **Monetary unit:** 1 Pakistan rupee (PKR) = 100 paisa; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = PKR 85.97.

Demography

Area data exclude the 33,125-sq-mi (85,793-sq-km) area of Pakistani-administered Jammu and Kashmir (comprising both Azad Kashmir [AK] and Gilgit-Baltistan [GB]); population and density data include Afghan refugees and the 2009 populations of AK (3,890,000) and GB (1,009,000). Area: 307,374 sq mi, 796,096 sq km. **Population** (2010): 184,405,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 541.6, persons per sq km 209.1. **Urban** (2008): 35.3%. **Sex distribution** (2007): male 51.89%; female 48.11%. **Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 37.2%; 15–29, 29.9%; 30–44, 16.8%; 45–59, 10.2%; 60–74, 4.7%; 75–84, 1.0%; 85 and over, 0.2%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Punjabi 52.6%; Pashtun 13.2%; Sindhi 11.7%; Urdu-speaking muhajirs 7.5%; Balochi 4.3%; other 10.7%. **Religious affiliation** (2000): Muslim 96.1%; Christian 2.5%; Hindu 1.2%; others (including Ahmadiyah) 0.2%. **Major urban agglomerations** (2007): Karachi 12,130,000; Lahore 6,577,000; Faisalabad 2,617,000; Rawalpindi 1,858,000; Multan 1,522,000. **Location:** southern Asia, bordering China, India, the Arabian Sea, Iran, and Afghanistan.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 25.0 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 7.7 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 3.13. **Life expectancy at birth** (2007): male 64.3 years; female 64.4 years.

National economy

Budget (2007–08). **Revenue:** PKR 1,368,139,000,000 (tax revenue 75.3%, of which corporate taxes 28.4%, sales taxes 27.4%, customs 11.3%; nontax revenue 24.7%). **Expenditures:** PKR

1,353,660,000,000 (general public service 47.4%; defense 20.3%; economic affairs 5.8%; public order and police 1.8%; education 1.8%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; June 2008): US\$40,243,000,000. **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): sugarcane 54,752,000, wheat 23,520,000, rice 8,300,000, seed cotton 6,500,000, mangoes 2,250,000, chickpeas 842,000, sunflower seeds 560,000, dates 510,000; livestock (number of live animals) 53,800,000 goats, 29,600,000 cattle, 27,300,000 buffalo, 900,000 camels; fisheries production (2007–08) 640,000 (from aquaculture 23%). **Mining and quarrying** (2007–08): limestone 30,825,000; rock salt 1,872,000; gypsum 682,000; kaolin (2007) 39,000. **Manufacturing** (value of production in PKR '000,000,000; 2000–01): textiles 321; food products 189; refined petroleum products and coke 94. **Energy production (consumption)** in '000: electricity (kW-hr; 2007–08) 109,021,000 ([2006–07] 72,712,000); coal (metric tons; 2007–08) 3,482 ([2006–07] 7,894); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007–08) 25,610 ([2006] 84,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 9,793 ([2006–07] 16,847); natural gas (cu m; 2007–08) 40,981,000 ([2006–07] 34,601,000). **Population economically active** (2007): total 50,331,000; activity rate of total population 31.8% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 53.7%; female 20.7%; officially unemployed 5.3%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$162,930,000,000 (US\$980 per capita). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 276; remittances (2008) 7,032; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 3,936; official development assistance (2007) 2,212. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 1,593; remittances (2008) 3.0; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 84.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007–08): US\$35,417,333,000 (refined petroleum products 17.4%; machinery and apparatus 16.2%; chemical products 14.4%; crude petroleum 12.2%; food products 10.0%). **Major import sources:** UAE 14.5%; Saudi Arabia 10.2%; China 8.6%; Kuwait 6.9%; Singapore 4.8%. **Exports** (2007–08): US\$20,122,394,000 (textiles 49.8%, of which woven cotton fabric 11.5%, knitwear 10.5%, bedding 6.9%, ready-made garments 5.5%, cotton yarn 5.3%; rice 5.6%; refined petroleum products 3.7%). **Major export destinations:** US 18.6%; UAE 8.6%; UK 5.3%; Afghanistan 5.1%; Germany 4.1%.

Transport and communications

Transport. Railroads (2007): length (2005–06) 11,515 km; passenger-km 25,821,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 5,876,000,000. **Roads** (2007–08): total length 264,853 km (paved 67%). **Vehicles** (2007): passenger cars 1,440,072; trucks and buses 357,455. **Air transport** (2008): passenger-km 13,920,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 319,800,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 4,416,000 (25); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 88,020,000 (497); personal computers (2005): 803,000 (5.2); total Internet users (2008): 18,500,000 (105); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 168,000 (0.9).

Education and health

Literacy (2006–07): total population ages 15 and over literate 52%; males literate 65%; females literate 38%. **Health** (2007): physicians 127,859 (1 per 1,280 persons); hospital beds (2006) 103,285 (1 per 1,585 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 68.0; undernourished population (2003–05) 35,000,000 (23% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,750 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 617,000 (army 89.1%, navy 3.6%, air force 7.3%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 2.8%; per capita expenditure US\$21.

Background

Pakistan has been inhabited since about 3500 bc. From the 3rd century bc to the 2nd century ad, it was part of the Mauryan and Kushan kingdoms. The first Muslim conquests were in the 8th century ad. The British East India Company subdued the reigning Mughal dynasty in 1757. During the period of British colonial rule, what is now Pakistan was part of India. When the British withdrew in 1947, the new state of Pakistan came into existence by act of the British Parliament. Kashmir remained a disputed territory between Pakistan and India, resulting in full-scale war in 1965 and continued military clashes. Civil war between East Pakistan and West Pakistan resulted in independence for the former, which became Bangladesh, in 1971. Many Afghan refugees migrated to Pakistan during the Soviet-Afghan war in the 1980s. Pakistan elected Benazir Bhutto prime minister in 1988; she was the first woman to head a modern Islamic state. She was ousted in 1990 on charges of corruption and incompetence. During the 1990s border flare-ups with India continued, and Pakistan conducted tests of nuclear weapons. Pakistan's political landscape changed dramatically after the terrorist attacks of September 11. It was quickly determined that they had been staged by the Muslim militant organization al-Qaeda, which was operating out of Afghanistan with the support of the Taliban regime, with which Pakistan had diplomatic relations. As the US prepared to move militarily against both organizations, Pakistan chose to provide support to the US-led coalition.

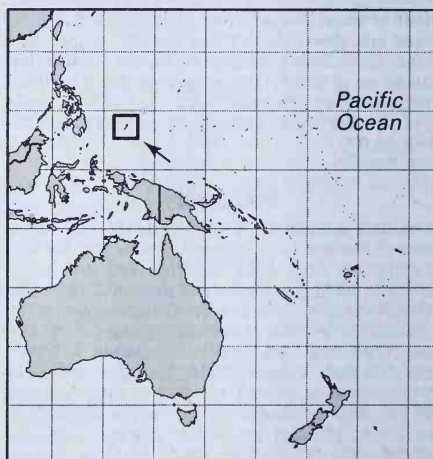
Recent Developments

Amid the chaos of violent attacks and security operations in 2010, several events indicated the conflicted nature of Pakistan's efforts to deal with militant groups. Officials announced in January that the Pakistani army would not launch new operations against militants in 2010 but would continue the operations already in progress. This was widely perceived as a snub to the US, which had lobbied Pakistan to do more to prevent militant groups from carrying out cross-border operations in Afghanistan. In May the US-Pakistan security relationship was further complicated when it became known that Faisal Shahzad, a naturalized US citizen of Pakistani origin who had at-

tempted to detonate explosives in Times Square in New York City, had received bomb-making training in a militant camp in North Waziristan. In May 2011, Osama bin Laden was killed during a raid by US special forces soldiers on a compound in Abbottabad, Pakistan, located less than 100 miles from the capital and in the town that housed the Pakistani military academy. The act enflamed tensions on both the American side—where many people did not believe that bin Laden could be hiding successfully in that locale without the knowledge of and help from the Pakistanis—and the Pakistani side, where people were furious that the Americans carried out the raid without, apparently, having informed the Pakistani military beforehand. In July the US announced that it was suspending some US\$800 million in aid to Pakistan.

Internet resource: <www.statpak.gov.pk>.

Palau



Official name: Beluu er a Belau (Palauan); Republic of Palau (English). **Form of government:** republic with two legislative houses (Senate [13]; House of Delegates [16]). **Head of state and government:** President Johnson Toribiong (from 2009). **Capital:** Melekeok. **Official languages:** Palauan; English. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 US dollar (US\$) = 100 cents.

Demography

Area: 188 sq mi, 488 sq km. **Population** (2010): 20,500. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 109.0, persons per sq km 42.0. **Urban** (2005): 70.0%. **Sex distribution** (2007): male 53.53%; female 46.47%. **Age breakdown** (2007): under 15, 24.1%; 15–29, 22.8%; 30–44, 28.0%; 45–59, 16.8%; 60–74, 5.3%; 75–84, 2.4%; 85 and over, 0.6%. **Ethnic composition** (2005): population ages 18 and over only: Palauan (Micronesian/Malay/Melanesian admixture) 65.2%; Asian 30.3%, of which Filipino 21.6%, Vietnamese 2.3%; other Micronesian 3.1%; white 1.1%; other 0.3%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): population ages 18

and over only): Roman Catholic 51.0%; Protestant 26.7%; Modekngei (marginal Christian sect) 8.9%; other Christian 1.8%; other 11.6%. **Major towns** (2005): Koror 10,743; Meyuns 1,153; Klouklubed 680. **Location:** Oceania, island group in the North Pacific Ocean, east of the Philippines.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2007): 12.4 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 7.9 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 2.00. **Life expectancy** at birth (2008): male 66.3 years; female 72.1 years.

National economy

Budget (2007–08). **Revenue:** US\$80,900,000 (grants 48.4%; tax revenue 42.1%; nontax revenue 9.5%). **Expenditures:** US\$98,800,000 (current expenditures 77.4%; capital expenditures 22.6%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). *Agriculture and fishing* (value of sales in US\$; 2001): eggs (2003) 638,750, cabbages 116,948, cucumbers 44,009; livestock (number of live animals; 2001) 702 pigs, 21,189 poultry; fisheries production (2007) 1,003 (from aquaculture 2%). *Manufacturing:* includes handicrafts and small items. *Energy production* (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 151,000,000 (151,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (66,000). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2006) 90; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 1.67; official development assistance (2007) 22. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2006) 1.4. **Population economically active** (2005): total 10,203; activity rate of total population 51.3% (participation rates: ages 16 and over, 69.1%; female 39.1%; unemployed 4.2%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$175,000,000 (US\$8,650 per capita). **Public debt** (gross external debt; 2006–07): US\$22,857,000.

Foreign trade

Imports (2006–07): US\$91,287,000 (mineral fuels and lubricants 37.5%; machinery and transportation equipment 17.6%; beverages and tobacco products 14.9%; food products and live animals 9.4%; chemical products 8.7%). **Major import sources:** US 33.2%; Singapore 24.8%; Guam 11.2%; Japan 9.6%; Philippines 7.6%. **Exports** (2006–07): US\$10,081,000 (mostly high-grade tuna and garments). **Major export destinations** (2003): Japan 86.7%; Vietnam 5.9%; Zambia 4.6%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads:* none. *Roads* (2004): total length 61 km (paved 59%). *Vehicles* (2004): passenger cars and trucks 7,247. *Air transport* (2003): passenger arrivals 80,017, passenger departures 78,608. **Communications,** in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 7,500 (370); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 12,000 (592); total Internet users (2007): 5,400 (268); broadband Internet subscribers (2007): 100 (5).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2005). Percentage of population ages 25 and over having: no formal schooling

1.9%; incomplete primary education 9.0%; complete primary 3.9%; incomplete secondary 14.9%; complete secondary 42.2%; some postsecondary 10.0%; vocational 4.1%; higher 14.0%. **Literacy** (2005): total population ages 15 and over literate, virtually 100%. **Health:** physicians (2006) 26 (1 per 771 persons); hospital beds (2004) 135 (1 per 147 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2007) 7.2.

Military

The US is responsible for the external security of Palau, as specified in the Compact of Free Association of 1 Oct 1994.

Background

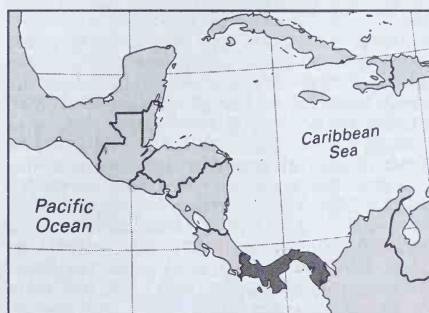
Palau's inhabitants began arriving 3,000 years ago in successive waves from the Indonesian and Philippine archipelagos and from Polynesia. The islands had been under nominal Spanish ownership for more than three centuries when they were sold to Germany in 1899. They were seized by Japan in 1914 and taken by Allied forces in 1944 during World War II. Palau became part of the UN Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in 1947 and became a sovereign state in 1994; the US provides economic assistance and maintains a military presence in the islands.

Recent Developments

In September 2010 the United States and Palau renewed their 1994 Compact of Free Association. The agreement included a 15-year, US\$250 million financial aid package and the appointment of a commission to implement financial reforms in Palau.

Internet resource: <www.palau.gov.net/stats>.

Panama



Official name: República de Panamá (Republic of Panama). **Form of government:** multiparty republic with one legislative house (National Assembly [71]). **Head of state and government:** President Ricardo Martinelli (from 2009). **Capital:** Panama City. **Official language:** Spanish. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 balboa (B) = 100 centésimos; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = B 1.00.

Demography

Area: 29,157 sq mi, 75,517 sq km. **Population** (2010): 3,328,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq

mi 114.1, persons per sq km 44.1. **Urban** (2005): 70.8%. **Sex distribution** (2007): male 50.43%; female 49.57%. **Age breakdown** (2007): under 15, 29.9%; 15–29, 25.7%; 30–44, 21.9%; 45–59, 13.5%; 60–74, 6.7%; 75 and over, 2.3%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): mestizo 58.1%; black and mulatto 14.0%; white 8.6%; Amerindian 6.7%; Asian 5.5%; other 7.1%. **Religious affiliation** (2008): Roman Catholic 75%; Protestant/independent Christian 20%; Mormon 1%; Jewish 0.3%; Muslim 0.3%; other 3.4%. **Major cities** (districts) (2000): Panama City 415,964 (845,684); San Miguelito 352,936; Colón 52,286 (205,557); Arraiján 63,753 (203,207); La Chorrera 54,823 (153,778). **Location**: Central America, bordering the Caribbean Sea, Colombia, the North Pacific Ocean, and Costa Rica.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2007): 20.2 (world avg. 20.3); (2006) within marriage 17.3%. **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 4.4 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 2.62. **Life expectancy at birth** (2007): male 73.7 years; female 79.5 years.

National economy

Budget (2007). **Revenue**: B 4,433,000,000 (tax revenue 48.1%, of which indirect taxes 22.5%, income tax 22.2%; nontax revenue 32.9%, of which revenue from Panama Canal 10.5%; capital revenue 16.9%). **Expenditures**: B 4,432,000,000 (current expenditures 78.1%, of which debt servicing 30.7%, education 14.4%, health 13.5%, public order 5.6%; development expenditures 21.9%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): sugarcane 1,800,000, bananas 440,000, rice 280,000, canteloupes and other melons 130,000, pineapples 71,002; livestock (number of live animals) 1,650,000 cattle, 300,000 pigs, 190,000 horses; fisheries production 215,569 (from aquaculture 4%). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): limestone 270,000; gold 2,059 kg. **Manufacturing** (value added in B '000,000; 2006): food products 468; beverages 167; cement, bricks, and ceramics 82. **Energy production (consumption)**: electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 5,962,000,000 (5,913,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (1,922,000). **Selected balance of payments data**. Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 1,185; remittances (2008) 196; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 1,787. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 307; remittances (2008) 198; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 2,095. **Population economically active** (2006): total 1,332,059; activity rate of total population 39.8% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 66.9%; female 37.1%; unemployed [October 2009] 6.6%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$20,973,000,000 (US\$6,180 per capita). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$8,267,000,000.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; c.i.f.) (excludes trade passing through the Colón Free Zone [2007 imports US\$7,633,000,000]; US\$6,868,000,000 (machin-

ery and apparatus 19.7%; refined petroleum products 17.2%; motor vehicles 11.5%; food products 9.1%; iron and steel 4.2%). **Major import sources**: US 30.8%; free zones 16.0%; Netherlands Antilles 7.1%; China 5.2%; Japan 4.8%. **Exports** (2007; f.o.b.) (excludes trade passing through the Colón Free Zone [2007 reexports US\$8,523,000,000, of which textiles and wearing apparel 24.2%; machinery and apparatus 23.9%]; US\$1,120,000,000 (fish 24.4%, of which tuna 7.2%; melons and papayas 18.1%; crustaceans and mollusks 10.1%; bananas 10.0%; pineapples 3.8%). **Major export destinations**: US 35.7%; France 10.2%; Sweden 5.6%; China 5.6%; UK 5.5%.

Transport and communications

Transport. Railroads (2005; Panama Canal Railway): route length (2007) 77 km; passenger-km 44,734,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 138,104,000,000. **Roads** (2006): total length 13,365 km (paved 34%). **Vehicles** (2007): passenger cars 436,205; trucks and buses 194,615. **Panama Canal traffic** (2007–08): oceangoing transits 13,048; cargo 213,081,000 metric tons. **Air transport** (2007; COPA only): passenger-km 7,944,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2005) 37,226,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). **Telephone landlines** (2008): 496,000 (146); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 3,805,000 (1,119); personal computers (2007): 154,000 (46); total Internet users (2008): 779,000 (229); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 158,000 (46).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2000). Percentage of population ages 25 and over having: no formal schooling/unknown 13.8%; primary education 36.4%; secondary 33.9%; undergraduate 14.4%; graduate 1.5%. **Literacy** (2005): total population ages 15 and over literate 93.0%; males literate 93.6%; females literate 92.4%. **Health** (2007): physicians 4,524 (1 per 739 persons); hospital beds 7,689 (1 per 435 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 14.7; undernourished population (2002–04) 700,000 (23% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,830 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): none; a 12,000-member paramilitary includes air and maritime units. **Paramilitary expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 0.9%; per capita expenditure US\$66.

Background

Panama was inhabited by Native Americans when the Spanish arrived in 1501. The first successful Spanish settlement was founded by Vasco Núñez de Balboa in 1510. Panama was part of the Viceroyalty of New Granada until it declared its independence from Spain in 1821 to join the Gran Colombia union. In 1903 it revolted and was recognized by the US, to which it ceded the Canal Zone. The completed

Panama Canal was opened in 1914; its jurisdiction reverted from the US to Panama in 1999. An invasion by US troops in 1989 overthrew the de facto ruler, Gen. Manuel Noriega. In 2007 a project to expand the canal began.

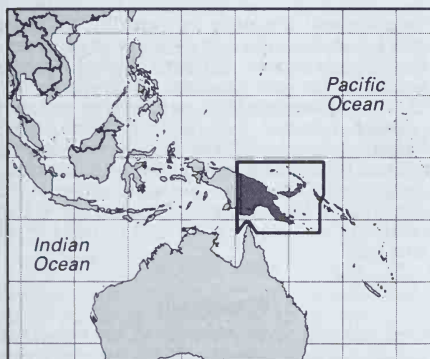
Recent Developments

In an attempt to stem the rising tide of crime—the homicide rate had nearly doubled in two years—the Panamanian administration reorganized the security forces in 2010. The Ministry of Government and Justice was eliminated, with the National Police, the Air-Naval Service, and the Border Service under the Ministry of Public Security. Forecasters predicted that Panama's economy would grow more than any other Latin American country during 2011–15.

Internet resource:

<www.visitpanama.com/index.php?lang=en>.

Papua New Guinea



Official names: Independent State of Papua New Guinea (English); Gau Hedinarai ai Papua–Matamata Guinea (Hiri Motu); Papua–Niugini (Tok Pisin). **Form of government:** constitutional monarchy with one legislative house (National Parliament [109]). **Head of state:** British Queen Elizabeth II (from 1952), represented by Governor-General Michael Ogio (from 2010). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Sam Abal (from 2011). **Capital:** Port Moresby. **Official languages:** English; Hiri Motu; Tok Pisin. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 kina (K) = 100 toea; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = K 2.27.

Demography

Area: 178,704 sq mi, 462,840 sq km. **Population** (2010): 6,065,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 33.9, persons per sq km 13.1. **Urban** (2008): 12.0%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 51.49%; female 48.51%. **Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 37.7%; 15–29, 27.2%; 30–44, 19.4%; 45–59, 10.3%; 60–74, 4.5%; 75–84, 0.8%; 85 and over, 0.1%. **Ethnic composition** (1983): New Guinea Papuan 84.0%; New Guinea Melanesian 15.0%; other 1.0%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Protestant/independent Christian 44%; Roman Catholic 22%; traditional beliefs 34%. **Major cities** (2006): Port Moresby 289,900; Lae 75,600; Arawa

40,300; Mount Hagen 34,900; Popondetta 30,400. **Location:** Oceania, group of islands, including the eastern half of the island of New Guinea, in the South Pacific Ocean near the Equator to the north of Australia, bordering Indonesia.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 29.3 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 9.6 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 3.7. **Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 55.0 years; female 60.0 years.

National economy

Budget (2008). **Revenue:** K 7,128,000,000 (tax revenue 77.4%, of which corporate taxes 38.0%, income tax 14.8%, excise duties 6.6%; grants 15.8%; nontax revenue 6.8%). **Expenditures:** K 7,003,400,000 (current expenditures 52.0%, of which interest payments 5.3%; capital expenditures 26.9%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; June 2009): US\$1,044,390,000. **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): oil palm fruit 1,400,000, bananas 870,000, coconuts 677,000, coffee 75,400, cacao 50,300, natural rubber 4,700; livestock (number of live animals) 1,800,000 pigs; fisheries production 263,960 (from aquaculture, negligible). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): copper (metal content) 169,184; gold 65,000 kg; silver 51,300 kg. **Manufacturing** (value of exports in K '000,000; 2008–09): palm oil 788.8; refined petroleum products 486.5; forest products 367.9. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 2,885,000,000 (2,683,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2004) none (1,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008) 13,906,500 (12,045,000); natural gas (cu m; 2008) 100,000,000 (100,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 842,000 (1,242,000). **Population economically active** (2007): total 3,100,000; activity rate 54.5% (participation rates: ages 15–64 [2000] 73.2%; female 49.2%; officially unemployed [2004] 1.9%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$6,509,000,000 (US\$1,010 per capita). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2005) 3.6; remittances (2008) 13; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 41; official development assistance (2007) 317. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2005) 56; remittances (2008) 135; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 5.

Foreign trade

Imports (2008; c.i.f. in commodities and f.o.b. in trading partners): K 8,413,300,000 ([2003] nonelectrical machinery 18.5%; food products 14.8%, of which cereals 7.3%; refined petroleum products 12.9%; transportation equipment 8.8%; chemical products 8.4%; fabricated metal products 6.3%). **Major import sources:** Australia 42.0%; US 22.7%; Singapore 11.3%; Japan 4.7%; China 3.5%. **Exports** (2008): K 15,423,400,000 (gold 30.3%; copper 23.4%; crude petroleum 22.7%; palm oil 6.6%; coffee 3.4%; refined petroleum products 3.3%; logs 3.0%; cocoa 2.2%). **Major export destinations:** Australia 44.3%; Japan 13.3%; Philippines 7.8%; Germany 4.8%; South Korea 4.7%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads:* none. *Roads* (2000): total length 19,600 km (paved 4%). *Vehicles* (2002): passenger cars 24,900; trucks and buses 87,800. *Air transport:* passenger-km (2006; Air Niugini only) 748,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2007) 23,000,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 60,000 (9.1); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 600,000 (91); personal computers (2005): 391,000 (64); total Internet users (2008): 120,000 (18).

Education and health

Educational attainment (1990). Percentage of population ages 25 and over having: no formal schooling 82.6%; some primary education 8.2%; completed primary 5.0%; some secondary 4.2%. **Literacy** (2007): total population ages 15 and over literate 57.8%; males literate 62.1%; females literate 53.4%. **Health:** physicians (2005) 750 (1 per 7,849 persons); hospital beds (2000) 14,516 (1 per 371 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 60.0.

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 3,100 (army 80.6%, maritime element [coastal patrol] 12.9%, air force 6.5%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 0.6%; per capita expenditure US\$7.

Background

Papua New Guinea (PNG) has been inhabited since prehistoric times. The Portuguese sighted the coast of New Guinea in 1512. The first colony was founded in 1793 by the British. In 1828 the Dutch claimed the western half as part of the Dutch East Indies. In 1884 Britain annexed the southeastern part and Germany took over the northeastern sector. The British part became the Territory of Papua in 1906 and passed to Australia, which also governed the German sector after World War I. After World War II, Australia governed both sectors as the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. Dutch New Guinea was annexed to Indonesia in 1969. Papua New Guinea achieved independence in 1975 and joined the British Commonwealth. It moved to resolve its war with independence fighters on the island of Bougainville in the 1990s. The decadelong war ended when final terms for peace were negotiated on 1 Jun 2001; Bougainville became an autonomous region in 2005.

Recent Developments

In Papua New Guinea, construction sites in a massive liquefied natural gas project headed by ExxonMobil were attacked several times in 2010 by groups of local landowners. In August striking landowners halted construction at a site in Tari, Southern Highlands province, in a dispute over the sharing of benefits from the project.

Internet resource: <www.nso.gov.pg>.

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

Paraguay



Official name: República del Paraguay (Spanish); Tetã Paraguáype (Guaraní) (Republic of Paraguay). **Form of government:** multiparty republic with two legislative houses (Chamber of Senators [45]; Chamber of Deputies [80]). **Head of state and government:** President Fernando Lugo (from 2008). **Capital:** Asunción. **Official languages:** Spanish; Guaraní. **Official religion:** none (Roman Catholicism, though not official, enjoys special recognition in the constitution). **Monetary unit:** 1 guaraní (₲) = 100 céntimos; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = ₲ 4,047.50.

Demography

Area: 157,048 sq mi, 406,752 sq km. **Population** (2010): 6,376,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 40.6, persons per sq km 15.7. **Urban** (2006): 57.1%. **Sex distribution** (2006): male 50.57%; female 49.43%. **Age breakdown** (2006): under 15, 35.4%; 15–29, 28.8%; 30–44, 17.4%; 45–59, 11.4%; 60–74, 5.2%; 75 and over, 1.8%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): mixed (white/Amerindian) 85.6%; white 9.3%, of which German 4.4%, Latin American 3.4%; Amerindian 1.8%; other 3.3%. **Religious affiliation** (2002): Roman Catholic 89.6%; Protestant (including all Evangelicals) 6.2%; other Christian 1.1%; nonreligious/atheist 1.1%; traditional beliefs 0.6%; other/unknown 1.4%. **Major urban areas** (2002): Asunción (2006) 519,361 (urban agglomeration [2007] 1,870,000); Ciudad del Este 222,274; San Lorenzo 204,356; Luque 170,986; Capiatá 154,274. **Location:** central South America, bordering Brazil, Argentina, and Bolivia.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2007): 25.0 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 5.6 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2005): 3.30. **Life expectancy at birth** (2007): male 69.6 years; female 73.8 years.

National economy

Budget (2006–07): *Revenue*: \$10,174,723,000,000 (tax revenue 65.2%, of which VAT 28.5%, income tax 10.9%, taxes on international trade 8.5%; nontax revenue and grants 34.8%). *Expenditures*: \$9,682,282,000,000 (current expenditures 77.3%, of which wages and salaries 42.9%; capital expenditures 22.7%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; December 2007): US\$2,197,000,000. **Population economically active** (2006): total 2,735,646; activity rate 46.0% (participation rates: ages 15–64 [2002] 61.4%; female 38.5%; unemployed 11.1%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). *Agriculture and fishing* (2007): cassava 5,100,000, soybeans 3,900,000, sugarcane 3,400,000, maté 87,500, sesame seed 53,000; livestock (number of live animals) 10,000,000 cattle, 1,600,000 pigs, 17,000,000 chickens; fisheries production 22,100 (from aquaculture 10%). *Mining and quarrying* (2007): dimension stone 70,000; kaolin 66,000. *Manufacturing* (value added in US\$'000,000; 2002): food products 253; chemical products 77; beverages 67. *Energy production (consumption)*: electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 53,774,000,000 (Paraguay is the world's second largest net exporter of electricity) (8,076,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) negligible (1,201,000). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$13,574,000,000 (US\$2,180 per capita). **Selected balance of payments data**. Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 102; remittances (2008) 503; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 138; official development assistance (2007) 108. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 109; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 6.

Foreign trade

Imports (2006): US\$5,254,271,000 (machinery and apparatus 35.9%; mineral fuels 13.2%; transportation equipment 11.5%; chemical products 6.3%; food products, beverages, and tobacco products 6.1%). *Major import sources*: China 27.0%; Brazil 20.0%; Argentina 13.6%; Japan 8.3%; US 6.4%. **Exports** (2006; electricity exports are excluded): US\$1,906,367,000 (soybeans 23.0%; meat 22.3%; cereals 11.4%; flour 7.5%; vegetable oils 6.2%; wood products 5.2%). *Major export destinations*: Uruguay 22.0%; Brazil 17.2%; Russia 11.9%; Argentina 8.8%; Chile 6.9%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads* (2006): operational route length 36 km. *Roads* (2000): total length 29,500 km (paved 51%). *Vehicles* (2007): passenger cars 240,728; trucks 248,086. *Air transport* (2005; Transportes Aéreos del Mercosur only): passenger-km 501,000,000; metric ton-km cargo, none. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 363,000 (58); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 5,791,000 (928); personal computers (2005): 460,000 (78); total Internet users (2008): 694,000 (111); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 94,000 (15).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2003). Percentage of population ages 15 and over having: no formal schooling 4.1%; incomplete primary education 30.2%; complete primary 30.8%; secondary 26.9%; higher 8.0%.

Literacy (2005): percentage of total population ages 15 and over literate 94.9%; males literate 95.9%; females literate 93.9%. **Health** (2007): physicians (2005) 5,517 (1 per 873 persons); hospital beds 5,766 (1 per 1,063 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 32.4; undernourished population (2003–05) 700,000 (11% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,810 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 10,650 (army 71.4%, navy 18.3%, air force 10.3%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 0.9%; per capita expenditure US\$22.

Background

Seminomadic tribes speaking Guaraní were in Paraguay long before it was settled by Spain in the 16th and 17th centuries. Paraguay was part of the Viceroyalty of the Río de la Plata until it became independent in 1811. It suffered from dictatorial governments in the 19th century and from the 1865 war with Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay. The Chaco War with Bolivia over disputed territory was settled primarily in Paraguay's favor by the peace treaty of 1938. Military governments, including that of Alfredo Stroessner, predominated in the mid-20th century until the election of a civilian president, Juan Carlos Wasmosy, in 1993. Paraguay suffered political unrest and a financial crisis beginning in the 1990s and continuing into the 21st century.

Recent Developments

Buoyed by a surge in agricultural production, particularly of genetically modified soybeans, Paraguay's economy recovered strongly in 2010 from the previous year's recession. The country's political landscape remained in turmoil, however. Struggling with health problems, Pres. Fernando Lugo fought to assert his leadership over a legislature dominated by the right-wing opposition Colorado Party. At the same time, he was combating a leftist guerrilla group that was operating in northern Paraguay. In October the Inter-American Court of Human Rights ruled that Paraguay had violated the rights of the Xákmok Kásek indigenous community in the Chaco region by allowing the people to be displaced from their lands; the court ordered the lands returned to the group. Paraguay had not complied with similar rulings by the court in 2005 and 2006 involving other indigenous groups displaced by ranchers.

Internet resource: <<http://country.paraguay.com>>.

Peru

Official name: República del Perú (Spanish) (Republic of Peru). **Form of government**: unitary multi-party republic with one legislative house (Congress [130]). **Head of state and government**: President Ollanta Humala (from 2011), assisted by Prime Minister Salomón Lerner (from 2011). **Capital**: Lima. **Official languages**: Spanish (Quechua and Aymara are official locally). **Official religion**: none (the state recognizes Roman Catholicism as an important element in the historical and cultural development of



Peru). Monetary unit: 1 nuevo sol (S/.) = 100 céntimos; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = S/. 2.76.

Demography

Area: 496,218 sq mi, 1,285,198 sq km. **Population** (2010): 29,244,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 58.9, persons per sq km 22.8. **Urban** (2007): 75.9%. **Sex distribution** (2007): male 49.68%; female 50.32%. **Age breakdown** (2007): under 15, 30.5%; 15–29, 27.5%; 30–44, 20.4%; 45–59, 12.5%; 60–74, 6.4%; 75–84, 2.0%; 85 and over, 0.7%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Quechua 47.0%; mestizo 31.9%; white 12.0%; Aymara 5.4%; Japanese 0.5%; other 3.2%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Roman Catholic 85%, of which practicing weekly 15%; Protestant 7%; independent Christian 4%; other 4%. **Major cities** (2007): Lima (urban agglomeration) 8,472,935; Arequipa 749,291; Trujillo 682,834; Chiclayo 524,442; Piura 377,496. **Location**: western South America, bordering Ecuador, Colombia, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, and the South Pacific Ocean.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2007): 20.2 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 6.2 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 2.46. **Life expectancy at birth** (2007): male 68.3 years; female 72.0 years.

National economy

Budget (2008). **Revenue**: S/. 68,352,000,000 (tax revenue 85.2%, of which VAT 46.2%, taxes on income and profits 35.3%; nontax revenue 14.8%). **Expenditures**: S/. 60,073,000,000 (current expenditures 76.9%; capital expenditures 14.6%; debt service 8.5%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2008): sugarcane 8,228,623, potatoes 3,383,020, rice 2,793,980, quinoa 31,824 (in 2008 Peru ranked second in the world in coca production; an estimated 302 metric tons of cocaine were produced); livestock (number of live animals) 14,580,200 sheep, 5,420,860 cattle, (2007)

4,962,000 llamas and alpacas; fisheries production (2007) 7,250,075 (from aquaculture 1%). **Mining and quarrying** (2008; metal content): iron ore 5,243,000; zinc 1,371,000; copper 1,036,700; lead 317,700; molybdenum 16,100; silver 3,465; gold (all forms) 174,700 kg. **Manufacturing** (value in US\$'000,000; 2007): food products 4,066; wearing apparel 1,326; paints, soaps, pharmaceuticals 1,233; refined petroleum products 862. **Energy production (consumption)**: electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 27,358,000,000 (27,358,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2007) 127,900 (1,192,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008) 28,000,000 ([2006] 56,600,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 9,193,000 (6,412,000); natural gas (cu m; 2006) 2,249,000,000 (2,249,000,000). **Selected balance of payments data**. Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 1,938; remittances (2008) 2,200; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 3,796; official development assistance (2007) 263. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 1,007; remittances (2008) 137; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 470. **Population economically active** (2006): total 13,762,000; activity rate of total population 49.9% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 74.7%; female 44.7%; officially unemployed [metropolitan Lima only; August 2008–July 2009] 8.5%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$114,960,000,000 (US\$3,990 per capita). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$19,669,000,000.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; c.i.f.): US\$20,494,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 23.0%; chemical products 14.6%; crude petroleum 13.4%; food products 8.4%; base and fabricated metals 8.3%). **Major import sources**: US 17.7%; China 12.1%; Brazil 9.2%; Ecuador 7.4%; Argentina 5.5%. **Exports** (2007; f.o.b.): US\$27,800,000,000 (ores and concentrates 32.3%, of which copper 16.5%, zinc 8.3%, molybdenum 3.5%; gold 15.0%; food products 12.8%, of which fish meal 4.6%; crude petroleum 8.7%; refined copper 8.6%; wearing apparel and accessories 5.1%). **Major export destinations**: US 19.4%; China 10.9%; Switzerland 8.4%; Japan 7.8%; Canada 6.6%.

Transport and communications

Transport. Railroads (2006): route length 1,720 km; (2005) passenger-km 125,756,000; metric ton-km cargo 1,164,378,000. **Roads** (2006): total length 78,986 km (paved 14%). **Vehicles** (2007): passenger cars 917,110; trucks and buses 525,277. **Air transport** (2007): passenger-km 6,472,300,000; metric ton-km cargo 148,600,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 2,878,000 (101); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 20,952,000 (734); personal computers (2005): 2,800,000 (103); total Internet users (2008): 7,128,000 (250); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 726,000 (25).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2005). Percentage of population ages 15 and over having: no formal schooling 11.8%; less than complete primary education

24.3%; complete primary 11.5%; incomplete secondary 15.3%; complete secondary 19.0%; higher 18.1%. **Literacy** (2005): total population ages 15 and over literate 91.6%; males literate 95.6%; females literate 87.7%. **Health** (2007): physicians 41,788 (1 per 672 persons); hospital beds 44,195 (1 per 635 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 30.5; undernourished population (2002–04) 3,300,000 (12% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,820 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 114,000 (army 64.9%, navy 20.2%, air force 14.9%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 1.1%; per capita expenditure US\$47.

Background

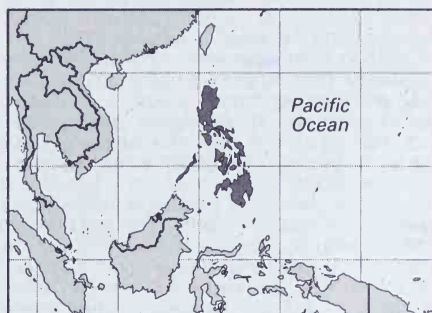
Peru was the center of the Inca empire, which was established about 1230 with its capital at Cuzco. In 1533 it was conquered by Francisco Pizarro, and it was dominated by Spain for almost 300 years as the Viceroyalty of Peru. It declared its independence in 1821, and freedom was achieved in 1824. Peru was defeated in the War of the Pacific with Chile (1879–83). A boundary dispute with Ecuador erupted into war in 1941 and gave Peru control over a larger part of the Amazon basin; further disputes ensued until the border was demarcated again in 1998. The government was overthrown by a military junta in 1968, and civilian rule was restored in 1980. The government of Alberto Fujimori dissolved the legislature in 1992 and promulgated a new constitution the following year. It later successfully combated the Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) and Tupac Amaru rebel movements. Fujimori won a second term in 1995 and a controversial third term in 2000, but he left office and the country late that year amid allegations of corruption. Fujimori was succeeded by Alejandro Toledo (2001–06), Peru's first democratically elected president of Quechuan ethnicity.

Recent Developments

Peru experienced a challenging year in 2010. The country was still feeling the aftereffects of the global economic downturn; however, it managed to emerge more quickly and robustly from the economic malaise than many other countries did. After annual GDP growth dropped from 9.8% in 2008 to 0.9% in 2009, it was estimated to climb to close to 8.0% in 2010, thanks in large part to domestic demand and recovering external demand, especially for nontraditional exports. Inflation remained low (less than 3.0%), and business confidence reportedly was climbing. Employment in Lima, which contained about one-third of the country's labor force, expanded significantly (by about 6.0%). In short, Peru was recovering remarkably well from the 2008–09 recession. Some domestic as well as international agencies showed increasing concern over Peru's ranking as the world's largest producer of coca (from which cocaine is derived), however. Pres. Alan García's government also was plagued by accusations of corruption, and polling indicated growing anxiety over personal security, especially in Peru's larger cities.

Internet resource: <www.visitperu.com>.

Philippines



Official name: Republika ng Pilipinas (Filipino); Republic of the Philippines (English). **Form of government:** unitary republic with two legislative houses (Senate [24]; House of Representatives [280]). **Head of state and government:** President Benigno Aquino (from 2010). **Capital:** Manila; other government offices and ministries are located in Quezon City and other Manila suburbs. **Official languages:** Filipino; English. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 Philippine peso (peso; P) = 100 centimos; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = P 43.18.

Demography

Area: 115,831 sq mi, 300,000 sq km. **Population** (2010): 93,617,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 808.2, persons per sq km 312.1. **Urban** (2007): 64.0%. **Sex distribution** (2005): male 50.38%; female 49.62%. **Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 35.6%; 15–29, 28.4%; 30–44, 18.8%; 45–59, 11.2%; 60–74, 4.9%; 75–84, 1.0%; 85 and over, 0.1%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Tagalog 20.9%; Visayan (Cebu) 19.0%; Ilocano 11.1%; Hiligaynon (Visaya) 9.4%; Waray-Waray (Binisaya) 4.7%; Central Bikol (Naga) 4.6%; Filipino mestizo 3.5%; Pampango 3.1%; other 23.7%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Roman Catholic 64.9%; independent Christian 17.7%; Muslim 5.1%; Protestant 5.0%; traditional beliefs 2.2%; other 5.1%. **Major cities** (2007): Manila 1,660,714 (National Capital Region 11,553,427); Quezon City 2,679,450; Caloocan 1,378,856; Davao 1,363,337; Cebu City 798,809. **Location:** southeastern Asia, archipelago between the Philippine Sea and the South China Sea, east of Vietnam.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2005): 24.1 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2005): 5.6 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2005): 3.41. **Life expectancy at birth** (2005): male 67.0 years; female 72.9 years.

National economy

Budget (2007). **Revenue:** P 1,047,500,000,000 (tax revenue 89.1%, of which income tax 40.7%, taxes on international trade 20.0%; nontax revenues 10.9%). **Expenditures:** P 1,145,030,000,000 (debt service 24.2%; education 14.3%; transportation and communications 10.0%; public order 5.7%; social protection 4.8%; defense 4.7%; health 1.6%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). *Agriculture and fishing*

(2007): sugarcane 25,300,000, rice 16,000,000, coconuts 15,580,000; livestock (number of live animals) 13,250,000 pigs, 3,365,000 buffalo, 136,000,000 chickens; fisheries production 3,209,349 (from aquaculture 22%); aquatic plants production 1,505,421 (from aquaculture 100%). *Mining and quarrying* (2007): nickel (metal content) 84,740; chromite 31,592; copper (metal content) 22,862; gold 38,792 kg. *Manufacturing* (value added in US\$'000,000; 2003): refined petroleum products 1,980; electronic products 1,696; food products 1,338. *Energy production (consumption)*: electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 56,818,000,000 (56,818,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2006) 180,000 (3,600,000); lignite (metric tons; 2006) 3,072,000 (6,401,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2006) 182,000 (78,262,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 9,823,000 (11,852,000); natural gas (cu m; 2006) 2,969,000,000 (2,969,000,000). *Selected balance of payments data*. Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 4,931; remittances (2008) 18,643; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 2,568. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 1,615; remittances (2008) 44; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 1,245. *Gross national income* (2008): US\$170,410,000,000 (US\$1,890 per capita). *Public debt* (external, outstanding; June 2008): US\$35,019,000,000. *Population economically active* (2007): total 36,434,000; activity rate 41% (participation rates: ages 15 and over, 63.6%; female [2006] 39.4%; unemployed [April 2007–March 2008] 7.2%).

Foreign trade

Imports (2006; c.i.f.): US\$54,078,000,000 (electronic components 33.6%; crude petroleum 14.1%; chemical products 7.4%; parts for office machines and computers 6.6%; food products 5.9%). *Major import sources*: US 16.2%; Japan 14.2%; Singapore 8.4%; Taiwan 7.9%; China 7.2%. *Exports* (2006; f.o.b.): US\$47,410,000,000 (microcircuits and transistors 35.8%; office machines and computers and parts 17.2%; wearing apparel and accessories 5.5%; food products 3.8%). *Major export destinations*: US 18.3%; Japan 16.7%; Netherlands 10.1%; China 9.8%; Hong Kong 7.8%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads* (2004): route length 897 km; passenger-km 83,400,000; metric ton-km cargo (2000) 660,000,000. *Roads* (2003): total length 200,037 km (paved 10%). *Vehicles* (2007): passenger cars 751,100; trucks and buses 311,400. *Air transport* (2008): passenger-km 17,868,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 265,380,000. *Communications*, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 3,905,000 (43); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 68,102,000 (754); personal computers (2005): 4,521,000 (54); total Internet users (2008): 5,618,000 (62); broadband Internet subscribers (2007): 968,000 (11).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2000). Percentage of population ages 25 and over having: no formal school-

ing/unknown 6.1%; primary education 38.5%; incomplete secondary 12.5%; complete secondary 17.2%; technical 5.9%; incomplete undergraduate 11.8%; complete undergraduate 7.3%; graduate 0.7%. *Literacy* (2003): total population ages 15 and over literate 92.6%. *Health* (2007): physicians (2005) 98,210 (1 per 865 persons); hospital beds 92,561 (1 per 956 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 21.9; undernourished population (2003–05) 13,300,000 (16% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,750 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 106,000 (army 62.3%, navy 22.6%, air force 15.1%). *Military expenditure as percentage of GDP* (2008): 0.7%; per capita expenditure US\$12.

Background

Waves of diverse immigrants from the Asian mainland occupied the Philippines in ancient times. Ferdinand Magellan arrived in 1521. The islands were colonized by the Spanish, who retained control until the islands were ceded to the US in 1898 following the Spanish-American War. The Commonwealth of the Philippines was established in 1935 to prepare the country for political and economic independence, which was delayed by World War II and the Japanese invasion. The islands were liberated by US forces during 1944–45, and the Republic of the Philippines was proclaimed in 1946, with a government patterned on that of the US. In 1965 Ferdinand Marcos was elected president. He declared martial law in 1972, and it lasted until 1981. After 20 years of dictatorial rule, he was driven from power in 1986. Corazon Aquino became president and instituted democratic rule. The government has tried to come to terms with Muslim independence fighters in the south by establishing the Muslim Mindanao autonomous region in Mindanao and nearby islands, but violent conflict continued into the 21st century.

Recent Developments

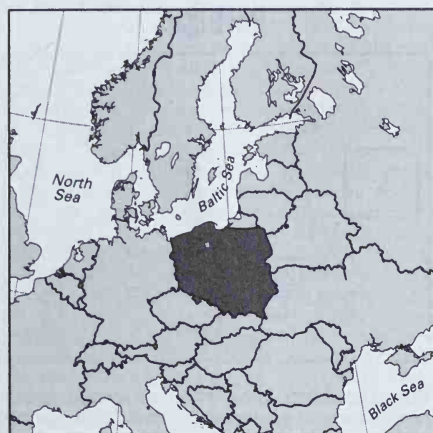
Benigno Simeon Cojuangco Aquino III was inaugurated as the 15th president of the Philippines on 30 Jun 2010, having captured 42% of the vote in the field of nine candidates. A fourth-generation Filipino politician, Aquino—known as “Noynoy”—was the son of Benigno (“Ninoy”) Simeon Aquino, Jr., who was assassinated in 1983 while opposing the dictatorship of Ferdinand E. Marcos. After Marcos was ousted by a public uprising in 1986, Ninoy's widow, Corazon C. Aquino, became president (1986–92) and enjoyed wide popularity. Noynoy built on promises to eradicate corruption and fight poverty and exploited his family's lustrous image to win the presidency. His reflected familial charisma was in marked contrast to the loss of public confidence that bedeviled outgoing Pres. Gloria Macapagal Arroyo, who was blamed for widespread corruption. Noynoy was confronted with a raft of challenges, preeminently the economy. With good jobs scarce at home, some 10% of Filipinos worked abroad, yet their remittances—which consti-

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

tuted more than one-tenth of the country's economy—were significant enough to fuel a boom in both house buying and housing construction.

Internet resource: <www.nscb.gov.pl>.

Poland



Official name: Rzeczpospolita Polska (Republic of Poland). **Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic with two legislative houses (Senate [100]; Sejm [460]). **Head of state:** President Bronisław Komorowski (from 2010). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Donald Tusk (from 2007). **Capital:** Warsaw. **Official language:** Polish. **Official religion:** none (Roman Catholicism has special recognition per 1997 concordat with Vatican City). **Monetary unit:** 1 zloty (zł) = 100 groszy; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = zł 2.73.

Demography

Area: 120,726 sq mi, 312,679 sq km. **Population** (2010): 38,183,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 316.3, persons per sq km 122.1. **Urban** (2009): 61.1%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 48.29%; female 51.71%. **Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 15.2%; 15–29, 23.4%; 30–44, 20.7%; 45–59, 22.1%; 60–74, 12.4%; 75–84, 5.0%; 85 and over, 1.2%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Polish 90.0%; Ukrainian 4.0%; German 4.0%; Belarusian 0.5%; Kashubian 0.4%; other 1.1%. **Religious affiliation** (2007): Roman Catholic 88.6%; other Catholic 0.1%; Polish Orthodox 1.3%; Protestant 0.4%; Jehovah's Witness 0.3%; other (mostly nonreligious) 9.3%. **Major cities** (2008): Warsaw 1,709,781; Krakow 754,624; Lodz 747,152; Wrocław 632,162; Poznań 557,264. **Location:** central Europe, bordering the Baltic Sea, the Russian exclave of Kaliningrad, Lithuania, Belarus, Ukraine, Slovakia, Czech Republic, and Germany.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 10.9 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 80.1%. **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 10.0 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.39. **Life expectancy** at birth (2008): male 71.3 years; female 80.0 years.

National economy

Budget (2008). **Revenue:** zł 253,547,000,000 (VAT 40.1%; excise tax 19.9%; income tax 15.2%; corporate taxes 10.7%). **Expenditures:** zł 277,893,000,000 (social security and welfare 29.6%; public debt 9.0%; national defense 5.0%; education 4.8%; public safety 4.5%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$453,034,000,000 (US\$11,880 per capita). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2008): potatoes 10,462,000, wheat 9,275,000, sugar beets 8,715,000, sour cherries 202,000, currants 197,000; livestock (number of live animals; 2009) 14,279,000 pigs, 5,700,000 cattle, (2007) 1,450,000 beehives; fisheries production (2007) 187,448 (from aquaculture 19%). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): sulfur (2008–09) 494,800; copper ore (metal content) 505,900; silver (metal content) 1,250. **Manufacturing** (value of sales in zł '000,000; 2008): food products 127,127; transportation equipment 94,790; mineral fuels 59,077. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity ('000,000 kW-hr; 2008–09) 151,968 ([2007] 154,000); coal ('000 metric tons; 2008–09) 81,441 ([2007] 85,337); lignite ('000 metric tons; 2008–09) 59,322 ([2007] 57,528); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008) 5,593,000 ([2007] 148,538,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2008–09) 26,507,000 ([2007] 25,322,000); natural gas (cu m; 2008–09) 5,263,280,900 ([2007] 16,549,000,000). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; August 2009): US\$53,287,900,000. **Population economically active** (2008): total 17,202,000; activity rate of total population 45.1% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 64.4%; female 45.2%; unemployed [October 2008–September 2009] 10.4%). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 10,599; remittances (2008) 10,727; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 15,714. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 7,753; remittances (2008) 1,716; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 5,210.

Foreign trade

Imports (2008; c.i.f.): zł 497,028,300,000 (electrical equipment 13.2%; chemical products 13.0%; mineral fuels 11.2%; transportation equipment 11.2%; machinery and apparatus 11.0%; base and fabricated metals 10.9%). **Major import sources:** Germany 23.0%; Russia 9.7%; China 8.1%; Italy 6.5%; France 4.7%. **Exports** (2008; f.o.b.): zł 405,383,100,000 (transportation equipment 17.4%; base and fabricated metals 12.9%; electrical equipment 12.4%; machinery and apparatus 12.3%; food products 10.1%; chemical products 5.9%; furniture 5.7%). **Major export destinations:** Germany 25.0%; France 6.2%; Italy 6.0%; UK 5.8%; Czech Republic 5.7%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads** (2008): length 20,196 km; passenger-km 20,389,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 52,043,000,000. **Roads** (2007; public roads only): total length 383,100 km (paved 68%). **Vehicles** (2008): passenger cars 16,080,000; trucks and buses 2,802,000. **Air transport** (2008): passenger-km 9,438,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 106,000,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 8,690,000 (228); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 44,086,000 (1,156); personal computers

(2004): 7,362,000 (191); total Internet users (2008): 18,679,000 (490); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 4,791,000 (126).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2007). Percentage of population ages 13 and over having: no formal schooling/incomplete primary education 2.0%; complete primary 20.2%; lower secondary/vocational 27.9%; upper secondary and postsecondary 33.4%; university 16.5%. **Literacy** (2008): virtually 100%. **Health** (2007): physicians 78,229 (1 per 487 persons); hospital beds 227,845 (1 per 167 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 5.6; undernourished population (2002-04) less than 2.5% of total population.

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 121,808 (army 51.5%, navy 8.9%, air force 19.2%, joint staff 20.4%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 1.8%; per capita expenditure US\$224.

Background

Established as a kingdom in 922 under Mieszko I, Poland united with Lithuania in 1386 under the Jagiellon dynasty (1386-1572) to become the dominant power in east-central Europe. In 1466 it wrested western and eastern Prussia from the Teutonic Order, and its lands eventually stretched to the Black Sea. Wars with Sweden and Russia in the late 17th century led to the loss of considerable territory. In 1697 the electors of Saxony became kings of Poland, virtually ending Polish independence. In the late 18th century, Poland was divided among Prussia, Russia, and Austria. After 1815 the former Polish lands came under Russian domination, and from 1863 Poland was a Russian province. After World War I, an independent Poland was established by the Allies. The invasion of Poland in 1939 by the USSR and Germany precipitated World War II, during which the Nazis sought to purge its culture and its large Jewish population. Reoccupied by Soviet forces in 1945, it was controlled by a Soviet-dominated government from 1947. In the 1980s the Solidarity labor movement led by Lech Walesa achieved major political reforms, and free elections were held in 1989. An economic austerity program instituted in 1990 sped the transition to a market economy. Poland became a member of NATO in 1999 and the EU in 2004.

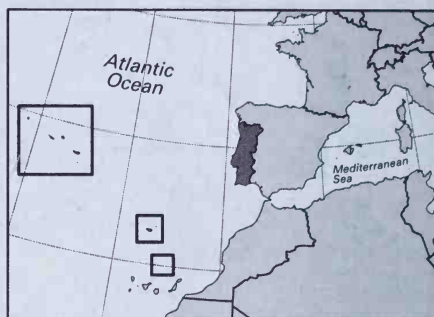
Recent Developments

Poland was in mourning for much of 2010 after tragedy struck on 10 April when the plane carrying Pres. Lech Kaczynski and a high-level Polish delegation crashed near Smolensk, Russia, killing all 96 people aboard. The plane was en route to a commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the Katyn Massacre (the mass execution of Polish military officers by the Soviet Union during World War II). Along with the president and his wife, the head of the National Bank of Poland and a number of high-ranking military officers also perished. The event plunged

Poland into shock. Institutional continuity was ensured, however, as Bronislaw Komorowski, speaker of the Sejm (the lower house of the parliament), took over as an interim president and was elected to a full term in July.

Internet resource: <www.stat.gov.pl>.

Portugal



Official name: República Portuguesa (Portuguese Republic). **Form of government:** republic with one legislative house (Assembly of the Republic [230]). **Head of state:** President Aníbal Cavaco Silva (from 2006). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Pedro Passos Coelho (from 2011). **Capital:** Lisbon. **Official language:** Portuguese. **Official religion:** none (a 2004 concordat with the Vatican acknowledges the special role of the Roman Catholic Church in Portugal). **Monetary unit:** 1 euro (€) = 100 cents; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = €0.69.

Demography

Area: 35,558 sq mi, 92,094 sq km. **Population** (2010): 10,643,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 299.3, persons per sq km 115.6. **Urban** (2005): 57.6%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 48.40%; female 51.60%. **Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 15.7%; 15-29, 20.4%; 30-44, 22.6%; 45-59, 19.2%; 60-74, 14.8%; 75-84, 5.9%; 85 and over, 1.4%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Portuguese 91.9%; mixed race people from Angola, Mozambique, and Cape Verde 1.6%; Brazilian 1.4%; Marrano 1.2%; other European 1.2%; Han Chinese 0.9%; other 1.8%. **Religious affiliation** (2000): Christian 92.4%, of which Roman Catholic 87.4%, independent Christian 2.7%, Protestant 1.3%, other Christian 1.0%; nonreligious/atheist 6.5%; Buddhist 0.6%; other 0.5%. **Major cities** (2001): Lisbon 564,657 (urban agglomeration [2005] 2,761,000); Porto 263,131 (urban agglomeration [2005] 1,309,000); Braga 164,192; Coimbra 148,443; Funchal 103,961. **Location:** southwestern Europe, bordering Spain and the North Atlantic Ocean.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 9.8 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 63.8%. **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 9.8 (world avg. 8.5). **Total**

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

fertility rate (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.37. **Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 75.5 years; female 81.7 years.

National economy

Budget (2005). Revenue: €56,498,000,000 (tax revenue 56.2%, of which taxes of goods and services 33.7%, income tax 20.3%; social contributions 32.9%). **Expenditures**: €65,096,000,000 (social protection 35.6%; education 16.1%; health 15.9%; public order 4.5%; defense 3.2%). **Public debt** (2007): US\$158,000,000,000. **Production** (metric tons except as noted). *Agriculture and fishing* (2007): grapes 1,050,000, tomatoes 1,000,000, corn (maize) 646,500, olives 375,000, cork (2008) 165,000; live-stock (number of live animals) 3,549,000 sheep, 2,295,450 pigs, 1,407,270 cattle; fisheries production 260,275 (from aquaculture 3%). *Mining and quarrying* (2007): marble (2006) 837,000; kaolin (2006) 167,792; copper (metal content) 90,247; tungsten (metal content) 1,067. *Manufacturing* (value added in US\$'000,000; 2003): food products 2,148; cement, tiles, and ceramics 1,611; fabricated metal products 1,536. *Energy production (consumption)*: electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 49,041,000,000 (54,482,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2006) none (5,467,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2006) none (97,108,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 12,036,000 (10,851,000); natural gas (cu m; 2006) none (4,339,000,000). **Population economically active** (2006): total 5,587,300; activity rate of total population 52.5% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 73.9%; female 46.6%; unemployed [2008] 7.6%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$218,405,000,000 (US\$20,560 per capita). **Selected balance of payments data**. Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 10,162; remittances (2008) 4,057; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 6,956. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 3,922; remittances (2008) 1,410; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 5,100.

Foreign trade

Imports (2006; c.i.f.): €53,162,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 18.7%; chemical products 10.9%; motor vehicles 10.3%; crude petroleum 9.5%; food products 9.3%). **Major import sources** (2007): Spain 29.5%; Germany 12.9%; France 8.4%; Italy 5.2%; Netherlands 4.5%. **Exports** (2006; f.o.b.): €34,561,000,000 (machinery and apparatus and electronics 18.6%; textiles, wearing apparel, and footwear 14.2%; motor vehicles and parts 12.5%; base and fabricated metals 7.4%; chemical products 6.5%; food products 4.5%). **Major export destinations** (2007): Spain 27.1%; Germany 12.9%; France 12.3%; UK 5.9%; US 4.8%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads* (2007): length 2,838 km; passenger-km 3,987,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 2,586,000,000. *Roads* (2005): total length 76,802 km (paved [2004] 86%). *Vehicles* (2006): passenger cars 5,234,477; trucks and buses 148,706. *Air transport* (2008): passenger-km 22,860,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 344,628,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 4,121,000 (386); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 14,910,000 (1,396); per-

sonal computers (2007): 1,823,000 (172); total Internet users (2008): 4,451,000 (417); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 1,692,000 (159).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2002). Percentage of population ages 25–64 having: no formal schooling through complete primary 67%; complete lower secondary 13%; complete upper secondary 11%; higher 9%. **Literacy** (2002): total population ages 15 and over literate 95.5%; males literate 95.2%; females literate 90.3%. **Health** (2007): physicians 37,904 (1 per 280 persons); hospital beds 36,178 (1 per 294 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 3.3; undernourished population (2002–04) less than 2.5% of total population.

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 42,910 (army 62.2%, navy 21.2%, air force 16.6%); US troops (November 2008): 792. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 1.5%; per capita expenditure US\$319.

Background

Celtic peoples settled the Iberian Peninsula in the 1st millennium bc. They were conquered about 140 bc by the Romans, who ruled until the 5th century ad, when the area was invaded by Germanic tribes. A Muslim invasion in 711 left only the northern part of Portugal in Christian hands. In 1139 it became the kingdom of Portugal and expanded as it reconquered the Muslim-held sectors. The boundaries of modern continental Portugal were completed in 1270 under King Afonso III. In the 15th and 16th centuries, exploration took Portuguese navigators to Africa, India, Indonesia, China, the Middle East, and South America, where colonies were established. António de Oliveira Salazar ruled Portugal as a dictator in the mid-20th century; he died in office in 1970, and his successor was ousted in a coup in 1974. A new constitution was adopted in 1976 (revised 1982), and civilian rule resumed. The government returned Macau, its last overseas territory, to Chinese rule in 1999. Portugal was a charter member of NATO and is a member of the EU.

Recent Developments

Economic malaise swept through Portugal in 2010 as the government lost control of its budget deficit. Economic woes in Greece and Ireland sparked concerns of a widespread sovereign debt crisis, wherein fears of a sovereign state's inability to pay off its debt leads to escalating interest rates for its future borrowing. Unemployment rose above 11%, and the government announced an austerity budget for 2011. The government planned to cut public-sector wages by up to 5% and freeze hiring and promotions. Meanwhile, the top rate of the VAT would rise to 23%, matching the highest rates in Europe, and other taxes would also increase. The government hoped to cut its deficit to 4.6% of GDP by the end of 2011. Moreover, Portugal did not plan to meet the EU limit of a budget deficit of 3% of GDP until 2012. In May 2011, Portugal announced that the European Central Bank, the EU, and the IMF had offered a US\$116 billion aid plan.

Internet resource: <www.ine.pt>.

Qatar



Official name: Dawlat Qatar (State of Qatar). **Form of government:** constitutional emirate with one advisory body (Advisory Council [35]). **Head of state and government:** Emir Sheikh Hamad ibn Khalifah al-Thani (from 1995), assisted by Prime Minister Sheikh Hamad ibn Jassim ibn Jabr al-Thani (from 2007). **Capital:** Doha. **Official language:** Arabic. **Official religion:** Islam. **Monetary unit:** 1 Qatari riyal (QR) = 100 dirhams; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = QR 3.64.

Demography

Area: 4,468 sq mi, 11,571 sq km. **Population** (2010): 1,697,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 379.8, persons per sq km 146.7. **Urban** (2007): 95.4%. **Sex distribution** (2007): male 75.60%; female 24.40%. **Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 21.8%; 15–29, 25.5%; 30–44, 33.7%; 45–59, 16.3%; 60–74, 2.4%; 75 and over, 0.3%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Arab 52.5%, of which Palestinian 13.4%, Qatari 13.3%, Lebanese 10.4%, Syrian 9.4%; Persian 16.5%; Indo-Pakistani 15.2%; black African 9.5%; other 6.3%. **Religious affiliation** (2000): Muslim 83%, of which Sunni 73%, Shi'i 10%; Christian 10%, of which Roman Catholic 6%; Hindu 3%; Buddhist 2%; nonreligious 2%. **Major cities** (2004): Al-Dawhah (Doha) 339,847; Al-Rayyan 258,193; Al-Wakrah 26,993; Umm Salal Muhammad 25,413; Al-Khawr 18,036. **Location:** the Middle East, bordering the Persian Gulf and Saudi Arabia.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 11.9 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 1.3 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2005): 2.80. **Life expectancy** at birth (2005): male 74.4 years; female 75.8 years.

National economy

Budget (2007–08). **Revenue:** QR 117,790,000,000 (petroleum and natural gas revenue 60.1%; investment income 25.8%; corporate taxes 7.6%). **Expenditures:** QR 84,727,000,000 (public utilities 11.4%; defense 7.5%; communications 5.6%; health 5.2%;

education 5.1%; roads 3.2%; interest payments 2.2%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): dates 21,000, tomatoes 5,400, barley 5,000; livestock (number of live animals) 160,000 goats, 120,000 sheep, 14,000 camels; fisheries production 15,226 (from aquaculture, negligible). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): limestone 1,100,000; gypsum, sand and gravel, and clay are also produced. **Manufacturing** (value added in QR '000,000; 2005): refined petroleum products 4,502; chemical products 2,168; base metals 1,959. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 15,325,000,000 (15,325,000,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) 308,600,000 ([2006] 41,797,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 4,723,000 (2,059,000); natural gas (cu m; 2006) 49,500,000,000 (19,092,000,000). **Population economically active** (2004): total 444,133; activity rate of total population 59.7% (participation rates: ages 15 and over, 77.1%; female 15.1%; unemployed 1.5%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$113,984,000,000 (US\$88,990 per capita). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2006) 874; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 865. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2006) 3,751; remittances (2006–07) 5,000; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 1,914.

Foreign trade

Imports (2006; c.i.f.): US\$16,440,000,000 (nonelectrical machinery and equipment 23.5%; iron and steel 13.7%; electrical machinery and apparatus [including parts] 8.6%; motor vehicles 6.8%; chemical products 5.1%; fabricated metal products 4.9%). **Major import sources:** Japan 12.0%; US 9.9%; Germany 9.3%; Italy 9.3%; UAE 6.0%. **Exports** (2006; f.o.b.): US\$34,051,000,000 (crude petroleum 46.9%; liquefied natural gas 34.8%; refined petroleum products 4.6%; liquefied propane and butane 3.4%; polyethylene 3.3%; urea 2.0%). **Major export destinations:** Japan 41.5%; South Korea 13.9%; Singapore 9.5%; India 4.9%; UAE 4.3%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads:** none. **Roads** (2006): total length 7,790 km. **Vehicles** (2004): passenger cars 265,609; trucks and buses 114,115. **Air transport** (2008): passenger-km 36,204,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 1,639,000,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 263,000 (206); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 1,683,000 (1,314); personal computers (2005): 145,000 (182); total Internet users (2008): 436,000 (340); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 103,000 (81).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2004). Percentage of population ages 10 and over having: no formal education/unknown 34.9%, of which illiterate 10.2%; primary 13.0%; preparatory (lower secondary) 16.2%; secondary 20.0%; postsecondary 15.9%. **Literacy** (2006): total population ages 15 and over literate 89.0%; males literate 89.1%; females literate 88.6%. **Health** (2007): physicians (public sector only) 1,775

(1 per 691 persons); hospital beds (public sector only) 1,651 (1 per 743 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 7.7.

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 11,800 (army 72.0%, navy 15.3%, air force 12.7%); **US troops** (November 2008): 444. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 1.5%; per capita expenditure US\$889.

Background

Qatar was partly controlled by Bahrain in the 18th and 19th centuries and was part of the Ottoman Empire until World War I. In 1916 it became a British protectorate. Oil was discovered in 1939, and the country rapidly modernized. Qatar declared independence in 1971, when the British protectorate ended. In 1991 it served as a base for air strikes against Iraq in the Persian Gulf War.

Recent Developments

Qatar's economy remained one of the fastest-growing in the world in 2010. The country also had one of the world's highest per capita incomes. Qatar remained the Middle East's second largest petrochemicals producer and also continued to be the world's largest producer and exporter of liquefied natural gas (LNG). Revenues from LNG exceeded those from oil for the second consecutive year. In an effort to attract foreign direct investment in the country, Qatar lowered its tax rate on foreign businesses to 10%.

Internet resource: <www.qsa.gov.qa>.

Romania



Official name: Romania. **Form of government:** unitary republic with two legislative houses (Senate [137]; Chamber of Deputies [334]). **Head of state:** President Traian Basescu (from 2004). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Emil Boc (from 2008). **Capital:** Bucharest. **Official language:** Romanian. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 Romanian (new) leu (RON; plural lei) = 100 bani; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = 2.93 (new) lei.

Demography

Area: 92,043 sq mi, 238,391 sq km. **Population** (2010): 21,444,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 233.0, persons per sq km 90.0. **Urban** (2008): 55.1%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 48.71%; female 51.29%. **Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 15.2%; 15–29, 22.0%; 30–44, 23.3%; 45–59, 19.8%; 60–74, 13.5%; 75–84, 5.2%; 85 and over, 1.0%. **Ethnic composition** (2002): Romanian 89.5%; Hungarian 6.6%; Rom (Gypsy) 2.5%; Ukrainian 0.3%; German 0.3%; other 0.8%. **Religious affiliation** (2002): Romanian Orthodox 86.7%; Protestant 6.3%; Roman Catholic 4.7%; Greek Catholic 0.9%; Muslim 0.3%; other 1.1%. **Major cities** (2008): Bucharest 1,944,367; Timisoara 311,586; Iasi 308,843; Cluj-Napoca 306,474; Constanta 302,171. **Location:** southeastern Europe, bordering Ukraine, Moldova, the Black Sea, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Hungary.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 10.3 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 72.6%. **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 11.8 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.35. **Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 69.5 years; female 76.7 years.

National economy

Budget (in US\$'000,000; 2009): **Revenue:** 50,780. **Expenditures:** 61,510. **Public debt** (external, outstanding; June 2009): US\$13,768,100,000. **Population economically active** (2008): total 9,944,700; activity rate 46.2% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 62.9%; female 44.4%; unemployed [September 2008–August 2009] 5.2%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2008): corn (maize) 7,849,000, wheat 7,181,000, potatoes 3,649,000, sunflower seeds 1,170,000; livestock (number of live animals) 8,882,000 sheep, 6,174,000 pigs, 2,684,000 cattle; fisheries production (2007) 16,496 (from aquaculture 63%). **Mining and quarrying** (2006; metal content of mine output): copper 12,200; zinc 9,574; lead 7,500. **Manufacturing** (value added in US\$'000,000; 2006): food products 1,333; wearing apparel 1,257; transportation equipment 978. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2008–09) 61,415,000,000 ([2006] 58,424,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2008–09) 2,356,000 ([2006] 2,796,000); lignite (metric tons; 2008–09) 32,251,000 (31,941,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008–09) 33,250,000 ([2006] 106,585,200); petroleum products (metric tons; 2008–09) 12,985,000 ([2006] 8,904,000); natural gas (cu m; 2008–09) 9,594,400,000 ([2008] 16,920,000,000). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$170,560,000,000 (US\$7,930 per capita). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 1,467; remittances (2008) 9,395; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 9,208. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 1,535; remittances (2008) 436; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 110.

Foreign trade

Imports (2006; c.i.f. in commodities and f.o.b. in trading partners): US\$51,106,000,000 (mineral fuels

13.5%, of which crude petroleum 7.7%; nonelectrical machinery and equipment 11.1%; motor vehicles 10.6%; chemical products 10.6%; base and fabricated metals 9.7%; electrical machinery and electronics 7.5%). *Major import sources:* Germany 15.2%; Italy 14.6%; Russia 7.9%; France 6.5%; Turkey 5.0%. *Exports (2006):* US\$32,336,000,000 (wearing apparel and accessories 13.7%; base and fabricated metals 12.6%; refined petroleum products 8.9%; nonelectrical machinery and equipment 8.0%; motor vehicles and parts 6.2%; insulated wire and fiber-optic cables 6.0%; footwear 5.3%). *Major export destinations:* Italy 18.1%; Germany 15.7%; Turkey 7.7%; France 7.5%; Hungary 4.9%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads* (2008): route length 10,788 km; passenger-km 6,958,000; metric ton-km cargo 15,000,000,000. *Roads* (2004; public roads only): length 79,454 km (paved 26%). *Vehicles* (2008): cars 4,027,000; trucks and buses 687,000. *Air transport* (2008–09): passenger-km 3,835,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 5,466,000,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 5,036,000 (236); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 24,467,000 (1,145); personal computers (2007): 4,137,000 (192); total Internet users (2008): 6,132,000 (287); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 2,510,000 (118).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2002). Percentage of population ages 10 and over having: no formal schooling 5.5%; primary education 20.1%; lower secondary 27.6%; upper secondary/vocational 36.7%; higher vocational 3.0%; university 7.1%. **Literacy** (2007): total population ages 15 and over literate 97.6%; males literate 98.3%; females literate 96.9%. **Health** (2008): physicians 50,238 (1 per 428 persons); hospital beds 137,984 (1 per 156 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 11.0; undernourished population (2002–04) less than 2.5% of total population.

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 73,200 (army 58.8%, navy 8.9%, air force 13.9%, joint staff 18.4%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 1.9%; per capita expenditure US\$146.

Background

Romania was formed in 1862 by the unification of the principalities Moldavia and Walachia, which had once been part of the ancient country of Dacia. During World War I, Romania sided with the Allies and doubled its territory in 1918 with the addition of Transylvania, Bukovina, and Bessarabia. Allied with Germany in World War II, it was occupied by Soviet troops in 1944 and became a satellite country of the USSR in 1948. During the 1960s Romania's foreign policy was frequently independent of the Soviet Union's. The communist regime of Nicolae Ceausescu was overthrown in 1989, and free elections were held in

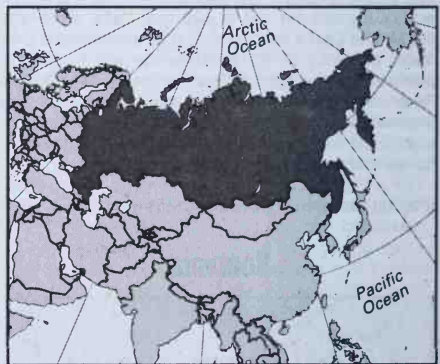
1990. In 2004 it joined NATO, and in 2007 it became a member of the EU.

Recent Developments

Polls released in 2010 suggested that 49% of Romanians believed that life was better during the pre-1989 dictatorial era. In July the EU published a report critical of the faltering struggle against corruption. Both the EU and the US ambassador, Mark Gitenstein, expressed concern about the record of the judiciary. Romania was one of only two members of the EU whose justice system continued to be closely monitored by the pan-European entity. In late December 2010, Romania was prevented by France and Germany from joining the EU's Schengen zone of countries with passport-free travel. Membership would increase trade and employment opportunities, as well as make travel easier. The country's membership was blocked over continued fears about corruption and organized crime.

Internet resource: <www.insse.ro>.

Russia



Official name: Rossiyskaya Federatsiya (Russian Federation). **Form of government:** federal multiparty republic with two legislative houses (Federation Council [178]; State Duma [450]). **Head of state:** President Dmitry Medvedev (from 2008). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Vladimir Putin (from 2008). **Capital:** Moscow. **Official language:** Russian. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 ruble (RUB) = 100 kopecks; valuation (1 Jul 2011) market rate, US\$1 = RUB 27.85.

Demography

Area: 6,601,700 sq mi, 17,098,200 sq km. **Population** (2010): 141,892,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 21.5, persons per sq km 8.3. **Urban** (2006): 73.0%. **Sex distribution** (2007): male 46.22%; female 53.78%. **Age breakdown** (2007): under 15, 14.6%; 15–29, 23.9%; 30–44, 21.3%; 45–59, 22.8%; 60–74, 11.9%; 75–84, 4.7%; 85 and over, 0.8%. **Ethnic composition** (2002): Russian 79.82%; Tatar 3.83%; Ukrainian 2.03%; Bashkir 1.15%; Chechen 1.13%; Chechen 0.94%; Armenian 0.78%;

Mordvin 0.58%; Belarusian 0.56%; Avar 0.52%; Kazakh 0.45%; Udmurt 0.44%; Azerbaijani 0.43%; Mari 0.42%; German 0.41%; Kabardinian 0.36%; Ossetian 0.35%; Dargin 0.35%; Buryat 0.31%; Sakha 0.31%; other 4.83%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Christian 58.4%, of which Russian Orthodox 53.1%, Roman Catholic 1.0%, Ukrainian Orthodox 0.9%, Protestant 0.9%; Muslim 8.2%; traditional beliefs 0.8%; Jewish 0.6%; nonreligious 25.8%; atheist 5.0%; other 1.2%. **Major cities** (2007): Moscow 10,470,318; St. Petersburg 4,568,047; Novosibirsk 1,390,513; Yekaterinburg 1,322,954; Nizhny Novgorod 1,274,708; Samara 1,135,422; Omsk 1,131,100; Kazan 1,120,238; Chelyabinsk 1,092,495; Rostov-na-Donu 1,048,714; Ufa 1,021,458. **Location**: eastern Europe and northern Asia, bordering the Arctic Ocean, the North Pacific Ocean, North Korea, China, Mongolia, Kazakhstan, the Caspian Sea, Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Black Sea, Ukraine, Belarus, Latvia, Estonia, Finland, and Norway; the exclave of Kaliningrad on the Baltic Sea borders Lithuania and Poland. **Migration** (2006): immigrants 186,380; emigrants 54,061. **Refugees** (2007): 159,500, of which from Afghanistan 84,500, Georgia 45,000.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 12.1 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 73.1%. **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 14.7 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.51. **Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 61.7 years; female 74.2 years.

Social indicators

Educational attainment (2002). Percentage of population ages 15 and over having: no formal schooling 2.1%; primary education 7.7%; some secondary 18.1%; complete secondary/basic vocational 53.0%; incomplete higher 3.1%; complete higher 16.0%, of which advanced degrees 0.3%. **Quality of working life** (2006). Average workweek (2004): 40 hours. Annual rate per 100,000 workers of: injury or accident 290; industrial illness 16.0; death 11.8. Average working days lost to labor strikes per 1,000 employees 0.2. **Social participation**. Trade union membership in total workforce (2003) 45%. **Social deviance**. Offense rate per 100,000 population (2007) for: murder and attempted murder 15.6; rape and attempted rape 4.9; serious injury 33.3; burglary 207.6; drug abuse 162.6; robbery 31.9; theft 1,102.7. Incidence per 100,000 population of: suicide (2007) 29.0.

National economy

Public debt (external, outstanding; March 2008): US\$35,200,000,000. **Budget** (2007). **Revenue**: RUB 7,443,900,000,000 (VAT 30.0%; taxes on natural resources 15.0%; corporate taxes 8.5%; income tax 5.2%). **Expenditures**: RUB 6,531,400,000,000 (transfers 29.7%; social and cultural services 14.1%; defense 12.8%; national economy 11.2%; public security 10.3%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$1,364,500,000,000 (US\$9,620 per capita). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): wheat 49,389,860, potatoes 36,784,200, sugar beets 29,000,000, barley 15,663,110 (world rank: 1), sunflower seeds 5,656,500 (world rank: 1), oats 5,407,000 (world

rank: 1), cabbages 4,054,000, corn (maize) 3,953,240, rye 3,910,290 (world rank: 1), tomatoes 2,393,000, apples 2,211,000, carrots and turnips 1,900,000, dry onions 1,770,000, currants 600,000 (world rank: 1), raspberries (2005) 175,000 (world rank: 1), sour cherries 153,000 (world rank: 1); livestock (number of live animals) 21,466,000 cattle, 17,508,000 sheep, 15,793,000 pigs, camels (2008) 6,356; fisheries production 3,559,717 (from aquaculture 3%); aquatic plants production 28,594 (from aquaculture 1%). **Mining and quarrying** (2006): nickel (metal content) 320,000 (world rank: 1); platinum-group metals 138,300 (world rank: 2), of which palladium 96,800 (world rank: 1); mica 100,000 (world rank: 2); gem diamonds 23,400,000 carats (world rank: 2); vanadium (metal content) 15,100 (world rank: 3); industrial diamonds 15,000,000 carats (world rank: 3); iron ore (metal content) 59,100,000 (world rank: 5); cobalt (metal content) 5,100 (world rank: 5); copper ore (metal content) 725,000 (world rank: 6); molybdenum (metal content) 3,100 (world rank: 6); gold 159,340 kg (world rank: 7). **Manufacturing** (value added in US\$'000,000; 2005): refined petroleum products 28,950; food products 12,942; iron and steel 11,904; nonferrous base metals 9,981; base chemical products 8,524; cement, bricks, and ceramics 4,892; beverages 4,532; general purpose machinery 4,075; motor vehicles 3,423; fabricated metal products 2,831; special purpose machinery 2,802; rubber products 2,313; paints, soaps, and pharmaceuticals 2,155; professional and scientific equipment 2,151; paper products 1,982; publishing 1,733. **Energy production (consumption)**: electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 1,015,872,000,000 ([2006] 979,973,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2007) 242,100,000 ([2006] 145,771,000); lignite (metric tons; 2007) 72,200,000 ([2006] 73,929,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) 3,568,000,000 ([2006] 1,523,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 197,412,000 (101,794,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) 654,000,000,000 ([2006] 362,393,000,000). **Population economically active** (2006): total 74,146,000; activity rate of total population 52.0% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 73.0%; female 49.4%; unemployed [October 2007] 6.1%). **Selected balance of payments data**. Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 9,607; remittances (2008) 6,033; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 32,583. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 22,258; remittances (2008) 26,145; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 27,190.

Foreign trade

Imports (2006; c.i.f.): US\$137,728,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 27.6%, of which telecommunications equipment and television receivers 6.3%, general industrial machinery 6.2%, specialized machinery 5.4%, electrical machinery and electronics 5.3%; motor vehicles and parts 13.4%; chemical products 12.2%, of which pharmaceuticals and medicine 4.6%; food products 11.9%; base and fabricated metals 6.9%, of which iron and steel 3.6%). **Major import sources**: Germany 13.4%; China 9.4%; Ukraine 6.7%; Japan 5.7%; Belarus 5.0%; South Korea 4.9%; US 4.7%; France 4.3%; Italy 4.2%; Finland 2.9%. **Exports** (2006; f.o.b.): US\$301,551,000,000 (crude petroleum 32.1%; refined petroleum products 14.7%; natural gas 14.2%; nonferrous base metals 6.2%, of which aluminum 2.5%, nickel 2.0%,

copper 1.5%; iron and steel 5.7%; chemical products 3.8%, of which fertilizers 1.4%; machinery and apparatus 2.4%; coal and coke 1.5%; food products 1.2%). *Major export destinations:* Netherlands 11.9%; Italy 8.3%; Germany 8.1%; China 5.2%; Ukraine 5.0%; Turkey 4.7%; Belarus 4.3%; Switzerland 4.0%; Poland 3.8%; UK 3.4%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads* (2007): length (2007) 85,000 km; passenger-km 174,100,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 2,090,000,000,000. *Roads* (2006): total length 854,000 km (paved 85%). *Vehicles* (2007): passenger cars 29,249,000; trucks and buses 5,591,000. *Air transport* (2006–07): passenger-km 97,510,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 2,980,000,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 44,200,000 (313); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 187,500,000 (1,326); personal computers (2005): 17,400,000 (121); total Internet users (2008): 45,400,000 (321); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 9,280,000 (66).

Education and health

Health (2007): physicians 707,000 (1 per 201 persons); hospital beds 1,522,000 (1 per 93 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 8.5; undernourished population (2002–04) 3,900,000 (3% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,980 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 1,027,000 (army 38.5%, navy 13.8%, air force 15.6%, strategic deterrent forces 7.8%, command and support 24.3%); troops abroad 31,713, of which in Ukraine 13,300, in Georgia 7,600, in Tajikistan 5,500, in Armenia 3,214 (an additional 449,000 personnel in paramilitary forces include railway troops, special construction troops, federal border guards, interior troops, and other federal guard units). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 2.5%; per capita expenditure US\$256.

Background

The region between the Dniester and Volga rivers was inhabited from ancient times by various peoples, including the Slavs. The area was overrun from the 8th century BC to the 6th century AD by successive nomadic peoples, including the Sythians, Sarmatians, Goths, Huns, and Avars. Kievan Rus, a confederation of principalities ruled from Kiev, emerged in the 10th century. It lost supremacy in the 11th and 12th centuries to independent principalities, including Novgorod and Vladimir. Novgorod ascended in the north and was the only Russian principality to escape the domination of the Mongol Golden Horde in the 13th century. In the 14th–15th centuries, the princes of Moscow gradually overthrew the Mongols. Under Ivan IV Russia began to expand. The Romanov dynasty arose in 1613. Expansion continued under Peter I (the Great) and Catherine II (the Great). The

area was invaded by Napoleon in 1812; after his defeat, Russia received most of the grand duchy of Warsaw (1815). Russia annexed Georgia, Armenia, and other Caucasian territories in the 19th century. The Russian southward advance against the Ottoman Empire was of key importance to Europe. Russia was defeated in the Crimean War. It sold Alaska to the US in 1867. Russia's defeat in the Russo-Japanese War led to an unsuccessful uprising in 1905. In World War I it fought against the Central Powers.

The Russian Revolution that overthrew the czarist regime in 1917 marked the beginning of a government of soviets (councils). The Bolsheviks brought the main part of the former empire under communist control and organized it as the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic (RSFSR; coextensive with present-day Russia). The RSFSR joined other soviet republics in 1922 to form the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR). Although it fought with the Allies in World War II, after the war tensions with the West led to the decades-long Cold War. Upon the dissolution of the USSR in 1991, the RSFSR was renamed Russia and became the leading member of the Commonwealth of Independent States. It adopted a new constitution in 1993. During the 1990s and into the 21st century, it struggled on several fronts, beset with economic difficulties, political corruption, and independence movements.

Recent Developments

At the beginning of 2010, Russian Pres. Dmitry Medvedev organized a new North Caucasus federal district, comprising six republics and one territory, and appointed Aleksandr Khloponin, a businessman and former governor in Siberia who had no links to the North Caucasus, as his special envoy there. The move reflected a new policy of using economic means to try to resolve the problems of the impoverished region, which remained racked by separatist violence. The violence moved beyond the North Caucasus in March when two suicide bombers from the region killed 40 people in explosions in two Moscow subway stations—the first such attacks in Moscow in six years. In January 2011, a suicide bomber from the Caucasus detonated his explosive device in Domodedovo Airport in Moscow, killing 36 people.

The “reset” in US-Russian relations, which had begun after US Pres. Barack Obama took office, resulted in an increasingly cooperative relationship between the two countries. In January 2010, Russia resumed its military cooperation with NATO, which had been suspended after the 2008 war with Georgia. In April Presidents Medvedev and Obama signed a nuclear arms control treaty (“New START”) which sought to cut each side’s nuclear arsenal to 1,550 deployed warheads and to introduce new verification procedures, and in February 2011, after the US Congress and the Russian parliament voted to ratify the treaty, it went into effect. In June 2010, Russia voted for new UN sanctions against Iran—a US priority. The previous month the magazine *Russky Newsweek* published what it described as the draft of a new foreign policy doctrine, which called for Russia to shift its focus toward alliances with the United States and other Western countries in a bid to facilitate Russia’s economic

and technological modernization. In May troops from the US, Poland, France, and the UK commemorated the end of World War II by marching for the first time in Russia's annual Victory Day parade through Red Square, and Medvedev attended NATO's November summit in Lisbon, where Russia was invited to join a missile-defense system.

Internet resource: <www.gks.ru>.

Rwanda



Official name: Repubulika y'u Rwanda (Rwanda); République Rwandaise (French); Republic of Rwanda (English). **Form of government:** multiparty republic with two legislative houses (Senate [26]; Chamber of Deputies [80]). **Head of state and government:** President Maj. Gen. Paul Kagame (from 2000), assisted by Prime Minister Bernard Makuza (from 2000). **Capital:** Kigali. **Official languages:** Rwanda; French; English. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 Rwandan franc (RF); valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = RF 602.42.

Demography

Area: 10,185 sq mi, 26,379 sq km. **Population** (2010): 10,277,000. **Density** (2010; based on area excluding Rwandan part of Lake Kivu): persons per sq mi 1,051, persons per sq km 406. **Urban** (2007): 17.6%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 49.75%; female 50.25%. **Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 42.4%; 15–29, 29.6%; 30–44, 16.0%; 45–59, 8.2%; 60–74, 3.0%; 75–84, 0.7%; 85 and over, 0.1%. **Ethnic composition** (2002): Hutu 85%; Tutsi 14%; Twa 1%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Roman Catholic 44%; Protestant 25%; Muslim 13%; other 18%. **Major cities** (2002): Kigali (urban agglomeration; 2007) 860,000; Gitarama 84,669; Butare 77,449; Ruhengeri 71,511; Gisenyi 67,766. **Location:** east-central Africa, bordering Uganda, Tanzania, Burundi, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 38.9 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008):

11.1 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 5.25. **Life expectancy** at birth (2008): male 54.6 years; female 57.1 years.

National economy

Budget (2008). **Revenue:** RF 660,800,000,000 (grants 42.3%; taxes on goods and services 24.4%; income tax 18.6%; nontax revenue 7.9%; import and export duties 6.6%). **Expenditures:** RF 649,700,000,000 (current expenditures 56.7%; capital expenditures 41.2%; net lending 2.1%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): US\$656,800,000. **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): plantains 2,580,000, potatoes 1,200,000, sweet potatoes 940,000, tea 19,000, coffee 18,900, pyrethrum 15; livestock (number of live animals) 1,300,000 goats, 950,000 cattle, 470,000 sheep; fisheries production 13,088 (from aquaculture 31%). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): cassiterite (tin content) 3,100; tungsten (wolframite content) 1,534; niobium 80,000 kg; tantalum 50,000 kg. **Manufacturing** (value added in RF '000,000; 2008): beverages and tobacco products 24,300; food products 16,200; furniture and unspecified products 13,200. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 194,000,000 ([2006] 220,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (190,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) none ([2006] 615,000). **Population economically active** (2006): total 4,325,000; activity rate of total population 45.7% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 81.5%; female 53.4%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$3,955,000,000 (US\$410 per capita). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 65; remittances (2008) 51; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 32; official development assistance (2007) 713. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 69; remittances (2008) 68; FDI (2006–07 avg.) 13.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; c.i.f.): US\$696,900,000 (machinery and apparatus 17.8%; motor vehicles 12.9%; food products 9.6%; refined petroleum products 8.5%; medicaments 6.8%). **Major import sources:** Kenya 17.8%; Uganda 14.0%; UAE 7.8%; Tanzania 6.8%; Belgium 6.3%. **Exports** (2008; f.o.b.): US\$261,800,000 (coffee 17.9%; cassiterite [major ore of tin] 15.7%; tea 15.3%; columbite/tantalite 14.2%; tungsten 4.9%). **Major export destinations** (2007): Kenya 18.7%; UK 18.7%; Belgium 14.0%; Hong Kong 12.5%; Switzerland 7.2%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads:** none. **Roads** (2004): total length 14,008 km (paved 19%). **Vehicles** (2008): passenger cars 21,350; trucks and buses 16,470. **Air transport** (2006; Kigali airport only): passengers embarked and disembarked 180,000; cargo loaded and unloaded (2000) 4,300 metric tons. **Communications,** in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 17,000 (1.7); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 1,323,000 (136);

personal computers (2007): 28,000 (3); total Internet users (2008): 300,000 (31); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 4,200 (0.4).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2005). Percentage of population ages 15–49 having: no formal education/unknown 21.4%; primary education 68.2%; secondary 9.6%; higher 0.8%. **Literacy** (2007): percentage of total population ages 15 and over literate 74.7%; males literate 79.3%; females literate 70.2%. **Health** (2007): physicians 540 (1 per 17,509 persons); hospital beds 14,246 (1 per 664 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 55.9; undernourished population (2002–04) 2,800,000 (33% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,750 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 33,000 (army 97.0%, air force 3.0%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 2.1%; per capita expenditure US\$7.

Background

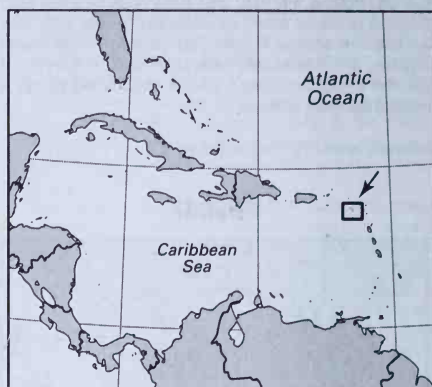
Originally inhabited by the Twa, a Pygmy people, Rwanda became home to the Hutu, who were well established there when the Tutsi appeared in the 14th century. The Tutsi conquered the Hutu and in the 15th century founded a kingdom near Kigali. The Belgians occupied Rwanda in 1916, and the League of Nations created Ruanda-Urundi as a Belgian mandate in 1923. The Tutsi retained their dominance until shortly before Rwanda reached independence in 1962, when the Hutu took control of the government and stripped the Tutsi of much of their land. Many Tutsi fled Rwanda, and the Hutu dominated the country's political system, waging sporadic civil wars until mid-1994, when the death of the country's leader in a plane crash—apparently shot down—led to massive violence. The Tutsi-led Rwandan Patriotic Front took over the country by force after the massacre of almost one million Tutsi and Tutsi sympathizers by the Hutu. A transitional government was replaced in 2003 following the country's first multiparty elections.

Recent Developments

According to the anticorruption monitor Transparency International, Rwanda was one of the least-corrupt countries in East Africa in 2010. Not only had it attained almost 100% food security internally, but the country also exported food to Burundi, Tanzania, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). In August a leaked draft of a UN report alleged that Rwandan forces killed tens of thousands of Hutu, including civilians, in the DRC in 1996–97, which Rwandan officials angrily denied. The UN agreed to delay the final release of the report to allow Rwanda to include its response to the allegations.

Internet resource: <www.statistics.gov.rw>.

Saint Kitts and Nevis



Official name: Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis (Federation of Saint Christopher and Nevis is the alternate official long-form name). **Form of government:** federated constitutional monarchy with one legislative house (National Assembly [15]). **Head of state:** British Queen Elizabeth II (from 1952), represented by Governor-General Sir Cuthbert Sebastian (from 1996). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Denzil Douglas (from 1995). **Capital:** Basseterre. **Official language:** English. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 Eastern Caribbean dollar (EC\$) = 100 cents; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = EC\$2.70.

Demography

Area: 104.0 sq mi, 269.0 sq km. **Population** (2010): 49,900. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 479.8, persons per sq km 185.5. **Urban** (2005): 33%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 49.70%; female 50.30%. **Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 26.7%; 15–29, 25.9%; 30–44, 19.8%; 45–59, 17.3%; 60–74, 6.3%; 75–84, 2.9%; 85 and over, 1.1%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): black 90.4%; mulatto 5.0%; Indo-Pakistani 3.0%; white 1.0%; other 0.6%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Protestant 75%, of which Anglican 24%, Methodist 23%; Roman Catholic 11%; other 14%. **Major towns** (2006): Basseterre 12,900; Charlestown 1,500; St. Paul's 1,200. **Location:** islands in the Caribbean Sea, between the US Virgin Islands and Antigua and Barbuda.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 17.7 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 8.2 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 2.28. **Life expectancy** at birth (2008): male 70.1 years; female 78.0 years.

National economy

Budget (2008). **Revenue:** EC\$641,200,000 (tax revenue 64.9%, of which taxes on international trade 30.3%, taxes on income and profits 20.5%, taxes on domestic goods and services 13.1%; nontax revenue

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

18.4%; grants 8.4%). *Expenditures*: EC\$634,400,000 (current expenditures 87.8%, of which interest payments 20.6%; development expenditures 12.2%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). *Agriculture and fishing* (2007): sugarcane (2005) 100,000, coconuts 1,000, pineapples (2006) 55; livestock (number of live animals) 16,000 goats, 12,600 sheep, 4,850 cattle; fisheries production 450 (from aquaculture, negligible). *Mining and quarrying*: excavation of sand and crushed stone for local use. *Manufacturing* (2003): raw sugar 22,000; carbonated beverages (2002) 32,000 hectoliters; beer (2002) 20,000 hectoliters; other manufactures include electronic components, garments, and cement. *Energy production (consumption)*: electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 135,000,000 (135,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (77,000). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$539,000,000 (US\$10,960 per capita). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$272,000,000. **Population economically active** (1995): total 18,170; activity rate of total population 41.7% (participation rates [1991]: ages 15–64, 70.5%; female 44.4%; unemployed [2006] 5.1%). **Selected balance of payments data**. Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 106; remittances (2008) 37; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 115; official development assistance (2007) 3. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 15; remittances (2008) 6.

Foreign trade

Imports (2006; c.i.f.): US\$249,500,000 (machinery and apparatus 23.1%, of which electrical machinery and parts 10.6%; food products 15.5%; base and fabricated metals 9.2%; refined petroleum products 6.6%; motor vehicles 6.5%). **Major import sources**: US 58.3%; Trinidad and Tobago 12.5%; UK 5.3%; Japan 4.3%; Canada 2.6%. **Exports** (2006; f.o.b.): US\$39,700,000 (electrical switches 43.8%; telecommunications equipment and parts 25.4%; generators 9.8%; beverages [primarily bottled water and beer] 5.5%). **Major export destinations**: US 89.3%; UK 2.3%; Trinidad and Tobago 1.5%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads* (2003): length 58 km. *Roads* (2002): total length 383 km (paved [2001] 44%). *Vehicles* (2002): passenger cars 6,900; trucks and buses 2,500. *Air transport* (2001; Saint Kitts airport only): passenger arrivals 135,237, passenger departures 134,937; cargo handled 1,802. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 20,000 (400); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 80,000 (1,567); personal computers (2004): 11,000 (226); total Internet users (2008): 16,000 (313); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 11,000 (217).

Education and health

Educational attainment (1991). Percentage of population ages 25 and over having: no formal schooling/unknown 6.8%; primary education 45.9%; secondary 38.4%; higher 8.9%. **Literacy** (2004): total population ages 15 and over literate 97.8%. **Health** (2008): physicians (2005) 62 (1 per 796 persons); hospital beds 208 (1 per 247 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 14.3; undernourished population (2002–04)

5,000 (10% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,910 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (2006): the defense force includes coast guard and police units.

Background

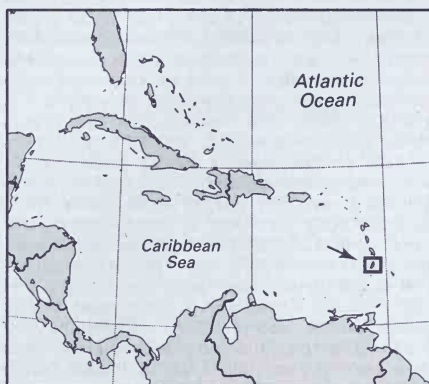
Saint Kitts became the first British colony in the West Indies in 1623. Anglo-French rivalry grew in the 17th century and lasted more than a century. In 1783, by the Treaty of Versailles, the islands became wholly British possessions. They were united with Anguilla from 1882 to 1980 but became an independent federation within the British Commonwealth in 1983.

Recent Developments

Saint Kitts and Nevis's historic leap into geothermal power generation was postponed until the end of 2011 because of financial challenges faced by the company behind the project. The generation of 10 MW of power was initially planned, to be followed eventually by a further 30 MW.

Internet resource: <www.stkittsnevishta.org>.

Saint Lucia



Official name: Saint Lucia. **Form of government**: constitutional monarchy with two legislative houses (Senate [11]; House of Assembly [18]). **Head of state**: British Queen Elizabeth II (from 1952), represented by Governor-General Dame Pearlette Louisy (from 1997). **Head of government**: Prime Minister Stephenson King (from 2007). **Capital**: Castries. **Official language**: English. **Official religion**: none. **Monetary unit**: 1 Eastern Caribbean dollar (EC\$) = 100 cents; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = EC\$2.70.

Demography

Area: 238 sq mi, 617 sq km. **Population** (2010): 174,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 731.1, persons per sq km 282.0. **Urban** (2008): 27.8%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 49.01%; female 50.99%. **Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 26.4%; 15–29, 28.9%; 30–44, 21.6%; 45–59, 13.7%; 60–74, 6.6%; 75 and

over, 2.8%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): black 50%; mulatto 44%; East Indian 3%; white 1%; other 2%. **Religious affiliation** (2001): Roman Catholic 67.5%; Protestant 22.0%, of which Seventh-day Adventist 8.4%, Pentecostal 5.6%; Rastafarian 2.1%; nonreligious 4.5%; other 3.9%. **Major towns** (2006): Castries 65,000; Vieux Fort 4,600; Micoud 3,400. **Location:** island between the Caribbean Sea and North Atlantic Ocean, north of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 13.7 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 14.0%. **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 7.6 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 2.2. **Life expectancy** at birth (2008): male 72.0 years; female 75.8 years.

National economy

Budget (2008–09). **Revenue:** EC\$815,950,000 (tax revenue 90.3%, of which consumption taxes 17.5%, corporate taxes 13.9%, import duties 12.7%, income tax 9.3%; nontax revenue 6.4%; grants 3.3%). **Expenditures:** EC\$959,100,000 (current expenditures 67.8%, of which wages and salaries 31.8%, interest payments 9.5%; capital expenditures 32.2%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; January 2009): US\$372,950,000. **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): bananas (2008) 38,359, coconuts 14,000, plantains 750, pepper 260, ginger 70, cacao beans 40; livestock (number of live animals) 15,000 pigs, 12,500 sheep, 12,500 cattle; fisheries production (2008) 1,695, of which tuna 492, dolphin 341 (from aquaculture, none). **Mining and quarrying:** excavation of sand for local construction and pumice. **Manufacturing** (value of production in EC\$'000; 2008): food products, beverages (significantly alcoholic beverages), and tobacco products 73,638; electrical products 35,121; paper products and cardboard boxes 28,066. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kWh; 2008) 352,337,000 (352,337,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (124,000). **Population economically active** (2007): total 85,260; activity rate of total population 49.8% (participation rates: ages 15 and over [2004] 68.6%; female 46.6%; unemployed 14.6%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$940,000,000 (US\$5,530 per capita). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 296; remittances (2008) 31; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 191; official development assistance (2007) 24. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 41; remittances (2008) 4.

Foreign trade

Imports (2006; c.i.f.): US\$592,300,000 (food products 15.9%; machinery and apparatus 15.3%; motor vehicles 10.2%; chemical products 6.9%; base and fabricated metals 6.2%; refined petroleum products 5.7%). **Major import sources:** US 39.2%; Trinidad and Tobago 16.8%; UK 6.9%; Japan 6.3%; Barbados 4.4%. **Exports** (2005; f.o.b.): US\$64,200,000 (bananas 24.1%; beer 16.2%; refined petroleum products 15.4%; nonelectrical machinery and equipment 6.7%; paperboard cartons 5.1%). **Major export desti-**

nations (2005): UK 26.0%; Trinidad and Tobago 22.4%; US 14.0%; Barbados 10.1%; Grenada 5.1%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads:** none. **Roads** (2002): total length 1,210 km (paved 5%). **Vehicles** (2008): passenger cars 38,504; trucks and buses 11,577. **Air transport** (2008; Castries and Vieux Fort airports only): passenger arrivals and departures 872,032; cargo unloaded and loaded 3,363 metric tons. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 49,000 (240); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 170,000 (995); personal computers (2004): 26,000 (173); total Internet users (2008): 100,000 (587); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 14,000 (82).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2007). Percentage of population ages 15 and over having: no formal schooling/unknown 8.8%; incomplete primary education 5.6%; complete primary 43.1%; secondary 32.0%; higher vocational 7.1%; university 3.4%. **Literacy** (2004): 94.8%. **Health** (2008): physicians (2005) 83 (1 per 1,983 persons); hospital beds 470 (1 per 374 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 25.2; undernourished population (2002–04) 8,000 (5% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,900 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (2006): none; a 300-member police force includes a specially trained paramilitary unit and a coast guard unit.

Background

Caribs replaced early Arawak inhabitants on the island about AD 800–1300. Settled by the French in 1650, it was ceded to Great Britain in 1814 and became one of the Windward Islands in 1871. It became fully independent as Saint Lucia in 1979. The economy is based on agriculture and tourism.

Recent Developments

Struggling with energy deficiency, like almost every Caribbean territory, Saint Lucia moved firmly in July 2010 to start developing the geothermal resources it had long been known to possess for electricity generation. The American company Qualibou Energy signed a binding agreement for a 30-year contract to proceed toward generating 120 MW of geothermal energy.

Internet resource: <www.stats.gov.lc>.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Official name: Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. **Form of government:** constitutional monarchy with one legislative house (House of Assembly [23]). **Head of state:** British Queen Elizabeth II (from 1952), represented by Governor-General Sir Frederick Ballan-

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board



tyne (from 2002). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Ralph Gonsalves (from 2001). **Capital:** Kingstown. **Official language:** English. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 Eastern Caribbean dollar (EC\$) = 100 cents; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = EC\$2.70.

Demography

Area: 150.3 sq mi, 389.3 sq km. **Population** (2010): 101,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 673.3, persons per sq km 259.6. **Urban** (2006): 46.3%. **Sex distribution** (2007): male 50.61%; female 49.39%. **Age breakdown** (2007): under 15, 27.3%; 15–29, 26.2%; 30–44, 21.6%; 45–59, 14.6%; 60–74, 7.1%; 75–84, 2.6%; 85 and over, 0.6%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): black 65.1%; mixed black-white 19.9%; Indo-Pakistani 5.5%; British 3.0%; black-Amerindian 2.0%; other 4.5%. **Religious affiliation** (2000): Protestant 47.0%; unaffiliated Christian 20.3%; independent Christian 11.7%; Roman Catholic 8.8%; Hindu 3.4%; Spiritist 1.8%; Muslim 1.5%; nonreligious 2.3%; other 3.2%. **Major cities** (2006): Kingstown 18,200; Georgetown 1,700; Byera 1,400. **Location:** islands in the Caribbean Sea, north of Trinidad and Tobago.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2007): 16.0 (world avg. 20.3); (2003) within marriage 15.6%. **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 6.9 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 2.06. **Life expectancy at birth** (2007): male 71.4 years; female 75.0 years.

National economy

Budget (2008). **Revenue:** EC\$525,000,000 (tax revenue 84.2%, of which VAT 28.7%, tax on international trade 19.0%, income tax 10.7%, corporate taxes 8.9%; nontax revenue 7.9%; grants 7.6%). **Expenditures:** EC\$558,500,000 (current expenditures 78.2%; development expenditures 21.8%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): bananas 51,000, sugarcane 20,000, roots and tubers (significantly eddoes and dasheens [varieties of taro roots]) 15,320, nutmegs 160, soursops and papayas are also grown; livestock (number of live animals) 12,000 sheep, 9,150 pigs, 7,200 goats; fisheries production 5,250 (from aquaculture,

none). **Mining and quarrying:** sand and gravel for local use. **Manufacturing** (value added in EC\$'000,000; 2000): beverages and tobacco products 17.4; food products 15.6; paper products and publishing 3.6. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 139,000,000 [(2006) 127,000,000]; petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (64,000). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 90; remittances (2007) 31; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 80; official development assistance (2007) 66. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 17; remittances (2007) 7. **Gross national income** (2008): US\$561,000,000 (US\$5,140 per capita). **Population economically active** (2006): total 58,000; activity rate of total population 48.3% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 75.3%; female 41.4%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; December 2008): US\$210,600,000.

Foreign trade

Imports (2008; c.i.f.): US\$373,200,000 (machinery and apparatus 23.1%; food products and beverages 22.6%; refined petroleum products 12.5%). **Major import sources** (2006): US 32.7%; Trinidad and Tobago 25.9%; UK 7.1%; Japan 3.9%; Canada 3.6%. **Exports** (2008; f.o.b.): US\$52,200,000 (food products 61.7%, of which bananas 15.9%, wheat flour 15.1%, rice 12.1%, roots and tubers 7.1%; machinery and apparatus 23.0%, of which telecommunications equipment 10.7%). **Major export destinations** (2008): Grenada 18.2%; Trinidad and Tobago 17.4%; St. Lucia 14.8%; Barbados 10.7%; UK 9.0%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads:** none. **Roads** (2004): total length 829 km (paved 70%). **Vehicles** (2008): passenger cars 9,247; trucks and buses 13,019. **Air transport** (2003): passenger arrivals 133,769; passenger departures 137,899. **Communications,** in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 23,000 (217); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 130,000 (1,239); personal computers (2005): 16,000 (152); total Internet users (2008): 66,000 (629); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 9,400 (90).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2001). Percentage of employed population having: no formal schooling/unknown 1.7%; primary education 55.6%; secondary 27.3%; higher vocational 15.1%; university 0.3%. **Literacy** (2004): total population ages 15 and over literate 88.1%. **Health:** physicians (2005) 72 (1 per 1,458 persons); hospital beds (2008) 280 (1 per 375 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2007) 16.1; undernourished population (2002–04) 10,000 (10% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,900 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2007): none; a paramilitary includes coast guard and police units.

Background

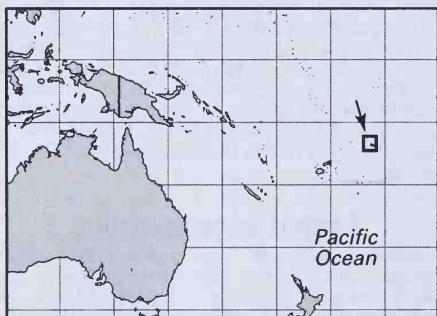
The French and the British contested for control of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines until 1763, when it was ceded to England by the Treaty of Paris. The original inhabitants, the Caribs, recognized British sovereignty but revolted in 1795. Most of the Caribs were deported; many who remained were killed in volcanic eruptions in 1812 and 1902. In 1969 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines became a self-governing state in association with the United Kingdom, and in 1979 it achieved full independence.

Recent Developments

In May 2010 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines signed a ship-boarding agreement with the US to combat the trafficking in weapons of mass destruction. The agreement allowed law-enforcement authorities from either country to board each other's vessels if they were suspected of carrying shipments of such weapons.

Internet resource: <<http://discoversvg.com>>.

Samoa



Official name: Malo Sa'oloto Tuto'atasi o Samoa (Samoan); Independent State of Samoa (English). **Form of government:** mix of parliamentary democracy and Samoan customs with one legislative house (Legislative Assembly [49]). **Head of state:** Head of State Tuiatua Tupua Tamasese Efi (from 2007). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Tuilaepa Sailele Malielegaoi (from 1998). **Capital:** Apia. **Official languages:** Samoan; English. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 tala (SAT) = 100 sene; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = SAT 2.22.

Demography

Area: 1,075 sq mi, 2,785 sq km. **Population** (2010): 183,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 170.2, persons per sq km 65.7. **Urban** (2007): 23.0%. **Sex distribution** (2006): male 51.83%; female 48.17%. **Age breakdown** (2006): under 15, 39.3%; 15–29, 24.6%; 30–44, 18.2%; 45–59, 11.0%; 60–74, 5.2%; 75 and over, 1.7%. **Ethnic composition** (2006): Samoan (Polynesian) 92.6%; Euronesian (European and Polynesian) 7.0%; European and US white 0.4%. **Religious affiliation** (2006): Congregational 33.8%;

Roman Catholic 19.6%; Methodist 14.3%; Mormon 13.3%; Assemblies of God 6.9%; other Christian 9.8%; other 2.3%. **Major towns** (2006): Apia 37,237 (urban agglomeration 60,702); Vaitele 6,294; Faleasi'u 3,548. **Location:** Oceania, group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, about halfway between Hawaii (US) and New Zealand.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2006): 27.3 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2006): 4.0 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2006): 4.2. **Life expectancy at birth** (2006): male 71.5 years; female 74.2 years.

National economy

Budget (2005–06). **Revenue:** SAT 387,200,000 (tax revenue 70.5%, of which VAT 28.0%, excise taxes 17.8%, income tax 12.2%; grants 18.6%; nontax revenue 10.9%). **Expenditures:** SAT 391,700,000 (current expenditures 72.0%, of which general services 22.9%, economic services 14.4%, education 14.1%, health 12.1%; development expenditures 22.0%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; March 2008): US\$192,000,000. **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): coconuts 146,000, bananas 23,000, taro 17,600, noni (fruit known locally as *nonu*; also known as Indian mulberry), n.a.; livestock (number of live animals) 202,000 pigs, 29,000 cattle; fisheries production 4,609 (from aquaculture, negligible). **Manufacturing** (value of manufactured exports in SAT '000; 2006–07): beer 3,520; noni juice 3,130; coconut cream 2,130. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 113,000,000 (90,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (51,000). **Population economically active** (2003): total 64,000; activity rate of total population 35% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 63%; female 32%; unemployed [2006] 1.1%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$504,000,000 (US\$2,780 per capita). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007–08) 110; remittances (2008) 135; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 8; official development assistance (2007) –31. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 5; remittances (2008) 13; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 1.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007): SAT 593,000,000 (refined petroleum products 20.6%; products for government 5.1%). **Major import sources** (2005–06): New Zealand 29.3%; Australia 18.8%; US 10.6%; Fiji 7.0%; China 5.3%. **Exports** (2007): SAT 36,000,000 (fresh fish 55.3%; noni juice 10.6%; beer 8.6%; coconut cream 6.5%; noni fruit 1.9%). **Major export destinations** (2005–06): American Samoa 49.1%; US 32.6%; New Zealand 9.4%; Australia 3.4%; Japan 3.1%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads:** none. **Roads** (2001): total length 2,337 km (paved 14%). **Vehicles** (2005): passenger cars 4,638; trucks and buses 4,894. **Air**

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

transport (2004; Polynesian Airlines only): passenger-km 326,090,000; metric ton-km cargo 2,709,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 29,000 (161); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 124,000 (493); personal computers (2005): 4,000 (22); total Internet users (2008): 9,000 (50); broadband Internet subscribers (2005): 100 (0.5).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2002). Percentage of population ages 25 and over having: no formal schooling 1.8%; primary education 32.4%; secondary 55.4%; higher 10.4%. **Literacy** (2003): total population ages 16 and over literate 99.7%. **Health** (2005): physicians 50 (1 per 3,570 persons); hospital beds 229 (1 per 780 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2006) 20.4; undernourished population (2002–04) 7,000 (4% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,870 calories).

Military

No military forces are maintained; informal defense ties exist with New Zealand, and Australia assists with maritime surveillance training.

Background

Polynesians inhabited the islands of the Samoan archipelago for thousands of years before they were visited by Europeans in the 18th century. Control of the islands was contested by the US, Britain, and Germany until 1899, when they were divided between the US and Germany. In 1914 Western Samoa was occupied by New Zealand, which received it as a League of Nations mandate in 1920. After World War II, it became a UN trust territory administered by New Zealand, and it achieved independence in 1962. In 1997 the word Western was dropped from the country's name.

Recent Developments

Events in Samoa in 2010 centered on the economy. Repairs of the damage caused by the 2009 tsunami continued apace, and tourism, aided by significant tax incentives, recovered quickly. The government actively promoted agriculture and fisheries to increase export earnings, reduce import costs, and improve Samoans' health. In September the UN agreed to extend Samoa's least-developed-country status through 2013.

Internet resource: <www.visitsamoa.ws>.

San Marino

Official name: Repubblica di San Marino (Republic of San Marino). **Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic with one legislative house (Great and General Council [60]). **Heads of state and government:** two captains-regent who serve six-month terms beginning in April and October. **Capital:** San Marino. **Official language:** Italian. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 euro (€) = 100 cents; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = €0.69 (San Marino uses the euro as its official currency, even though it is not a member of the EU).



Demography

Area: 23.63 sq mi, 61.20 sq km. **Population** (2010): 31,800. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 1,325.0, persons per sq km 521.3. **Urban** (2005): 96%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 49.07%; female 50.93%. **Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 15.0%; 15–29, 14.9%; 30–44, 26.4%; 45–59, 21.5%; 60–74, 14.1%; 75–84, 5.8%; 85 and over, 2.3%. **Ethnic composition** (2006): Sammarinesi 87.0%; Italian 11.4%; other 1.6%. **Religious affiliation** (2000): Roman Catholic 88.7%; other Christian 3.5%; nonreligious 5.1%; other 2.7%. **Major municipalities** (2008): Serravalle 10,051; Borgo Maggiore 6,198; San Marino 4,376. **Location:** southern Europe, surrounded by Italy.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 11.2 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 77.9%. **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 6.1 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.50. **Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 80.1 years; female 85.7 years.

National economy

Budget (2005). **Revenue:** €504,800,000 (VAT 23.6%; social contributions 21.3%; income tax 20.2%). **Expenditures:** €433,100,000 (wages and salaries 35.4%; social benefits 30.5%). **Public debt** (2003): US\$52,900,000. **Tourism:** number of visitor arrivals (2008) 2,111,736. **Population economically active** (2008): total 22,708; activity rate of total population 73.2% (participation rates: ages 15–64 [2002] 72.1%; female 42.0%; unemployed 3.1%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing:** small amounts of wheat, grapes, and barley; livestock (number of live animals; 2005) 991 cattle, 91 sheep, 32 pigs. **Quarrying:** building stone is an important export product. **Manufacturing** (2005): processed meats 283,674 kg, of which beef 270,616 kg, veal 8,549 kg, pork 3,615 kg; cheese 56,610 kg; butter 8,110 kg; other major products include electrical appliances, musical instruments, printing ink, paint, cosmetics, furniture, floor tiles, gold and silver jewelry, clothing, and postage stamps. **Energy production (consumption):** all electrical power is imported via electrical grid from Italy (kW-hr; consumption [2007] 239,983,250); crude petroleum, none (none); natural gas (cu m; 2007) none (52,785,000). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$1,899,900,000 (US\$60,925 per capita).

Foreign trade

Imports (2005): US\$2,582,000,000 (manufactured goods of all kinds, refined petroleum products, natural gas, electricity, and gold). *Major import source* (2004): significantly Italy (a customs union with Italy has existed since 1862). **Exports** (2005): US\$2,531,000,000 (electronics, postage stamps, leather products, ceramics, wine, wood products, and building stone). *Major export destinations* (2004): Italy 90% (a customs union with Italy has existed since 1862).

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads:* none. *Roads* (2001): total length 252 km. *Vehicles* (2008): passenger cars 34,025; trucks and buses 6,370. *Air transport:* a heliport provides passenger and cargo service between San Marino and Rimini, Italy, during the summer months. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). *Telephone landlines* (2008): 21,000 (683); *cellular telephone subscribers* (2008): 24,000 (797); *personal computers* (2003): 23,000 (819); *total Internet users* (2008): 21,000 (545); *broadband Internet subscribers* (2008): 4,900 (157).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2007). Percentage of population ages 15 and over having: basic literacy or primary education 55.3%; secondary or vocational 34.5%; higher degree 10.2%. **Literacy** (2001): total population ages 15 and over literate 98.7%; males literate 98.9%; females literate 98.4%. **Health** (2002): physicians 117 (1 per 230 persons); hospital beds 134 (1 per 191 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 2.9.

Military

Total active duty personnel: none; defense is the responsibility of Italy; a small voluntary military force performs ceremonial duties and provides limited assistance to police.

Background

According to tradition, San Marino was founded in the early 4th century AD by St. Marinus. By the 12th century it had developed into a commune and remained independent despite challenges from neighboring rulers, including the Malatesta family in nearby Rimini, Italy. San Marino survived the Renaissance as a relic of the self-governing Italian city-state and remained an independent republic after the unification of Italy in 1861. It is one of the smallest republics in the world, and it may be the oldest one in Europe.

Recent Developments

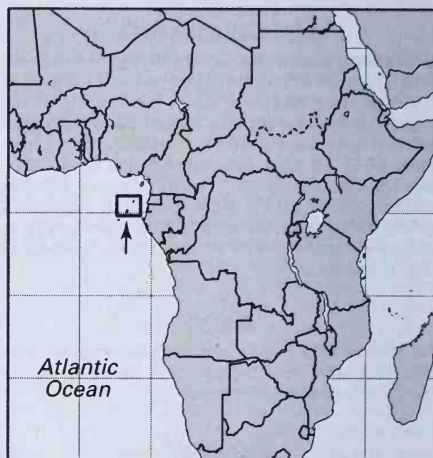
In 2010 San Marino stressed the transparency of its banking system in response to the Italian government's continuing charges that San Marinese banks hosted illegal financial operations, conducted by Italians. Some San Marinese voiced concern that Italy's criticism would further harm domestic economic per-

formance, already hindered by high public debt and declining tax revenues.

Internet resource:

<www.statistica.sm/on-line/Home.html>.

Sao Tome and Principe



Official name: República Democrática de São Tomé e Príncipe (Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe). **Form of government:** multiparty republic with one legislative house (National Assembly [55]). **Head of state:** President Manuel Pinto da Costa (from 2011). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Patrice Trovoada (from 2010). **Capital:** São Tomé. **Official language:** Portuguese. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 dobra (Db) = 100 cêntimos; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = Db 16,990.00.

Demography

Area: 386 sq mi, 1,001 sq km. **Population** (2010): 176,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 456.0, persons per sq km 175.8. **Urban** (2008): 60.8%. **Sex distribution** (2006): male 48.63%, female 51.37%. **Age breakdown** (2006): under 15, 41.2%; 15–29, 30.8%; 30–44, 14.6%; 45–59, 7.8%; 60–74, 4.1%; 75 and over, 1.5%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): black-white admixture 79.5%; Fang 10.0%; Angolares (descendants of former Angolan slaves) 7.6%; Portuguese 1.9%; other 1.0%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Roman Catholic 80%; Protestant 15%; Muslim 3%; other 2%. **Major urban agglomerations** (2001): São Tomé 49,957; Neves 6,635; Santana 6,228. **Location:** islands in the Gulf of Guinea, straddling the Equator west of Gabon.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 31.8 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 7.4 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2006): 5.62. **Life expectancy at birth** (2006): male 63.5 years; female 68.5 years.

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

National economy

Budget (2007). *Revenue*: Db 3,144,000,000,000 (grants 75.0%; petroleum exploration bonuses 13.1%; tax revenue 10.2%; nontax revenue 1.7%). *Expenditures*: Db 780,000,000,000 (current expenditures 64.9%; capital expenditures 28.6%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; October 2008): US\$109,000,000. **Production** (metric tons except as noted). *Agriculture and fishing* (2007): oil palm fruit 40,000, coconuts 28,000, taro 27,000, cacao beans 3,500, cinnamon 30, coffee 20; livestock (number of live animals) 5,000 goats, 4,600 cattle, 350,000 chickens; fisheries production 4,150 (from aquaculture, none). *Mining and quarrying*: limited quarrying of clay and volcanic rock. *Manufacturing* (2007): small processing plants produce beer, soft drinks, soap, and textiles. *Energy production (consumption)*: electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 19,000,000 (19,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (34,000). **Population economically active** (2006): total 53,266; activity rate of total population 35.1% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 59.5%; female 41.6%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$164,000,000 (US\$1,020 per capita). **Selected balance of payments data**. Receipts from (US\$ '000,000): tourism (2007) 3.4; remittances (2008) 2; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 30; official development assistance (2007) 36. Disbursements for (US\$ '000,000): tourism (2007) 0.1; remittances (2008) 1; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 7.

Foreign trade

Imports (2008): US\$114,094,000 (mineral fuels 23.3%; food products 19.7%; machinery and apparatus 14.1%; transportation equipment 7.9%; construction materials 7.2%). *Major import sources*: Portugal 61.3%; Angola 22.9%; Gabon 3.0%; Nigeria 2.3%. **Exports** (2008): US\$5,631,000 (cacao beans 89.4%; coconuts 0.6%; coffee 0.2%). *Major export destinations*: Portugal 49.2%; Netherlands 28.2%; Belgium 7.9%; France 6.8%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads*: none. *Roads* (2000): total length 320 km (paved 68%). *Vehicles* (1996): passenger cars 4,040; trucks and buses 1,540. *Air transport* (2004): passenger-km 8,000,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 7,700 (48); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 49,000 (306); personal computers (2005): 6,000 (38); total Internet users (2008): 25,000 (155); broadband Internet subscribers (2007): 2,500 (16).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2001). Percentage of population ages 25 and over having: no formal schooling/unknown 22.9%; primary education 41.4%; lower secondary 25.0%; upper secondary/vocational 8.8%; higher 1.9%. **Literacy** (2006): total population ages 15 and over literate 85%; males literate 92%; females literate 78%. **Health** (2006): physicians 58 (1 per 2,621 persons); hospital beds (2003) 474 (1 per 313 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 43.9; undernourished population (2002–04) 15,000 (10% of total population based on the con-

sumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,770 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (2005): 460 (army and coast guard 65.2%; presidential guard 34.8%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2005): 1.2%; per capita expenditure US\$4.

Background

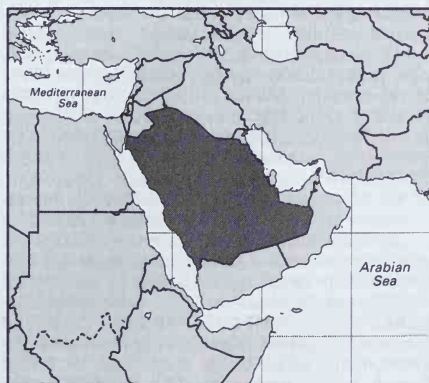
First visited by European navigators in the 1470s, the islands of São Tomé and Príncipe were colonized by the Portuguese in the 16th century and were used in the trade and transshipment of slaves. Sugarcane and cacao were the main cash crops. The islands became an overseas province of Portugal in 1951 and achieved independence in 1975. Príncipe became autonomous in 1995. During recent decades the country's economy has been heavily dependent on international assistance.

Recent Developments

In 2010 Sao Tome and Principe continued to rely on cocoa production, fishing, and agriculture, but its oil deposits were estimated at 10 billion bbl. The country was delisted in April, however, from the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative after having failed to meet the requirement of full publication of government revenues and payments from oil and gas companies.

Internet resource: <www.saotome.st>.

Saudi Arabia



Official name: Al-Mamlakah al-'Arabiyyah al-Su'udiyah (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia). **Form of government**: monarchy, assisted by the Consultative Council consisting of 150 appointed members. **Head of state and government**: King 'Abd Allah (from 2005). **Capital**: Riyadh. **Official language**: Arabic. **Official religion**: Islam. **Monetary unit**: 1 Saudi riyal (SR) = 100 halala; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = SR 3.75.

Demography

Area: 830,000 sq mi, 2,149,690 sq km. **Population** (2010): 25,732,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi

31.0, persons per sq km 12.0. **Urban** (2007): 82.6%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 55.20%; female 44.80%. **Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 32.3%; 15–29, 27.1%; 30–44, 25.5%; 45–59, 10.8%; 60–74, 3.3%; 75 and over, 1.0%. **Ethnic composition** (2005): Saudi Arab 74%; expatriates 26%, of which Indian 5%, Bangladeshi 3.5%, Pakistani 3.5%, Filipino 3%, Egyptian 3%, Palestinian 1%, other 7%. **Religious affiliation** (2000): Muslim 94%, of which Sunni 84%, Shi'i 10%; Christian 3.5%, of which Roman Catholic 3%; Hindu 1%; nonreligious/other 1.5%. **Major urban agglomerations** (2007): Riyadh 4,465,000; Jiddah 3,012,000; Mecca 1,385,000; Medina 1,010,000; Al-Dammam 822,000. **Location**: the Middle East, bordering Iraq, Kuwait, the Persian Gulf, Qatar, the UAE, Oman, Yemen, the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aqaba, and Jordan.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 24.1 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 3.9 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 3.10. **Life expectancy at birth** (2007): male 70.9 years; female 75.3 years.

National economy

Budget (2008). **Revenue**: SR 1,100,993,000,000 (petroleum revenues 89.3%). **Expenditures**: SR 520,069,000,000 (current expenditures 74.8%; capital expenditures 25.2%). **National debt** (public only; January 2009): US\$62,649,000,000. **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): wheat 2,700,000, alfalfa (2006) 1,644,661, dates 970,000; livestock (number of live animals) 7,000,000 sheep, 2,200,000 goats, 372,000 cattle, 260,000 camels; fisheries production 88,410 (from aquaculture 21%). **Mining and quarrying** (2008): gypsum 2,300,000; silver 7,513 kg; gold 4,139 kg. **Manufacturing** (value added in US\$'000,000; 2006): industrial chemical products 6,207; food products 4,447; glass products 2,078; refined petroleum products (1998) 1,806. **Energy production (consumption)**: electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 181,097,000,000 (179,272,185,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008–09) 3,210,100,000 ([2008] 838,400,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 114,437,000 (68,194,000); natural gas (cu m; 2008) 80,440,000,000 (80,440,000,000). **Population economically active** (2007): total 8,229,665, of which 4,029,966 Saudi workers and 4,199,699 foreign nationals; activity rate of total population 34.0% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 51.8%; female 15.4%; unemployed [2008] 5.0%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$471,692,446,000 (US\$18,718 per capita). **Selected balance of payments data**. Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 9,756; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 18,236. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 5,891; remittances (2008) 16,068; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 4,816.

Foreign trade

Imports (2008; c.i.f.): SR 431,753,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 27.2%; transportation equipment 18.0%; base and fabricated metals 15.3%; food products and live animals 14.4%; chemical

products 12.3%). **Major import sources**: US 13.7%; China 11.0%; Japan 8.2%; Germany 7.4%; South Korea 4.5%. **Exports** (2008; f.o.b.): SR 1,175,354,000,000 (crude petroleum 78.8%; refined petroleum products 10.8%; other mineral fuels [mostly natural gas] 5.3%). **Major export destinations**: US 16.3%; Japan 15.2%; China 8.9%; South Korea 8.6%; India 7.3%.

Transport and communications

Transport. Railroads (2007): route length (2008) 1,423 km; passenger-km 343,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 1,257,000,000. **Roads** (2008): total length 183,925 km (paved 29%). **Vehicles** (2001): passenger cars 4,452,793; trucks and buses 4,110,271. **Air transport** (2008): scheduled flights on Saudi Arabian Airlines only: passenger-km 27,736,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 1,391,000,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 4,100,000 (163); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 36,000,000 (1,429); personal computers (2005): 8,184,000 (354); total Internet users (2008): 7,762,000 (308); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 1,048,000 (42).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2007). Percentage of Saudi ([2000] non-Saudi) population ages 10 and over who: are illiterate 13.7% (12.1%); are literate/have primary education 34.0% (40.6%); have some/completed secondary 42.1% (36.0%); have at least begun university 10.2% (11.3%). **Literacy** (2007): percentage of total population ages 15 and over literate 85.0%; males literate 89.1%; females literate 79.4%. **Health** (2007): physicians 47,919 (1 per 506 persons); hospital beds 53,519 (1 per 453 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 17.9; undernourished population (2002–04) 1,000,000 (4% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,860 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 221,500 (army 33.9%, navy 6.1%, air force 9.0%, air defense forces 1.8%, industrial security force 4.1%, national guard 45.1%); US troops (November 2008): 287. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 8.6%; per capita expenditure US\$1,540.

Background

Saudi Arabia is the historical home of Islam, founded by Muhammad in Medina in 622. During medieval times, local and foreign rulers fought for control of the Arabian Peninsula; in 1517 the Ottomans prevailed. In the 18th–19th centuries Islamic leaders supporting religious reform struggled to regain Saudi territory, all of which was restored by 1904. The British held Saudi lands as a protectorate from 1915 to 1927; then they acknowledged the sovereignty of the Kingdom of the Hejaz and Najd. The two kingdoms were unified as the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in 1932. Since World War II, it has supported the Palestinian cause in the Middle East and maintained close ties with the US.

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

Recent Developments

The most important development in Saudi Arabia in 2010 was the announcement that Shari'ah codification would proceed, after having been approved privately by the Council of Senior 'Ulama. This codification would prevent arbitrary decision making in the courts or by ill-trained judges by making interpretation of Shari'ah law more predictable and providing the current legal system with reference to a body of written legislation. In early 2011, Saudi Arabia was affected by the wave of pro-democracy protests that was sweeping the Middle East. In February the government announced the release of more than US\$35 billion in unemployment and housing aid, a move largely viewed by outside commentators as an attempt to assuage the public with financial incentives. In March Saudi Arabia led the 1,500-strong Peninsula Shield force of the Gulf Cooperation Council into neighboring Bahrain to help to suppress rising protests there.

Internet resource: <www.cdsi.gov.sa/english>.

Senegal



Official name: République du Sénégal (Republic of Senegal). **Form of government:** multiparty republic with two legislative houses (Senate [100]; National Assembly [150]). **Head of state and government:** President Abdoulaye Wade (from 2000), assisted by Prime Minister Souleymane Ndéné Ndiaye (from 2009). **Capital:** Dakar. **Official language:** French. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 CFA franc (CFAF) = 100 centimes; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = CFAF 452.93.

Demography

Area: 75,955 sq mi, 196,722 sq km. **Population** (2010): 12,323,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 162.2, persons per sq km 62.6. **Urban** (2008): 42.4%. **Sex distribution** (2006): male 49.99%; female 50.01%. **Age breakdown** (2006): under 15, 42.2%; 15–29, 28.4%; 30–44, 16.0%; 45–59, 8.7%; 60–74, 3.9%; 75–84, 0.7%; 85 and over,

0.1%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Wolof 34.6%; Peul (Fulani) and Tukulor 27.1%; Serer 12.0%; Malinke (Mandingo) 9.7%; other 16.6%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Muslim 94%; Christian (mostly Roman Catholic) 4%; other 2%. **Major cities** (2007): Dakar (urban agglomeration) 2,243,400; Touba 529,200; Thiès 263,500; Kaolack 186,000; Mbour 181,800. **Location:** western Africa, bordering Mauritania, Mali, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, the North Atlantic Ocean, and The Gambia.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 34.5 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 8.9 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2006): 5.13. **Life expectancy** at birth (2006): male 55.0 years; female 57.7 years.

National economy

Budget (2008). **Revenue:** CFAF 1,350,900,000,000 (tax revenue 86.0%; grants 10.5%; nontax revenue 3.5%). **Expenditures:** CFAF 1,678,561,000,000 (current expenditures 67.1%; development expenditures 32.9%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$2,029,000,000. **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2008): cassava 918,117, sugarcane 836,000, peanuts (groundnuts) 646,964, seed cotton 45,000; livestock (number of live animals) 5,241,352 sheep, 4,470,562 goats, 3,207,697 cattle, 4,634 camels; fisheries production (2007) 421,517 (from aquaculture, negligible). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): calcium phosphate (crude rock) 691,000. **Manufacturing** (value added in US\$'000,000; 2002): food products 108; industrial chemical products 70; cement, bricks, and ceramics 31. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 2,433,000,000 (2,433,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2006) none (167,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2006) none (2,419,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 336,000 (775,000); natural gas (cu m; 2006) 12,380,000 (12,380,000). **Population economically active** (2003): total 4,383,000; activity rate of total population 39.4% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 71.5%; female 42.0%; unemployed [2005] 40%). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2006) 250; remittances (2008) 1,288; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 114; official development assistance (2007) 843. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2006) 54; remittances (2008) 143. **Gross national income** (2008): US\$11,825,000,000 (US\$970 per capita).

Foreign trade

Imports (2006; c.i.f.): US\$3,671,000,000 (mineral fuels 25.9%, of which refined petroleum products 18.4%; food products 19.0%, of which cereals 8.8%; chemical products 9.4%; nonelectrical machinery 9.0%). **Major import sources:** France 24.4%; UK 6.0%; China 4.3%; Thailand 4.0%; Spain 3.8%. **Exports** (2006; f.o.b.): US\$1,492,000,000 (food products 27.8%, of which fish 10.7%, crustaceans and mollusks 6.9%; refined petroleum products 24.3%; portland cement 5.3%; phosphoric acid and related products 5.2%). **Major export destinations:** Mali 20.2%; bunker and ships'

stores 16.2%; France 7.6%; The Gambia 5.6%; India 5.3%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads* (2004): route length (2005) 906 km; passenger-km 122,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 358,000,000. *Roads* (2006): total length 14,805 km (paved 29%). *Vehicles* (2007): passenger cars 187,998; trucks and buses 64,537. *Air transport* (2006; Air Sénégal International only): passenger-km 937,000,000; metric ton-km cargo, none. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 238,000 (19); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 5,389,000 (441); personal computers (2005): 250,000 (21); total Internet users (2008): 1,020,000 (84); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 47,000 (3.9).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2005). Percentage of population ages 25 and over having: no formal schooling/unknown 70.0%; incomplete primary education 13.0%; complete primary 3.7%; incomplete secondary 9.5%; complete secondary 1.4%; higher 2.4%. **Literacy** (2007): percentage of total population ages 15 and over literate 44.0%; males literate 53.4%; females literate 34.9%. **Health**: physicians (2005) 693 (1 per 17,115 persons); hospital beds (1998) 3,582 (1 per 2,500 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2006) 61.4; undernourished population (2003-05) 3,000,000 (26% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,770 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 13,620 (army 87.4%, navy 7.0%, air force 5.6%); French troops (November 2008): 841. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 1.6%; per capita expenditure US\$16.

Background

Links between the peoples of Senegal and North Africa were established in the 10th century AD. Islam was introduced in the 11th century, though animism retained a hold on the country into the 19th century. The Portuguese explored the coast in 1445, and in 1638 the French established a trading post—the Europeans exported slaves, ivory, and gold from Senegal. The French gained control over the coast in the early 19th century, checking the expansion of the Tukolor empire; in 1895 Senegal became part of French West Africa. Its inhabitants were made French citizens in 1946, and it became an overseas territory of France. It became an autonomous republic in 1958 and was federated with Mali in 1959-60. It became an independent state in 1960. In 1982 it entered a confederation with The Gambia, called Senegambia, which was dissolved in 1989. Separatists fighting in the south since the early 1980s signed a peace accord with the government in 2004.

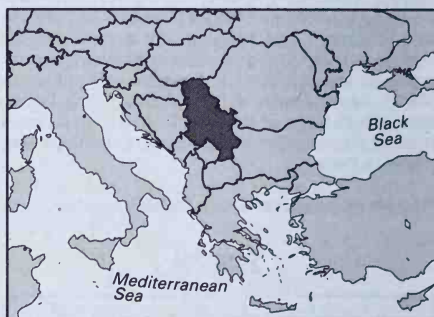
1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

Recent Developments

In June 2010, France officially closed its remaining military bases in Senegal and began the withdrawal of most of its soldiers. The following month France announced that from 2011, the pensions of surviving African war veterans who served with French forces would be on par with those paid to French veterans.

Internet resource: <www.senegal-tourism.com>.

Serbia



Some of these statistics include Kosovo, which declared its independence in February 2008. **Official name:** Republika Srbija (Republic of Serbia). **Form of government:** republic with one legislative house (National Assembly [250]). **Head of state:** President Boris Tadic (from 2004). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Mirko Cvetkovic (from 2008). **Capital:** Belgrade. **Official language:** Serbian. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 Serbian dinar (CSD) = 100 paras; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = CSD 69.51.

Demography

Area: 29,922 sq mi, 77,498 sq km. **Population** (2010): 7,293,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 243.7, persons per sq km 94.1. **Urban** (2002): 56.4%. **Sex distribution** (2007): male 48.62%; female 51.38%. **Age breakdown** (2007): under 15, 15.8%; 15-29, 19.7%; 30-44, 20.4%; 45-59, 22.4%; 60-74, 14.9%; 75-84, 5.9%; 85 and over, 0.9%. **Ethnic composition** (2002): Serb 82.9%; Hungarian 3.9%; Bosniak 1.8%; Rom (Gypsy) 1.4%; Yugoslav 1.1%; Croat 0.9%; Montenegrin 0.9%; other 7.1%. **Religious affiliation** (2002): Orthodox 85.0%; Roman Catholic 5.5%; Muslim 3.2%; Protestant 1.1%; other 5.2%. **Major cities** (2002): Belgrade (urban agglomeration) 1,120,092; Novi Sad 191,405; Nis 173,724; Kragujevac 146,373; Subotica 99,981. **Location:** southeastern Europe, bordering Romania, Bulgaria, Macedonia, Kosovo, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, and Hungary.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 9.4 (world avg. 20.3); (2007) within marriage 77.7%. **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 14.0 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing

woman; 2007): 1.40. Life expectancy at birth (2008): male 71.1 years; female 76.3 years.

National economy

Budget (2007). Revenue: CSD 913,488,000,000 (tax revenue 58.8%; social contributions 34.3%; nontax revenue 6.9%). Expenditures: CSD 935,573,000,000 (social protection 38.2%; health 15.5%; economic affairs 11.3%; general public services 9.7%; education 8.1%; public order 6.1%; defense 6.1%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding: August 2009): US\$9,803,000,000. **Population economically active** (2008): total 3,267,100; activity rate of total population 43.4% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 62.7%; female 44.0%; unemployed [September 2008–August 2009] 29.7%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). *Agriculture and fishing* (2007; includes Kosovo): corn (maize) 3,904,825, sugar beets 3,206,380, wheat 1,863,811, sunflower seeds 294,502; livestock (number of live animals) 3,998,927 pigs, 1,106,000 cattle; fisheries production (includes Kosovo) 9,159 (from aquaculture 71%). *Mining and quarrying* (2007): copper (metal content) 32,000; silver (metal content) 4,150; selenium 7,500 kg. *Manufacturing* (value added in CSD '000,000 in constant prices of 2002; 2006): food products and beverages 52,302; chemical products 23,813; cement, bricks, and ceramics 11,532. *Energy production (consumption)*: electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 37,392,000,000 ([2006] 35,671,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2008) 72,000 ([2006] 160,000); lignite (metric tons; 2008) 38,520,000 ([2006] 37,367,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008) 4,660,000 ([2006] 23,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 2,488,000 (3,588,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) 271,000,000 ([2006] 2,374,000,000). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$41,929,000,000 (US\$5,710 per capita). **Selected balance of payments data**. Receipts from (US\$ '000,000): tourism (2007) 866; remittances (2008) 5,538; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 3,073; official development assistance (2007) 834. Disbursements for (US\$ '000,000): tourism (2007) 1,042; remittances (2008) 254; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 361.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; c.i.f.): US\$18,554,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 20.3%; mineral fuels 17.2%; chemical products 14.0%; base metals 9.0%; motor vehicles 8.2%). *Major import sources*: Russia 14.2%; Germany 11.8%; Italy 9.7%; China 7.4%; Hungary 3.9%. **Exports** (2007; f.o.b.): US\$8,825,000,000 (food products 15.4%, of which fruits and vegetables 5.3%; iron and steel 12.4%; machinery and apparatus 11.3%; nonferrous metals 7.9%). *Major export destinations*: Italy 12.4%; Bosnia and Herzegovina 11.8%; Montenegro 10.8%; Germany 10.6%; Russia 5.1%.

Transport and communications

Transport. Railroads (2006): route length (2004) 3,809 km; passenger-km 684,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 4,232,000,000. **Roads** (2007): total length 39,184 km (paved [2006] 62%). **Vehicles** (2007): passenger cars 1,491,216; trucks and buses 164,566. **Air transport** (2008; Jat Airways only): passenger-km 1,434,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 3,492,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008):

3,085,000 (420); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 9,619,000 (1,309); personal computers (2007): 1,801,000 (244); total Internet users (2008): 2,361,000 (321); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 451,000 (61).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2002). Percentage of population ages 15 and over having: no formal education/unknown 7.8%; incomplete primary education 16.2%; complete primary 23.9%; secondary 41.1%; higher 11.0%. **Health** (2007): physicians (public health institutions only) 20,066 (1 per 368 persons); hospital beds (public health institutions only) 41,100 (1 per 180 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 6.7; undernourished population (2002–04; includes Kosovo and Montenegro) 900,000 (9% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 2,000 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 24,257 (army 46.1%, air force/air defense 17.1%, training/ministry of defense 36.8%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008) 2.1%; per capita expenditure US\$128.

Background

The Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes was created after the collapse of Austria-Hungary at the end of World War I. The country signed treaties with Czechoslovakia and Romania in 1920–21, marking the beginning of the Little Entente. In 1929 an absolute monarchy was established, the country's name was changed to Yugoslavia, and it was divided into regions without regard to ethnic boundaries. Axis powers invaded Yugoslavia in 1941, and German, Italian, Hungarian, and Bulgarian troops occupied it for the rest of World War II. In 1945 the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was established; it included the republics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, and Slovenia. Its independent form of communism under Josip Broz Tito's leadership provoked the USSR. Internal ethnic tensions flared up in the 1980s, causing the country's ultimate collapse. In 1991–92 independence was declared by Croatia, Slovenia, Macedonia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina; the new Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (containing roughly 45% of the population and 40% of the area of its predecessor) was proclaimed by Serbia and Montenegro. Fueled by long-standing ethnic tensions, hostilities continued into the 1990s. Despite the approval of the Dayton Peace Agreement (1995), sporadic fighting continued and was followed in 1998–99 by Serbian repression and expulsion of ethnic populations in the province of Kosovo. In September–October 2000, the battered nation of Yugoslavia ended the autocratic rule of Pres. Slobodan Milosevic. In April 2001 he was arrested and in June extradited to The Hague to stand trial for war crimes, genocide, and crimes against humanity committed during the fighting in Kosovo. In February 2003 the government accepted a new state charter and changed the name of the country from Yugoslavia to Serbia and Montenegro. Henceforth, defense, international political and economic relations, and human rights matters would be handled centrally, while all other functions would be

run from the republican capitals, Belgrade and Podgorica, respectively. A provision was included for both states to vote on independence after three years; Serbia declared its independence in June 2006, shortly after Montenegro severed its federal union with Serbia. In 2008 Kosovo formally seceded, but Serbia refused to recognize it as an independent country.

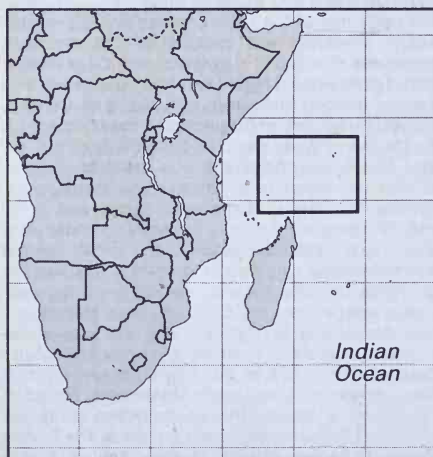
Recent Developments

Serbia continued to improve relations with other former members of federated Yugoslavia in 2010. In March Serbia's parliament apologized for the massacre of thousands of Bosniaks by Bosnian Serb forces in Srebrenica in 1995. In July Belgrade agreed to negotiate with Kosovo following the International Court of Justice's issue of an advisory opinion that Kosovo's declaration of independence had not violated international law. Though Serbia iterated that it would never recognize Kosovo as a sovereign state, Pres. Boris Tadic pledged to reach a "peaceful solution of compromise." Tadic met with Croatian Pres. Ivo Josipovic in Belgrade to discuss the return of refugees, border issues, and economic cooperation. Tadic also issued an official apology in Vukovar for Serbia's role in the destruction of that city and the killing of 260 civilians by Serb forces during Croatia's struggle for independence in 1991.

Internet resource:

<<http://webzrs.stat.gov.rs/axd/en>>.

Seychelles



Official name: Repiblik Sesel (Creole); République des Seychelles (French); Republic of Seychelles (English). **Form of government:** multiparty republic with one legislative house (National Assembly [34]). **Head of state and government:** President James Michel (from 2004). **Capital:** Victoria. **Official languages:** none (Creole, French, and English are national languages per the constitution). **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 Seychelles rupee (roupi; SR) = 100 cents; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = SR 12.24.

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

Demography

Area: 174 sq mi, 452 sq km. **Population** (2010): 87,600. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 503.4, persons per sq km 193.8. **Urban** (2008): 53.8%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 51.75%; female 48.25%. **Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 22.7%; 15–29, 26.0%; 30–44, 24.5%; 45–59, 16.2%; 60–74, 7.3%; 75 and over, 3.3%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Seychellois Creole (mixture of Asian, African, and European) 93.2%; British 3.0%; French 1.8%; Chinese 0.5%; Indian 0.3%; other 1.2%. **Religious affiliation** (2002): Roman Catholic 82.3%; Anglican 6.4%; other Christian 4.5%; Hindu 2.1%; Muslim 1.1%; other 3.6%. **Major towns** (2006): Victoria 22,600; Anse Royale (2004) 3,800. **Location:** group of islands in the Indian Ocean, northeast of Madagascar.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2007): 17.6 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 20.8%. **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 7.4 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 2.24. **Life expectancy at birth** (2007): male 68.9 years; female 77.7 years.

National economy

Budget (2007). **Revenue:** SR 2,487,300,000 (tax revenue 64.7%, of which taxes on goods and services 37.2%, taxes on international trade 13.0%; social contributions 18.1%). **Expenditures:** SR 2,854,900,000 (social protection 21.5%; public debt interest charges 14.5%; education 9.9%; health 7.8%; public order 4.8%; defense 3.9%). **Public debt** (2008): US\$254,000,000. **Gross national income** (2008): US\$889,000,000 (US\$10,290 per capita). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): coconuts 3,200, bananas 2,000, cinnamon 315; livestock (number of live animals) 18,700 pigs, 5,200 goats, 575,000 chickens; fisheries production 66,239 (from aquaculture 6%). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): granite 149,000. **Manufacturing** (2006): canned tuna 40,222; fish meal 14,821; copra 253. **Energy production** (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 251,000,000 (227,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (243,000). **Population economically active** (2002): total 43,859; activity rate of total population 53.6% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 80.1%; female [1997] 47.6%; unemployed [2006] 2.6%). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 278; remittances (2008) 12; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 160; official development assistance (2007) 3. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 40; remittances (2008) 21; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 8.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; c.i.f.): SR 5,728,000,000 (mineral fuels 25.1%; machinery and apparatus 22.4%; food products 19.5%, of which marine products 11.9%; transportation equipment 4.1%; iron and steel 3.4%). **Major import**

sources: Saudi Arabia 24.8%; Germany 9.5%; Singapore 8.5%; France 7.8%; Spain 6.6%. **Exports** (2007; f.o.b.): SR 2,435,000,000 (domestic exports 55.3%, of which canned tuna 50.6%, fish meal 1.2%, medicine and medical appliances 1.2%; reexports 44.7%, of which refined petroleum products to ships and aircraft 43.1%). **Major export destinations** (domestic exports only): UK 40.1%; France 34.7%; Italy 10.0%; Germany 3.2%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads:* none. *Roads* (2006): total length 502 km (paved 96%). *Vehicles* (2006): passenger cars 7,070; trucks and buses 2,796. *Air transport* (2006–07; Air Seychelles only): passenger-km 1,593,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 31,000,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 22,000 (266); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 94,000 (1,115); personal computers (2005): 16,000 (193); total Internet users (2008): 68,000 (382); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 3,400 (41).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2003). Percentage of population ages 12 and over having: less than primary or primary education 23.2%; secondary 73.4%; higher 3.4%. **Literacy** (2006): total population ages 15 and over literate 91.8%; males literate 91.4%; females literate 92.3%. **Health** (2007): physicians 91 (1 per 934 persons); hospital beds 401 (1 per 212 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 10.7; undernourished population (2002–04) 7,000 (9% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,810 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 200 (army 100%); there is also a 450-member paramilitary, which includes both a coast guard and a national guard. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 1.9%; per capita expenditure US\$129.

Background

The first recorded landing on the uninhabited Seychelles was made in 1609 by an expedition of the British East India Co. The archipelago was claimed by the French in 1756 and surrendered to the British in 1810. Seychelles became a British crown colony in 1903 and a republic within the Commonwealth in 1976. A one-party socialist state since 1979, Seychelles returned to democracy with the return of multiparty politics and the promulgation of a new constitution in 1993. The country also privatized most parastatal companies and focused efforts on marketing Seychelles as an offshore financial center.

Recent Developments

The IMF commended Seychelles on having made significant improvements to its economy in 2010. Real GDP grew an estimated 16.2%.

Internet resource: <www.nsb.gov.sc>.

Sierra Leone



Official name: Republic of Sierra Leone. **Form of government:** republic with one legislative house (Parliament [124]). **Head of state and government:** President Ernest Bai Koroma (from 2007). **Capital:** Freetown. **Official language:** English. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 leone (Le) = 100 cents; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = Le 4,354.50.

Demography

Area: 27,699 sq mi, 71,740 sq km. **Population** (2010): 5,836,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 210.7, persons per sq km 81.3. **Urban** (2008): 37.7%. **Sex distribution** (2005): male 49.23%; female 50.77%. **Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 42.8%; 15–29, 26.1%; 30–44, 16.0%; 45–59, 9.6%; 60–74, 4.7%; 75–84, 0.7%; 85 and over, 0.1%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Mende 26.0%; Temne 24.6%; Limba 7.1%; Kuranko 5.5%; Kono 4.2%; Fulani 3.8%; Bullom-Sherbro 3.5%; other 25.3%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Muslim 65%; Christian 25%; traditional beliefs/other 10%. **Major towns** (2006): Freetown 818,700; Bo 181,800; Kenema 148,800; Makeni 90,400; Koidu 87,300. **Location:** western Africa, bordering Guinea, Liberia, and the North Atlantic Ocean.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 45.8 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 21.8 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2005): 6.49. **Life expectancy at birth** (2005): male 40.1 years; female 43.5 years.

National economy

Budget (2007). **Revenue:** Le 1,179,000,000,000 (grants 42.7%; import duties 21.8%; corporate taxes 7.7%; income tax 7.1%; excise duties on refined petroleum products 6.6%). **Expenditures:** Le 1,222,000,000,000 (current expenditures 63.4%; capital expenditures 36.6%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$1,785,000,000 (US\$320 per capita).

Production (metric tons except as noted). *Agriculture and fishing* (2007): rice 650,000, cassava 370,000, oil palm fruit 195,000, cacao beans 12,000; livestock (number of live animals) 300,000 cattle, 7,500,000 chickens; fisheries production 144,535 (from aquaculture, negligible). *Mining and quarrying* (2008): bauxite 954,370; rutile 78,910; ilmenite 17,260; diamonds 371,290 carats; gold (2007) 212 kg. *Manufacturing* (2006): soap 467,360; cement 234,440; paint 142,730 gallons. *Energy production (consumption)*: electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 99,000,000 (99,000,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2006) none (1,980,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 166,000 (200,000). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$308,000,000. **Population economically active** (2003–04): total 2,005,900; activity rate of total population 40.0% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 68.2%; female 53.6%; unofficially unemployed [2007] 65%). **Selected balance of payments data**. Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 22; remittances (2008) 150; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 74; official development assistance (2007) 535. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 14; remittances (2008) 136.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; c.i.f.): Le 1,333,189,000,000 (mineral fuels 37.7%; machinery and transportation equipment 16.8%; food products 15.2%, of which rice 5.4%). *Major import sources* (2005): Germany 19%; Côte d'Ivoire 11%; UK 8%; US 7%; China 6%. **Exports** (2007; f.o.b.): Le 733,407,000,000 (diamonds 57.8%; rutile 15.5%; bauxite 13.3%; cocoa 4.6%; gold 1.2%). *Major export destinations*: Belgium 49.5%; US 20.6%; Netherlands 4.6%; Canada 4.0%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads* (2002; Marampa Mineral Railway; there are no passenger railways): length 84 km. *Roads* (2002): total length 11,300 km (paved 8%). *Vehicles* (2007): passenger cars 16,396; trucks and buses 14,444. *Air transport* (2004): passenger-km 85,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 8,000,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 32,000 (5.7); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 1,009,000 (181); personal computers (1999): 100; total Internet users (2008): 14,000 (2.5).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2004). Percentage of total population having: no formal schooling 62.2%; primary education 24.6%; lower secondary 6.4%; upper secondary 4.2%; vocational 2.0%; higher 0.6%. **Literacy** (2007): total population ages 15 and over literate 38.1%; males literate 50.0%; females literate 26.8%. **Health**: physicians (2004) 168 (1 per 32,083 persons); hospital beds (2001) 2,770 (1 per 1,698 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2005) 163.0; undernourished population (2003–05) 2,500,000 (47% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,750 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): c. 10,500 (army 98%, navy 2%, air force, none). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 1.7%; per capita expenditure US\$5.

Background

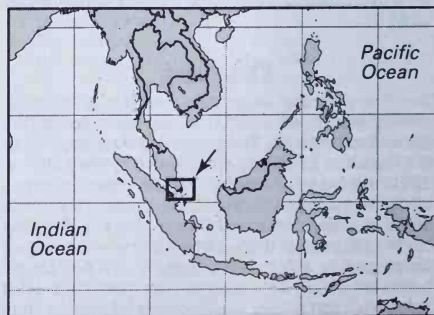
The earliest inhabitants of Sierra Leone were probably the Buloms; the Mende and Temne peoples arrived in the 15th century. The coastal region was visited by the Portuguese in the 15th century, and by 1495 there was a Portuguese fort on the site of modern Freetown. European ships visited the coast regularly to trade for slaves and ivory, and the English built trading posts on offshore islands in the 17th century. British abolitionists and philanthropists founded Freetown in 1787 as a private venture for freed and runaway slaves. In 1808 the coastal settlement became a British colony. The region became a British protectorate in 1896. It achieved independence in 1961 and became a republic in 1971. Since independence Sierra Leone experienced a series of military coups. An 11-year civil war, which was marked by horrific atrocities and further devastated the country, ended in 2002.

Recent Developments

During 2010 Sierra Leone made steady progress toward establishing effective democratic governance and reducing poverty. The 30-year Bumbuna hydroelectric project was completed, leading to the restoration of electricity to Freetown and to administrative headquarters throughout the country. Free education had resulted in near parity of girls' and boys' enrollment in primary school, and in April the government launched free health care for children and women. In September the UN lifted sanctions that had been imposed during the civil war.

Internet resource: <www.statistics.sl>.

Singapore



Official name: Xinjiapo Gongheguo (Mandarin Chinese); Republik Singapura (Malay); Cingkapur Kudiyarasu (Tamil); Republic of Singapore (English). **Form of government**: unitary multiparty republic with one legislative house (Parliament [99]). **Head of state**:

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

President Sellapan Rama (S.R.) Nathan (from 1999). **Head of state government:** Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong (from 2004). **Capital:** Singapore. **Official languages:** Mandarin Chinese; Malay; Tamil; English. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 Singapore dollar (S\$) = 100 cents; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = S\$1.23.

Demography

Area: 274.2 sq mi, 710.2 sq km. **Population** (2010): 5,093,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 18,588, persons per sq km 7,173. **Urban:** 100%. **Sex distribution** (2009): male 49.41%; female 50.59%. **Age breakdown** (2009): under 15, 17.9%; 15–29, 20.9%; 30–44, 24.8%; 45–59, 23.0%; 60–74, 10.0%; 75–84, 2.6%; 85 and over, 0.8%. **Ethnic composition** (2009): Chinese 74.2%; Malay 13.4%; Indian 9.2%; other 3.2%. **Religious affiliation** (2000): Buddhist/Taoist/Chinese folk-religionist 51.0%; Muslim 14.9%; Christian 14.6%; Hindu 4.0%; traditional beliefs 0.6%; nonreligious 14.9%. **Location:** southeastern Asia, islands between Malaysia and Indonesia.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 10.2 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 4.4 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.28. **Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 78.4 years; female 83.2 years.

National economy

Budget (2008). **Revenue:** S\$41,376,700,000 (income tax 44.9%; goods and services tax 16.0%; fees and charges 9.0%; assets taxes 7.0%; customs and excise duties 5.0%). **Expenditures:** S\$37,470,200,000 (security and external relations 36.3%; education 19.5%; health 6.1%; community development 3.1%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2008): vegetables 18,967, orchids (roughly 15% of the world market) and other ornamental plants are cultivated for export; livestock (number of live animals) 260,000 pigs, 2,000,000 chickens; fisheries production (2007) 8,025 (from aquaculture 56%); aquarium fish farming is also an important economic pursuit—Singapore produces roughly 30% of the world's ornamental fish. **Quarrying:** limestone, n.a. **Manufacturing** (value added in S\$'000,000; 2008): pharmaceuticals 9,443; professional and scientific equipment 7,898; semiconductors 7,894; refined petroleum products and petrochemicals 2,639. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2008–09) 40,964,000,000 ([2008] 37,940,300,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008) 3,121,845 (327,040,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 36,501,000 (7,781,000); natural gas (cu m; 2008) none (8,270,000,000). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$168,227,000,000 (US\$34,760 per capita). **Population economically active** (2008): total 1,928,300; activity rate of total population 52.9% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 71.7%; female 43.3%; unemployed [October 2008–September 2009] 3.1%). **Public debt** (2006): US\$122,000,000,000. **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 8,680; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 20,937. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 11,844; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 10,495.

Foreign trade

Imports (2008; c.i.f.): S\$450,892,600,000 (crude petroleum and refined petroleum products 27.4%; nonelectrical machinery and equipment 16.1%; integrated circuits 13.4%; other electronics 10.2%; chemical products 5.3%; base metals 4.2%). **Major import sources:** Malaysia 11.9%; US 11.7%; China 10.6%; Japan 8.1%; South Korea 5.6%. **Exports** (2008; f.o.b.): S\$476,762,100,000 (crude petroleum and refined petroleum products 24.1%; integrated circuits 16.8%; nonelectrical machinery and equipment 14.3%; other electronics 13.2%; chemical products 10.2%). **Major export destinations:** Malaysia 12.1%; Indonesia 10.6%; Hong Kong 10.4%; China 9.2%; US 7.0%.

Transport and communications

Transport. Railroads (2006): length 39 km. **Roads** (2008; public roads only): total length 3,325 km (paved 100%). **Vehicles** (2009): passenger cars 566,520; trucks and buses 173,178. **Air transport** (2008–09): passenger-km 92,249,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 6,845,262,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 1,857,000 (402); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 6,376,000 (1,382); personal computers (2007): 3,409,000 (743); total Internet users (2008): 3,370,000 (730); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 1,003,000 (217).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2005). Percentage of population ages 15 and over having: no schooling 16.4%; primary education 22.0%; lower secondary 21.3%; upper secondary 15.1%; technical 8.2%; university 17.0%. **Literacy** (2008): total population ages 15 and over literate 96.0%. **Health** (2008): physicians 7,841 (1 per 617 persons); hospital beds 11,457 (1 per 422 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 2.1.

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 72,500 (army 69.0%, navy 12.4%, air force 18.6%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 4.1%; per capita expenditure US\$1,517.

Background

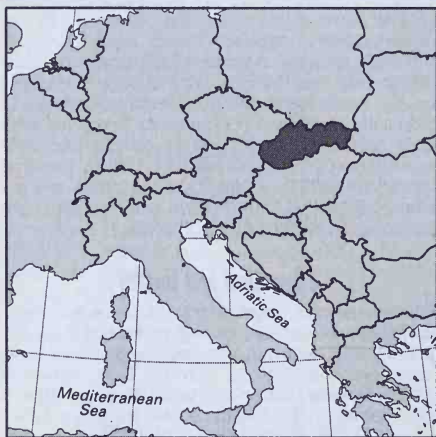
Long inhabited by fishermen and pirates, Singapore was an outpost of the Sumatran empire of Srivijaya until the 14th century, when it passed to Java and then to Siam. It became part of the Malacca empire in the 15th century. In the 16th century the Portuguese controlled the area, followed by the Dutch. In 1819 Singapore was ceded to the British East India Co., becoming part of the Straits Settlements and the center of British colonial activity in Southeast Asia. The Japanese occupied the islands in 1942–45. In 1946 it became a crown colony. It achieved full internal self-government in 1959, became a part of Malaysia in 1963, and gained independence in 1965. It is influential in the affairs of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and has become a regional economic powerhouse. The country's dominant voice in politics for 30 years after independence was Lee Kuan Yew.

Recent Developments

In 2010, Singapore's economy emerged strongly from the previous year's recession, with GDP growth of 14.7%, the second highest in the world behind that of Qatar. Tourism revenues grew by over 49.0%, buoyed in large part by the lifting of a 40-year ban on gambling in the country. Two huge casinos opened in Singapore in February and April 2010. Costing a reported US\$10 billion to build, the casinos created more than 20,000 jobs and helped to lead the country's economy away from manufacturing and toward tourism and other services.

Internet resource: <www.singstat.gov.sg>.

Slovakia



Official name: Slovenska republika (Slovak Republic). **Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic with one legislative house (National Council [150]). **Head of state:** President Ivan Gasparovic (from 2004). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Ivetta Radicová (from 2010). **Capital:** Bratislava. **Official language:** Slovak. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 euro (€) = 100 cents; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = €0.69 (the euro replaced the Slovak koruna [Sk] on 1 Jan 2009, at the rate of €1 = Sk 30.126).

Demography

Area: 18,932 sq mi, 49,034 sq km. **Population** (2010): 5,431,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 286.9, persons per sq km 110.8. **Urban** (2006): 55.4%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 48.52%; female 51.48%. **Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 16.3%; 15–29, 24.0%; 30–44, 22.2%; 45–59, 21.1%; 60–74, 11.4%; 75–84, 4.0%; 85 and over, 1.0%. **Ethnic composition** (2001): Slovak 85.8%; Hungarian 9.7%; Rom (Gypsy) 1.7%; Czech 0.8%; Ruthenian and Ukrainian 0.7%; other 1.3%. **Religious affiliation** (2001): Roman Catholic 68.9%; Protestant 9.2%, of which Lutheran 6.9%; Reformed Christian

2.0%; Greek Catholic 4.1%; Eastern Orthodox 0.9%; nonreligious 13.0%; other 3.9%. **Major cities** (2007): Bratislava 426,927; Kosice 234,237; Presov 91,498; Zilina 85,370; Nitra 84,444. **Location:** central Europe, bordering Poland, Ukraine, Hungary, Austria, and the Czech Republic.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 10.6 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 69.9%. **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 9.8 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.33. **Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 70.9 years; female 78.7 years.

National economy

Budget (2007). **Revenue:** Sk 546,660,000,000 (tax revenue 47.9%, of which taxes on goods and services 35.6%; social security contributions 39.8%; nontax revenue 10.9%; grants 1.4%). **Expenditures:** Sk 580,610,000,000 (social protection 33.0%; health 20.0%; general administration 18.9%; economic affairs 11.8%; police 5.9%; defense 4.5%; education 3.7%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): wheat 1,440,637, sugar beets 855,343, barley 695,042, sunflower seeds 135,376; livestock (number of live animals) 1,104,830 pigs, 507,820 cattle; fisheries production 4,071 (from aquaculture 29%). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): magnesite 457,763; kaolin 30,000; barite 13,000. **Manufacturing** (value added in US\$'000,000; 2006): fabricated metal products 1,200; nonelectrical machinery and apparatus 1,165; motor vehicles and parts 1,000. **Energy production** (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 28,908,000,000 ([2006] 29,087,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2006) none (5,148,000); lignite (metric tons; 2008) 2,412,000 ([2006] 3,168,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) 170,000 ([2006] 41,400,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 5,330,000 (2,953,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) 142,000,000 ([2006] 6,411,000,000). **Population economically active** (2008): total 2,691,200; activity rate of total population 49.8% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 68.9%; female 44.7%; unemployed [July 2008–June 2009] 9.1%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; December 2008): US\$10,313,000,000. **Gross national income** (2008): US\$78,607,000,000 (US\$14,540 per capita). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 2,026; remittances (2008) 1,500; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 3,179. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 1,533; remittances (2008) 73; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 303.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007): US\$57,754,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 29.6%, of which telecommunications equipment and parts 9.6%; motor vehicles and parts 13.8%; mineral fuels 11.0%; base and fabricated metals 10.3%; chemical products 8.7%). **Major import sources:** Germany 19.9%; Czech Republic 11.5%; Russia 9.4%; Hungary 5.4%; China 5.2%. **Exports** (2008):

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

US\$57,802,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 28.7%, of which color television receivers 10.3%; motor vehicles and parts 24.3%, of which passenger cars 17.9%; base and fabricated metals 12.9%, of which iron and steel 7.5%; refined petroleum products 4.5%). *Major export destinations:* Germany 21.5%; Czech Republic 12.4%; France 6.8%; Italy 6.4%; Poland 6.2%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads* (2006): length 3,658 km; passenger-km 2,213,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 9,988,000,000. *Roads* (2006): total length 43,770 km (paved 87%). *Vehicles* (2007): passenger cars 1,468,616; trucks and buses 255,089. *Air transport* (2008; SkyEurope airlines only): passenger-km 3,733,000,000; metric ton-km cargo, none. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 1,098,000 (203); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 5,520,000 (1,021); personal computers (2007): 2,774,000 (514); total Internet users (2008): 2,771,000 (513); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 619,000 (114).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2007). Percentage of population ages 25–64 having: primary education 1%; lower secondary 12%; upper secondary 73%; higher vocational 1%; university 13%. **Literacy** (2007): total population ages 15 and over literate nearly 100%. **Health:** physicians (2006) 17,031 (1 per 317 persons); hospital beds (2007) 36,426 (1 per 148 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 5.9; undernourished population (2002–04) 400,000 (7% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 2,030 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 17,445 (army 41.8%, air force 24.0%, headquarters staff 13.3%, support/training 20.9%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 1.5%; per capita expenditure US\$255.

Background

Slovakia was inhabited in the first centuries AD by Illyrian, Celtic, and Germanic tribes. Slovaks settled there around the 6th century. It became part of Great Moravia in the 9th century but was conquered by the Magyars c. 907. It remained in the kingdom of Hungary until the end of World War I, when the Slovaks joined the Czechs to form the new state of Czechoslovakia in 1918. Slovakia was nominally independent under German protection in 1939–45. After the expulsion of the Germans, Slovakia joined a reconstituted Czechoslovakia, which came under Soviet domination in 1948. In 1969 a partnership between the Czechs and the Slovaks established the Slovak Socialist Republic. The fall of the communist regime in 1989 led to a revival of interest in autonomy, and Slovakia became an independent nation in 1993. It joined both NATO and the EU in 2004.

Recent Developments

On the economic front, Slovakia experienced one of the fastest growth rates in the European Union in 2010. Still, the global crisis had increased the country's budget gap to approximately 8% of GDP in 2009–10. As a euro zone member, Slovakia was required to reduce the deficit to below 3% of GDP by 2013, and the government backed a package of austerity measures that took effect in January 2011. The package, which combined spending cuts with modest tax hikes, sparked protests from trade unions. The government also caused consternation among other euro zone members when it refused to help fund a bailout package for Greece.

Internet resource: <<http://portal.statistics.sk>>.

Slovenia



Official name: Republika Slovenija (Republic of Slovenia). **Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic with two legislative houses (National Council [40]; National Assembly [90]). **Head of state:** President Danilo Turk (from 2007). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Borut Pahor (from 2008). **Capital:** Ljubljana. **Official language:** Slovene. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 euro (€) = 100 cents; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = €0.69.

Demography

Area: 7,827 sq mi, 20,273 sq km. **Population** (2010): 2,051,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 262.0, persons per sq km 101.2. **Urban** (2005): 51.0%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 49.64%; female 50.36%. **Age breakdown** (2007): under 15, 13.9%; 15–29, 20.0%; 30–44, 22.6%; 45–59, 22.4%; 60–74, 14.1%; 75–84, 5.7%; 85 and over, 1.3%. **Ethnic composition** (2002): Slovene 91.2%; Serb 2.2%; Croat 2.0%; Bosniak (Muslim) 1.8%; other 2.8%. **Religious affiliation** (2002): Roman Catholic 57.8%; Muslim 2.4%; Orthodox 2.3%; Protestant 0.8%; nonreligious/atheist 10.2%; other 26.5%. **Major cities** (2008): Ljubljana 268,423; Maribor 96,408; Celje 38,047; Kranj 36,357; Velenje 25,935. **Location:** southeastern Europe, bordering Austria, Hungary, Croatia, the Adriatic Sea, and Italy.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 10.8 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 47.1%. **Death rate** per

1,000 population (2008): 9.1 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.53. **Life expectancy at birth** (2007): male 75.0 years; female 82.3 years.

National economy

Budget (2007). **Revenue**: €13,658,091,000 (tax revenue 59.7%, of which taxes on goods and services 32.9%, income tax 13.2%; social security contributions 33.7%; nontax revenue 5.2%; other [including grants] 1.4%). **Expenditures**: €13,092,376,000 (current expenditures 88.8%, of which social protection 46.9%, wages and salaries 21.5%; capital expenditures 11.2%). **Public debt** (2007): US\$10,875,000,000. **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): corn (maize) 308,259, sugar beets 260,000, wheat 133,339, hops 2,157; livestock (number of live animals) 575,120 pigs, 451,293 cattle, 212,000 beehives; fisheries production 2,463 (from aquaculture 55%). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): sand and gravel 11,008,600; salt (2005) 125,000. **Manufacturing** (value added in €'000,000; 2007): chemical products 971; fabricated metal products 961; nonelectrical machinery and equipment 776. **Energy production (consumption)**: electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 15,357,000,000 (12,945,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2006) none (46,000); lignite (metric tons; 2008) 4,032,000 (4,161,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) 2,199 (negligible); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007) none (2,296,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) 3,400,000 (1,124,000,000). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$48,973,000,000 (US\$24,010 per capita). **Population economically active** (2007): total 1,041,600; activity rate 51.8% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 71.7%; female 46.0%; unemployed [2008] 7.0%). **Selected balance of payments data**. Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 2,218; remittances (2008) 331; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 883. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 1,103; remittances (2008) 371; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 1,038.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; c.i.f.): €21,487,000,000 (base and fabricated metals 14.1%; motor vehicles 13.2%; chemical products 12.1%; nonelectrical machinery and equipment 10.6%; mineral fuels 9.4%; food products 5.6%). **Major import sources**: Germany 19.4%; Italy 18.3%; Austria 12.5%; France 5.4%; Croatia 4.0%. **Exports** (2007; f.o.b.): €19,385,000,000 (motor vehicles and parts 15.9%; base and fabricated metals 13.6%; nonelectrical machinery and equipment 12.5%; electrical machinery, electronics, and parts 9.6%; medicine and pharmaceuticals 7.2%; furniture 4.3%). **Major export destinations**: Germany 18.9%; Italy 13.2%; Croatia 8.1%; Austria 7.8%; France 6.5%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads** (2008): length 1,228 km; passenger-km 834,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 3,520,000,000. **Roads** (2006): total length 38,562

km (paved 100%). **Vehicles** (2008): passenger cars 1,045,183; trucks and buses 83,909. **Air transport** (2008): passenger-km 1,008,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 1,944,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 1,010,000 (501); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 2,055,000 (1,020); personal computers (2007): 850,000 (425); total Internet users (2008): 1,126,000 (559); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 427,000 (212).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2006). Percentage of population ages 15 and over having: no formal schooling through complete primary education 27.7%; secondary 6.0%; vocational 55.1%; some higher 2.9%; undergraduate 7.1%; advanced degree 1.2%. **Literacy** (2007): total population ages 15 and over literate, virtually 100%. **Health** (2007): physicians 4,441 (1 per 453 persons); hospital beds 9,414 (1 per 214 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 2.4; undernourished population (2002–04) 60,000 (3% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,990 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 7,200 (army 100%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GNI** (2007): 1.7%; per capita expenditure US\$373.

Background

The Slovenes settled the region in the 6th century AD. In the 8th century it was incorporated into the Frankish empire of Charlemagne, and in the 10th century it came under Germany as part of the Holy Roman Empire. Except for 1809–14, when Napoleon ruled the area, most of the lands belonged to Austria until the formation of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes in 1918. It became a constituent republic of Yugoslavia in 1946. In 1990 Slovenia held the first contested multiparty elections in Yugoslavia since before World War II. In 1991 it seceded from Yugoslavia. Subsequently it sought to privatize the economy and build ties with Western Europe, joining both the EU and NATO in 2004.

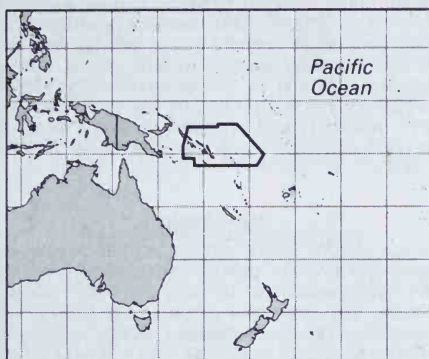
Recent Developments

Slovenia's economy emerged from its deepest recession since independence as the EU demand for Slovenian manufactured goods accelerated beginning in April 2010. In an attempt to reduce a projected deficit of 4.9% of GDP, an austerity budget was adopted in September, along with a bill that froze public-sector pensions and salaries. Meanwhile, unemployment reached 10.9%, and annual inflation was estimated at 1.9%. Nevertheless, Slovenia continued to enjoy the highest GDP per capita (about US\$24,000) in the Balkans, and in July Slovenia ascended to membership in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Internet resource: <www.stat.si/eng/index.asp>.

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

Solomon Islands



Official name: Solomon Islands. **Form of government:** constitutional monarchy with one legislative house (National Parliament [50]). **Head of state:** British Queen Elizabeth II (from 1952), represented by Governor-General Sir Frank Kabui (from 2009). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Danny Philip (from 2010). **Capital:** Honiara. **Official language:** English. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 Solomon Islands dollar (SIS) = 100 cents; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = SIS\$7.36.

Demography

Area: 10,954 sq mi, 28,370 sq km. **Population** (2010): 536,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 48.9, persons per sq km 18.9. **Urban** (2005–06): 16.0%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 50.63%; female 49.37%. **Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 40.1%; 15–29, 29.4%; 30–44, 17.4%; 45–59, 8.0%; 60–74, 4.0%; 75–84, 1.0%; 85 and over, 0.1%. **Ethnic composition** (2002): Melanesian 93.0%; Polynesian 4.0%; Micronesian 1.5%; other 1.5%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Protestant 70%, of which Anglican 32%, Adventist 10%; Roman Catholic 18%; traditional beliefs 5%; other 7%. **Major towns** (2006): Honiara 57,400; Gizo 6,300; Auki 4,400. **Location:** Oceania, island group in the South Pacific Ocean, east of Papua New Guinea.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 28.5 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 3.8 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 3.65. **Life expectancy** at birth (2008): male 70.9 years; female 76.1 years.

National economy

Budget (2006). **Revenue:** SIS\$946,200,000 (tax revenue 73.0%, of which VAT 17.9%, logging duties 13.6%, import duties 9.3%, corporate taxes 8.2%; nontax revenue 13.9%; grants 13.1%). **Expenditures:** SIS\$911,100,000 (current expenditures 90.5%, of which wages and salaries 27.3%, debt service 13.9%; capital expenditures 9.5%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$147,300,000. **Gross national income** (2008): US\$598,000,000 (US\$1,180 per capita). **Population economically ac-**

tive (2006): total 201,000; activity rate of total population 41.0% (participation rates: ages 15 and over 68.8%; female 38.3%; unemployed [2003] 15.2%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): coconuts 276,000, oil palm fruit 155,000, sweet potatoes 86,000, cacao beans 5,300; livestock (number of live animals) 54,000 pigs, 13,600 cattle, 235,000 chickens; fisheries production 31,272 (from aquaculture, negligible); aquatic plants production 120 (from aquaculture 100%). **Mining and quarrying** (2005): gold 10 kg. **Manufacturing** (2006): coconut oil 59,000; vegetable oils and fats (2002) 50,000; copra 21,214. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 78,000,000 (57,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (58,000). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 4; remittances (2008) 20; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 26; official development assistance (2007) 248. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 8; remittances (2008) 3.

Foreign trade

Imports (2006; c.i.f.): US\$250,613,000 (machinery and transportation equipment 24.7%; petroleum [all forms] 21.7%; food products 14.1%; construction materials 10.0%; chemical products 5.2%). **Major import sources:** Australia 25.3%; Singapore 23.4%; Japan 7.8%; New Zealand 5.0%; Fiji 4.2%. **Exports** (2007; f.o.b.): US\$156,008,000 (logs 63.7%; palm oil 8.6%; frozen fish 7.2%; cacao beans 5.8%; copra 3.7%; sawn wood 3.2%). **Major export destinations** (2006): China 45.7%; South Korea 14.0%; Japan 8.5%; Thailand 4.4%; Philippines 4.0%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads:** none. **Roads** (2007): total length 1,500 km (paved 2.7%). **Vehicles** (1993): passenger cars 2,052; trucks and buses 2,574. **Air transport** (2006; Solomon Airlines only): passenger-km 74,870,000; metric ton-km cargo 648,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). **Telephone landlines** (2008): 8,000 (16); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 14,000 (27); personal computers (2005): 22,000 (47); total Internet users (2008): 10,000 (20); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 1,500 (2.9).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2005–06). Percentage of population ages 15 and over having: no schooling/unknown 15.6%; primary education 46.7%; secondary 32.8%; vocational 4.0%; higher 0.9%. **Literacy** (2004): total population ages 15 and over literate 76.6%. **Health** (2005): physicians 89 (1 per 5,293 persons); hospital beds 691 (1 per 682 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 19.7; undernourished population (2002–04) 90,000 (21% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,780 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (2008): none; 200–300 military troops and police in an Australian-led multinational regional intervention force (from mid-2003) maintain civil and political order.

Background

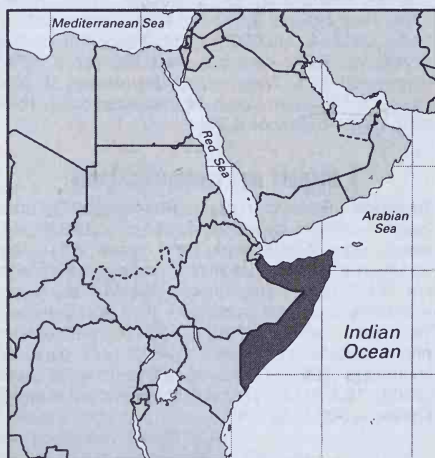
The Solomon Islands were settled c. 2000 bc by Austronesian people. Visited by the Spanish in ad 1568, the islands were subsequently explored by the French and the British. They came under British protection in 1893. During World War II, the Japanese invasion of 1942 ignited three years of the most bitter fighting in the Pacific, particularly on Guadalcanal. The protectorate became self-governing in 1976 and fully independent in 1978. In the late 20th and early 21st centuries, ethnic tensions led to political instability; a multinational force led by Australia helped restore order.

Recent Developments

It was announced in June 2010 that the Gold Ridge Mine, which had provided 30% of the Solomon Islands' income in 2000, its last year of operation, would resume production in 2011 under a new owner, Allied Gold. The mine began production of gold in March 2011 and the following month exported its first consignment of gold, worth more than US\$775,000.

Internet resource: <www.visitsolomons.com.sb>.

Somalia



Proclamation of the "Republic of Somaliland" in May 1991 on territory corresponding to the former British Somaliland (which unified with the former Italian Trust Territory of Somalia to form Somalia in 1960) had not received international recognition as of 2010. This entity represented about a quarter of Somalia's territory. Official name: Soomaaliya (Somali); Al-Sumal (Arabic) (Somalia). Form of government: transitional regime (the "new transitional government" from October 2004 lacked effective control in mid-2011) with one legislative house (Transitional Federal Parliament [550]). At present Somalia is divided into three autonomous regions: Somaliland in the northwest, Puntland in the northeast, and Somalia in the south. Head of state and

government: President Sheikh Sharif Sheikh Ahmed (from 2009), assisted by Prime Minister Abdeweli Mohamed Ali (from 2011). Capital: Mogadishu. Official languages: Somali; Arabic. Official religion: Islam. Monetary unit: 1 Somali shilling (Shilin Soomaali; So.Sh.) = 100 cents; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = So.Sh. 1,575.00 (the So.Sh. had limited availability and circulation in 2009; US\$1 = 34,000 So.Sh. at the "black market" rate of May 2008).

Demography

Area: 246,201 sq mi, 637,657 sq km. **Population** (2010): 9,359,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 38.0, persons per sq km 14.7. **Urban** (2006): 36.5%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 49.57%; female 50.43%. **Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 44.6%; 15–29, 26.3%; 30–44, 16.1%; 45–59, 8.6%; 60–74, 3.6%; 75–84, 0.7%; 85 and over, 0.1%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Somali 92.4%; Arab 2.2%; Afar 1.3%; other 4.1%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Muslim (nearly all Sunni) 99%; other 1%. **Major cities** (2008): Mogadishu (2007) 1,100,000; Hargeysa 436,232; Burao 151,451; Belet Weyne 108,125; Boosaaso 108,016. **Location:** the Horn of Africa, bordering Djibouti, the Gulf of Aden, the Indian Ocean, Kenya, and Ethiopia.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2005): 45.0 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2005): 16.0 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2005): 6.45. **Life expectancy** at birth (2005): male 48.0 years; female 51.0 years.

National economy

Budget: n.a. UN assistance (2007): US\$175,000,000, of which food aid US\$50,000,000. **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$1,979,000,000. **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): sugarcane 215,000, corn (maize) 99,000, cassava 82,000, sesame seed 30,000; other tree/bush products include khat, frankincense, and myrrh; livestock (number of live animals) 13,100,000 sheep, 12,700,000 goats, 7,000,000 camels, 5,350,000 cattle; fisheries production 30,000 (from aquaculture, none). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): small quantities of gemstones (including garnet and opal) and salt. **Manufacturing:** small manufacturers produce textiles, handicrafts, and processed meat. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 295,000,000 (295,000,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2006) none (425,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 176,000 (174,000). **Population economically active** (2006): total 3,343,000; activity rate of total population 39.6% (participation rates: ages 15 and over, 72.1%; female 38.8%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$2,570,000,000 (US\$288 per capita). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): remittances (2008) 1,000; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 87; official development assistance (2007) 384.

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

Foreign trade

Imports (2007): US\$793,000,000 (agricultural products 48.1%, of which sugar [all forms] 12.3%, cereals 12.0%, vegetable and animal oils 6.6%). *Major import sources* (2008): Djibouti 29%; India 12%; Kenya 8%; US 6%; Oman 6%. **Exports** (2007): US\$299,000,000 (goats 12.0%; sheep 6.4%; cattle 5.5%; other agricultural products 1.4%). *Major export destinations* (2008): UAE 56%; Yemen 21%; Saudi Arabia 4%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads*: none. *Roads* (2003): total length 22,000 km (paved 12%). *Air transport* (2003): four Somaliland airports only; passenger arrivals 50,096, passenger departures 41,979; cargo unloaded 3,817 metric tons, cargo loaded 152 metric tons. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). *Telephone landlines* (2008): 100,000 (11); *cellular telephone subscribers* (2008): 627,000 (70); *personal computers* (2007): 79,000 (9); *total Internet users* (2008): 102,000 (11).

Education and health

Literacy (2002): percentage of total population ages 15 and over literate 19.2%; males literate 25.1%; females literate 13.1%. **Health**: physicians, n.a. (in 2008, 18 doctors graduated from a Somali medical institution for the first time since 1990); *infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births* (2005) 110.1.

Military

Total active duty personnel: none; Ethiopian forces backing the transitional government fought Islamic extremists from December 2006 to December 2008 and from June 2009 onward; AU peacekeeping troops (September 2009): 4,300.

Background

Muslim Arabs and Persians first established trading posts along the coasts of Somalia in the 7th–10th centuries. By the 10th century Somali nomads occupied the area inland from the Gulf of Aden, and the south and west were inhabited by various groups of pastoral Oromo peoples. Intensive European exploration began after the British occupation of Aden in 1839, and in the late 19th century Britain and Italy set up protectorates in the region. During World War II the Italians invaded British Somaliland (1940); a year later British troops retook the area, and Britain administered the region until 1950, when Italian Somaliland became a UN trust territory. In 1960 it was united with the former British Somaliland, and the two became the independent Republic of Somalia. Since then it has suffered political and civil strife, including military dictatorship, civil war, drought, and famine. No effective central government has existed since the early 1990s. In 1991 a Republic of Somaliland was proclaimed by a breakaway group on territory corresponding to the former British Somaliland, and in 1998 the autonomous region of Puntland in the northeast was self-proclaimed; neither received international recognition, but both were more stable than the rest of Somalia. Several attempts have been made to end the conflict and create a new central government; Somalia's most recent transitional

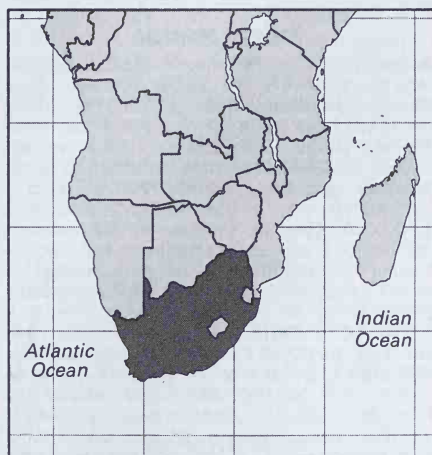
government was approved in 2004, but the country subsequently remained in turmoil. Incidents of piracy increased along the country's coast in the early 21st century and were the focus of international concern.

Recent Developments

In 2010 the battle continued in Somalia between the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) and al-Shabaab, an extremist Islamic youth movement with ties to al-Qaeda. Al-Shabaab continued to use insurgent tactics, including suicide bombings, to attack TFG forces during the year. The US government became increasingly concerned about the terrorist threat posed by al-Shabaab, particularly after an FBI investigation revealed that a young American, Abu Mansoor al-Amriki, had risen to occupy a leadership position in al-Shabaab, for which he starred in recruitment videos to persuade young Western Somalis to join the group.

Internet resource: <www.unsomalia.net>.

South Africa



Official name: Republic of South Africa. **Form of government**: multiparty republic with two legislative houses (National Council of Provinces [90]; National Assembly [400]). **Head of state and government**: President Jacob Zuma (from 2009). **Capitals** (de facto): Pretoria/Tshwane (executive); Bloemfontein/Mangaung (judicial); Cape Town (legislative). **Official languages**: Afrikaans; English; Ndebele; Pedi; Sotho; Swazi; Tsonga; Tswana; Venda; Xhosa; Zulu. **Official religion**: none. **Monetary unit**: 1 rand (R) = 100 cents; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = R 6.75.

Demography

Area: 471,359 sq mi, 1,220,813 sq km. **Population** (2010): 49,991,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 106.1, persons per sq km 40.9. **Urban** (2005): 59.28%. **Sex distribution** (2009): male 48.40%; female 51.60%. **Age breakdown** (2009): under 15, 31.4%; 15–29, 29.5%; 30–44, 19.5%; 45–59,

12.0%; 60–74, 6.0%; 75 and over, 1.6%. **Ethnic composition** (2009): black 79.3%, of which Zulu 24%, Xhosa 18%, Pedi 9%, Tswana 8%, Sotho 8%, Tsonga 4%, Swazi 3%, other black 5%; white 9.1%; mixed white/black 9.0%; Asian/other 2.6%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): independent Christian 37.1%, of which Zion Christian 9.5%; Protestant 26.1%; traditional beliefs 8.9%; Roman Catholic 6.7%; Muslim 2.5%; Hindu 2.4%; nonreligious 3.0%; other 13.3%. **Major urban agglomerations** (2007): Johannesburg 3,435,000; Cape Town 3,215,000; Ekurhuleni (East Rand) 2,986,000; eThekweni (Durban) 2,729,000; Tshwane (Pretoria) 1,338,000. **Location:** southern Africa, bordering Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Swaziland, and the Indian and South Atlantic oceans; wholly contained within South Africa is the country of Lesotho.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2005): 23.2 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2005): 14.2 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 2.38. **Life expectancy at birth** (2009): male 53.5 years; female 57.2 years.

National economy

Budget (2005–06). **Revenue:** R 111,085,100,000 (income tax 30.6%; VAT 28.0%; corporate taxes 23.5%). **Expenditures:** R 117,819,200,000 (transfers to provinces 36.0%; debt payments 12.7%; police and prisons 9.0%; defense 5.4%; education 3.0%; health 2.4%). **Production** (in metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): sugarcane 20,500,000, corn (maize) 7,338,738, potatoes 1,900,000; livestock (number of live animals) 25,000,000 sheep, 13,500,000 cattle; fisheries production 673,360 (from aquaculture, negligible); aquatic plants production 9,600 (from aquaculture 31%). **Mining and quarrying** (value of sales in R '000,000,000; 2007): platinum-group metals 79.9; coal 43.1; gold 39.0; iron ore 13.4; rough diamond production 15,249,000 carats. **Manufacturing** (value of sales in R '000,000; 2005): food products and beverages 153,496; transportation equipment 137,870; chemical products 81,240; refined petroleum products 57,697. **Energy production (consumption)** (data include Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, and Swaziland): electricity (kw-hr; 2006) 256,882,000, 000 (257,454,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2006) 246,236,000 (178,336,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2006) 10,198,000 (180,640,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 27,024,000 (21,042,000); natural gas (cu m; 2006) 1,936,000,000 (4,551,000,000). **Population economically active** (2007): total 17,232,000; activity rate of total population 36.0% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 56.7%; female 46.1%; unemployed 21.0%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$283,310,000,000 (US\$5,820 per capita). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$13,868,000,000. **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 8,443; remittances (2008) 823; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 3,936; official development assistance (2006) 718. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism

(2007) 3,927; remittances (2008) 1,133; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 3,794.

Foreign trade

Imports (2006): US\$69,185,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 26.5%; crude petroleum 13.9%; motor vehicles 9.6%; chemical products 8.9%). **Major import sources:** Germany 12.5%; China 10.0%; US 7.6%; Japan 6.5%; Saudi Arabia 5.3%. **Exports** (2006): US\$63,170,000,000 (excluding gold export earnings estimated at US\$5,400,000,000) (platinum-group metals 15.3%; iron and steel 10.8%; motor vehicles 9.0%; metal ores 7.4%; coal 6.0%; pumps and compressors 4.7%; diamonds 4.6%). **Major export destinations:** Japan 11.9%; US 11.5%; UK 8.8%; Germany 7.5%; Netherlands 5.2%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads** (2001): route length (2005) 20,872 km; passenger-km 3,930,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 106,786,000,000. **Roads** (2002): length 362,099 km (paved 20%). **Vehicles** (2005): passenger cars 4,574,972; trucks and buses 2,112,601. **Air transport** (2007): passenger-km 27,576,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 935,600,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 4,425,000 (89); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 45,000,000 (906); personal computers (2005): 3,966,000 (85); total Internet users (2008): 4,187,000 (84); broadband Internet subscribers (2007): 378,000 (7.8).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2006). Percentage of population ages 20 and over having: no formal schooling 10.4%; some primary education 21.1%; complete primary/some secondary 34.0%; complete secondary 24.9%; higher 9.1%. **Literacy** (2007): total population ages 15 and over literate 87.8%. **Health:** physicians (2006) 33,220 (1 per 1,427 persons); hospital beds (2004) 153,465 (1 per 303 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 45.7; undernourished population (2002–04) less than 2.5% of total population.

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 62,082 (army 59.8%, navy 10.1%, air force 17.2%, military health service 12.9%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 1.4%; per capita expenditure US\$78.

Background

San and Khoikhoi peoples roamed southern Africa as hunters and gatherers in the Stone Age, and the latter had developed a pastoralist culture by the time of European contact. By the 14th century AD, Bantu-speaking peoples had settled in the area and developed gold and copper mining and an active East African trade. In 1652 the Dutch established a colony at the Cape of Good Hope; the Dutch settlers became known as Boers and later as Afrikaners, after their Afrikaans lan-

guage. In 1795 British forces captured the Cape, and in the 1830s, to escape British rule, Dutch settlers began the Great Trek northward and established the independent Boer republics of the Orange Free State and the South African Republic (later the Transvaal region), which the British annexed as colonies by 1902 as a result of the 30-month-long Boer War. In 1910 the British colonies of Cape Colony, Transvaal, Natal, and Orange River were unified into the new Union of South Africa. It became independent and withdrew from the Commonwealth in 1961. Throughout the 20th century, South African politics were dominated by the issue of maintaining white supremacy over the country's black majority, and in 1948 apartheid was formally instituted. Faced by increasing worldwide condemnation, it began dismantling the apartheid laws in 1990. In free elections in 1994, Nelson Mandela became the country's first black president. The country also rejoined the Commonwealth in 1994. A permanent nonracial constitution was promulgated in 1997.

Did you know?

The inside of the baobab tree, one of the world's broadest and oldest-lived, hollows out over the centuries. One of the largest in South Africa is located on Sunland Farm in Limpopo province. Thought to be some 6,000 years old, it now contains a pub and a wine cellar.

Recent Developments

South African Pres. Jacob Zuma faced a quandary in 2010 over how to respond to controversial actions of one of his strongest supporters, Julius Malema, the president of the African National Congress Youth League. Malema had continued to publicly sing a South African liberation song whose words included "shoot the Boer" after he had been censured for doing so because of its potential to incite racial violence (Irish singer Bono faced similar controversy after having seemed to defend the song in early 2011). Moreover, on a visit to Zimbabwe, Malema indicated support for Pres. Robert Mugabe's party and criticized Morgan Tsvangirai's Movement for Democratic Change, thereby threatening to jeopardize Zuma's attempts at mediation between the two parties.

Internet resource: <www.statssa.gov.za>.

Spain



Official name: Reino de España (Kingdom of Spain). **Form of government:** constitutional monarchy with two legislative houses (Senate [264]; Congress of Deputies [350]). **Head of state:** King Juan Carlos I (from 1975). **Head of government:** Prime Minister José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero (from 2004). **Capital:** Madrid. **Official language:** Castilian Spanish (per constitution, Euskera [Basque], Catalan, Galician, and all other Spanish languages are also official in their autonomous communities). **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 euro (€) = 100 cents; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = €0.69.

Demography

Area: 195,364 sq mi, 505,991 sq km. **Population** (2010): 46,506,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 238.0, persons per sq km 91.9. **Urban** (2005): 76.7%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 49.38%; female 50.62%. **Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 14.7%; 15–29, 18.9%; 30–44, 25.4%; 45–59, 19.2%; 60–74, 13.4%; 75–84, 6.3%; 85 and over, 2.1%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Spaniard 44.9%; Catalanian 28.0%; Galician 8.2%; Basque 5.5%; Aragonese 5.0%; Rom (Gypsy) 2.0%; other 6.4%. **Religious affiliation** (2006): Roman Catholic 77%, of which practicing weekly 19%; Muslim 2.5%; Protestant 1%; other (mostly nonreligious) 19.5%. **Major cities** (2008): Madrid 3,213,271 (urban agglomeration [2007] 5,764,000); Barcelona 1,615,908 (urban agglomeration [2007] 5,057,000); Valencia 807,200; Sevilla 699,759; Zaragoza 666,129. **Location:** southwestern Europe, bordering France, Andorra, the Mediterranean Sea, the British overseas territory of Gibraltar, the Atlantic Ocean, and Portugal; the North African exclaves of Ceuta and Melilla border Morocco.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 11.4 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 67.9%. **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 8.5 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.46. **Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 79.1 years; female 85.2 years.

National economy

Budget (2007). **Revenue:** €297,701,000,000 (tax revenue 49.1%; social contributions 45.6%). **Expenditures:** €270,293,000,000 (social protection 45.3%; debt service 4.9%; public safety 4.1%; defense 4.0%; health 1.6%; education 0.6%). **Public debt** (2007): US\$520,918,000,000. **Gross national income** (2008): US\$1,456,488,000,000 (US\$31,960 per capita). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): barley 11,684,000, wheat 6,376,900, grapes 6,013,000, olives 5,787,600, oranges 2,691,400, sunflower seeds 743,400, almonds 201,100, garlic 142,400; livestock (number of live animals) 26,034,000 pigs, 21,847,050 sheep, 6,456,350 cattle, 2,500,000 beehives; fisheries production 1,089,922 (from aquaculture 26%). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): slate 1,200,000; sepiolite 800,000; fluorite 132,753; gold 3,100 kg. **Manufacturing** (value added in US\$'000,000; 2004): food products 15,786; fabricated metal products 15,717; transportation equipment 14,508. **Energy production** (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007–08)

303,278,000,000 (279,709,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2007) 10,995,000 (36,281,000); lignite (metric tons; 2007) 6,016,000 (6,016,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007–08) 1,133,400 (453,309,900); petroleum products (metric tons; 2007–08) 55,886,000 ([2006] 60,308,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007–08) 15,447,500 (39,414,926,000). **Population economically active** (2007): total 22,189,900; activity rate of total population 49.7% (participation rates: ages 16–64, 72.6%; female 42.3%; unemployed [October 2007–September 2008] 10.0%). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007–08) 62,905; remittances (2008) 11,772; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 35,098. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007–08) 21,277; remittances (2008) 14,656; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 87,228.

Foreign trade

Imports (2006; c.i.f.): €263,024,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 19.7%; mineral fuels 15.7%; motor vehicles and parts 14.6%; chemical products 11.0%; base and fabricated metals 7.6%). **Major import sources** (2007): Germany 15.2%; France 12.2%; Italy 8.7%; China 6.7%; UK 4.7%. **Exports** (2006; f.o.b.): €170,628,000,000 (motor vehicles and parts 20.7%; machinery and apparatus 15.2%; food products 10.9%, of which fruits and vegetables 5.8%; base and fabricated metals 8.9%). **Major export destinations** (2007): France 18.6%; Germany 10.8%; Portugal 8.6%; Italy 8.5%; UK 7.5%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads** (2007–08): route length (2006) 15,212 km; passenger-km 22,794,600,000; metric ton-km cargo 10,839,100,000. **Roads** (2006): length 681,224 km (paved 100%). **Vehicles** (2008): cars 21,440,700; trucks, vans, and buses 5,273,000. **Air transport** (2007–08): passenger-km 81,252,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 1,169,204,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 20,200,000 (454); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 49,678,000 (1,117); personal computers (2007): 17,646,000 (393); total Internet users (2008): 25,240,000 (567); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 8,995,000 (202).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2007). Percentage of population ages 16 and over having: no formal schooling through incomplete primary education 11.6%; complete primary 20.9%; secondary 44.4%; undergraduate degree 14.2%; graduate degree 8.9%. **Literacy** (2003): total population ages 15 and over literate 97.9%; males literate 98.7%; females literate 97.2%. **Health** (2008): physicians 213,977 (1 per 214 persons); hospital beds (2007) 160,292 (1 per 283 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 3.5; undernourished population (2002–04) less than 2.5% of total population.

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 221,750 (army 43.1%, navy 10.5%, air force 9.4%,

joint 4.3%, civil guard 32.7%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 0.7%; per capita expenditure US\$241.

Background

Remains of Stone Age populations dating back some 35,000 years have been found in Spain. Celtic peoples arrived in the 9th century bc, followed by the Romans, who dominated Spain from about 200 bc until the Visigoth invasion in the early 5th century ad. In the early 8th century, most of the peninsula fell to Muslims (Moors) from North Africa, and it remained under their control until it was gradually reconquered by the Christian kingdoms of Castile, Aragon, and Portugal. Spain was reunited in 1479 following the marriage of Ferdinand II (of Aragon) and Isabella I (of Castile). The last Muslim kingdom, Granada, was reconquered in 1492, and around this time Spain also established a colonial empire in the Americas. In 1516 the throne passed to the Habsburgs, whose rule ended in 1700 when Philip V became the first Bourbon king of Spain. His ascendancy caused the War of the Spanish Succession, which resulted in the loss of numerous European possessions and sparked revolution in most of Spain's American colonies. Spain lost its remaining overseas possessions to the US in the Spanish-American War (1898). It became a republic in 1931. The Spanish Civil War (1936–39) ended in victory for the Nationalists under Gen. Francisco Franco, who ruled as dictator until his death in 1975. His successor as head of state, King Juan Carlos I, restored the monarchy; a new constitution in 1978 established a parliamentary monarchy. Spain joined NATO in 1982 and the European Community in 1986. In the late 20th and early 21st centuries, Basque separatists continued to resort to violence as they pressed for independence, but it was Islamic militants who were responsible for the 11 Mar 2004 bombings in Madrid that killed 191 people—the worst terrorist incident in Europe since World War II.

Recent Developments

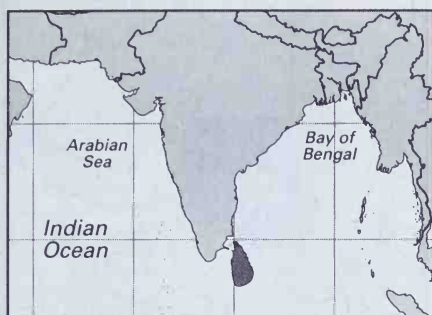
The ongoing economic crisis dominated the national mood in Spain in 2010. While the estimated 0.3% drop in GDP compared favorably with the 4% plunge in 2009, unemployment topped 20% in the summer and scarcely budged thereafter, having left more than 4.5 million people unemployed. Public finances were hit hard, with the budget deficit estimated to approach 10% of GDP. In a bid to calm both the markets and its European partners—who were worried that Spain might require a bailout like the one extended to Greece—the government responded in May with a tough austerity plan designed to slash the deficit and promote growth. The plan included an average pay cut of 5% for more than 2.5 million civil servants (to be followed by a pay freeze in 2011), budget cuts intended to save a further €15 billion (about US\$19 million) by 2011, labor-market reforms meant to make it easier and less costly to hire and fire, and a proposal to raise the retirement age from 65 to 67.

Internet resource:

<www.ine.es/en/welcome_en.htm>.

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

Sri Lanka



Official name: Sri Lanka Prajatantrika Samajavadi Janarajaya (Sinhala); Ilangai Jananayaka Socialisa Kudiarasu (Tamil) (Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka). **Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic with one legislative house (Parliament [225]). **Head of state and government:** President Mahinda Rajapakse (from 2005), assisted by Prime Minister D.M. Jayaratne (from 2010). **Capitals:** Colombo (executive and judicial); Sri Jayewardenepura Kotte (Colombo suburb; legislative). **Official languages:** Sinhala; Tamil (English has official status as "the link language" between Sinhala and Tamil). **Official religion:** none (Buddhism has special recognition). **Monetary unit:** 1 Sri Lankan rupee (LKR) = 100 cents; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = LKR 109.50.

Demography

Area: 25,332 sq mi, 65,610 sq km. **Population** (2010): 20,410,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 805.7, persons per sq km 311.1. **Urban** (2008): 15.1%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 49.36%; female 50.64%. **Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 26.3%; 15–29, 27.0%; 30–44, 22.0%; 45–59, 15.4%; 60–74, 7.1%; 75 and over, 2.2%. **Ethnic composition** (2001): Sinhalese 81.9%; Tamil 9.4%; Sri Lankan Moor 8.0%; other 0.7%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Buddhist 70%; Hindu 15%; Christian (mostly Roman Catholic) 8%; Muslim (nearly all Sunni) 7%. **Major cities** (2007): Colombo 672,743 (greater Colombo [2004] 2,490,300); Dehiwala–Mount Lavinia 219,827; Moratuwa 185,668; Jaffna 151,612; Negombo 150,364. **Location:** island in the Indian Ocean, southeast of India.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 18.8 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 5.9 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.88. **Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 68.8 years; female 76.3 years.

National economy

Budget (2008). **Revenue:** LKR 775,477,000,000 (tax revenue 84.2%, of which VAT 32.5%, excises 15.8%; nontax revenue 12.1%; foreign grants 3.7%). **Expenditures:** LKR 1,516,330,000,000 (debt service 38.5%; transfers 15.9%; wages and salaries 11.1%). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 320; remittances

(2008) 2,947; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 427; official development assistance (2007) 589. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 393; remittances (2008) 385; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 54. **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2008): rice 3,875,000, coconuts (2007) 954,000, sugarcane 799,447, tea 318,470, natural rubber 129,240, pepper 22,870, cinnamon 13,430, ginger 10,053; livestock (number of live animals) 1,196,000 cattle, 319,000 buffalo; fisheries production (2007) 317,988 (from aquaculture 3%). **Mining and quarrying** (2008): kaolin 11,000; graphite 10,000; sapphires 770,000 carats; rubies 23,000 carats; diamonds, n.a. **Manufacturing** (value added in LKR '000,000; 2008): food products, beverages, and tobacco products 348,358; textiles and wearing apparel 147,822; rubber and plastic products 60,680; coal and refined petroleum products 42,666. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2008–09) 9,727,000,000 ([2006] 9,389,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2006) none (95,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2006) none (15,766,800); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 1,875,000 (3,409,000). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$35,854,000,000 (US\$1,790 per capita). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; June 2009): US\$12,737,600,000. **Population economically active** (2008): total 7,568,700; activity rate 37.7% (participation rates: ages 15–59 [2000] 60.6%; female 36.1%; unemployed [May 2008–April 2009] 5.2%).

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; c.i.f.): LKR 1,251,135,000,000 (cotton yarn and textiles 14.4%; machinery and apparatus 13.9%; refined petroleum products 13.0%; crude petroleum 9.1%; food products and beverages 7.3%; base metals 7.3%). **Major import sources:** India 22.3%; Singapore 9.6%; China 7.9%; Iran 7.2%; Hong Kong 6.2%. **Exports** (2007; f.o.b.): LKR 856,808,000,000 (garments 40.6%; tea 13.3%, of which black 11.5%; gemstones 5.7%, of which diamonds 4.5%; rubber tires 4.5%; coconut products 1.8%; fish 1.6%; rubber products 1.4%; cinnamon 1.0%). **Major export destinations:** US 24.5%; UK 12.7%; India 6.4%; Germany 5.5%; Belgium 5.0%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads** (2008–09): route length (2007) 1,449 km; passenger-km 4,515,916,000; metric ton-km cargo 115,313,000. **Roads** (2003): total length 97,286 km (paved 81%). **Vehicles** (2008): passenger cars 381,448; trucks and buses 552,474. **Air transport** (2008–09): passenger-km 8,248,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 300,611,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 3,446,000 (172); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 11,083,000 (552); personal computers (2005): 734,000 (35); total Internet users (2008): 1,164,000 (58); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 102,000 (5.1).

Education and health

Literacy (2007): percentage of population ages 5 and over literate 91.5%; males literate 93.2%; females literate 89.9%. **Health** (2007): physicians 11,023 (1 per 1,804 persons); hospital beds 68,694 (1 per 289

persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2006) 11.0; undernourished population (2002–04) 4,200,000 (22% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,860 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 150,900 (army 78.1%, navy 9.9%, air force 12.0%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 3.6%; per capita expenditure US\$77.

Background

The Sinhalese people of Sri Lanka (Ceylon) probably originated with the blending of aboriginal inhabitants and migrating Indo-Aryans from India about the 5th century bc. The Tamils were later immigrants from Dravidian India, migrating over a period from the early centuries ad to about 1200. Buddhism was introduced during the 3rd century bc. As Buddhism spread, the Sinhalese kingdom extended its political control over Ceylon but lost it to invaders from southern India in the 10th century ad. Between 1200 and 1505 Sinhalese power gravitated to southwestern Ceylon, while a southern Indian dynasty seized power in the north and established the Tamil kingdom in the 14th century. Foreign invasions from India, China, and Malaya occurred in the 13th–15th centuries. In 1505 the Portuguese arrived, and by 1619 they controlled most of the island. The Sinhalese enlisted the Dutch to help oust the Portuguese and eventually came under the control of the Dutch East India Co., which relinquished power in 1796 to the British. In 1802 Ceylon became a crown colony, gaining independence in 1948. It became the Republic of Sri Lanka in 1972 and took its current name in 1978. Civil strife between Tamil and Sinhalese groups has beset the country in recent years, with the Tamils demanding a separate autonomous state in northern Sri Lanka. A prolonged insurrection by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE; Tamil Tigers) guerrilla group was defeated by government forces in 2009.

Recent Developments

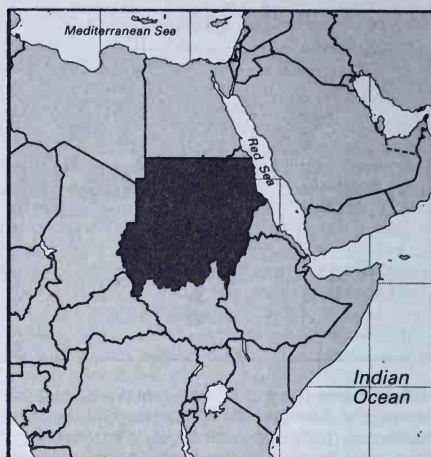
In 2010, the first full year since the bloody civil war had ended, Sri Lanka experienced the beginnings of postwar reconstruction and a revival of economic growth. The government had been criticized for having acted too slowly in facilitating the return home of some 280,000 people who had been displaced by the war, but by October 2010 the government claimed that 260,000 displaced people had been resettled. The end of the war increased economic confidence among businesses, consumers, and tourists, and the country's GDP was estimated to grow by more than 6% in 2010.

Internet resource: <www.statistics.gov.lk>.

Sudan

Official name: Jumhuriyat al-Sudan (Republic of the Sudan). **Form of government:** military-backed interim

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board



regime with two legislative houses (Council of States [52]; National Assembly [450]). **Head of state and government:** President Omar Hassan Ahmad al-Bashir (from 1989). **Capitals:** Khartoum (executive); Omdurman (legislative). **Official languages:** Arabic; English. **Official religion:** Islamic law and custom are applicable to Muslims only. **Monetary unit:** Sudanese pound (SDG); valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = SDG 2.68.

Demography

Area: 718,722 sq mi, 1,861,480 sq km. **Population** (2010): 34,966,393. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 48.7, persons per sq km 18.8. *The statistics that follow may include data for South Sudan.* **Urban** (2006): 37.6%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 51.27%; female 48.73%. **Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 42.6%; 15–29, 27.7%; 30–44, 16.8%; 45–59, 7.7%; 60–74, 3.8%; 75–84, 1.0%; 85 and over, 0.4%. **Ethnic composition** (2003): black 52%; Arab 39%; Beja 6%; foreigners 2%; other 1%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Sunni Muslim 68.4%; traditional beliefs 10.8%; Roman Catholic 9.5%; Protestant 8.8%, of which Anglican 5.4%; other 2.5%. **Major cities** (2008): Khartoum 1,410,858 (urban agglomeration [2008] 4,272,728); Omdurman 1,849,659; Khartoum North 1,012,211; Nyala 492,984; Port Sudan 394,561. **Location:** northeastern Africa, bordering Egypt, the Red Sea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, South Sudan, the Central African Republic, Chad, and Libya.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2006): 35.3 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2006): 15.2 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2006): 4.79. **Life expectancy at birth** (2006): male 47.1 years; female 48.8 years.

National economy

Budget (2008). **Revenue:** SDG 26,424,000,000 (nontax revenue 68.8%, of which export receipts for

crude petroleum 52.3%; tax revenue 29.0%, of which taxes on goods and services 18.0%; grants 2.2%). **Expenditures:** SDG 24,331,000,000 (federal government 52.5%; transfers to: Southern Sudan 25.3%; northern states 22.2%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$12,337,000,000. **Gross national income** (2008): US\$46,520,000,000 (US\$1,130 per capita). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). *Agriculture and fishing* (2007): sugarcane 7,500,000, sorghum 5,048,000, millet 792,000, dates 330,000, sesame seeds 260,000, seed cotton 240,000, gum arabic (2006–07) 11,242; livestock (number of live animals) 49,000,000 sheep, 42,000,000 goats, 39,500,000 cattle, 3,700,000 camels; fisheries production 67,459 (from aquaculture 3%). *Mining and quarrying* (2007): marble 26,000 cu m; gold 2,787 kg. *Manufacturing* (2006): diesel 1,817,000; flour 1,200,000; benzene 1,139,000. *Energy production (consumption)*: electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 5,021,000,000 (3,836,000,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008) 174,400,000 ([2006] 35,500,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 4,943,000 (3,714,000). **Population economically active** (2006): total 11,504,000; activity rate of total population 30.5% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 52.0%; female 30.3%). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 262; remittances (2008) 1,850; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 2,761; official development assistance (2007) 2,104. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 1,477; remittances (2008) 2.

Foreign trade

Imports (2008; c.i.f.): US\$9,351,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 32.7%; transportation equipment 11.9%; wheat and wheat flour 7.6%; refined petroleum products 7.6%). **Major import sources:** China 23.1%; India 9.5%; Saudi Arabia 8.0%; UAE 6.7%; Italy 3.3%. **Exports** (2008; f.o.b.): US\$11,670,000,000 (crude petroleum 92.9%; refined petroleum products 2.1%; sesame seeds 1.2%; gold 1.0%; cotton 0.5%; gum arabic 0.5%; livestock [mainly sheep and camels] 0.4%). **Major export destinations:** China 75.0%; Japan 9.7%; UAE 4.1%; Saudi Arabia 0.9%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads* (2006): route length 4,578 km; passenger-km 49,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 893,000,000. *Roads* (2000): total length 11,900 km (paved 36%). *Vehicles* (2002): passenger cars 47,300; trucks and buses 62,500. *Air transport* (2004): passenger-km 758,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (including the weight of passengers and mail) 100,000,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 356,000 (8.6); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 11,186,000 (271); personal computers (2007): 4,528,000 (112); total Internet users (2008): 3,800,000 (92); broadband Internet subscribers (2007): 43,000 (1.1).

Education and health

Literacy (2003): total population ages 15 and over literate 60.9%; males literate 71.6%; females literate 50.4%. **Health** (2007): physicians 9,573 (1 per 4,224

persons); hospital beds 27,438 (1 per 1,474 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2006) 96.8; undernourished population (2002–04) 8,700,000 (26% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,840 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 109,300 (army 96.1%, navy 1.2%, air force 2.7%); foreign troops (September 2009): Southern Sudan—UN peacekeeping force 8,800; Darfur—African Union/UN hybrid peacekeeping force 14,600. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2005): 1.8%; per capita expenditure US\$13.

Background

From the end of the 4th millennium bc, Nubia (now northern Sudan) periodically came under Egyptian rule, and it was part of the kingdom of Cush from the 11th century bc to the 4th century ad. Christian missionaries converted the area's three principal kingdoms during the 6th century; these black Christian kingdoms coexisted with their Muslim Arab neighbors in Egypt for centuries, until the influx of Arab immigrants brought about their collapse in the 13th–15th centuries. Egypt had conquered all of the Sudan region by 1874 and encouraged British interference there; this aroused Muslim opposition and led to the revolt of al-Mahdi, who captured Khartoum in 1885 and established a Muslim theocracy in the Sudan that lasted until 1898, when Mahdist forces were defeated by the British. The British ruled, generally in partnership with Egypt, until the region achieved independence in 1956. Since then the country has fluctuated between ineffective parliamentary government and unstable military rule, with the distraction of long-running civil wars (1955–72; 1983–2005) between the northern-based government and non-Muslim southern rebels. This led to famines and the displacement of millions of people. Meanwhile, fighting broke out in 2003 between non-Arab Muslims in the Darfur region of western Sudan and government-backed Arab militias known as Janjaweed; tens of thousands of people were killed and hundreds of thousands more were displaced. In 2011, the southern Sudanese population voted overwhelmingly in favor of independence from the north and seceded on 9 July.

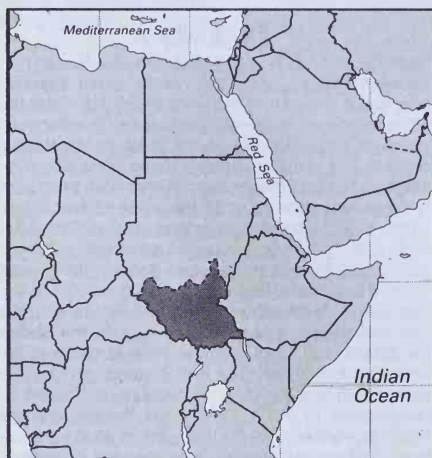
Recent Developments

In April 2010 Sudan held its first multiparty elections in 24 years. They marked an important milestone on the road to the southern Sudanese referendum laid out in the 2005 US-backed peace treaty between the ruling National Congress Party (NCP) and the southern rebels that ended two decades of civil war. Those elected included presidents for the country and the semiautonomous south, members of the country's 450-seat National Assembly and the south's 171-seat legislature, and governors and legislative bodies for 25 states. The results were hardly surprising. Pres. Omar al-Bashir, the NCP leader, easily won reelection as the country's president with 68% of the votes, while in the south Salva Kiir, the leader of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM), won a landslide 93% of the vote. Both the NCP and the SPLM won almost all the gov-

ernorships and contested legislative seats in their respective territories. In January 2011 a referendum held in southern Sudan set the stage for the south to secede, which it did in July. Heated military clashes in the small oil-rich region of Abyei occurred in the run-up to independence, and the countries lacked a pragmatic arrangement that would continue the existing mutually beneficial oil-revenue-sharing agreement by which oil produced in the south was exported through northern pipelines and terminals.

Internet resource: <<http://cbs.gov.sd>>.

Sudan, South



Official name: South Sudan. **Form of government:** republic with two legislative houses (National Legislative Assembly [171]; Council of States [n.a.]). **Head of state and government:** President Salva Kiir (from 2011). **Capital:** Juba. **Official languages:** English; Arabic. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** South Sudan pound (SSP); valuation (18 Jul 2011) US\$1 = SSP 2.68 (the SSP was introduced 18 Jul 2011 and valued at 1 SSP = 1 Sudanese pound [SDG]; the US dollar, along with the currencies of Kenya, Ethiopia, and Uganda, also circulate in South Sudan).

Demography

Area: 248,777 sq mi, 644,330 sq km. **Population** (2011): 9,150,000. **Density** (2011): persons per sq mi 36.8, persons per sq km 14.2. **Urban** (2008): 17%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 51.90%; female 48.10%. **Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 44.4%; 15–29, 27.7%; 30–44, 16.5%; 45–59, 7.3%; 60–74, 3.1%; 75–84, 0.7%; 85 and over, 0.3%. **Ethnic composition** (2008): Dinka 38%; Nuer 17%; Zande 10%; Bari 10%; Shilluk/Anywa 10%; Arab 4%; other 11%. **Religious affiliation** (2010): Christian, roughly 60% (significantly Roman Catholic, Anglican, and Presbyterian); remainder, roughly 40%. **Major towns** (2008): Yei 111,268; Yambio 105,881; Juba 82,346; Aweil 59,217; Bentiu 41,328. **Location:**

northeastern Africa, bordering Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and the Central African Republic.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population: n.a. (world avg. 19.2). **Death rate** per 1,000 population: n.a. (world avg. 8.2). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2009): 6.79. **Life expectancy at birth** (2009): 42 years.

National economy

Budget (2009). **Revenue:** SDG 6,276,000,000 (oil-sharing revenue with Khartoum governmental authority [including arrears and Abyei oil share] 65.7%; grants 32.4%; personal income tax 1.4%; customs/VAT/other 0.5%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding): n.a. **Gross national income** (2007): US\$718,000,000 (US\$90 per capita). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2010): cereals (mostly sorghum [also corn (maize), millet, and rice]) 695,000; other crops include cassava, peanuts (groundnuts), sweet potatoes, okra, cowpeas, tomatoes, and onions; live-stock (number of live animals) 14,000,000 goats, 13,000,000 sheep, 11,000,000 cattle; fisheries production, n.a. **Mining and quarrying** (2010): negligible excluding oil extraction (marble quarrying is historically an important activity). **Manufacturing** (2010): beer and soft drink production began in 2010; other limited production includes roofing tiles. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity, n.a. (n.a.); coal, none (none); crude petroleum (barrels; 2009) 147,000,000 (n.a.); petroleum products, n.a. (n.a.); natural gas, none (none). **Population economically active:** n.a. **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism, n.a.; remittances, n.a.; foreign direct investment (FDI), n.a.; official development assistance, n.a. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism, n.a.; remittances, n.a.; FDI, n.a.

Foreign trade

Imports (2009): n.a. **Major import sources:** n.a. **Exports** (2009): nearly all crude petroleum. **Major export destinations:** n.a.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads** (2010): route length 243 km; passenger-km, none; metric ton-km cargo, n.a. **Roads** (paved only; 2010): total length 50 km. **Vehicles:** passenger cars, n.a.; trucks and buses, n.a. **Air transport:** n.a. **Communications,** in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2010): n.a.; cellular telephone subscribers (2010): n.a.; personal computers (2010): n.a.; total Internet users (2010): n.a.; broadband Internet subscribers (2010): n.a.

Education and health

Literacy (2009): total population ages 15 and over literate 27%; males literate 40%; females literate 16%. **Health** (2010): physicians 34 (foreign doctors are excluded from this total) 1 per 262,000 persons; hos-

pital beds, n.a.; infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2009) 1.2; undernourished population (2009) 4,090,000 (47% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,717 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel: UN peacekeeping personnel (October 2010): troops 9,451; police 655. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP:** n.a.

Background

From the end of the 4th millennium BC, Nubia (now northern Sudan) periodically came under Egyptian rule, and it was part of the kingdom of Cush from the 11th century BC to the 4th century AD. Christian missionaries converted the area's three principal kingdoms during the 6th century; these black Christian kingdoms coexisted with their Muslim Arab neighbors in Egypt for centuries, until the influx of Arab immigrants brought about their collapse in the 13th–15th centuries. Settled by many of its current ethnic groups during the 15th–19th centuries, the country has long been associated with Sudan, its neighbor to the north, despite the fact that Islam and the Arabic language tended to dominate in the north while older African languages and cultures were predominant in the south. By the end of the 19th century, both the north and the south—collectively considered the Sudan—were under British-Egyptian colonial rule. The existing differences between the two regions, exacerbated by the disparate level of development that occurred under colonial administration, made it difficult for Sudan to be effectively ruled as one country upon achieving independence in 1956. In fact, fears of marginalization by the north led to a civil war that began in 1955, months prior to actual independence. The initial conflict and the fears that fueled it were inflamed by northern leaders who hoped to impose unity upon the nascent country by imposing Islamic law and culture throughout the south. Fighting subsided with the 1972 Addis Ababa Agreement but resumed in 1983 and continued until 2005, when the Comprehensive Peace Agreement was signed. The agreement fostered a tenuous peace between the north and the south and granted southern Sudan semiautonomous status and the promise of a referendum on independence to be held in six years. The vote took place in January 2011 and was almost unanimous in supporting independence; the country of South Sudan was declared on 9 July 2011.

Recent Developments

In July 2011 South Sudan declared its independence from Sudan. Although the leadership of Sudan pledged to accept the results of the January referendum leading to this declaration, things did not go smoothly. Violent clashes took place sporadically leading up to independence, perhaps most heatedly in the oil-rich border region of Abyei, which had postponed indefinitely its own referendum aimed at deciding its future allegiance. Although a peace agreement was reached in late June with a UN force proposed to monitor the environment, the situation remained tenuous. So, too, was the peace existing in the Nuba Mountains just inside the borders of Sudan. Many inhabitants of the region had

fought on the side of the south during the civil war. As well, the countries lacked a pragmatic arrangement that would continue the existing mutually beneficial oil-revenue-sharing agreement by which oil produced in the south was exported through northern pipelines and terminals. In June Sudanese Pres. Omar al-Bashir threatened to block the only oil pipeline leading from the south if a deal was not arranged.

Internet resource: <<http://ssccse.org>>.

Suriname



Official name: Republiek Suriname (Republic of Suriname). **Form of government:** multiparty republic with one legislative house (National Assembly [51]). **Head of state and government:** President Désiré Bouterse (from 2010). **Capital:** Paramaribo. **Official language:** Dutch. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 Suriname dollar (SRD) = 100 cents; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = SRD 3.30.

Did you know?

Among the first European settlers in what is now Suriname were British who arrived in 1651. The Dutch seized it in 1667. A settlement was reached

that year whereby the British ceded Suriname to the Dutch in exchange for New Amsterdam, now known as New York City.

Demography

Area: 63,251 sq mi, 163,820 sq km. **Population** (2010): 524,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 8.3, persons per sq km 3.2. **Urban** (2005): 73.9%. **Sex distribution** (2006): male 49.71%; female 50.29%. **Age breakdown** (2006): under 15, 28.5%; 15–29, 26.8%; 30–44, 24.3%; 45–59, 12.0%; 60–74, 6.2%; 75 and over, 2.2%. **Ethnic composition** (2004): Indo-Pakistani (“Hindustani”) 27.4%; Suriname Creole (“Afro-Surinamese”) 17.7%; Maroon (descendants of runaway slaves living in the interior) 14.7%; Javanese (“Indonesian”) 14.7%.

14.6%; mixed race 12.5%; Amerindian 1.5%; other 11.6%. **Religious affiliation** (2004): Christian (mostly Roman Catholic and Moravian) 40.7%; Hindu 19.9%; Muslim 13.5%; nonreligious 4.4%; traditional beliefs 3.3%; other 2.5%; unknown 15.7%. **Major towns** (2004): Paramaribo 242,946; Nieuw Nickerie 13,842; Nieuw Amsterdam 5,489. **Location:** northern South America, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean, French Guiana, Brazil, and Guyana.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2006): 17.6 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2006): 5.5 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2006): 2.05. **Life expectancy at birth** (2006): male 70.3 years; female 75.8 years.

National economy

Budget (2007). **Revenue:** SRD 2,002,000,000 (tax revenue 79.1%, of which corporate taxes 22.0%, taxes on international trade 21.5%, income tax 15.4%; nontax revenue 16.0%; grants 4.9%). **Expenditures:** SRD 1,806,500,000 (current expenditures 87.5%, of which wages and salaries 37.6%, transfers 12.0%, debt interest 5.2%; capital expenditures 12.5%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): rice 195,000, sugar-cane 120,000, bananas 44,000; livestock (number of live animals) 137,000 cattle, 24,500 pigs, 3,800,000 chickens; fisheries production 29,679 (from aquaculture 1%). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): bauxite 5,331,000; alumina 2,152,000; gold 9,362 kg (recorded production; unrecorded production may be as high as 30,000 kg). **Manufacturing** (value of production at factor cost in SRG; 1993): food products 992,000,000; beverages 558,000,000; tobacco products 369,000,000. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 1,618,000,000 (1,618,000,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2006) 4,800,000 (3,478,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 401,000 (624,000). **Population economically active** (2004): total 173,130; activity rate of total population 35.1% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 56.0%; female 36.7%; unemployed 9.5%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$2,570,000,000 (US\$4,990 per capita). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$161,100,000. **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 67; remittances (2008) 140; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 346; official development assistance (2007) 151. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 22; remittances (2008) 65.

Foreign trade

Imports (2005; c.i.f.): US\$1,099,900,000 (machinery and transportation equipment 26.8%; mineral fuels 15.6%; food products 9.1%; chemical products 6.9%). **Major import sources** (2007): US 31.7%; Netherlands 20.4%; Trinidad and Tobago 17.9%; China 5.5%; Japan 3.6%. **Exports** (2005; f.o.b.): US\$929,100,000 (alumina 48.1%; gold 36.4%;

shrimp and fish 6.1%; crude petroleum 5.8%; rice 1.5%). **Major export destinations** (2007): Canada 23.0%; Norway 14.4%; US 12.1%; Trinidad and Tobago 7.2%; France 5.4%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads:** none. **Roads** (2003): total length 4,304 km (paved 26%). **Vehicles** (2006): passenger cars 81,778; trucks and buses 28,774. **Air transport** (2008; Surinam Airways only): passenger-km 958,323,000; metric ton-km cargo 25,794,000. **Communications,** in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 82,000 (158); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 416,000 (808); personal computers (2001): 20,000 (45); total Internet users (2008): 50,000 (97); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 5,800 (11).

Education and health

Literacy (2004): total population ages 15 and over literate 89.6%; males literate 92.0%; females literate 87.2%. **Health:** physicians (2001) 236 (1 per 2,000 persons); hospital beds (2005) 1,797 (1 per 278 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2006) 20.8; undernourished population (2002–04) 40,000 (8% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,910 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 1,840 (all services are officially part of the army) (army 76.1%, navy 13.0%, air force 10.9%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 1.0%; per capita expenditure US\$43.

Background

Suriname was inhabited by various native peoples prior to European settlement. Spanish explorers claimed it in 1593, but the Dutch began to settle there in 1602, followed by the English in 1651. It was ceded to the Dutch in 1667, and in 1682 the Dutch West India Co. introduced coffee and sugarcane plantations and African slaves to cultivate them. Slavery was abolished in 1863, and indentured servants were brought from China, Java, and India to work the plantations, adding to the population mix. Except for brief interludes of British rule (1799–1802, 1804–15), it remained a Dutch colony. It gained internal autonomy in 1954 and independence in 1975. A military coup in 1980 ended civilian control until the electorate approved a new constitution in 1987. Military control resumed after a coup in 1990. Elections were held in 1992, and democratic government returned. By the early 21st century, a vast criminal economy, including drug trafficking and gold smuggling, had developed.

Recent Developments

Dési Bouterse was elected to a five-year term as president of Suriname in 2010. A former dicta-

tor who took power in a military coup, Bouterse had admitted "political responsibility" for the execution of 15 prominent adversaries in 1982. After the election Bouterse's three-year murder trial was suspended. Nevertheless, an Interpol warrant for his arrest for drug trafficking remained.

Internet resource: <www.surinametourism.net>

Swaziland



Official name: Umbuso weSwatini (Swati); Kingdom of Swaziland (English). **Form of government:** monarchy with two legislative houses (Senate [30]; House of Assembly [66]). **Head of state and government:** King Mswati III (from 1986), assisted by Prime Minister Barnabas Sibusiso Dlamini (from 2008). **Capitals:** Mbabane (administrative and judicial); Lobamba (legislative); Lomdaka and Lomdaka are royal residences that have national symbolic significance. **Official languages:** Swazi (Swazi); English. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 lilangeni (plural emalangen) [E] = 100 cents; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = E 6.75.

Demography

Area: 6,704 sq mi, 17,364 sq km. **Population** (2010): 1,354,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 202.0, persons per sq km 78.0. **Urban** (2007): 22.1%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 49.60%; female 50.40%. **Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 38.9%; 15–29, 31.5%; 30–44, 15.8%; 45–59, 8.6%; 60–74, 4.2%; 75–84, 0.9%; 85 and over, 0.1%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Swazi 82.3%; Zulu 9.6%; Tsonga 2.3%; Afrikaner 1.4%; mixed (black-white) 1.0%; other 3.4%. **Religious affiliation** (2006): Protestant 35%; syncretistic Christianity/traditional beliefs 30%; Roman Catholic 25%; Muslim 1%; other (including Baha'i and Mormon) 9%. **Major towns** (2006): Manzini (urban agglomeration) 115,200; Mbabane 78,700; Lobamba 11,000; Big Bend 10,400; Malkerns 10,000. **Location:** southern Africa, bordering South Africa and Mozambique.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 29.1 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 14.9 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 3.45. **Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 47.8 years; female 48.2 years.

National economy

Budget (2008–09). **Revenue:** E 9,208,400,000 (receipts from the Customs Union of Southern Africa 65.3%; income tax 10.9%; sales taxes 8.2%; corporate taxes 5.8%). **Expenditures:** E 9,538,000,000 (general administration 31.5%; education 19.9%; transportation and communications 11.8%; police and defense 11.0%; agriculture 9.2%; health 8.8%). **Public debt** (external; March 2009): US\$379,700,000. **Gross national income** (2008): US\$2,945,000,000 (US\$2,520 per capita). **Population economically active** (2006): total 337,200; activity rate of total population 32.8% (unemployed, 30%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): sugarcane 5,000,000, corn (maize) 68,000, grapefruit and pomelos 37,000; livestock (number of live animals) 585,000 cattle, 276,000 goats, 3,200,000 chickens; fisheries production 70 (from aquaculture, negligible). **Mining and quarrying** (2008): ferrovanadium 500; crushed stone 300,000 cu m. **Manufacturing** (value of exports in US\$'000; 2007): wearing apparel and accessories (2002) 173,500; sugar 159,821; unbleached wood pulp 97,099. **Energy production** (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 212,000,000 (1,001,700,000); coal (metric tons; 2008) 250,000 ([2007] 223,000). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 32; remittances (2008) 100; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 8; official development assistance (2007) 63. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 51; remittances (2008) 8.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; c.i.f.): US\$1,164,200,000 (food products 18.2%, of which cereals and flour 7.6%; chemical products 13.6%; refined petroleum products 13.4%; machinery and apparatus 12.5%; motor vehicles and parts 6.5%). **Major import sources:** South Africa 92.9%; Namibia 2.2%; Lesotho 1.4%. **Exports** (2007; f.o.b.): US\$1,082,300,000 (essential oils for food and beverage industries 29.4%; food products 21.0%, of which raw sugar 14.1%; silicates 19.9%; wearing apparel and accessories 4.4%; organic chemical products 4.3%; rough and sawn wood 4.2%). **Major export destinations:** South Africa 45.2%; Botswana 31.6%; UK 14.2%; US 3.2%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads** (2006): route length 301 km; passenger-km, n.a. (passenger service is for tourists and private charter only); metric ton-km cargo (2004) 710,000,000. **Roads** (2002): total length 3,594 km (paved 30%). **Vehicles** (2003): passenger cars 44,113; trucks and buses

47,761. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 44,000 (33); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 457,000 (346); personal computers (2006): 47,000 (37); total Internet users (2008): 48,000 (37).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2006–07). Percentage of population ages 25 and over having: no formal schooling/unknown 23.5%; incomplete primary education 23.9%; complete primary 10.1%; incomplete/complete secondary 33.6%; higher 8.9%. **Literacy** (2007): total population ages 15 and over literate 84.0%; males literate 84.7%; females literate 83.4%. **Health**: physicians (2004) 171 (1 per 7,240 persons); hospital beds (2006) 2,688 (1 per 476 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 72.4; undernourished population (2002–04) 250,000 (22% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,840 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (2006): 3,000. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2004): 1.8%; per capita expenditure US\$39.

Background

Stone tools and rock paintings indicate prehistoric habitation in the region, but it was not settled until the Bantu-speaking Swazi people migrated there in the 18th century. The British gained control in the 19th century after the Swazi king sought their aid against the Zulus. Following the South African War, the British governor of Transvaal administered Swaziland; his powers were transferred to the British high commissioner in 1906. In 1949 the British rejected the Union of South Africa's request to control Swaziland. The country gained limited self-government in 1963 and achieved independence in 1968. In the 1970s new constitutions were framed based on the supreme authority of the king. During the 1990s forces demanding democracy arose, but the kingdom remained in place. In 2005 a new constitution was signed that contained a bill of rights, but it retained the ban on political parties. Swaziland has one of the highest rates of HIV infection in the world.

Recent Developments

The year 2010 was characterized by economic uncertainty in Swaziland, owing to the global recession and diminished Southern African Customs Union dividends for the country. Food and energy prices steadily increased, and unemployment and poverty remained major challenges. The closure of the Sappi Usutu Pulp Co. also resulted in the loss of jobs. HIV/AIDS continued to be a significant problem, with a prevalence rate of 26% in the country in 2010.

Internet resource: <www.tourismswaziland.com>.

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

Sweden



Official name: Konungariket Sverige (Kingdom of Sweden). **Form of government**: constitutional monarchy with one legislative house (Riksdag, or Parliament [349]). **Head of state**: King Carl XVI Gustaf (from 1973). **Head of government**: Prime Minister Fredrik Reinfeldt (from 2006). **Capital**: Stockholm. **Official language**: Swedish. **Official religion**: none. **Monetary unit**: 1 Swedish krona (SEK; plural kronor) = 100 ore; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = SEK 6.29.

Demography

Area: 173,860 sq mi, 450,295 sq km. **Population** (2010): 9,381,000. **Density** (2010; based on land area only): persons per sq mi 59.2, persons per sq km 22.9. **Urban** (2008): 85.0%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 49.74%; female 50.26%. **Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 16.7%; 15–29, 19.3%; 30–44, 20.4%; 45–59, 19.1%; 60–74, 15.9%; 75–89, 7.8%; 90 and over, 0.8%. **Ethnic composition** (2008): Swedish 86.2%; other European 7.9%, of which Finnish 1.9%; Asian 3.9%, of which Iraqi 1.2%; other 2.0%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Church of Sweden (including nonpracticing) 77%; other Protestant 4.5%; Muslim 4%; Roman Catholic 1.5%; Orthodox 1%; other 12%. **Major cities** (2008): Stockholm 810,120; Göteborg 500,197; Malmö 286,535; Uppsala 190,668; Linköping 141,863. **Location**: northern Europe, bordering Finland, the Gulf of Bothnia, the Baltic Sea, and Norway.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 11.8 (world avg. 20.3); (2008) within marriage 45.4%. **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 9.9 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.91. **Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 79.1 years; female 83.2 years.

National economy

Budget (2007). **Revenue**: SEK 857,200,000,000 (current revenue 95.2%, of which tax revenue 87.7%; capital revenue 2.1%). **Expenditures**: SEK 768,604,000,000 (social insurance 37.6%; defense 6.0%; health 5.9%; education 5.7%; debt service 5.4%). **Public debt** (October 2009):

US\$157,935,000,000. **Production** (metric tons except as noted). *Agriculture and fishing* (2008): wheat 2,241,600; sugar beets 1,975,000; barley 1,671,600; livestock (number of live animals) 1,609,289 pigs, 1,558,381 cattle, 524,780 sheep, (2006) 254,893 reindeer; fisheries production (2007) 243,618 (from aquaculture 2%). *Mining and quarrying* (metal content; 2007): iron ore 16,100,000; zinc 214,576; copper 62,905; silver 323,171 kg. *Manufacturing* (value added in SEK '000,000 at constant prices of 2000; 2007): electrical machinery, telecommunications equipment, and electronics 243,346; transportation equipment 81,295; nonelectrical machinery 70,506. *Energy production (consumption)*: electricity (kW-hr; 2008–09) 136,553,000,000 ([2008] 159,114,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2006) none (3,235,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008) none (128,417,950); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 17,682,000 (11,390,000); natural gas (cu m; 2008) none (913,000,000). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$469,744,000,000 (US\$50,940 per capita). **Population economically active** (2008): total 4,898,000; activity rate of total population 53.2% (participation rates: ages 15–74, 71.2%; female 47.4%; unemployed [October 2009] 8.1%). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 12,004; remittances (2008) 822; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 18,094. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 13,972; remittances (2008) 912; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 28,747.

Foreign trade

Imports (2006; c.i.f.): SEK 908,300,000,000 (motor vehicles 10.9%; crude petroleum and refined petroleum products 10.8%; nonelectrical machinery and equipment 10.1%; office machines and telecommunications equipment 9.9%; base metals 6.8%). **Major import sources:** Germany 17.9%; Denmark 9.4%; Norway 8.7%; Netherlands 6.3%; UK 6.2%. **Exports** (2006; f.o.b.): SEK 1,067,600,000,000 (nonelectrical machinery and equipment 14.4%; motor vehicles 13.6%; telecommunications equipment 8.5%; paper products 6.8%; medicines and pharmaceuticals 6.0%; iron and steel 5.7%). **Major export destinations:** Germany 9.9%; US 9.4%; Norway 9.3%; UK 7.2%; Denmark 7.0%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads* (2006): length (2008) 11,633 km; passenger-km 9,642,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 22,271,000,000. *Roads* (2008): total length 425,440 km (paved 33%). *Vehicles* (2008): passenger cars 4,270,031; trucks and buses 522,313. *Air transport* (2008–09): passenger-km 4,721,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 1,603,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 5,323,000 (578); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 10,892,000 (1,183); personal computers (2005): 7,548,000 (836); total Internet users (2008): 8,086,000 (878); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 3,791,000 (412).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2008). Percentage of population ages 16–74 having: incomplete or complete

primary education 7.6%; lower secondary 15.0%; upper secondary 44.5%; vocational and higher 30.9%; unknown 2.0%. **Health** (2007): physicians 29,400 (1 per 311 persons); hospital beds 26,184 (1 per 349 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 2.5; undernourished population (2002–04) less than 2.5% of total population.

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 16,900 (army 60.4%, navy 18.3%, air force 21.3%); reserve 262,000. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 1.2%; per capita expenditure US\$570.

Background

The first inhabitants of Sweden were apparently hunters who crossed the land bridge from Europe c. 9000 bc. During the Viking era (9th–10th centuries ad) the Swedes controlled river trade in eastern Europe between the Baltic Sea and the Black Sea and also raided western European lands. Sweden was loosely united and Christianized in the 11th–12th centuries. It conquered the Finns in the 12th century and in the 14th united with Norway and Denmark under a single monarchy. It broke away in 1523 under Gustav I Vasa. In the 17th century it emerged as a great European power in the Baltic region, but its dominance declined after its defeat in the Second Northern War (1700–21). Sweden became a constitutional monarchy in 1809 and united with Norway in 1814; it acknowledged Norwegian independence in 1905. It maintained its neutrality during both world wars. It was a charter member of the UN but abstained from membership in the European Union until 1995 and in NATO altogether. A new constitution drafted in 1975 reduced the monarch's role to that of ceremonial head of state. By the early 21st century, Sweden had emerged as a European center of telecommunications and information technology.

Recent Developments

Although it had enacted a number of unpopular reforms, such as a reduction in unemployment benefits, the government of Sweden engineered a strong economic rebound in 2010. After an almost unparalleled decrease of 5% in 2009, the Swedish GDP grew by more than 4% in 2010. Unemployment—though high by Swedish standards at more than 8%—had not reached the 10–11% that had been predicted. Moreover, the World Economic Forum ranked Sweden as the world's second most competitive economy, behind Switzerland.

Internet resource: <www.scb.se>.

Switzerland

Official name: Confédération Suisse (French); Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft (German); Confederazione Svizzera (Italian); Confederaziun Svizra (Romansh) (Swiss Confederation). **Form of government:** federal state with two legislative houses (Council of States [46]; National Council [200]). **Head of state and government:** President Micheline Calmy-Rey (from 2011). **Capitals:** Bern (administrative); Lausanne (judicial). **Official languages:** French; German;



Italian; Romansh (locally). Official religion: none. Monetary unit: 1 Swiss franc (CHF) = 100 centimes; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = CHF 0.85.

Demography

Area: 15,940 sq mi, 41,285 sq km. Population (2010): 7,807,000. Density (2010): persons per sq mi 489.8, persons per sq km 189.1. Urban (2005): 75.2%. Sex distribution (2007): male 49.08%; female 50.92%. Age breakdown (2007): under 15, 15.5%; 15-29, 18.3%; 30-44, 23.0%; 45-59, 20.9%; 60-74, 14.4%; 75-84, 5.7%; 85 and over, 2.2%. National composition (2007): Swiss 78.9%; Italian 3.8%; German 2.7%; Serb/Montenegrin 2.5%; Portuguese 2.4%; Turkish 1.0%; other 8.7%. Religious affiliation (2000): Roman Catholic 41.8%; Protestant 33.0%; Muslim 4.3%; Orthodox 1.8%; Jewish 0.2%; other Christian 2.7%; nonreligious 11.1%; other 0.8%; unknown 4.3%. Major urban agglomerations (2007): Zürich 1,132,200; Geneva 503,600; Basel 489,900; Bern 346,300; Lausanne 317,000. Location: central Europe, bordering Germany, Austria, Liechtenstein, Italy, and France.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 10.1 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 83.0%. Death rate per 1,000 population (2008): 8.1 (world avg. 8.5). Total fertility rate (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.48. Life expectancy at birth (2008): male 79.7 years; female 84.4 years.

National economy

Budget (combined federal, cantonal, and communal budgets; 2007). Revenue: CHF 165,097,000,000 (tax revenue 59.1%, of which taxes on income and wealth 39.6%; nontax revenue 22.2%; social security obligations 18.7%). Expenditures: CHF 170,738,000,000 (social security 19.0%; social welfare 16.2%; education 16.2%; health 11.3%; transportation 8.4%; defense 2.9%). Production (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture and fishing (2007): sugar

beets 1,584,000, wheat 562,200, potatoes 490,000; livestock (number of live animals) 1,650,000 pigs, 1,565,000 cattle; fisheries production 2,594 (from aquaculture 47%). Mining and quarrying (2007): salt 560,000. Manufacturing (value added in CHF '000,000; 2006): chemical products and refined petroleum products 18,260; professional and scientific equipment and watches 13,488; nonelectrical machinery and equipment 12,804. Energy production (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 65,918,000,000 ([2006] 66,741,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2006) none (152,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2006) none (39,800,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 5,418,000 (10,924,000); natural gas (cu m; 2006) none (3,226,000,000). Population economically active (2006): total 4,220,000; activity rate of total population 55.8% (participation rates: ages 15-64, 81.2%; female 45.7%; unemployed [May 2007-April 2008] 2.6%). Gross national income (2008): US\$498,534,000,000 (US\$65,330 per capita). Public debt (December 2006): US\$188,701,000,000. Selected balance of payments data. Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 12,185; remittances (2008) 2,358; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005-07 avg.) 21,708. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 10,265; remittances (2008) 18,954; FDI (2005-07 avg.) 57,429.

Foreign trade

Imports (2006; c.i.f.): CHF 177,287,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 18.8%; medicine and pharmaceuticals 10.5%; base and fabricated metals [excluding gold] 10.2%; mineral fuels 7.9%; motor vehicles 6.5%). Major import sources (2008): Germany 34.7%; Italy 11.4%; France 9.7%; US 5.1%; Netherlands 4.8%. Exports (2006; f.o.b.): CHF 185,382,000,000 (medicine and pharmaceuticals 21.1%; nonelectrical machinery and equipment 15.1%; wrist watches 6.9%; organic chemical products 6.8%). Major export destinations (2008): Germany 20.3%; US 9.4%; Italy 8.8%; France 8.6%; UK 4.7%.

Transport and communications

Transport. Railroads (2005): length (2006) 5,062 km; passenger-km 16,144,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 10,149,000,000. Roads (2006): total length 71,353 km. Vehicles (2007): passenger cars 3,955,787; trucks and buses 324,153. Air transport (2008): passenger-km 28,140,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 1,142,000,000. Communications, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 4,835,000 (641); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 8,897,000 (1,180); personal computers (2007): 6,977,000 (918); total Internet users (2008): 5,739,000 (761); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 2,576,000 (342).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2008). Percentage of resident Swiss and resident alien population ages 25-64 having: compulsory education 13.2%; secondary 53.1%; higher 33.7%. Health: physicians

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

(2005) 28,251 (1 per 263 persons); hospital beds (2006) 40,347 (1 per 185 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 4.0; undernourished population (2002–04) less than 2.5% of total population.

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 22,823; additionally, there are 218,200 reservists and an 85,000-member civil defense force. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 0.9%; per capita expenditure US\$515.

Background

The original inhabitants of Switzerland were the Helvetians, who were conquered by the Romans in the 1st century BC. Germanic tribes penetrated the region from the 3rd to the 6th century AD, and Muslim and Magyar raiders ventured in during the 10th century. It came under the Holy Roman Empire in the 11th century. In 1291 three cantons formed an anti-Habsburg league that became the nucleus of the Swiss Confederation. It was a center of the Reformation, which divided the confederation and led to a period of political and religious conflict. The French organized Switzerland as the Helvetic Republic in 1798. In 1815 the Congress of Vienna recognized Swiss independence and guaranteed its neutrality. A new federal state was formed in 1848 with Bern as the capital. It remained neutral in both world wars and thereafter. It joined the European Free Trade Association in 1960, but it has opted against joining the European Union. It joined the United Nations in 2002.

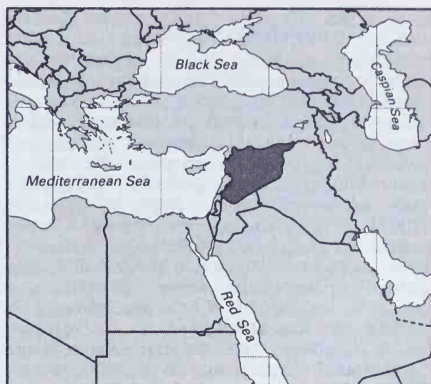
Recent Developments

A commission of experts in 2010 recommended new laws to cover two Swiss banks that were considered "too big to fail." The commission, set up after the government bailed out UBS in October 2008, recommended that UBS and Credit Suisse embrace a "balanced" approach to risk taking and that they hold almost twice as much capital as required by new international banking standards. The Swiss cabinet welcomed the report and instructed the Finance Ministry to draft a consultation paper on the new regulations. Switzerland, which continued to cherish its banking secrecy, faced ongoing pressure to stop shielding tax evaders. It had agreed in August 2009 to surrender data on UBS clients to the US Internal Revenue Service, but a Swiss court ruled in January that the agreement could not be enforced. In order to avert the risk of a nationwide referendum on the matter, Swiss lawmakers in June approved the agreement and thus allowed UBS to hand over its data on suspected tax dodgers.

Internet resource: <www.bfs.admin.ch>.

Syria

Official name: Al-Jumhuriyah al-'Arabiyyah al-Suriyah (Syrian Arab Republic). **Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic with one legislative house (People's Assembly [250]). **Head of state and government:** President Bashar al-Assad (from 2000). **Capital:** Damascus. **Official language:** Arabic. **Official religion:** none (Islam is the required religion of the



head of state and is the basis of the legal system). **Monetary unit:** 1 Syrian pound (S.P.) = 100 piastres; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = S.P. 47.40.

Demography

Area: 71,498 sq mi, 185,180 sq km. **Population** (2010): 22,198,000 (includes 1,200,000 Iraqi refugees and 470,000 long-term Palestinian refugees in early 2010). **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 310.5, persons per sq km 119.9. **Urban** (2005): 50.6%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 50.85%; female 49.15%. **Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 37.0%; 15–29, 30.8%; 30–44, 17.8%; 45–59, 9.1%; 60–74, 4.0%; 75–84, 1.1%; 85 and over, 0.2%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Syrian Arab 74.9%; Bedouin Arab 7.4%; Kurd 7.3%; Palestinian Arab 3.9%; Armenian 2.7%; other 3.8%. **Religious affiliation** (2000): Muslim 86%, of which Sunni 74%, 'Alawite (Shi'i) 11%; Christian 8%, of which Orthodox 5%, Roman Catholic 2%; Druze 3%; nonreligious/atheist 3%. **Major cities** (2004): Aleppo 2,181,061; Damascus 1,552,161; Hims (Homs) 750,501; Hamah 467,807; Latakia 424,392. **Location:** the Middle East, bordering Turkey, Iraq, Jordan, Israel, Lebanon, and the Mediterranean Sea.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 25.6 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 3.7 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 3.23. **Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 71.6 years; female 76.4 years.

National economy

Budget (2007). **Revenue:** S.P. 458,571,000,000 (nonpetroleum nontax revenues 30.0%; petroleum royalties and taxes 21.7%; nonpetroleum tax on income and profits 16.2%; taxes on international trade 7.3%). **Expenditures:** S.P. 520,531,000,000 (current expenditures 62.6%; capital expenditures 37.4%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2008): US\$5,678,000,000. **Gross national income** (2008): US\$44,439,000,000 (US\$2,090 per capita). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2008): wheat 4,041,100, sugar beets 1,150,000, seed cotton 711,497, olives 495,310, almonds 76,093, pistachios 52,066; livestock (number of live animals) 22,865,400 sheep, 1,561,260

goats, 1,168,330 cattle, 24,500 camels; fisheries production (2007) 17,881 (from aquaculture 47%). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): phosphate rock 3,678,000; gypsum 447,900. **Manufacturing** (value added in S.P. '000,000; 2007): textiles and wearing apparel 35,953; food products, beverages, and tobacco products 28,975; fabricated metal products 20,003. **Energy production (consumption)**: electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 38,784,000,000 (38,784,000,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008) 134,800,000 ([2006] 95,700,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 11,229,000 (11,988,000); natural gas (cu m; 2006) 6,087,000,000 (6,087,000,000). **Population economically active** (2007): total 5,400,800; activity rate of total population 27.5% (participation rates: ages 15 and over 45.7%; female 15.7%; unemployed 8.4%). **Selected balance of payments data**. Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 3,199; remittances (2008) 850; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 662; official development assistance (2007) 75. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 719; remittances (2008) 235; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 57.

Foreign trade

Imports (2006; c.i.f.): US\$11,488,000,000 (refined petroleum products 24.4%; food products 10.7%; motor vehicles 8.6%; iron and steel 8.3%; nonelectrical machinery and equipment 7.3%). **Major import sources**: Russia 10.2%; China 6.5%; Ukraine 5.3%; Egypt 5.2%; Saudi Arabia 5.1%. **Exports** (2006; f.o.b.): US\$10,919,000,000 (crude petroleum 33.6%; food products and live animals 14.9%, of which vegetables and fruit 6.0%; wearing apparel and accessories 7.9%; textile yarn, fabrics, and made-up articles 7.5%; refined petroleum products 6.7%). **Major export destinations** (2007): Italy 23.7%; France 11.5%; Saudi Arabia 10.6%; Iraq 5.6%; Turkey 5.2%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads** (2007): length 2,833 km; passenger-km 744,110,000; metric ton-km cargo 2,550,742,000. **Roads** (2007): total length 55,041 km (paved 93%). **Vehicles** (2007): passenger cars 446,132; trucks and buses 566,976. **Air transport** (2008; SyrianAir only): passenger-km 2,448,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2006) 16,000,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 3,633,000 (170); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 7,056,000 (331); personal computers (2007): 1,844,000 (90); total Internet users (2008): 3,565,000 (167); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 11,000 (0.5).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2003–04). Percentage of population having: no formal education (illiterate) 14.3%; no formal education (literate) 9.9%; primary education 45.8%; secondary 22.5%; incomplete higher 3.9%; higher 3.6%. **Literacy** (2005): percentage of population ages 15 and over literate 78.4%; males literate 90.6%; females literate 66.1%. **Health** (2007): physicians 29,506 (1 per 694 persons); hospital beds 28,750 (1 per 713 persons); infant mor-

tality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 17.3; undernourished population (2002–04) 600,000 (4% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,840 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 292,600 (army 73.5%, navy 2.6%, air force 10.3%, air defense 13.6%); UN peacekeeping troops in Golan Heights (June 2009): 1,043. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 3.9%; per capita expenditure US\$68.

Background

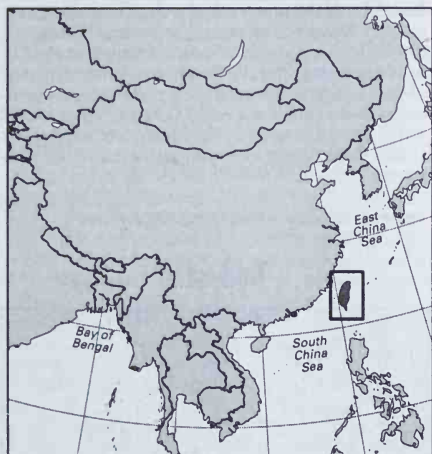
Syria has been inhabited for several thousand years. From the 3rd millennium bc it was under the control variously of Sumerians, Akkadians, Amorites, Egyptians, Hittites, Assyrians, and Babylonians. In the 6th century bc it became part of the Persian Achaemenian dynasty, which fell to Alexander the Great in 330 bc. Seleucid rulers governed it from 301 bc to c. 164 bc; Parthians and Nabataean Arabs then divided the region. It flourished as a Roman province (64 bc–ad 300) and as part of the Byzantine Empire (300–634) until Muslims invaded and established control. It came under the Ottoman Empire in 1516, which held it, except for brief rules by Egypt, until the British invaded in World War I. After the war it became a French mandate; it achieved independence in 1945. It united with Egypt in the United Arab Republic (1958–61). During the Six-Day War (1967), it lost the Golan Heights to Israel. Syrian troops frequently clashed with Israeli troops in Lebanon during the 1980s and '90s. Hafez al-Assad's long and harsh regime (1971–2000) was marked also by antagonism toward Syria's neighbors Turkey and Iraq.

Recent Developments

Israeli charges in April 2010 that Syria had received a shipment of Scud missiles for delivery to Hezbollah in Lebanon were strenuously denied by Syrian officials but poisoned the atmosphere between Damascus and Washington. The US announced in May that comprehensive economic sanctions would be renewed for an additional year, though the US in early 2011 appointed its first new ambassador to Syria since 2005. In mid-September 2010 the Russian Ministry of Defense announced that it would honor a 2007 contract to supply P-800 Yakhont antiship missiles to the Syrian armed forces. In early 2011, Syria was caught up in the wave of pro-democracy protests that swept the Middle East. Largely peaceful protests involving thousands of Syrians took place in early 2011, many calling for the removal of Pres. Bashar al-Assad. As many as 173 people were killed when security forces fired upon the crowds in late March. In April al-Assad made a number of conciliatory gestures, including shuttering the country's first and only casino, ending the country's 48-year state of emergency, and rehiring school-teachers who had been dismissed previously for wearing face veils. Protests continued, however, and by the end of August as many as 2,200 civilians had died.

Internet resource: <www.cbssyr.org/index-EN.htm>.

Taiwan



Official name: Chung-hua Min-kuo (Republic of China). **Form of government:** multiparty republic with one legislative house (Legislative Yuan [113]). **Head of state:** President Ma Ying-jeou (from 2008). **Head of government:** Premier Wu Den-yih (from 2009). **Seat of government:** Taipei. **Official language:** Mandarin Chinese. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 New Taiwan dollar (NT\$) = 100 cents; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = NT\$28.76.

Demography

Area: 13,973 sq mi, 36,191 sq km. **Population** (2010): 23,138,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 1,655.9, persons per sq km 639.3. **Urban** (2005): 81%. **Sex distribution** (2007): male 50.57%; female 49.43%. **Age breakdown** (2007): under 15, 17.6%; 15–29, 23.2%; 30–44, 24.4%; 45–59, 21.2%; 60–74, 9.3%; 75–84, 3.5%; 85 and over, 0.8%. **Ethnic composition** (2003): Taiwanese 84%; mainland Chinese 14%; indigenous tribal peoples 2%, of which Ami 0.6%. **Religious affiliation** (2002): Buddhism 23.8%; Taoism 19.7%; Christian 4.5%, of which Protestant 2.6%, Roman Catholic 1.3%; I-kuan Tao 3.7% (syncretistic religion); Muslim 0.6%; other (mostly Chinese folk-religionist or non-religious) 47.7%. **Major cities (metropolitan areas)** (2007): Taipei 2,629,269 (6,698,319); Kao-hsiung 1,520,555 (2,767,655); T'ai-chung 1,055,898 (2,218,527); T'ao-yüan 391,822 (1,905,973); T'ai-nan 764,658 (1,255,450). **Location:** island between the East China Sea, the Philippine Sea, and the South China Sea, north of the Philippines and southeast of mainland China.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 8.6 (world avg. 20.3); (2007) within marriage 95.6%. **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 6.2 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.05. **Life expectancy at birth** (2007): male 75.1 years; female 81.9 years.

National economy

Budget (2006; general government). **Revenue:** NT\$2,172,436,000,000 (tax revenue 71.7%; income from public enterprises 14.3%; fees 4.2%). **Expenditures:** NT\$2,261,958,000,000 (education, science, and culture 21.6%; economic development 17.0%; general administration 15.3%; social welfare 13.6%; defense 10.5%). **Population economically active** (2006): total 10,522,000; activity rate of total population 46.3% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 57.9%; female 42.4%; unemployed [2007] 3.9%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): rice 1,363,458, pineapples 476,811, bamboo shoots 291,709, betel nuts 134,497; livestock (number of live animals; 2006) 7,068,621 pigs, 134,793 cattle; fisheries production 1,498,197 (from aquaculture 22%). **Mining and quarrying** (2008): marble 25,811,000. **Manufacturing** (value added in NT\$'000,000,000; 2006): electronic parts and components 610; base metals 288; base chemical products 230; refined petroleum products and coal 206. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2005) 210,300,000,000 (201,580,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2006) none (66,000,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) 292,000 ([2006] 347,000,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) 396,000,000 (11,298,000,000). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$401,806,000,000 (US\$17,542 per capita). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 5,137; remittances (2006) 355; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 5,737. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 9,070; remittances (2006) 1,370; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 8,178.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; c.i.f.): US\$219,252,000,000 (mineral fuels 20.9%; electronic parts and components 16.6%; base and fabricated metals 12.1%; chemical products 11.3%). **Major import sources:** Japan 21.0%; US 12.1%; China 11.3%; South Korea 6.9%; Saudi Arabia 4.5%. **Exports** (2007; f.o.b.): US\$246,677,000,000 (nonelectrical machinery, electrical machinery, and electronic goods 47.8%; base and fabricated metals 11.3%; precision instruments, watches, and musical instruments 8.1%; plastics and rubber products 7.7%). **Major export destinations:** China 21.0%; Hong Kong 15.4%; US 13.0%; Japan 6.5%; Singapore 4.3%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads** (2008; Taiwan Railway Administration only): route length (2006) 1,118 km; passenger-km 19,066,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 933,000,000. **Roads** (2006): total length 39,286 km. **Vehicles** (2008): passenger cars 5,674,000; trucks and buses 1,000,000. **Air transport** (2006; China Airlines, EVA, and Far Eastern Air transport only): passenger-km 59,108,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 11,470,000,000. **Communications.** In total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 14,273,000 (620); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 25,413,000 (1,103); personal computers (2005): 13,098,000 (575); total Internet users (2008): 15,143,000 (657); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 5,024,000 (218).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2003). Percentage of population ages 15 and over having: no formal schooling 4.6%; primary 19.8%; vocational 23.7%; secondary 26.8%; some college 12.0%; higher 13.1%. **Literacy** (2007): population ages 15 and over literate 97.6%. **Health** (2007): physicians 35,849 (excludes 4,862 doctors of traditional Chinese medicine) (1 per 639 persons); hospital beds 150,628 (1 per 152 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 4.7.

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 290,000 (army 69.0%, navy 15.5%, air force 15.5%); reserve 1,657,000. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 2.4%; per capita expenditure US\$456.

Background

Known to the Chinese as early as the 7th century, Taiwan was widely settled by them early in the 17th century. In 1646 the Dutch seized control of the island, only to be ousted in 1661 by a large influx of Chinese refugees from the Ming dynasty. Taiwan fell to the Manchus in 1683 and was not open to Europeans again until 1858. In 1895 it was ceded to Japan following the Sino-Japanese War. A Japanese military center in World War II, it was frequently bombed by US planes. After Japan's defeat it was returned to China, which was then governed by the Nationalists. When the Communists took over mainland China in 1949, the Nationalist government fled to Taiwan and made it their seat of government, with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek as president. In 1954 he and the US signed a mutual defense treaty, and Taiwan received US support for almost three decades, developing its economy in spectacular fashion. It was recognized by many noncommunist countries as the representative of all China until 1971, when it was replaced in the UN by the People's Republic of China. Martial law was lifted in Taiwan in 1987 and travel restrictions with mainland China were removed in 1988. In 1989 opposition parties were legalized. The relationship with the mainland became increasingly close in the 1990s.

Recent Developments

With some 15% of its GDP based on exports to China—valued in 2010 at roughly US\$100 billion annually—Taiwan's economy was highly dependent on the mainland. The depth of that relationship was expected to grow after the Economic Cooperation Framework Agreement (ECFA) was signed by Taiwan and China at the end of June. Under ECFA, China was to lower its tariffs to zero on some 539 exports from Taiwan over two years, while Taiwan would do the same for 267 Chinese exports to the island. Although ECFA was essentially a free-trade agreement, its formal name reflected continued Chinese sensitivities about Taiwan's sovereignty—i.e., that China signed free-trade agreements only with sovereign countries, Taiwan not being one. Despite these

warming economic ties, not all Taiwanese sectors were open to Chinese investment. Taiwanese regulators blocked the purchase of a large insurance company in Taiwan by a Hong Kong-based investment consortium and also blocked the acquisition of a Chinese technology firm by Taiwan computer chip giant UMC. Less-sensitive sectors, though, were opening fast; Taiwan café chain 85°C Café was listed on Taiwan's stock exchange in November, intending to use capital raised there to challenge Starbucks for dominance in China.

Internet resource: <<http://eng.stat.gov.tw>>.

Tajikistan



Official name: Jumhurii Tojikiston (Republic of Tajikistan). **Form of government:** republic with two legislative houses (National Assembly [34]; Assembly of Representatives [63]). **Head of state:** President Imomali Rakhmon (from 1994). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Akil Ailov (from 1999). **Capital:** Dushanbe. **Official language:** Tajik. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 somoni (TJS) = 100 dirams; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = TJS 4.63.

Demography

Area: 55,300 sq mi, 143,100 sq km. **Population** (2010): 7,075,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 127.9, persons per sq km 49.4. **Urban** (2007): 26.3%. **Sex distribution** (2007): male 49.74%; female 50.26%. **Age breakdown** (2007): under 15, 35.0%; 15–29, 31.5%; 30–44, 18.8%; 45–59, 9.7%; 60–74, 3.8%; 75 and over, 1.2%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Tajik 80.0%; Uzbek 15.3%; Russian 1.1%; Tatar 0.3%; other 3.3%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Sunni Muslim 78%; Shi'i Muslim 6%; nonreligious 12%; other (mostly Christian) 4%. **Major cities** (2007): Dushanbe 679,400; Khujand 155,900; Kulyab 93,900; Kurgan-Tyube 71,000; Ishtaravshan (Ura-Tyube) 60,200. **Location:** central Asia, bordering Kyrgyzstan, China, Afghanistan, and Uzbekistan.

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2007): 27.3 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 7.0 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 3.09. **Life expectancy at birth** (2007): male 61.6 years; female 67.8 years.

National economy

Budget (2008). *Revenue*: TJS 3,436,000,000 (tax revenue 95.8%; nontax revenue 4.2%). *Expenditures*: TJS 5,058,000,000 (current expenditures 54.5%; capital expenditures 43.8%; net lending 1.7%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). *Agriculture and fishing* (2007): potatoes 659,900, wheat 612,000, raw seed cotton 419,700; livestock (number of live animals) 1,922,000 sheep, 1,418,000 cattle, 1,250,000 goats, 42,000 camels; fisheries production 172 (from aquaculture 15%). *Mining and quarrying* (2006): antimony (metal content) 2,000; silver 5,000 kg; gold 3,000 kg. *Manufacturing* (value of production in TJS '000,000 at constant prices of 1998; 2007): non-ferrous metals (nearly all aluminum) 585,103; food products 301,156; textiles 209,375. *Energy production (consumption)*: electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 16,127,000,000 ([2007] 17,600,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2008) 216,000 ([2006] 94,000); lignite (metric tons; 2006) 15,000 (15,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008) 185,000 ([2006] 117,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (1,542,000); natural gas (cu m; 2008) 12,000,000 (510,000,000). **Population economically active** (2007): total 2,201,000; activity rate of total population 30.5% (participation rates: ages 15–62 [male], 15–57 [female] 51.7%; female [2004] 41.7%; officially unemployed 2.3%). **Selected balance of payments data**. Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2004) 1.0; remittances (2008) 1,750; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 265; official development assistance (2007) 221. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2004) 3.0; remittances (2008) 184. **Gross national income** (2008): US\$4,074,000,000 (US\$600 per capita). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$1,065,000,000.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; c.i.f.): US\$2,547,000,000 (refined petroleum products 10.8%; grain and flour 5.3%; electricity 2.6%; natural gas 2.6%; other [significantly alumina] 78.7%). *Major import sources* (2008): China 25.9%; Russia 24.8%; Kazakhstan 10.6%; Uzbekistan 6.8%; Turkey 5.4%. **Exports** (2007; f.o.b.): US\$1,468,000,000 (cotton fiber 9.4%; electricity 4.1%; other [significantly aluminum] 86.5%). *Major export destinations* (2008): Israel 39.6%; Turkey 8.7%; Russia 7.6%; Italy 7.4%; Norway 7.2%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads* (2005): length (2006) 482 km; passenger-km 46,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 1,066,000,000. *Roads* (2000): total length 27,767 km (paved [1996] 83%). *Vehicles* (2007): passenger cars 192,973; trucks and buses 64,324. *Air transport* (2005; Tajikistan Airlines

only): passenger-km 1,030,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 7,031,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 360,000 (53); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 2,459,000 (360); personal computers (2007): 87,000 (13); total Internet users (2008): 600,000 (88).

Education and health

Literacy (2007): percentage of total population ages 15 and over literate, virtually 100%. **Health** (2007): physicians 13,400 (1 per 505 persons); hospital beds 38,800 (1 per 175 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 43.6; undernourished population (2002–04) 3,500,000 (56% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,910 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 8,800 (army 83%, air force 17%); Russian troops (November 2008): 5,500. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 2.4%; per capita expenditure US\$13.

Background

Settled by the Persians c. the 6th century bc, Tajikistan was part of the empires of the Persians and of Alexander the Great and his successors. In the 7th–8th centuries ad it was conquered by the Arabs, who introduced Islam. The Uzbeks controlled the region in the 15th–18th centuries. In the 1860s Russia took over much of Tajikistan. In 1924 it became an autonomous republic under the administration of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, and it gained republic status in 1929. It achieved independence with the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991. Civil war raged through much of the 1990s between government forces and an opposition of mostly Islamic forces. Peace was achieved in 1997.

Recent Developments

In September 2010 the IMF posited that Tajikistan was overcoming the effects of the global financial crisis, thanks to a rise in remittances from labor migrants working abroad, but significant segments of the country's economy suffered the effects all year of Uzbekistan's slowdown in the delivery of rail freight to Tajikistan. Although never admitted officially by the Uzbek authorities, Tajik officials believed that the slowdown, which affected primarily agriculture and construction work in the southern Khatlon Region, was aimed at stopping construction of a gigantic dam and power plant at Roghun. Many Uzbeks believed the dam's completion would result in agriculture in southern Uzbekistan being deprived of water for years.

Internet resource: <www.stat.tj/en>.

Tanzania

Official name: Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania (Swahili); United Republic of Tanzania (English). **Form of government**: unitary multiparty republic with one



legislative house (National Assembly [357]). **Head of state and government:** President Jakaya Kikwete (from 2005). **Capital:** Dar es Salaam (Dodoma is the capital designate). **Official languages:** Swahili; English. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 Tanzanian shilling (TZS) = 100 cents; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = TZS 1,620.50.

Demography

Area: 364,901 sq mi, 945,090 sq km. **Population** (2010): 41,893,000. **Density** (2010; based on land area only): persons per sq mi 122.8, persons per sq km 47.4. **Urban** (2008): 25.6%. **Sex distribution** (2006): male 49.46%; female 50.54%. **Age breakdown** (2006): under 15, 44.3%; 15–29, 29.1%; 30–44, 14.6%; 45–59, 7.6%; 60–74, 3.6%; 75–84, 0.7%; 85 and over, 0.1%. **Ethnolinguistic composition** (2000): 130 different Bantu tribes 95%, of which Sukuma 9.5%, Hehe and Bena 4.5%, Gogo 4.4%, Haya 4.2%, Nyamwezi 3.6%, Makonde 3.3%, Chagga 3.0%, Ha 2.9%; other 5%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Muslim 35%, of which Sunni 30%, Shi'i 5%; Christian 35%; other (significantly traditional beliefs) 30%; Zanzibar only is 99% Muslim. **Major urban areas** (2006): Dar es Salaam 2,805,500; Mwanza 458,100; Zanzibar (Unguja) 422,300; Arusha 362,900; Mbeya 304,200. **Location:** eastern Africa, bordering Kenya, the Indian Ocean, Mozambique, Malawi, Zambia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Burundi, Rwanda, and Uganda.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 38.3 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 12.6 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2006): 4.93. **Life expectancy** at birth (2006): male 48.5 years; female 50.9 years.

National economy

Budget (2006–07). **Revenue:** TZS 3,691,247,900,000 (tax revenue 68.5%, of which excise tax

27.6%, income tax 19.4%; nontax revenue 5.7%). **Expenditures:** TZS 4,474,680,900,000 (current expenditures 70.1%, of which interest payments on debt 4.8%; capital expenditures 29.9%). **Gross national income** (2008; mainland Tanzania only): US\$18,350,000,000 (US\$440 per capita). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$3,684,000,000. **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): cassava 6,600,000, corn (maize) 3,400,000, rice 1,240,000, cashew nuts 92,000, tobacco leaves 53,000, coffee 52,000, cloves 9,900; livestock (number of live animals) 18,000,000 cattle, 12,550,000 goats, 3,550,000 sheep; fisheries production 328,827 (from aquaculture, negligible). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): gold 40,193 kg; garnets 5,900 kg; tanzanites 3,400 kg; rubies 2,700 kg; diamonds 282,786 carats. **Manufacturing** (2005): cement 1,281,000; wheat flour 347,296; sugar 202,200; *konyagi* (a Tanzanian liquor) 41,050 hectoliters. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 2,776,000,000 (2,899,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2006) 80,000 (80,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (1,216,000); natural gas (cu m; 2006) 374,000,000 (374,000,000). **Population economically active** (2002): total 14,841,000; activity rate of total population 43.1% (participation rates: ages 10 and over, 64.9%; female 48.0%; officially unemployed 3.7%). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 1,037; remittances (2008) 15; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 563; official development assistance (2007) 2,811. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 645; remittances (2008) 46.

Foreign trade

Imports (2006; c.i.f.): TZS 5,558,000,000,000 (refined petroleum products 23.7%; nonelectrical machinery and equipment 12.0%; chemical products 11.5%; motor vehicles 9.9%; food products 6.5%). **Major import sources** (2008): UAE 12.4%; India 11.9%; South Africa 11.0%; China 9.9%; Singapore 6.1%. **Exports** (2006; f.o.b.): TZS 2,116,000,000,000 (gold 34.9%; other metal ores [including copper and silver] 11.0%; fish 10.2%; tobacco products 6.2%; vegetables and fruit 4.7%; coffee 4.3%). **Major export destinations** (2008): Switzerland 20.8%; Kenya 8.6%; South Africa 8.5%; China 8.2%; India 6.3%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads** (2003): length (2001) 3,690 km; passenger-km 1,305,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 4,461,000,000. **Roads** (2008): length 78,892 km (paved 6%). **Vehicles** (2007): passenger cars 80,913; trucks and buses 393,005. **Air transport** (2008): passenger-km 156,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 1,452,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 124,000 (2.9); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 13,007,000 (306); personal computers (2005): 356,000 (9.3); total Internet users (2008): 520,000 (12).

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

Education and health

Educational attainment (2002). Percentage of population ages 25 and over having: no formal schooling/unknown 49.6%; primary education 44.0%; secondary 5.5%; postsecondary 0.9%. **Literacy** (2007): percentage of population ages 15 and over literate 72.3%; males literate 79.0%; females literate 65.9%. **Health** (2002): physicians 822 (1 per 42,085 persons); hospital beds 36,853 (1 per 939 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2006) 73.0; undernourished population (2003-05) 13,000,000 (35% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,730 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 27,000 (army 85.2%, navy 3.7%, air force 11.1%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 1.1%; per capita expenditure US\$4.

Background

Inhabited from the 1st millennium BC, Tanzania was occupied by Arab and Indian traders and Bantu-speaking peoples by the 10th century AD. The Portuguese gained control of the coastline in the late 15th century, but they were driven out by the Arabs of Oman and Zanzibar in the late 18th century. German colonists entered the area in the 1880s, and in 1891 the Germans declared the region a protectorate as German East Africa. In World War I, Britain captured the German holdings, which became a British mandate (1920) under the name Tanganyika. Britain retained control of the region after World War II when it became a UN trust territory (1947). Tanganyika gained independence in 1961 and became a republic in 1962. In 1964 it united with Zanzibar under the name Tanzania. The country subsequently experienced both political and economic struggles; it held its first multiparty elections in 1995.

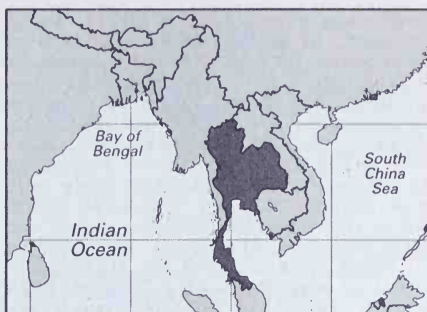
Recent Developments

Although usually regarded as a strong supporter of worldwide conservation, the Tanzanian government was strongly criticized by wildlife groups and UNESCO in 2010 for its plan to construct a 50-km (31-mi) two-lane commercial highway through Serengeti National Park, a UNESCO World Heritage Site. They warned that the proposed road would cut across the largest remaining mass-migration system on Earth, disrupting the annual migratory route of two million wildebeest, zebras, and gazelles. Despite the controversy, the government in February 2011 announced its intention to proceed with the project, claiming that it would benefit the poor communities ringing the park. In June, however, the government abandoned the controversial plan.

Internet resource: <www.nbs.go.tz>.

Thailand

Official name: Ratcha Anachak Thai (Kingdom of Thailand). **Form of government:** constitutional monarchy with two legislative houses (Senate [150]; House of Representatives [500]). **Head of state:**



King Bhumibol Adulyadej (from 1946). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Yingluck Shinawatra (from 2011). **Capital:** Bangkok. **Official language:** Thai. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 baht (THB) = 100 satang; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = THB 30.73.

Demography

Area: 198,117 sq mi, 513,120 sq km. **Population** (2010): 67,090,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 338.6, persons per sq km 130.7. **Urban** (2008): 33.8%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 49.44%; female 50.56%. **Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 21.2%; 15-29, 23.9%; 30-44, 24.5%; 45-59, 18.2%; 60-74, 9.2%; 75-89, 2.9%; 90 and over, 0.1%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Tai peoples 81.4%, of which Thai (Siamese) 34.9%, Lao 26.5%; Han Chinese 10.6%; Malay 3.7%; Khmer 1.9%; other 2.4%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Buddhist 83%; Muslim (nearly all Sunni) 9%; traditional beliefs 2.5%; nonreligious 2%; other (significantly Christian) 3.5%. **Major cities** (2000): Bangkok (2007) 6,704,000; Samut Prakan 378,741; Nonthaburi 291,555; Udon Thani 222,425; Nakhon Ratchasima 204,641. **Location:** southeastern Asia, bordering Laos, Cambodia, the Gulf of Thailand, Malaysia, and Myanmar (Burma).

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 13.6 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 7.1 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.64. **Life expectancy** at birth (2008): male 70.5 years; female 75.3 years.

National economy

Budget (2008). **Revenue:** THB 1,839,600,000,000 (tax revenue 89.9%, of which VAT 27.4%, corporate taxes 25.0%, excise tax 15.1%, income tax 11.1%; nontax revenue 10.1%). **Expenditures:** THB 1,633,300,000,000 (current expenditures 79.9%; capital expenditures 20.1%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2008): sugarcane 76,018,410, rice 32,119,350, cassava 23,809,670, natural rubber 3,166,840; livestock (number of live animals) 7,845,346 pigs, 6,699,999 cattle, 1,699,469 buffalo; fisheries production (2007) 3,858,815 (from aquaculture 36%). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): gypsum (2008) 8,500,401; dolomite 1,123,425; feldspar 684,668; zinc [metal content] 32,921; gemstones (signifi-

cantly rubies and sapphires) 102,000 carats; silver 7,400 kg; gold 3,000 kg. **Manufacturing** (value added in US\$'000,000; 2000): textiles and wearing apparel 1,905; electronics 1,817; food products 1,311. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 142,538,000,000 (138,609,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2006) none (6,252,000); lignite (metric tons; 2008) 18,171,950 ([2006] 18,852,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008-09) 79,899,830 ([2008] 340,545,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 43,459,000 (37,489,000); natural gas (cu m; 2008) 28,760,000,000 (37,310,000,000). **Population economically active** (2008; end of 3rd quarter): total 38,344,700; activity rate of total population 58.5% (participation rates: ages 15-59, 79.3%; female 46.0%; unemployed [April 2008-March 2009] 1.5%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$191,650,000,000 (US\$2,840 per capita). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$9,841,000,000. **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 16,667; remittances (2008) 1,800; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2006-08 avg.) 10,258. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 5,143; FDI (2005-07 avg.) 1,097.

Foreign trade

Imports (2008; c.i.f.): THB 5,946,311,060,000 (mineral fuels 20.7%, of which crude petroleum 16.2%; chemical products 10.1%; electronic parts 8.5%; electrical machinery and equipment 8.3%; iron and steel 7.6%; nonelectrical machinery and equipment 6.5%; fabricated metal products 5.7%). **Major import sources:** Japan 18.8%; China 11.3%; US 6.4%; UAE 6.2%; Malaysia 5.4%. **Exports** (2008; f.o.b.): THB 5,851,371,140,000 (computers and parts 9.4%; transportation equipment 9.4%; agricultural products 9.0%; integrated circuits and parts 8.7%; electrical machinery and equipment 6.8%; refined petroleum products 5.4%; nonelectrical machinery and equipment 4.9%). **Major export destinations:** US 11.4%; Japan 11.3%; China 9.1%; Singapore 5.7%; Hong Kong 5.7%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads** (2008): route length 4,071 km; passenger-km 8,570,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 3,139,000,000. **Roads** (2007): total length 51,538 km (paved 99%). **Vehicles** (2007): passenger cars 3,560,222; trucks and buses 3,615,153. **Air transport** (2008-09): passenger-km 51,852,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 2,050,901,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 7,024,000 (104); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 62,000,000 (920); personal computers (2007): 4,039,000 (62); total Internet users (2008): 16,100,000 (239); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 950,000 (14).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2007). Percentage of employed population having: no formal schooling/un-

known 5.4%; incomplete primary education 32.4%; complete primary 21.2%; lower secondary 29.6%; upper secondary/higher 11.4%. **Literacy** (2007): population ages 15 and over literate 94.1%; males literate 95.9%; females literate 92.6%. **Health** (2005): physicians 19,546 (1 per 3,287 persons); hospital beds 134,016 (1 per 470 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 18.1; undernourished population (2002-04) 13,800,000 (22% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,870 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 306,600 (army 62.0%, navy 23.0%, air force 15.0%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 1.4%; per capita expenditure US\$51.

Background

The region of Thailand has been occupied continuously for 20,000 years. It was part of the Mon and Khmer kingdoms from the 9th century ad. Thai-speaking peoples emigrated from China in the 10th century. During the 13th century two Thai states emerged: the Sukhothai kingdom, founded about 1220 after a successful revolt against the Khmer, and Chiang Mai, founded in 1296 after the defeat of the Mon. In 1350 the Thai kingdom of Ayutthaya succeeded Sukhothai. The Burmese were its most powerful rivals, occupying it briefly in the 16th century and destroying the kingdom in 1767. The Chakri dynasty came to power in 1782, moving the capital to Bangkok and extending the empire along the Malay Peninsula and into Laos and Cambodia. The country was named Siam in 1856. Though Western influence increased during the 19th century, Siam's rulers avoided colonization by granting concessions to European countries; it was the only Southeast Asian nation able to do so. In 1917 it entered World War I on the side of the Allies. It became a constitutional monarchy following a military coup in 1932 and was officially renamed Thailand in 1939. It was occupied by Japan in World War II. It participated in the Korean War as a UN forces member and was allied with South Vietnam in the Vietnam War. The country subsequently became a regional economic powerhouse, though serious social problems also emerged, including a growing gap between rich and poor and a major AIDS epidemic.

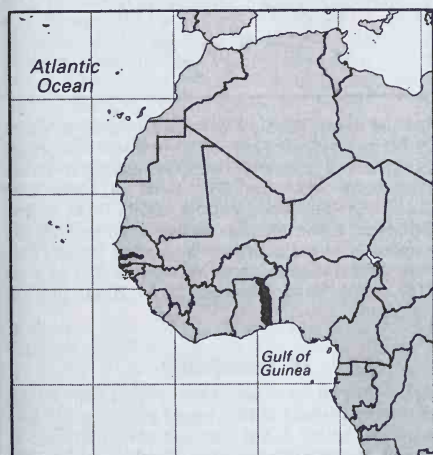
Recent Developments

In 2010, thousands of United Front for Democracy Against Dictatorship (UDD) protesters, popularly known as red shirts, occupied parts of central Bangkok, demanding that Prime Minister Abhisit Vejjajiva dissolve the Thai National Assembly and call a general election. Consisting mainly of the poor from Thailand's northern and northeastern regions, the red shirts were opposed to the coup of 2006 and subsequent court rulings that ousted from power their populist hero, former prime minister Thaksin Shinawatra. They were opposed by the

anti-Thaksin yellow-shirt movement. In mid-May UDD members ran amok, hurling Molotov cocktails and setting car tires and public buildings ablaze in retaliation after a UDD leader was shot and killed. More than 90 people were killed. The protests spread to several provinces, prompting Abhisit to declare a state of emergency, which was lifted only in late December.

Internet resource: <<http://web.nso.go.th>>.

Togo



Official name: République Togolaise (Togolese Republic). **Form of government:** multiparty republic with one legislative house (National Assembly [81]). **Head of state and government:** President Faure Gnassingbé (from 2005), assisted by Prime Minister Gilbert Houngbo (from 2008). **Capital:** Lomé. **Official language:** French. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 CFA franc (CFAF) = 100 centimes; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = CFAF 452.93.

Demography

Area: 21,853 sq mi, 56,600 sq km. **Population** (2010): 6,587,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 301.4, persons per sq km 116.4. **Urban** (2007): 41.4%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 49.12%; female 50.88%. **Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 41.6%; 15–29, 30.0%; 30–44, 15.9%; 45–59, 8.1%; 60–74, 3.6%; 75–84, 0.7%; 85 and over, 0.1%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Ewe 22.2%; Kabre 13.4%; Wachi 10.0%; Mina 5.6%; Kotokoli 5.6%; Bimoba 5.2%; Losso 4.0%; Gurma 3.4%; Lamba 3.2%; Adja 3.0%; other 24.4%. **Religious affiliation** (2004): Christian 47.2%, of which Roman Catholic 27.8%, Protestant 9.5%, independent and other Christian 9.9%; traditional beliefs 33.0%; Muslim 13.7%; nonreligious 4.9%; other 1.2%. **Major cities** (2005): Lomé 921,000 (urban agglomeration [2007] 1,452,000); Sokodé 106,300; Kara 100,400; Atakpamé 72,700; Kpalimé 71,400. **Location:** western Africa, bordering Burkina Faso, Benin, the Atlantic Ocean, and Ghana.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 36.7 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 9.1 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 4.85. **Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 57.0 years; female 61.6 years.

National economy

Budget (2008). **Revenue:** CFAF 249,900,000,000 (tax revenue 84.5%, of which taxes on international trade 66.5%; grants 11.7%; nontax revenue 3.8%). **Expenditures:** CFAF 253,300,000,000 (current expenditures 80.2%; capital expenditures 19.8%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2008): cassava 881,011, yams 638,087, corn (maize) 595,311, cacao beans 80,000, seed cotton 32,500; livestock (number of live animals) 2,001,500 sheep, 1,508,100 goats, 582,400 pigs; fisheries production (2007) 24,905 (from aquaculture 20%). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): limestone 2,400,000; phosphate rock (2008; gross weight) 686,472; diamonds 17,362 carats. **Manufacturing** (value added in CFAF '000,000; 2006): food products, beverages, and tobacco products 33,800; bricks, cement, and ceramics 19,300; base and fabricated metals 10,800. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 221,000,000 (726,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (268,000). **Population economically active** (2006): total 2,521,000; activity rate of total population 39.3% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 70.0%; female 38.4%; unemployed [2004] 32%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$2,607,000,000 (US\$400 per capita). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$1,655,000,000. **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2006) 21; remittances (2008) 229; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 74; official development assistance (2007) 121. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2006) 5; remittances (2008) 35.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; c.i.f.): US\$787,100,000 (refined petroleum products 26.7%; food products 10.6%, of which cereals 5.2%; machinery and apparatus 9.4%; cement clinker 7.9%; medicinal and pharmaceutical products 6.2%). **Major import sources:** France 19.2%; China 15.8%; Netherlands 11.1%; US 4.2%; Belgium 3.7%. **Exports** (2007; f.o.b.): US\$280,000,000 (portland cement 24.1%; cement clinker 19.6%; iron and steel 12.5%; crude fertilizer 11.2%; food products 9.5%; cotton 8.9%). **Major export destinations:** Niger 12.7%; Benin 10.9%; India 9.8%; Burkina Faso 9.8%; Mali 7.1%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads** (2006): route length 568 km; passenger-km, none; metric ton-km cargo (2001) 440,000,000. **Roads** (2001): total length 7,500 km (paved 24%). **Vehicles** (2007): passenger cars 10,611; trucks and buses 2,412. **Communications,** in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 141,000 (24); cellular telephone subscribers (2008):

1,547,000 (264); personal computers (2007): 171,000 (30); total Internet users (2008): 350,000 (60); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 1,900 (0.3).

Education and health

Educational attainment (1998). Percentage of population ages 25 and over having: no formal education/unknown 57.2%; primary education 24.5%; secondary and higher 18.3%. **Literacy** (2007): total population ages 15 and over literate 65.8%; males literate 79.1%; females literate 52.8%. **Health**: physicians (2004) 225 (1 per 23,364 persons); hospital beds (2005) 4,862 (1 per 1,111 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 58.2; undernourished population (2002–04) 1,200,000 (24% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,830 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 8,550 (army 94.7%, navy 2.3%, air force 3.0%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 1.6%; per capita expenditure US\$7.

Background

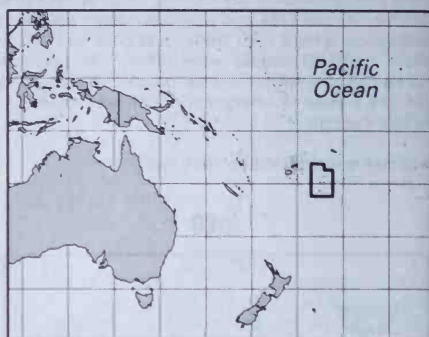
Until 1884 what is now Togo was an intermediate zone between the black African military states of Asante and Dahomey, and its various ethnic groups lived in general isolation from each other. In 1884 it became part of the Togoland German protectorate, which was occupied by British and French forces in 1914. In 1922 the League of Nations assigned eastern Togoland to France and the western portion to Britain. In 1946 the British and French governments placed the territories under UN trusteeship. Ten years later British Togoland was incorporated into the Gold Coast, and French Togoland became an autonomous republic within the French Union. Togo gained independence in 1960. It suspended its constitution in 1967–80. A multiparty constitution was approved in 1992, but the political situation remained unstable.

Recent Developments

In sports much of 2010 was dominated by the misfortunes of Togo's national football team. On 8 January, as the team was traveling through the Angolan exclave of Cabinda en route to a match, Cabindan separatist guerrillas machine-gunned the team's bus, killing three people and injuring several others. Goalkeeper Kodjovi Obilale was left unable to walk. Togo's withdrawal from the tournament brought an immediate suspension from the Confederation of African Football (CAF). The CAF rescinded the ban only after international protests, demonstrations, and an official government appeal.

Internet resource: <www.togo-tourisme.com>.

Tonga



Official name: Fakatu'i 'o Tonga (Tongan); Kingdom of Tonga (English). **Form of government**: hereditary constitutional monarchy with one legislative house (Legislative Assembly [28]). **Head of state**: King Siaosi (George) Tupou V (from 2006). **Head of government**: Prime Minister Tu'iavakano (from 2010). **Capital**: Nuku'alofa. **Official languages**: Tongan; English. **Official religion**: none. **Monetary unit**: 1 pa'anga (T\$) = 100 seniti; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = T\$1.68.

Demography

Area: 289 sq mi, 748 sq km. **Population** (2010): 103,000. **Density** (2010; based on land area): persons per sq mi 371.8, persons per sq km 143.5. **Urban** (2006): 23.2%. **Sex distribution** (2006): male 50.76%; female 49.24%. **Age breakdown** (2006): under 15, 38.2%; 15–29, 26.3%; 30–44, 17.2%; 45–59, 10.1%; 60–74, 6.1%; 75 and over, 2.1%. **Ethnic composition** (2006): Tongan 96.6%; Tongan/other 1.6%; white 0.6%; Chinese 0.4%; other 0.8%. **Religious affiliation** (2006): Protestant 64.9%, of which Methodist-related denominations 55.9%; Mormon 16.8%; Roman Catholic 15.6%; Baha'i 0.7%; unknown 1.4%; other 0.6%. **Major towns** (2006): Nuku'alofa 23,658 (Greater Nuku'alofa 34,311); Neiafu 4,123; Haveloloto 3,405. **Location**: Oceania, archipelago in the South Pacific Ocean between Hawaii (US) and New Zealand.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 25.3 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 5.7 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 3.76. **Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 72.4 years; female 74.4 years.

National economy

Budget (2005–06). **Revenue**: T\$172,446,000 (tax revenue 72.9%; grants 15.1%; nontax revenue 12.0%). **Expenditures**: T\$166,031,000 (current expenditures 93.0%; development expenditures 7.0%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$89,600,000. **Gross national income** (2008):

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

US\$265,000,000 (US\$2,560 per capita). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). *Agriculture and fishing* (2007): coconuts 58,500, pumpkins, squash, and gourds 21,000, cassava 9,700, yams 4,700, plantains 3,300, vanilla 150; livestock (number of live animals) 81,200 pigs, 12,600 goats, 11,500 horses; fisheries production 2,549 (from aquaculture, negligible); aquatic plants production 107 (from aquaculture, negligible). *Mining and quarrying*: coral and sand for local use. *Manufacturing* (value of production in T\$'000; 2005): food products and beverages 19,722; bricks, cement, and ceramics 4,109; chemical products 2,044. *Energy production (consumption)*: electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 55,000,000 (47,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (56,000). **Population economically active** (2003): total 36,450; activity rate 34.1% (participation rates: ages 15–64 (1996) 60.4%; female 41.9%; unemployed 5.2%). **Selected balance of payments data**. Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 15; remittances (2008) 100; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 17; official development assistance (2007) 30. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 10; remittances (2008) 12.

Foreign trade

Imports (2006–07; c.i.f.): T\$245,200,000 (food products and beverages 31.4%; refined petroleum products 29.5%; machinery and transportation equipment 14.2%). **Major import sources**: New Zealand 33.5%; Fiji 27.3%; Australia 13.8%; US 10.3%. **Exports** (2006–07; f.o.b.): T\$20,900,000 (fish 40.2%; squash 26.8%; root crops 13.9%; kava 6.7%). **Major export destinations**: Japan 35.2%; New Zealand 20.2%; US 12.2%; Australia 6.1%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads*: none. *Roads* (2000): total length 680 km (paved 27%). *Vehicles* (2004): passenger cars 7,705; trucks and buses 5,297. *Air transport* (2002): passenger-km 14,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 1,000,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 26,000 (247); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 51,000 (487); personal computers (2005): 5,000 (50); total Internet users (2008): 8,400 (81); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 700 (7).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2006). Percentage of population ages 25 and over having: no formal schooling/unknown 1.8%; primary education 29.5%; lower secondary 46.7%; upper secondary 11.0%; higher 11.0%, of which university 3.6%. **Literacy** (2007): percentage of population ages 15 and over literate, virtually 100%. **Health** (2004): physicians 41 (1 per 2,447 persons); hospital beds 296 (1 per 332 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2006) 20.0.

Military

Total active duty personnel (October 2007): 450-member force includes air and coast guard elements.

Tonga has defense cooperation agreements with both Australia and New Zealand. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2004): 1.0%; per capita expenditure US\$23.

Background

Tonga was inhabited at least 3,000 years ago by people of the Lapita culture. The Tongans developed a stratified social system headed by a paramount ruler whose dominion by the 13th century extended as far as the Hawaiian Islands. The Dutch visited the islands in the 17th century; in 1773 Capt. James Cook arrived and named the archipelago the Friendly Islands. The modern kingdom was established during the reign (1845–93) of King George Tupou I. It became a British protectorate in 1900. This was dissolved in 1970 when Tonga, the only ancient kingdom surviving from the pre-European period in Polynesia, achieved complete independence within the Commonwealth. King George Tupou V ceded much of the monarchy's formerly absolute power in 2008 and agreed to make most governmental decisions in consultation with the prime minister.

Recent Developments

The majority of members of the Tongan parliament were, for the first time, popularly elected in November 2010. Rather than naming a commoner as the new prime minister, however, the nine nobles and five independents joined forces to elect Tu'ivakano, one of the nobles. He then named only two pro-democracy members to his cabinet.

Internet resource: <www.pmo.gov.to/tongastats>.

Trinidad and Tobago



Official name: Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. **Form of government**: multiparty republic with two legislative houses (Senate [31]; House of Representatives [42]). **Head of state**: President George Maxwell Richards (from 2003). **Head of government**: Prime Minister Kamla Persad-Bissessar (from 2010). **Capital**: Port of Spain. **Official language**: English. **Official religion**: none. **Monetary unit**: 1 Trinidad and Tobago dollar (TT\$) = 100 cents; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = TT\$6.42.

Demography

Area: 1,990 sq mi, 5,155 sq km. **Population** (2010): 1,312,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 659.3, persons per sq km 254.5. **Urban** (2005): 12.2%. **Sex distribution** (2007): male 50.59%; female 49.41%. **Age breakdown** (2007): under 15, 20.1%; 15–29, 28.3%; 30–44, 21.8%; 45–59, 18.7%; 60–74, 8.4%; 75–84, 2.2%; 85 and over, 0.5%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): black 39.2%; East Indian 38.6%; mixed 16.3%; Chinese 1.6%; white 1.0%; other 3.3%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Roman Catholic 29%; Hindu 24%; Protestant 19%; independent and other Christian 7%; Muslim 7%; nonreligious 2%; other 12%. **Major towns** (2006): Port of Spain 49,800 (greater Port of Spain [2004] 264,000); Chaguanas 73,100; San Juan 57,100; San Fernando 56,600; Arima 35,600. **Location:** islands northeast of Venezuela, between the North Atlantic Ocean and the Caribbean Sea.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 14.1 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 7.7 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 1.73. **Life expectancy at birth** (2007): male 67.6 years; female 73.5 years.

National economy

Budget (2008). **Revenue:** TT\$55,584,400,000 (taxes on petroleum and natural gas corporations 47.5%; nonoil corporate taxes 12.1%; VAT 11.9%; income tax 7.5%; nontax revenue 4.8%; import duties 4.3%). **Expenditures:** TT\$45,767,000,000 (current expenditures 78.0%; development expenditures and net lending 22.0%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): sugarcane 358,000, bananas 7,000, oranges 5,250, cacao beans 639, coffee 250; livestock (number of live animals) 60,000 goats, 45,000 pigs, 28,500,000 chickens; fisheries production 8,406 (from aquaculture, negligible). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): limestone 850,000; natural asphalt 16,200. **Manufacturing** (value added in US\$'000,000; 2003): refined petroleum products and natural gas 732; base chemical products 515; food products 129. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 7,760,000,000 ([2006] 6,901,000,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008) 41,800,000 ([2006] 56,500,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 8,093,000 (1,209,000); natural gas (cu m; 2008) 41,839,000,000 ([2006] 14,688,000,000). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 463; remittances (2008) 109; official development assistance (2007) 18; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 921. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 94; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 330. **Gross national income** (2008): US\$22,123,000,000 (US\$16,540 per capita). **Population economically active** (2008): total 626,600; activity rate of total population 48% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 70.2%; female 41.5%; unemployed 4.6%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; March 2009): US\$1,494,000,000.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; c.i.f.): US\$7,663,000,000 (crude petroleum 31.0%; nonelectrical machinery and equipment 11.4%; base and fabricated metals 8.6%; food products 7.1%; iron ore agglomerates 5.8%; motor vehicles 5.5%). **Major import sources:** US 25.1%; Brazil 10.6%; Colombia 8.8%; Gabon 6.8%; Republic of the Congo 5.7%. **Exports** (2007; f.o.b.): US\$13,396,000,000 (liquefied natural gas 30.8%; refined petroleum products 16.2%; crude petroleum 12.8%; ammonia 8.9%; methanol 7.2%). **Major export destinations:** US 57.7%; Jamaica 4.6%; Spain 4.0%; Dominican Republic 2.6%; Germany 2.2%.

Transport and communications

Transport. Railroads: none. **Roads** (2000): total length 8,320 km (paved 51%). **Vehicles** (2005): passenger cars 320,000; trucks and buses 71,000. **Air transport** (2008; Caribbean Airlines only): passenger-km 2,285,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 19,696,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 307,000 (236); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 1,505,000 (1,155); personal computers (2007): 172,000 (132); total Internet users (2008): 227,000 (174); broadband Internet subscribers (2007): 36,000 (27).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2000). Percentage of population ages 15 and over having: no formal schooling/unknown 8.0%; primary education 35.4%; secondary 52.0%; university 4.6%. **Literacy** (2002): total population-ages 15 and over literate 98.5%; males literate 99.0%; females literate 97.9%. **Health** (2008): physicians 1,735 (1 per 751 persons); hospital beds 3,499 (1 per 372 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2007) 32.2; undernourished population (2002–04) 130,000 (10% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,950 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 4,063 (army 73.8%, coast guard 26.2%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GNI** (2007): 0.3%; per capita expenditure US\$42.

Background

When Christopher Columbus visited Trinidad in 1498, it was inhabited by the Arawak Indians; Caribs inhabited Tobago. The islands were settled by the Spanish in the 16th century. In the 17th and 18th centuries African slaves were imported for plantation labor to replace the original Indian population, which had been worked to death by the Spanish. Trinidad was surrendered to the British in 1797. The British attempted to settle Tobago in 1721, but the French captured the island in 1781 and transformed it into a sugar-producing colony; the British acquired it in 1802. After slavery ended in the islands in 1834–38, immigrants from India were

brought in to work the plantations. The islands of Trinidad and Tobago were administratively combined in 1889. Granted limited self-government in 1925, the islands became an independent state within the Commonwealth in 1962 and a republic in 1976. Political unrest was followed in 1990 by an attempted Muslim fundamentalist coup against the government. Since the beginning of the 21st century, Trinidad and Tobago has continued its rapid pace of industrial development, which included building liquefied natural gas plants and steel smelters.

Recent Developments

The government of Trinidad and Tobago pledged in 2010 to continue a gas-based industrial development program. It decided to abandon, however, the cherished aluminum smelter project, a long-planned industrial initiative that would have used Trinidad and Tobago's gas-derived energy to process alumina from Jamaica and Guyana.

Internet resource: <www.cso.gov.tt>.

Tunisia



Official name: Al-Jumhuriyyah al-Tunisiyyah (Tunisian Republic). **Form of government:** multi-party republic with two legislative houses (Chamber of Councillors [126, statutory number]; Chamber of Deputies [214]). **Head of state:** President Fouad Mebazaa (from 2011). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Béji Caïd Essebsi (from 2011). **Capital:** Tunis. **Official language:** Arabic. **Official religion:** Islam. **Monetary unit:** 1 dinar (TND) = 1,000 millimes; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = TND 1.37.

Demography

Area: 63,170 sq mi, 163,610 sq km. **Population** (2010): 10,374,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 164.2, persons per sq km 63.4. **Urban** (2008): 66.5%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 50.30%; female 49.70%. **Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 25.9%; 15-29, 30.1%; 30-44, 22.1%; 45-59,

13.2%; 60-74, 6.6%; 75-84, 1.8%; 85 and over, 0.3%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Tunisian Arab 67.2%; Bedouin Arab 26.6%; Algerian Arab 2.4%; Amazigh (Berber) 1.4%; other 2.4%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Muslim 99%, of which Sunni 97%; other 1%. **Major cities** (2004): Tunis (2007) 745,000; Safaqis 265,131; Al-Arianah 240,749; Susah 173,047; Ettadhamen 118,487. **Location:** northern Africa, bordering the Mediterranean Sea, Libya, and Algeria.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008-09): 15.3 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008-09): 4.3 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 2.03. **Life expectancy at birth** (2007): male 72.4 years; female 76.3 years.

National economy

Budget (2007). **Revenue:** TND 13,880,700,000 (tax revenue 68.6%, of which VAT 19.2%, income tax 9.8%; grants and loans 17.5%; nontax revenue 13.9%). **Expenditures:** TND 15,089,000,000 (social services 40.9%; debt service 26.0%; economic services 17.4%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2008): tomatoes 1,200,000, olives 1,000,000, wheat 918,800, chilies and peppers 291,000, dates 127,000, almonds (2007) 58,000; livestock (live animals; 2007) 7,618,350 sheep, 1,550,650 goats, 710,130 cattle, 230,000 camels; fisheries production 92,982 (from aquaculture [2007] 3%). **Mining and quarrying** (2008-09): phosphate rock 8,017,200; iron ore 178,900. **Manufacturing** (value added in TND '000,000; 2008): crude petroleum, refined petroleum products, and natural gas 4,033; electrical machinery and equipment 2,144; textiles, leather, and wearing apparel 2,133. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2008-09) 13,854,200,000 (11,861,200,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008-09) 31,975,500 (12,739,100); petroleum products (metric tons; 2008-09) 1,710,800 (3,336,900); natural gas (cu m; 2008-09) 2,789,000,000 (4,256,900,000). **Population economically active** (2008): total 3,677,700; activity rate of total population 36.2% (participation rates: ages 15 and over [2007] 46.8%; female [2007] 25.3%; unemployed 14.2%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$33,998,000,000 (US\$3,290 per capita). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; June 2009): US\$14,673,200,000. **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 2,658; remittances (2008) 1,870; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005-07 avg.) 1,904; official development assistance (2007) 310. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 437; remittances (2008) 15; FDI (2005-07 avg.) 22.

Foreign trade

Imports (2008; c.i.f.): TND 30,241,200,000 (mineral fuels 16.2%, of which refined petroleum products 10.2%; textiles and wearing apparel 13.5%, of which fabric 7.0%; food products 11.0%; chemical products 8.2%; base metals 6.8%; transportation

equipment 6.7%). **Major import sources:** France 18.5%; Italy 17.2%; Germany 7.0%; Libya 4.4%; Spain 3.9%. **Exports** (2008; f.o.b.): TND 23,673,000,000 (textiles and wearing apparel 25.8%, of which clothing 19.3%; mineral fuels 17.2%, of which crude petroleum 13.6%, refined petroleum products 3.6%; electrical machinery and equipment 16.3%; phosphate products [mostly fertilizers] 12.3%; food products 9.1%). **Major export destinations:** France 28.5%; Italy 20.6%; Germany 6.9%; Spain 4.9%; UK 4.6%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads* (2008–09): route length (2008) 2,165 km; passenger-km 1,509,700,000; metric ton-km cargo 1,854,200,000. *Roads* (2004): total length 19,232 km (paved 66%). *Vehicles* (2004): passenger cars 825,990; trucks and buses 119,064. *Air transport* (2008): passenger-km 3,357,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 15,380,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 1,239,000 (122); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 8,602,000 (846); personal computers (2008): 997,000 (98); total Internet users (2008): 2,800,000 (275); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 227,000 (22).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2005). Percentage of population ages 10 and over having: no formal schooling 22.0%; primary education 36.5%; secondary 33.1%; higher 8.4%. **Literacy** (2007): total population ages 10 and over literate 77.9%; males literate 87.0%; females literate 68.7%. **Health** (2008): physicians (2007) 10,554 (1 per 969 persons); hospital beds 18,851 (1 per 539 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 19.3; undernourished population (2002–04) less than 2.5% of total population.

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 35,800 (army 75.4%, navy 13.4%, air force 11.2%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 1.3%; per capita expenditure US\$47.

Background

From the 12th century bc the Phoenicians had a series of trading posts on the northern African coast. By the 6th century bc, the Carthaginian kingdom encompassed most of present-day Tunisia. The Romans ruled from 146 bc until the Muslim Arab invasions in the mid-7th century ad. The area was fought over, won, and lost by many, including the Abbasids, the Almohads, the Spanish, and the Ottoman Turks, who finally conquered it in 1574 and held it until the late 19th century. For a time it maintained autonomy as the French, the British, and the Italians contended for the region. In 1881 Tunisia became a French protectorate. In World War II, US and British forces captured it (1943) to end a brief German occupation. In 1956 France granted it full independence.

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

Recent Developments

The “Jasmine Revolution,” a popular uprising that protested against corruption, poverty, and political repression, swept through Tunisia in 2011. Unrest began after Mohammed Bouazizi protested government corruption by setting fire to himself outside a municipal office in central Tunisia in December 2010. Bouazizi, who had been supporting his family by selling fruit from a cart, was enraged when officials repeatedly demanded bribes and confiscated his merchandise. His plight, which came to symbolize the injustice and economic hardship afflicting many Tunisians under the regime of Pres. Zine al-Abidine Ben Ali, inspired street protests throughout the country. Dozens of protesters were killed in clashes with police. Amid accusations of use of excessive force, Ben Ali dismissed the minister of the interior and vowed to establish an investigative committee to examine the government’s response to the crisis. However, clashes between police and protesters continued and spread to the capital. On 13 January Ben Ali appeared on national television and made broader concessions to the opposition, promising not to seek another term as president when his term ended in 2014. He also promised to reduce food prices and loosen restrictions on Internet use. The protesters continued to clash with security forces, however, resulting in several deaths. On 14 January a state of emergency was declared, and Ben Ali stepped down as president, leaving the country. The apparent success of the “Jasmine Revolution” inspired similar movements in the following weeks in other Middle Eastern countries—including Egypt, Jordan, Algeria, Yemen, Iran, Bahrain, and Libya—casting doubt on the stability of some of the region’s longest-standing regimes.

Internet resource: <www.ins.nat.tn/indexen.php>.

Turkey



Official name: Türkiye Cumhuriyeti (Republic of Turkey). **Form of government:** multiparty republic with one legislative house (Grand National Assembly of Turkey [550]). **Head of state:** President Abdullah Gül (from 2007). **Head of government:** Prime Minister

Recep Tayyip Erdogan (from 2003). **Capital:** Ankara. **Official language:** Turkish. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 new Turkish lira (YTL) = 100 kurus; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = YTL 1.61.

Demography

Area: 303,224 sq mi, 785,347 sq km. **Population** (2010): 73,085,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 241.0, persons per sq km 93.1. **Urban** (2007): 70.5%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 50.20%; female 49.80%. **Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 26.3%; 15–29, 26.5%; 30–44, 22.2%; 45–59, 15.1%; 60–74, 7.2%; 75–84, 2.4%; 85 and over, 0.3%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Turk 65.1%; Kurd 18.9%; Crimean Tatar 7.2%; Arab 1.8%; Azerbaijani 1.0%; Yoruk 1.0%; other 5.0%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Muslim 97.5%, of which Sunni 82.5%, Shi'i (mostly nonorthodox Alevi) 15.0%; nonreligious 2.0%; other (mostly Christian) 0.5%. **Major cities** (2007): Istanbul 10,757,327; Ankara 3,763,591; Izmir 2,606,294; Bursa 1,431,172; Adana 1,366,027. **Location:** southwestern Asia and southeastern Europe, bordering the Black Sea, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Iran, Iraq, Syria, the Mediterranean Sea, Greece, and Bulgaria.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 17.9 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 6.4 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 2.14. **Life expectancy** at birth (2008): male 71.4 years; female 75.8 years.

National economy

Budget (2007). **Revenue:** YTL 218,858,000,000 (tax revenue 72.1%, of which taxes on goods and services 42.2%, income tax 16.2%; nontax revenue and grants 27.9%). **Expenditures:** YTL 206,965,000,000 (public debt transactions 24.1%; other 75.9%). **Production** (in '000 metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2008): wheat 17,782, sugar beets 15,488, tomatoes 10,985, barley 5,923, corn (maize) 4,274, potatoes 4,225, grapes 3,918, apples 2,504, seed cotton 1,820, olives 1,464, sunflower seeds 992, hazelnuts 801, chickpeas 518, cherries 338, walnuts 171, pistachios 120, tobacco 100; livestock (number of live animals) 23,974,600 sheep, 11,036,753 cattle, (2007) 191,066 angora goats, 1,057 camels; fisheries production (2007) 772 (from aquaculture 18%). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): magnesite 2,100; refined borates 1,093; chromite 466; copper ore (metal content) 49; marble 2,802,000 cu m; silver 198,000 kg. **Manufacturing** (value added in US\$'000,000; 2005): food products 8,800; telecommunications equipment, electronics 7,450; chemical products 7,400; base metals 7,000; motor vehicles and parts 6,500; textiles 6,100. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 198,600,000,000 ([2006] 174,636,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2008) 3,340,000 ([2006] 22,800,000); lignite (metric tons; 2008) 86,100,000 ([2006] 60,800,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008) 15,600,000 ([2006] 194,100,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 21,563,000 (24,383,000); natural

gas (cu m; 2007) 906,000,000 (36,586,000,000). **Population economically active** (2006): total 24,775,000; activity rate of total population 34.2% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 51.1%; female 26.1%; unemployed [July 2008–June 2009] 13.1%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$690,706,000,000 (US\$9,340 per capita). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; December 2008): US\$74,917,000,000. **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 18,487; remittances (2008) 1,360; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 17,350; official development assistance (2007) 797. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 3,260; remittances (2008) 111; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 1,365.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; c.i.f.): US\$170,057,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 21.1%; mineral fuels 20.6%; base and fabricated metals 15.2%; transportation equipment 8.5%). **Major import sources:** Russia 13.8%; Germany 10.3%; China 7.8%; Italy 5.9%; US 4.8%. **Exports** (2007; f.o.b.): US\$107,213,000,000 (textiles and wearing apparel 21.4%; transportation equipment 17.0%; machinery and apparatus 15.1%; base and fabricated metals 14.6%; vegetables, fruits, and nuts 4.1%). **Major export destinations:** Germany 11.2%; UK 8.1%; Italy 7.0%; France 5.6%; Russia 4.4%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads** (2007): length 8,697 km; passenger-km 5,553,000; metric ton-km cargo 9,921,000,000. **Roads** (2006): total length 427,099 km (paved [2004] 45%). **Vehicles** (2007): passenger cars 6,472,156; trucks and buses 3,181,390. **Air transport** (2008; Atlasjet, Turkish, Pegasus, and Onur airlines only): passenger-km 51,183,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 533,501,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 17,502,000 (246); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 65,824,000 (926); personal computers (2007): 4,207,000 (60); total Internet users (2008): 24,483,000 (345); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 5,750,000 (81).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2007). Percentage of population ages 25–64 having: no formal schooling through primary education 61%; lower secondary 10%; upper secondary 18%; university 11%. **Literacy** (2006): total population ages 15 and over literate 88.1%; males literate 96.0%; females literate 80.4%. **Health:** physicians (2006) 114,583 (1 per 604 persons); hospital beds (2007) 184,983 (1 per 379 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 16.0; undernourished population (2002–04) 2,100,000 (3% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,970 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 510,600 (army 78.7%, navy 9.5%, air force 11.8%);

Turkish troops in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (November 2008): 36,000; US troops in Turkey (November 2008): 1,570. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 2.1%; per capita expenditure US\$195.

Background

Turkey's early history corresponds to that of Asia Minor, the Byzantine Empire, and the Ottoman Empire. Byzantine rule emerged when Constantine the Great made Constantinople (now Istanbul) his capital. The Ottoman Empire, begun in the 12th century, dominated for more than 600 years; it ended in 1918 after the Young Turk revolt. Under the leadership of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, a republic was proclaimed in 1923, and the caliphate was abolished in 1924. Turkey remained neutral throughout most of World War II, siding with the Allies in 1945. It has since alternated between civil and military governments and has had several conflicts with Greece over Cyprus. The early 21st century saw political and civic turmoil between fundamentalist Muslims and secularists and ongoing violent conflict with Kurdish separatists.

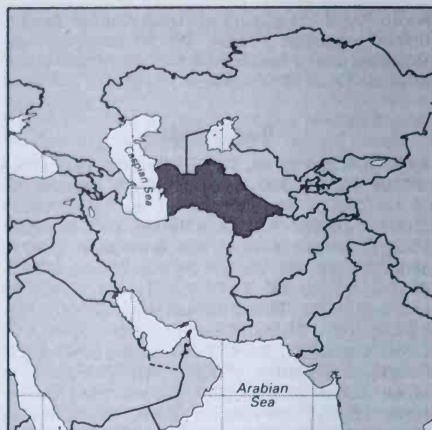
Recent Developments

The Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) militants staged hit-and-run attacks on the Turkish security forces throughout 2010 despite PKK declarations that it would observe a unilateral cease-fire. In an attempt to neutralize the PKK who were based in northern Iraq, the Turkish government sought help from the Iraqi government and US forces in Iraq. Turkey also opened a consulate in Arbil, the site of the Kurdistan Regional Government, whose president, Mas'ud Barzani, visited Ankara in June. Nevertheless, in October the Turkish parliament approved a one-year extension of cross-border operations by the Turkish armed forces. In February 2011, the PKK ended the cease-fire, and in July, 13 Turkish soldiers and 7 Kurdish guerrillas died in a battle in southeastern Turkey. Tension between Turkey and Israel escalated in May 2010 after Israeli forces killed nine Turkish nationals on board the *Mavi Marmara*, a cruise ship laden with relief supplies that had attempted to break the Israeli blockade of Gaza. In other foreign-relations developments, in June Turkey voted against further UN sanctions on Iran, having declared that it would still abide by any UN decisions but not honor sanctions imposed by the US and the EU. There was no progress in Turkey's EU accession negotiations.

Internet resource: <www.turkstat.gov.tr>.

Turkmenistan

Official name: Turkmenistan. **Form of government:** unitary republic with one legislative house (Mejlis, or Assembly [125]). **Head of state and government:** President Gurbanguly Berdimukhammedov (from 2006). **Capital:** Ashgabat. **Official language:** Turkmen. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 (new) manat (TMT) = 100 tennessi; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = TMT 2.85 (the [new] manat replaced the [old] manat 1 Jan 2009, at the rate of [new] TMT 1 = [old] TMM 5,000).



Demography

Area: 189,657 sq mi, 491,210 sq km. **Population** (2010): 4,941,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 26.1, persons per sq km 10.1. **Urban** (2008): 48.2%. **Sex distribution** (2005): male 49.24%; female 50.76%. **Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 31.8%; 15–29, 30.0%; 30–44, 20.6%; 45–59, 11.4%; 60–74, 4.6%; 75–84, 1.4%; 85 and over, 0.2%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Turkmen 79.2%; Uzbek 9.0%; Russian 3.0%; Kazakh 2.5%; Tatar 1.1%; other 5.2%. **Religious affiliation** (2000): Muslim (mostly Sunni) 87.2%; Russian Orthodox 1.7%; non-religious 9.0%; other 2.1%. **Major cities** (2004): Ashgabat (2007) 744,000; Turkmenabat 256,000; Dasoguz 210,000; Mary 159,000; Balkanabat 139,000. **Location:** central Asia, bordering Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Afghanistan, Iran, and the Caspian Sea.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 21.8 (world avg. 20.3); (1998) within marriage 96.2%. **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 8.2 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 2.48. **Life expectancy** at birth (2008): male 59.1 years; female 67.4 years.

National economy

Budget (2006; excluding significant amounts of extra-budgetary funds). **Revenue:** TMM 22,474,000,000,000 (tax revenue 93.8%; nontax revenue 6.2%). **Expenditures:** TMM 16,631,000,000,000 (current expenditures 94.2%; development expenditures 5.8%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$648,000,000. **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): wheat 2,700,000, seed cotton 946,000, tomatoes 256,000; livestock (number of live animals) 15,500,000 sheep, 1,948,000 cattle; fisheries production 15,016 (from aquaculture, negligible). **Mining and quarrying** (2006): iodine 270,000, salt 215,000, gypsum 100,000. **Manufacturing** (2004): distillate fuel (gas-diesel oil) 2,511,000; residual

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

fuel oils 1,745,000; motor spirits (gasoline) 1,265,000. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 13,650,000,000 (12,310,000,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) 65,700,000 (40,200,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 7,702,000 (4,191,000); natural gas (cu m; 2006) 62,000,000,000 (14,677,000,000). **Population economically active (2006):** total 2,181,000; activity rate of total population 44.5% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 68.5%; female 46.9%; unofficially unemployed [2004] 60%). **Gross national income (2008):** US\$14,260,000,000 (US\$2,840 per capita). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 651; official development assistance (2007) 28.

Foreign trade

Imports (2003; c.i.f.): US\$2,450,000,000 (machinery and transportation equipment 45.9%; chemical products 11.1%; food products 5.3%). **Major import sources (2007):** UAE 15%; Turkey 11%; China 10%; Ukraine 9%; Russia 8%. **Exports (2003; f.o.b.):** US\$3,720,000,000 (natural gas 49.7%; petrochemicals 18.3%; crude petroleum 8.9%; cotton fiber 3.2%; cotton yarn 2.2%). **Major export destinations (2007):** Ukraine 49%; Iran 18%; Azerbaijan 5%; Turkey 5%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads (2006):** length 2,980 km; (1999) passenger-km 701,000,000; (2002) metric ton-km cargo 7,476,000,000. **Roads (2001):** total length 22,000 km (paved 82%). **Vehicles (1995):** passenger cars 220,000; trucks and buses 58,200. **Air transport (2005; Turkmenistan Airlines only):** passenger-km 1,913,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 25,997,000. **Communications, in total units (units per 1,000 persons).** Telephone landlines (2008): 478,000 (95); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 1,135,000 (225); personal computers (2005): 348,000 (72); total Internet users (2008): 75,000 (15).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2000). Percentage of population ages 25 and over having: no formal schooling/unknown 3.2%; incomplete primary to complete standard secondary education 60.1%; vocational secondary 23.5%; higher 13.2%. **Literacy (2007):** total population ages 15 and over literate, virtually 100%. **Health (2006):** physicians 12,210 (1 per 387 persons); hospital beds 20,296 (1 per 233 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 55.2; undernourished population (2003–05) 300,000 (6% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,880 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 22,000 (army 84.1%, navy 2.3%, air force 13.6%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP (2007):** 1.7%; per capita expenditure US\$44.

Background

The earliest traces of human settlement in central Asia, dating back to Paleolithic times, have been found in Turkmenistan. The nomadic, tribal Turkmen

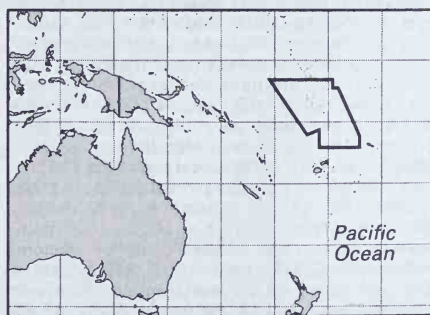
probably entered the area in the 11th century AD. They were conquered by the Russians in the early 1880s, and the region became part of Russian Turkistan. It was organized as the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic in 1924 and became a constituent republic of the USSR in 1925. The country gained full independence from the USSR in 1991 under the name Turkmenistan. It experienced years of economic difficulty until oil and gas production was more fully developed.

Recent Developments

In 2010 Turkmenistan continued its uneven progress toward reintegration into the world community following the isolation imposed by former president Saparmurad Niyazov. High-level American and British officials met with Pres. Gurbanguly Berdimukhammedov to discuss energy issues, as did European Commissioner for Energy Günther Oettinger, who sought to ensure Turkmen participation in the Nabucco gas-pipeline project, which was to bypass Russia in supplying gas to Europe. He reported that the president had agreed on the necessity of including Turkmenistan in a working group on Nabucco. In January a gas pipeline to Iran was inaugurated. At the end of April, Berdimukhammedov went to China, stating during his visit that energy was the priority issue in Turkmen relations with Beijing, and in July the president announced that preparations for a second section of the gas pipeline to China were under way. Construction had started on the East-West pipeline that would deliver gas to the Caspian coast.

Internet resource: <www.turkmenistanembassy.org>.

Tuvalu



Official name: Tuvalu. **Form of government:** constitutional monarchy with one legislative house (Parliament [15]). **Head of state:** British Queen Elizabeth II (from 1952), represented by Governor-General Iakoba Taeia Italeli (from 2010). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Willy Telavi (from 2010). **Capital:** government offices are at Vaiaku. **Official language:** none. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary units:** 1 Tuva-luan dollar (\$) = 1 Australian dollar (\$) = 100 Tuvaluan and Australian cents; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = \$T 0.93.

Demography

Area: 9.90 sq mi, 25.63 sq km. **Population (2010):** 11,100. **Density (2010):** persons per sq mi 1,121.2,

persons per sq km 433.6. **Urban** (2007): 49.0%. **Sex distribution** (2009): male 49.73%; female 50.27%. **Age breakdown** (2007): under 15, 29.7%; 15–29, 27.9%; 30–44, 20.0%; 45–59, 14.9%; 60–74, 5.7%; 75 and over, 1.8%. **Ethnic composition** (2004–05): Tuvaluan (Polynesian) 95.1%; mixed (Tuvaluan/other) 3.4%; I-Kiribati 1.1%; other 0.4%. **Religious affiliation** (2002): Christian 97.0%, of which Church of Tuvalu (Congregational) 91.0%, Seventh-day Adventist 2.0%, Roman Catholic 1.0%; Baha'i 1.9%; other 1.1%. **Major villages** (2002): Alapi 1,024; Fakaifou 1,007; Vaiaiku 516. **Location**: Oceania, group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, east of Papua New Guinea.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 21.8 (world avg. 20.3); (2005) within marriage 92.7%. **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 9.5 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 3.70. **Life expectancy at birth** (2007): male 66.4 years; female 71.0 years.

National economy

Budget (2007). **Revenue**: \$A 19,126,000 (tax revenue 33.1%; nontax revenue [including remittances from phosphate miners in Nauru and seafarers on German ships, rentals of fishing resources to Japan, Taiwan, and the US, and the leasing of the country's Internet domain "tv."] 48.1%; grants 18.8%). **Expenditures**: \$A 23,682,000 (current expenditures 91.6%; development expenditures 8.4%). **Public debt** (external; 2007): US\$8,600,000. **Gross national income** (2008): US\$31,800,000 (US\$2,889 per capita). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): coconuts 1,700, vegetables 540, bananas 280; other agricultural products include breadfruit, *pulaka* (taro), pandanus fruit, sweet potatoes, and pawpaws; livestock (number of live animals) 13,600 pigs, 45,000 chickens, 15,000 ducks; fisheries production 2,201 (from aquaculture, negligible). **Manufacturing** (value added in \$A '000; 2002): local cigarettes 755; cottage industries (including handicrafts and garments) 158. **Energy production (consumption)**: electricity (kW-hr; 2006) n.a. (4,235,100); petroleum products, none (none). **Population economically active** (2004): total 4,302; activity rate of total population 44.8% (participation rates: ages 15 and over [2002] 58.2%; female [2002] 43.4%; unemployed 16.3%). **Selected balance of payments data**. Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (1998) 0.2; remittances (2007) 1.5; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 2; official development assistance (2007) 12.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; c.i.f.): \$A 18,386,120 (food products [including live animals] 30.2%; mineral fuels 16.1%, of which diesel fuel 9.1%; telecommunications equipment 4.4%; wearing apparel 4.1%; base and fabricated metals 3.9%; wood products 3.4%). **Major import sources**: Australia 24.9%; Fiji 24.6%;

Singapore 13.5%; New Zealand 11.3%; China 7.7%. **Exports** (2007; f.o.b.): \$A 109,413 ([2005] precision instruments 18.6%; machinery and apparatus 17.4%; base and fabricated metals 15.4%; wood products 12.5%; transportation equipment 11.6%). **Major export destinations**: Fiji 93.1%; El Salvador 4.6%; New Zealand 2.2%; UK 0.1%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads**: none. **Roads** (2002): total length 8 km (paved 100%). **Vehicles** (2007): passenger cars 15; trucks and buses 2. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 1,500 (136); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 2,000 (182); total Internet users (2008): 4,200 (382); broadband Internet subscribers (2007): 400 (37).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2004–05). Percentage of population ages 15 and over having: no formal education/unknown 8.8%; primary education 52.4%; secondary 29.8%; higher 9.0%. **Literacy** (2004): total population literate 95%. **Health**: physicians (2008) 7 (1 per 1,573 persons); hospital beds (2001) 56 (1 per 170 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2007) 19.5.

Military

Total active duty personnel: none; Tuvalu has nonformal security arrangements with Australia and New Zealand.

Background

The original Polynesian settlers of Tuvalu probably came mainly from Samoa or Tonga. The islands were sighted by the Spanish in the 16th century. Europeans settled there in the 19th century and intermarried with Tuvaluans. During this period Peruvian slave traders, known as "blackbirders," decimated the population. In 1856 the US claimed the four southern islands for guano mining. Missionaries from Europe arrived in 1865 and rapidly converted the islanders to Christianity. In 1892 Tuvalu joined the British Gilbert Islands, a protectorate that became the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony in 1916. Tuvaluans voted in 1974 for separation from the Gilberts (now Kiribati), whose people are Micronesian. Tuvalu gained independence in 1978, and in 1979 the US relinquished its claims. Elections were held in 1981, and a revised constitution was adopted in 1986. In recent decades, the government has tried to find overseas job opportunities for its citizens.

Recent Developments

Climate change was a major concern in 2010 for Tuvalu, whose atolls were threatened by king tides, aquifer salinization, coastal degradation, and grinding sedimentation. The country sought

to highlight its plight by developing "green tourism" to raise awareness of its cultural and environmental heritage. In February the EU agreed to help finance sanitation and clean-water initiatives. In December the Asian Development Bank expressed concern over Tuvalu's economy, which had worsened during the year, mostly because of poor management and decreased remittances.

Internet resource: <www.timelesstuvalu.com>.

Uganda



Official name: Republic of Uganda. **Form of government:** multiparty republic with one legislative house (Parliament [375]). **Head of state and government:** President Yoweri Museveni (from 1986), assisted by Prime Minister Amama Mbabazi (from 2011). **Capital:** Kampala. **Official languages:** English; Swahili. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 Ugandan shilling (UGX) = 100 cents; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = UGX 2,530.00.

Demography

Area: 93,263 sq mi, 241,551 sq km. **Population** (2010): 33,796,000. **Density** (2010; based on land area only): persons per sq mi 438.1, persons per sq km 169.1. **Urban** (2009): 14.8%. **Sex distribution** (2009): male 48.71%; female 51.29%. **Age breakdown** (2009): under 15, 50.2%; 15-29, 27.2%; 30-44, 13.9%; 45-59, 6.3%; 60-74, 2.1%; 75 and over, 0.3%. **Ethnolinguistic composition** (2002): Ganda 17.3%; Nkole 9.8%; Soga 8.6%; Kiga 7.0%; Teso 6.6%; Lango 6.2%; Acholi 4.8%; Gisu 4.7%. **Religious affiliation** (2002): Christian 85.3%, of which Roman Catholic 41.9%, Anglican 35.9%, Pentecostal 4.6%, Seventh-day Adventist 1.5%; Muslim 12.1%; traditional beliefs 1.0%; nonreligious 0.9%; other 0.7%. **Major cities** (2009): Kampala 1,533,600; Kira 164,700; Gulu 146,600; Lira 102,200; Mbale 86,200. **Location:** eastern Africa, bordering South Sudan, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 48.2 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 12.3 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 6.81. **Life expectancy** at birth (2008): male 51.3 years; female 53.4 years.

National economy

Budget (2006-07). **Revenue:** UGX 3,574,000,000,000 (tax revenue 63.3%, of which VAT and sales tax 21.7%, petroleum taxes 10.1%, income tax 6.9%; grants 25.4%; nontax revenue 11.3%). **Expenditures:** UGX 4,031,900,000,000 (current expenditures 60.6%, of which public administration 14.7%, defense 9.3%, public order 4.6%, education 3.9%, health 2.3%; capital expenditures 39.4%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; January 2009): US\$1,835,000,000. **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2008): plantains 9,371,000, cassava 5,072,000, sweet potatoes 2,707,000, coffee 211,762, sesame 173,000, pigeon peas 90,000, cowpeas 79,000, tobacco 29,040; livestock (number of live animals) 8,523,000 goats, 7,398,000 cattle, 2,186,000 pigs; fisheries production (2007) 551,110 (from aquaculture 9%). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): cobalt 698; columbite-tantalite (ore and concentrate) 275 kg. **Manufacturing** (value added in US\$'000,000; 2002): food products 109; chemical products 59; beverages 53; tobacco products 15. **Energy production** (consumption): electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 2,256,000,000 (2,068,000,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008) none (4,745,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (766,000). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$13,254,000,000 (US\$420 per capita). **Population economically active** (2005-06): total 10,848,000; activity rate of total population 37.2% (participation rates: ages 15 and older, 81.6%; female 51.4%; officially unemployed 1.9%). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 356; remittances (2008) 489; foreign direct investment (2005-07 avg.) 383; official development assistance (2007) 1,728. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 112; remittances (2008) 281.

Foreign trade

Imports (2008; c.i.f.): US\$4,525,859,000 (refined petroleum products 18.5%; chemical products 14.1%; food products 11.7%, of which cereals 3.8%; electrical machinery and equipment 11.4%; nonelectrical machinery and equipment 8.5%; transportation equipment 7.8%; base metals 7.4%). **Major import sources:** UAE 11.4%; Kenya 11.3%; India 10.4%; China 8.1%; South Africa 6.7%. **Exports** (2008; f.o.b.): US\$1,724,300,000 (food products and beverages 49.6%, of which coffee 23.4%, fresh fish 7.2%; base metals 6.2%; electrical machinery and equipment 5.1%; cement, bricks, and ceramics 5.0%; tobacco products 4.0%). **Major export destinations:** Sudan 14.3%; Kenya 9.5%; Switzerland 9.0%; Rwanda 7.9%; UAE 7.4%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads** (2008): route length 1,244 km; metric ton-km cargo (2005) 185,559,000. **Roads**

(2008; national roads only); total length 10,965 km (paved 28%). **Vehicles** (2008): passenger cars 90,856; trucks and buses 137,290. **Air transport** (2004): passenger-km 272,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 27,000,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 169,000 (5.3); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 8,555,000 (270); personal computers (2005): 300,000 (10); total Internet users (2008): 2,500,000 (79); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 4,800 (0.2).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2005–06). Percentage of population ages 15 and over having: no formal schooling/unknown 20.0%; incomplete primary education 43.3%; complete primary 14.1%; incomplete secondary 18.1%; complete secondary (some higher) 1.1%; complete higher (including vocational) 3.4%. **Literacy** (2007): population ages 15 and over literate 73.2%; males literate 81.7%; females literate 64.8%. **Health**: physicians (2004) 2,209 (1 per 11,947 persons); hospital beds (2006) 32,617 (1 per 909 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 66.0; undernourished population (2002–04) 4,800,000 (19% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,770 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 45,000 (army 100%); Ugandan peacekeeping troops in Somalia (November 2008): 1,700. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 2.2%; per capita expenditure US\$8.

Background

By the 19th century the region around Uganda comprised several separate kingdoms inhabited by various peoples, including Bantu- and Nilotic-speaking tribes. Arab traders reached the area in the 1840s. The native kingdom of Buganda was visited by the first European explorers in 1862. Protestant and Roman Catholic missionaries arrived in the 1870s, and the development of religious factions led to persecution and civil strife. In 1894 Buganda was formally proclaimed a British protectorate. As Uganda, it gained its independence in 1962, and in 1967 it adopted a republican constitution. The civilian government was overthrown in 1971 and replaced by a military regime under Idi Amin. His invasion of Tanzania in late 1978 resulted in the collapse of his regime. In 1985 the civilian government was again deposed by the military, which in turn was overthrown in 1986. A constituent assembly enacted a new constitution in 1995.

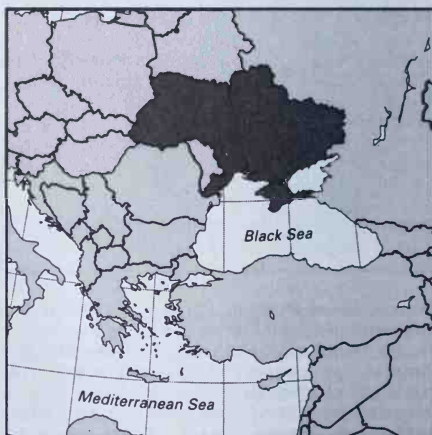
Recent Developments

Issues arising from the proposed Anti-Homosexuality Bill overshadowed other developments in Uganda in 2010. The bill proposed even more extreme punishments than those already existing for convicted homosexuals. Provisions in the bill included the death penalty for individuals convicted of "aggravated ho-

mosexuality"—which included the act of engaging in same-sex relations by HIV-positive individuals or with minors or disabled individuals—and a requirement that citizens report anyone they suspected of having committed a homosexual act or any individuals or organizations they knew to have supported gay rights. The ensuing outrage of donor nations, mainstream Christian denominations, and international and local human rights organizations persuaded Pres. Yoweri Museveni to distance himself and his administration from the bill. It languished in committee, where it remained until the end of the parliamentary session, having never come up for a vote. Anti-homosexual sentiment continued, however, with Ugandan newspapers publishing lists of homosexuals. A prominent gay-rights activist was murdered in early 2011, and some feel that his inclusion on one of these published lists led to his death.

Internet resource: <www.visituganda.com>.

Ukraine



Official name: Ukrayina (Ukraine). **Form of government:** unitary multiparty republic with a single legislative house (Supreme Council [450]). **Head of state:** President Viktor Yanukovich (from 2010). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Mykola Azarov (from 2010). **Capital:** Kiev (Kyiv). **Official language:** Ukrainian. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 hryvnia (UAH) = 100 kopyikas; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = UAH 7.99.

Demography

Area: 233,062 sq mi, 603,628 sq km. **Population** (2010): 45,858,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 196.8, persons per sq km 76.0. **Urban** (2008): 68.3%. **Sex distribution** (2005): male 45.97%; female 54.03%. **Age breakdown** (2006): under 15, 14.3%; 15–29, 23.0%; 30–44, 21.1%; 45–59, 21.2%; 60–74, 14.1%; 75–84, 5.5%; 85 and over, 0.8%. **Ethnic composition** (2001): Ukrainian 77.8%; Russian 17.3%; Belarusian 0.6%; Moldovan 0.5%; Crimean Tatar 0.5%; other 3.3%. **Religious affiliation**

(2004): Ukrainian Orthodox, of which "Kiev patriarchy" 19%, "no particular patriarchy" 16%, "Moscow patriarchy" 9%, Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox 2%; Ukrainian Catholic 6%; Protestant 2%; Latin Catholic 2%; Muslim 1%; Jewish 0.5%; nonreligious/atheist/other 42.5%. **Major cities** (2008): Kiev 2,765,531; Kharkiv 1,455,964; Dnipropetrovsk 1,017,514; Odesa (Odessa) 1,008,627; Donetsk 974,598. **Location:** eastern Europe, bordering Belarus, Russia, the Black Sea, Romania, Moldova, Hungary, Slovakia, and Poland.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 11.1 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 79.1%. **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 16.4 (world avg. 8.6). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per child-bearing woman; 2007): 1.30. **Life expectancy at birth** (2007): male 62.5 years; female 74.2 years.

National economy

Budget (2007). **Revenue:** UAH 165,942,000,000 (tax revenue 70.3%, of which VAT 35.8%, tax on profits of enterprises 20.5%, excise tax 6.3%; nontax revenue 25.4%). **Expenditures:** UAH 174,236,000,000 (social security 16.8%; education and health 13.4%; transportation and communications 6.7%; energy and construction 4.7%; agriculture 4.6%). **Public debt** (external; April 2008): US\$15,100,000,000. **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): potatoes 19,102,300, sugar beets 16,978,000, wheat 13,800,000, sunflower seeds 4,173,700, sour cherries 126,000; livestock (number of live animals) 8,055,000 pigs, 6,175,400 cattle, 145,600,000 chickens; fisheries production 241,349 (from aquaculture 12%). **Mining and quarrying** (2006): iron ore (2007) 77,952,000; manganese (metal content) 550,000; ilmenite concentrate 470,000. **Manufacturing** (value of sales in UAH '000,000,000; 2007): base and fabricated metals 157.5; food products, beverages, and tobacco products 110.0; coke and refined petroleum products 52.5. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 195,230,000,000 ([2006] 182,944,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2007) 58,742,000 ([2006] 68,470,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2007) 31,700,000 ([2006] 100,960,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 13,941,000 (13,133,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) 20,200,000,000 ([2006] 69,445,600,000). **Population economically active** (2005): total 22,280,800; activity rate of total population 47% (participation rates [2003]: ages 15–64, 65.8%; female 48.9%; unemployed [2007] 6.9%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$148,643,000,000 (US\$3,210 per capita). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 4,597; remittances (2008) 5,769; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 7,768; official development assistance (2007) 405. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 3,293; remittances (2008) 54.

Foreign trade

Imports (2006; c.i.f.): US\$45,022,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 17.7%; crude petroleum 15.2%;

chemical products 12.1%; natural gas 10.6%; motor vehicles and parts 10.5%). **Major import sources:** Russia 30.6%; Germany 9.5%; Turkmenistan 7.8%; China 5.1%; Poland 4.7%. **Exports** (2006; f.o.b.): US\$38,368,000,000 (iron and steel 38.5%, of which ingots 11.4%; machinery and apparatus 8.8%; crude petroleum 5.0%; cereals 3.9%; metal ore and scrap metal 3.9%). **Major export destinations:** Russia 22.5%; Italy 6.5%; Turkey 6.2%; Poland 3.5%; Germany 3.3%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads** (2008): length 21,700 km; passenger-km 53,100,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 257,000,000,000. **Roads** (2008): total length 169,500 km (paved 98%). **Vehicles** (2005): passenger cars 5,538,972; trucks and buses 490,495. **Air transport** (2008): passenger-km 6,528,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 63,360,000,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 13,177,000 (287); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 55,695,000 (1,211); total Internet users (2008): 10,354,000 (225); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 1,600,000 (35).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2001). Percentage of population ages 25 and over having: no formal schooling 0.7%; incomplete primary education 2.8%; complete primary/incomplete secondary 22.7%; complete secondary 35.9%; incomplete higher 21.7%; complete higher 16.2%. **Literacy** (2004): total population ages 15 and over literate, virtually 100%. **Health** (2006): physicians 225,000 (1 per 208 persons); hospital beds 444,000 (1 per 105 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 9.9; undernourished population (2002–04) less than 2.5% of total population.

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 129,925 (army 54.5%, air force/air defense 34.8%, navy 10.7%); reserve 1,000,000; Russian naval forces at Sevastopol (November 2008): 13,000. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 1.7%; per capita expenditure US\$66.

Background

The area around Ukraine was invaded and occupied in the 1st millennium BC by the Cimmerians, Scythians, and Sarmatians and in the 1st millennium AD by the Goths, Huns, Bulgars, Avars, Khazars, and Magyars. Slavic tribes settled there after the 4th century. Kiev was the chief town of Kievan Rus. The Mongol conquest in the mid-13th century decisively ended Kievan power. Ruled by Lithuania in the 14th century and Poland in the 16th century, it fell to Russian rule in the 18th century. The Ukrainian National Republic, established in 1917, declared its independence from Soviet Russia in 1918 but was reconquered in 1919; it was made the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic of the USSR in 1922. The northwestern region was held by Poland from 1919 to 1939. Ukraine suffered a severe famine in 1932–33 under Soviet leader Joseph Stalin; over five million Ukrainians died of starvation. Overrun by

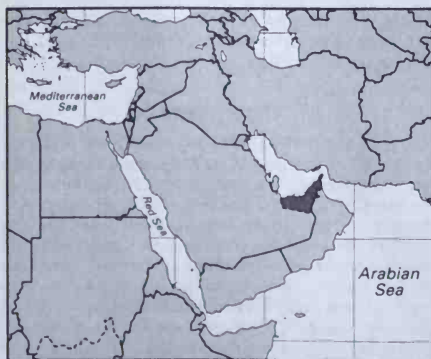
Axis armies in 1941 in World War II, it was further devastated before being retaken by the Soviets in 1944. It was the site of the 1986 accident in Chernobyl, at a Soviet-built nuclear power plant. Ukraine declared independence in 1991. The turmoil it experienced in the 1990s as it attempted to implement economic and political reforms culminated in the disputed presidential election of 2004; mass protests over the results came to be known as the Orange Revolution.

Recent Developments

The improvement of relations with Russia was a source of contention in Ukraine throughout 2010. New Ukrainian Pres. Viktor Yanukovich particularly angered his opponents by reversing previous efforts to have the Great Famine of 1932–33 recognized as a Soviet-led act of genocide against the Ukrainian people. The discussion of the famine on the president's Web site was taken down immediately after Yanukovich's inauguration in February, later reappearing in a much abbreviated form. Moreover, at a meeting in April in Strasbourg, France, Yanukovich opined that the famine had been a tragedy shared by Soviet citizens. The following week a group of communists in the city of Zaporizhzhya unveiled a new monument to Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin. In October the Constitutional Court announced the abandonment of reforms, in effect since 2006, that had shifted some powers from the president to the prime minister. The country thus reverted to its earlier system of government, which invested the president with strong executive authority. During the year the Ukrainian economy began to recover from the recession. Having risen by 5.9% in the second quarter of the year and 3.4% in the third, GDP finished the year with 4.1% growth overall. In July the IMF agreed to grant a US\$14.9 billion loan to Ukraine, with a first tranche of US\$1.89 billion provided immediately and the rest dispersed in quarterly installments.

Internet resource: <www.ukrstat.gov.ua>.

United Arab Emirates



Official name: Al-Imarat al-'Arabiyyah al-Muttahidah (United Arab Emirates). **Form of government:** federation of seven emirates with one advisory body (Fed-

eral National Council [40]). **Head of state:** President Sheikh Khalifah ibn Zayid al-Nahyan (from 2004). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Sheikh Muhammad ibn Rashid al-Maktum (from 2006). **Capital:** Abu Dhabi. **Official language:** Arabic. **Official religion:** Islam. **Monetary unit:** 1 UAE dirham (AED) = 100 fils; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = AED 3.67.

Demography

Area: 32,280 sq mi, 83,600 sq km. **Population** (2010): 5,188,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 160.7, persons per sq km 62.1. **Urban** (2008): 80.0%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 68.96%; female 31.04%. **Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 19.1%; 15–29, 32.3%; 30–44, 36.6%; 45–59, 10.5%; 60–74, 1.2%; 75 and over, 0.3%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Arab 48.1%, of which UAE Arab 12.2%, UAE Bedouin 9.4%, Egyptian Arab 6.2%, Omani Arab 4.1%, Saudi Arab 4.0%; South Asian 35.7%, of which Pashtun 7.1%, Balochi 7.1%, Malayali 7.1%; Persian 5.0%; Filipino 3.4%; white 2.4%; other 5.4%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Muslim 62% (mostly Sunni); Hindu 21%; Christian 9%; Buddhist 4%; other 4%. **Major cities** (2006): Dubai 1,354,980; Sharjah 685,000; Abu Dhabi 630,000; Al-'Ayn 350,000; 'Ajman 202,244. **Location:** the Middle East, bordering the Persian Gulf, the Gulf of Oman, Oman, and Saudi Arabia.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2007): 16.1 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 2.2 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 2.43. **Life expectancy** at birth (2007): male 73.2 years; female 78.3 years.

National economy

Budget (2007). **Revenue:** AED 228,750,000,000 (royalties on hydrocarbons 77.1%; tax revenue 6.0%). **Expenditures:** AED 159,726,000,000 (current expenditures 76.0%; loans, net equity, and foreign grants 13.2%; development expenditures 10.8%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$272,053,000,000 (US\$57,094 per capita). **Public debt** (2008): US\$117,000,000,000. **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): dates 755,000, tomatoes 215,000, alfalfa for forage and silage (2005) 210,000; livestock (number of live animals) 1,570,000 goats, 615,000 sheep, 260,000 camels; fisheries production 87,570 (from aquaculture 1%). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): gypsum 150,000; lime 60,000. **Manufacturing** (2007): cement 15,000,000; aluminum 890,000; steel 90,000; refined and unrefined gold (total foreign trade value) US\$19,000,000,000; worked and unworked diamonds (total foreign trade value) US\$11,230,000,000. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 76,532,000,000 (74,717,000,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008) 978,600,000 ([2006] 135,100,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 21,592,000 (10,071,000); natural gas (cu m; 2008) 50,200,000,000 ([2007] 38,900,000,000). **Population eco-**

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

nomically active (2005): total 2,559,668; activity rate of total population 54.6% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 78.1%; female 13.5%; unemployed [2008] 4%). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 7,162; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 12,320. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 13,288; remittances (2007) 5,000; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 7,089.

Foreign trade

Imports (2006; c.i.f.): US\$97,864,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 19.4%; base and fabricated metals 9.9%; motor vehicles 8.1%; gold 7.6%; food products 5.4%). **Major import sources** (2008): China 13.2%; India 10.4%; US 8.8%; Germany 6.5%; Japan 6.1%. **Exports** (2006; f.o.b.): US\$142,505,000,000 (crude petroleum 37.9%; refined petroleum products 11.4%; gold [not jewelry] 3.4%; motor vehicles and parts 2.5%; natural gas 1.7%; telecommunications equipment 1.4%; diamonds 1.3%). **Major export destinations** (2008): Japan 23.0%; South Korea 9.4%; India 7.9%; Iran 6.5%; Thailand 5.3%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads:* none. *Roads* (2008): total length (paved roads only) 4,080 km. *Vehicles* (2007): passenger cars 1,279,098; trucks and buses 48,205. *Air transport* (2007): passenger-km 90,530,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 5,497,149,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). *Telephone landlines* (2008): 1,508,000 (317); *cellular telephone subscribers* (2008): 9,358,000 (1,964); *personal computers* (2006): 1,396,000 (330); *total Internet users* (2008): 2,922,000 (613); *broadband Internet subscribers* (2008): 529,000 (111).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2005). Percentage of population ages 10 and over having: no formal schooling (illiterate/unknown) 9.4%; (literate) 13.9%; primary education 14.6%; incomplete/complete secondary 43.7%; postsecondary 4.0%; undergraduate 12.8%; graduate 1.6%. **Literacy** (2007): total population ages 10 and over literate 90.4%; males literate 90.9%; females literate 89.2%. **Health** (2007): physicians 8,662 (1 per 518 persons); hospital beds 8,348 (1 per 538 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 7.8; undernourished population (2002–04) less than 2.5% of total population.

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 51,000 (army 86.3%, navy 4.9%, air force 8.8%); US troops (June 2009): 104; French military base for up to 500 troops officially opened in May 2009. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 5.5%; per capita expenditure US\$2,246.

Background

The Persian Gulf was the location of important trading centers as early as Sumerian times. Its people converted to Islam in Muhammad's lifetime. The Por-

tuguese entered the region in the early 16th century, and the British East India Company arrived about 100 years later. In 1820 the British exacted a peace treaty with local rulers along the coast of the eastern Arabian Peninsula. The area formerly called the Pirate Coast became known as the Trucial Coast. In 1892 the rulers agreed to entrust foreign relations to Britain. Though the British administered the region from 1853, they never assumed sovereignty; each state maintained full internal control. The states formed the Trucial States Council in 1960. In 1971 the sheikhs terminated defense treaties with Britain and established the six-member federation. Ras al-Khaymah joined it in 1972. The United Arab Emirates (UAE) aided coalition forces against Iraq in the Persian Gulf War (1990–91).

Did you know?

Atmosphere, the highest eatery in the world, opened in January 2011 in the Burj Khalifa in Dubai, UAE. The restaurant, situated 442 meters above the ground, displaced the

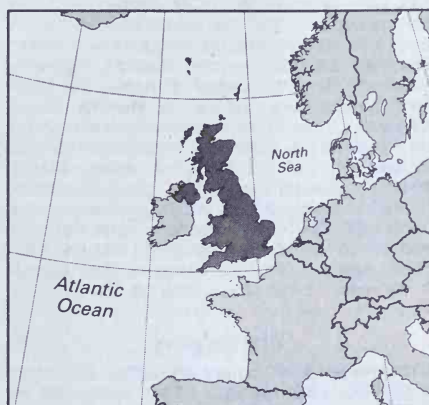
previous record holder in Toronto's CN Tower.

Recent Developments

UAE security concerns in 2010 included the activities of militant groups, such as al-Qaeda and the al-Huthi rebels in Yemen, as well as rising sectarian tensions in neighboring Bahrain and Saudi Arabia. Iran's strengthening nuclear capabilities were also concerning. Despite its strong economic ties with Iran, the UAE started to enforce some of the UN-mandated sanctions imposed on Iran because of Tehran's resistance to inspection of its nuclear facilities, and in August the UAE central bank demanded that hundreds of financial institutions that conducted business in the UAE freeze their Iranian accounts.

Internet resource: <www.economy.ae>.

United Kingdom



Official name: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. **Form of government:** constitutional

monarchy with two legislative houses (House of Lords [733]; House of Commons [650]). **Head of state:** Queen Elizabeth II (from 1952). **Head of government:** Prime Minister David Cameron (from 2010). **Capital:** London. **Official languages:** English (also Scots Gaelic in Scotland and Welsh in Wales). **Official religion:** none (the Church of England is "established" [protected by the state but not "official"]; the Church of Scotland is "national" [with exclusive jurisdiction in spiritual matters]; there is no established church in Northern Ireland or Wales). **Monetary unit:** 1 pound sterling (£) = 100 new pence; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = £0.62.

Demography

Area: 93,851 sq mi, 243,073 sq km (England 50,302 sq mi, 130,281 sq km; Wales 8,005 sq mi, 20,732 sq km; Scotland 30,087 sq mi, 77,925 sq km; Northern Ireland 5,457 sq mi, 14,135 sq km). **Population** (2010): 62,227,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 663.0, persons per sq km 256.0. **Urban** (2008): 90.0%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 49.12%; female 50.88%. **Age breakdown** (2007): under 15, 17.6%; 15–29, 19.9%; 30–44, 21.6%; 45–59, 19.2%; 60–74, 14.0%; 75–84, 5.6%; 85 and over, 2.1%. **Ethnic composition** (2007): white 86.8%, of which British 81.6%; Asian 5.3%, of which Indian 2.0%, Pakistani 1.6%, Bangladeshi 0.6%, Chinese 0.4%; black 2.5%, of which from Africa 1.3%, from the Caribbean 1.1%; mixed race 1.1%; other 4.3%. **Religious affiliation** (2001): Christian 71.8%, of which Anglican-identified 29%, other Protestant-identified (significantly Presbyterian) 14%, Roman Catholic-identified 10%; Muslim 2.8%; Hindu 1.0%; Sikh 0.6%; Jewish 0.5%; nonreligious 15.0%; other 8.3%. **Major cities** (urban agglomerations) (2008 [2007]): London 7,619,800 (8,567,000); Birmingham 1,010,400 (2,285,000); Manchester 465,900 (2,230,000); Leeds 477,600 (1,529,000); Glasgow 637,000 (1,160,000); Newcastle upon Tyne 200,200 (882,000); Liverpool 464,200 (811,000); Bristol 465,500; Sheffield 458,100; Edinburgh 452,200; Leicester 348,000; Kingston upon Hull 320,100; Bradford 315,100; Coventry 312,500; Cardiff 310,800; Nottingham 273,300; Belfast 268,400; Stoke-on-Trent 258,600; Plymouth 256,000; Southampton 252,700. **Location:** western Europe, bordering the North Sea, the English Channel, the Celtic Sea, the Irish Sea, and Ireland. **Mobility** (2001). Population living in the same residence as 2000, 88.6%; different residence, same country/region (of the UK) 8.6%; different residence, different country/region (of the UK) 2.1%; from outside the UK 0.7%. **Immigration** (2007): permanent residents 527,000, from Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka 16.9%; Australia 3.0%; US 2.8%; South Africa 2.5%; New Zealand 1.5%; Canada 0.8%; other 72.5%, of which EU 31.5%.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 12.9 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage 54.6%. **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 9.4 (world avg. 8.5). **Total**

fertility rate (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 1.94. **Life expectancy at birth** (2007): male 77.6 years; female 81.7 years.

Social indicators

Educational attainment (2007). Percentage of population ages 25–64 having: unknown through lower secondary education 13%; upper secondary 55%; higher 32%, of which at least some university 22%. **Quality of working life.** Average full-time workweek (hours; 2008): male 39.0, female 33.8. **Annual rate per 100,000 workers for** (2007–08): injury or accident 474.1; death 0.8. **Proportion of employed labor force insured for damages or income loss resulting from** (2004): injury 100%; permanent disability 100%; death 100%. **Average days lost to labor stoppages per 1,000 employee workdays** (2008): 28. **Social participation.** Population ages 16 and over participating in voluntary work (2001; Great Britain [England, Scotland, and Wales] only): 39%. **Trade union membership in total workforce** (2007–08) 26%. **Percentage of population attending weekly church services** (2001) 8%. **Social deviance** (2008–09; England and Wales only). **Offense rate per 100,000 population for:** theft and handling stolen goods 2,714; criminal damage 1,520; violence against a person 1,467; burglary 1,207; drug offenses 394; fraud and forgery 265; robbery 130; sex offenses 84. **Leisure** (2008). **Favorite leisure activities:** watching television, videos, and DVDs, listening to the radio, watching sporting events, and attending the cinema; the common free-time activity outside of the home is a visit to the pub; favorite sporting activities: for men—walking, golf, snooker, and billiards, for women—walking, swimming, fitness classes, and yoga. **Material well-being** (2007). **Households possessing:** automobile 75%, of which two cars 25%, three cars 6%; refrigerator/freezer 97%; washing machine 96%; central heating 95%; digital, cable, or satellite television receiver 77%; computer 70%; Internet connection 61%; dishwasher 37%.

National economy

Budget (2007–08). **Revenue:** £548,000,000,000 (income tax 26.9%; production and import taxes 24.1%; social security contributions 18.3%). **Expenditures:** £557,800,000,000 (social protection 33.5%; health 18.4%; education 14.1%; defense 6.1%; public order 5.8%). **Public debt** (December 2008): US\$1,155,620,000,000. **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2008): wheat 17,227,000, sugar beets 7,500,000, barley 6,144,000, potatoes 5,999,000, rapeseed 1,973,030, oats 784,000, carrots 732,400, onions 349,200, apples 242,900, cauliflower 118,500, mushrooms and truffles 43,752; livestock (number of live animals) 33,131,000 sheep, 10,107,000 cattle, 4,714,000 pigs; fisheries production (2007) 793,894 (from aquaculture 22%). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): sand and gravel 95,000,000; rock salt 2,000,000; china clay (kaolin) 1,671,000; slate 870,000; potash 716,000. **Manufacturing** (value added in US\$'000,000; 2006): chemical products 42,400; food products and beverages 39,100; nonelectrical

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

machinery and equipment 26,000; printing and publishing 24,800; fabricated metal products 23,900; motor vehicles and parts 19,400; rubber and plastic products 13,300; bricks, cement, and ceramics 11,800; radio, television, and communications equipment 11,800. **Gross national income** (2008): US\$2,787,159,000,000 (US\$45,390 per capita). **Energy production (consumption)**: electricity (kW-hr; 2008–09) 347,214,000,000 ([2007] 345,800,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2008–09) 18,321,000 ([2008] 58,900,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008–09) 481,183,700 ([2008] 568,909,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2008) 80,435,000 (70,249,000); natural gas (cu m; 2008–09) 78,306,700,000 ([2008] 108,143,200,000). **Population economically active** (2008): total 31,118,000; activity rate of total population 50.7% (participation rates: ages 16 and over, 62.5%; female 45.8%; unemployed [April 2008–March 2009] 6.2%). **Selected balance of payments data**. Receipts from (US\$ '000,000): tourism (2007) 37,690; remittances (2008) 8,234; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 183,352. Disbursements for (US\$ '000,000): tourism (2007) 72,436; remittances (2008) 5,048; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 144,188.

Foreign trade

Imports (2008; c.i.f.): £343,964,000,000 (mineral fuels 13.9%, of which crude petroleum and refined petroleum products 10.8%; electrical machinery and equipment 13.8%; transportation equipment 12.9%; chemical products 11.0%, of which pharmaceuticals 3.2%; nonelectrical machinery and equipment 8.4%; food products and live animals 7.4%; wearing apparel 3.8%; base metals 3.8%). **Major import sources**: Germany 13.0%; Netherlands 7.5%; US 7.5%; China 6.7%; France 6.7%; Norway 6.3%; Belgium and Luxembourg 5.0%; Italy 4.0%; Ireland 3.6%; Spain 3.1%. **Exports** (2008; f.o.b.): £251,088,000,000 (chemical products 17.5%, of which pharmaceuticals 6.9%; mineral fuels 13.9%, of which crude petroleum and refined petroleum products 12.6%; nonelectrical machinery and equipment 12.8%; transportation equipment 12.6%; electrical machinery and equipment 10.1%; base metals 5.5%; food products and live animals 3.5%). **Major export destinations**: US 13.9%; Germany 11.2%; Netherlands 7.8%; Ireland 7.6%; France 7.2%; Belgium and Luxembourg 5.3%; Spain 4.1%; Italy 3.7%; Sweden 2.1%; China 2.0%.

Transport and communications

Transport. Railroads (2007–08): length (2008) 16,454 km; passenger-km (Great Britain [England, Scotland, and Wales] only) 49,007,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (Great Britain [England, Scotland, and Wales] only) 21,200,000,000. **Roads** (2008; Great Britain [England, Scotland, and Wales] only): total length 394,467 km (paved 100%). **Vehicles** (2008; Great Britain [England, Scotland, and Wales] only): passenger cars 30,324,000, trucks and buses (2004) 3,522,424. **Air transport** (2008–09): passenger-km 229,710,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 6,029,510,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 33,209,000 (542); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 77,361,000 (1,263);

personal computers (2006): 48,591,000 (802); total Internet users (2008): 46,684,000 (762); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 17,276,000 (282).

Education and health

Literacy (2006): total population literate, about 99%. **Health** (2008): physicians (England and Scotland only) 138,878 (1 per 405 persons); hospital beds (2007) 208,413 (1 per 293 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 4.7; undernourished population (2002–04) less than 2.5% of total population.

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 160,280 (army 59.7%, navy 19.3%, air force 21.0%); reserve 199,280; UK troops deployed abroad (November 2008): 41,700; US troops in the UK (July 2009): 9,367. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 2.3%; per capita expenditure US\$972.

Background

The early pre-Roman inhabitants of Britain were Celtic-speaking peoples, including the Brythonic people of Wales, the Picts of Scotland, and the Britons of Britain. Celts also settled in Ireland about 500 bc. Julius Caesar invaded and took control of the area in 55–54 bc. The Roman province of Britannia endured until the 5th century ad and included present-day England and Wales. Germanic tribes, including Angles, Saxons, and Jutes, invaded Britain in the 5th century. The invasions had little effect on the Celtic peoples of Wales and Scotland. Christianity began to flourish in the 6th century. During the 8th–9th centuries, Vikings, particularly Danes, raided the coasts of Britain. In the late 9th century Alfred the Great repelled a Danish invasion, which helped bring about the unification of England under Athelstan. The Scots attained dominance in Scotland, which was finally unified under Malcolm II (1005–34).

William of Normandy took England in 1066. The Norman kings established a strong central government and feudal state. The French language of the Norman rulers eventually merged with the Anglo-Saxon of the common people to form the English language. From the 11th century, Scotland came under the influence of the English throne. Henry II conquered Ireland in the late 12th century. His sons Richard I and John had conflicts with the clergy and nobles, and eventually John was forced to grant the nobles concessions in the Magna Carta (1215). The concept of community of the realm developed during the 13th century, providing the foundation for parliamentary government. During the reign of Edward I, statute law developed to supplement English common law, and the first Parliament was convened. In 1314 Robert the Bruce won independence for Scotland.

The Tudors became the ruling family of England following the Wars of the Roses (1455–85). Henry VIII established the Church of England and made Wales part of his realm. The reign of Elizabeth I began a period of colonial expansion; 1588 brought the defeat of the Spanish Armada. In 1603 James VI of Scotland ascended to the English throne, becoming

James I, and established a personal union of the two kingdoms.

The English Civil Wars erupted in 1642 between Royalists and Parliamentarians, ending in the execution of Charles I (1649). After 11 years of Puritan rule under Oliver Cromwell and his son (1649–60), the monarchy was restored with Charles II. In 1707 England and Scotland assented to the Act of Union, forming the kingdom of Great Britain. The Hanoverians ascended to the English throne in 1714, when George Louis, elector of Hanover, became George I of Great Britain. During the reign of George III, Great Britain's American colonies won independence (1783). This was followed by a period of war with revolutionary France and later with the empire of Napoleon (1789–1815). In 1801 legislation united Great Britain with Ireland to create the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Britain was the birthplace of the Industrial Revolution in the late 18th century, and it remained the world's foremost economic power until the late 19th century. During the reign of Queen Victoria, Britain's colonial expansion reached its zenith, though the older dominions, including Canada and Australia, were granted independence (1867 and 1901, respectively).

The UK entered World War I allied with France and Russia in 1914. Following the war, revolutionary disorder erupted in Ireland, and in 1921 the Irish Free State was granted dominion status. The six counties of Ulster, however, remained in the UK as Northern Ireland. The UK entered World War II in 1939. Following the war the Irish Free State became the Irish Republic and left the Commonwealth. India gained independence from the UK in 1947. Throughout the postwar period and into the 1970s, the UK continued to grant independence to its overseas colonies and dependencies. With UN forces, it participated in the Korean War (1950–53). In 1956 it intervened militarily in Egypt during the Suez Crisis. It joined the European Economic Community, a forerunner of the European Union, in 1973. In 1982 it defeated Argentina in the Falkland Islands War. As a result of continuing social strife in Northern Ireland, it joined with Ireland in several peace initiatives, which eventually resulted in an agreement to establish an assembly in Northern Ireland. In 1997 referenda approved in Scotland and Wales devolved power to both countries, though both remained part of the UK. In 1991 the UK joined an international coalition to reverse Iraq's conquest of Kuwait. In 2003 the UK and the US attacked Iraq and overthrew the government of Saddam Hussein. Terrorist bombings in London on 7 Jul 2005 killed more than 50 people.

Recent Developments

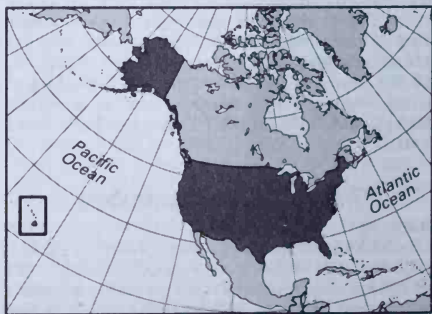
For only the second time in 30 years, the government of the United Kingdom changed hands when in 2010 David Cameron took office as prime minister in May, at the head of a Conservative–Liberal Democrat coalition, the first peacetime coalition since before World War II. He quickly set about building alliances with other European leaders. Just 10 days after becoming prime minister, he visited German Chancellor Angela Merkel in Berlin. They agreed on a common position on the EU's future budget: to keep increases as low as possible. By late October, when the issue came before the EU's monthly council meeting,

Cameron had enlisted support from 12 other EU leaders, including Merkel and French Pres. Nicolas Sarkozy, to keep the increase for the 2011 EU budget to 2.9%, rather than the 6% demanded by the European Parliament. In November he signed a 50-year UK-France defense treaty. The two countries agreed to establish a joint 5,000-member expeditionary force that could be deployed rapidly for peacekeeping, rescue efforts, or combat missions and to adapt their aircraft carriers so that they could be used by both countries. In a separate accord, they also decided to share nuclear-weapons research and testing facilities. Two weeks earlier the government had announced that UK defense spending would be cut by 5.0% in real terms over the next four years. Cameron said in June that he hoped the UK would be able by 2015 to withdraw troops from Afghanistan, where five days earlier the death toll among British forces had reached 300.

Following almost two weeks of intense negotiations, agreement was reached in February regarding the devolution of police and justice powers from London to the Northern Ireland Executive. The Democratic Unionist Party had feared losing support within the Protestant community if it agreed to Sinn Féin's demands to share control of the police and the courts system, while Sinn Féin said that it would withdraw from the power-sharing executive if talks collapsed. In June the report was published of the 12-year official inquiry by Lord Saville into the events of "Bloody Sunday" in 1972, when British troops killed 14 nationalist demonstrators in Londonderry. Lord Saville determined that the soldiers caused the deaths of 14 people and injury to a similar number, none of whom was posing a serious threat. Following publication of the report, Cameron told Parliament: "The government is ultimately responsible for the conduct of the armed forces, and for that, on behalf of the government—indeed, on behalf of our country—I am deeply sorry."

Internet resource: <www.statistics.gov.uk>.

United States



Official name: United States of America. **Form of government:** federal republic with two legislative houses (Senate [100]; House of Representatives [435, excluding 5 nonvoting delegates from the District of Columbia, the US Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, and Guam and a nonvot-

ing resident commissioner from Puerto Rico)). **Head of state and government:** President Barack Obama (from 2009). **Capital:** Washington DC. **Official language:** none. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 US dollar (US\$) = 100 cents.

Demography

Area: 3,678,190 sq mi, 9,526,468 sq km; inland water area equals 86,409 sq mi (223,798 sq km), and Great Lakes water area equals 59,959 sq mi (155,293 sq km). **Population** (2010): 310,062,000. **Density** (2010; based on land area only): persons per sq mi 87.8, persons per sq km 33.9. **Urban** (2005): 80.8%. **Sex distribution** (2005): male 49.26%; female 50.74%. **Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 20.5%; 15–29, 20.9%; 30–44, 21.6%; 45–59, 20.2%; 60–74, 10.7%; 75–84, 4.4%; 85 and over, 1.7%. **Population by race and Hispanic origin** (persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race) (2006): non-Hispanic white 66.4%; Hispanic 14.8%; non-Hispanic black 12.8%; Asian and Pacific Islander 4.6%; American Indian and Eskimo 1.0%; other 0.4%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Christian 83.3%, of which independent Christian 23.2%, Roman Catholic 19.6%, Protestant (including Anglican) 18.9%, unaffiliated Christian 16.5%, Orthodox 1.8%, other Christian (primarily Mormon and Jehovah's Witness) 3.3%; Jewish 1.9%; Muslim 1.6%; Buddhist 0.9%; New Religionists 0.5%; Hindu 0.4%; traditional beliefs 0.4%; Baha'i 0.3%; Sikh 0.1%; nonreligious 9.8%; atheist 0.5%; other 0.3%. **Mobility** (2005). Reported gross percentage of population living in the same residence as in 2004: 86%; different residence, same county 8%; different county, same state 3%; different state 3%; moved from abroad 1%. **Place of birth** (2007): native-born 259,545,000 (87.4%); foreign-born 37,279,000 (12.6%), of which (2004) Mexico 10,011,000, the Philippines 1,222,000, China and Hong Kong 1,067,000, India 1,007,000, Cuba 952,000, Vietnam 863,000, El Salvador 765,000, South Korea 701,000. **Immigration** (2007–08): permanent immigrants admitted 1,107,126, from Mexico 17.2%, China 7.3%, India 5.7%, Philippines 4.9%, Cuba 4.5%, Dominican Republic 2.9%, Vietnam 2.8%, Colombia 2.7%, South Korea 2.4%, Haiti 2.3%, Pakistan 1.8%, El Salvador 1.8%, Jamaica 1.7%, other 42.0%. Refugees (2005) 380,000. **Location:** North America, bordering Canada, the North Atlantic Ocean, the Gulf of Mexico, Mexico, and the North Pacific Ocean; the outlying state of Alaska nearly touches eastern Russia and borders the Arctic Ocean, Canada, and the North Pacific Ocean; Hawaii is an island group in the North Pacific Ocean.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 14.0 (world avg. 20.3); within marriage (2006) 64.2%. **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 8.1 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 2.09. **Life expectancy at birth** (2005): male 75.2 years, of which white male 78.3 years, black male 69.5 years; female 80.4 years, of which white female 80.8 years, black female 76.5 years.

Social indicators

Educational attainment (2007). Percentage of population ages 25 and over having: unknown/primary

and incomplete secondary education 14.3%; secondary 31.6%; some postsecondary 25.3%; 4-year higher degree 18.9%; advanced degree 9.9%. Number of earned degrees (2006): associate's degree 713,066; bachelor's degree 1,485,242; master's degree 594,065; doctor's degree 56,067; first-professional degrees (in fields such as medicine, theology, and law) 87,655. **Quality of working life** (2006). Average workweek (2007): 41.3 hours. Annual death rate per 100,000 workers: 3.4; leading causes of occupational deaths: transportation incidents 42%, assaults and violent acts 13%, falls 14%, struck by object 10%. Annual occupational injury rate per 100,000 workers: 4.4. Average duration of journey to work (2006): 25.0 minutes (private automobile) 86.7%, of which drive alone 76.0%, carpool 10.7%; take public transportation 4.8%; walk 2.5%; work at home 4.0%; other 2.0%. Rate per 1,000 employed workers of discouraged workers (unemployed no longer seeking work): 3.1. **Access to services** (2005). Proportion of occupied dwellings having access to: electricity 100%; safe public water supply 100%; public sewage collection 79.8%; septic tanks 20.2%. **Social participation** (2007). Population ages 16 and over volunteering for an organization 26.2%; median annual hours 52. Trade union membership in total workforce 12.1%. **Social deviance** (2007). Offense rate per 100,000 population for: murder 5.6; rape 30.0; robbery 147.6; aggravated assault 283.8; motor-vehicle theft 363.3; burglary and housebreaking 722.5; larceny-theft 2,177.8; drug-abuse violation (2005) 560.1; drunkenness (2003) 149.1. Estimated drug and substance users (population ages 12 and over; 2005): cigarettes 24.9%; binge alcohol (drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least one day in the past 30 days) 22.7%; marijuana or hashish-6.0%. Rate per 100,000 population of suicide (2005): 10.7. **Leisure** (2006). Favorite leisure activities (percentage of total population ages 18 and over that undertook activity at least once in the previous year): dining out 48.6%, entertaining friends or relatives at home 40.2%, reading books 38.7%, barbecuing 33.9%, going to the beach 22.9%. **Material well-being** (2005). Occupied dwellings with householder possessing: automobiles, trucks, or vans 91.5%, 1 car with or without trucks or vans 47.5%, 2 cars 23.9%, only trucks and vans 12.7%, no cars, trucks, or vans 8.5%, 3 or more cars 7.4%; telephone 97.1%; television receiver 98.2%; video 90.2%; washing machine 82.0%; clothes dryer 79.1%; air conditioner 89.5%; cable television 67.5%; personal computers (2003) 61.8%; Internet connections (2003) 54.6%; broadband Internet (2003) 19.9%. **Recreational expenditures** (2006): US\$791,100,000,000 (television and radio receivers, computers, and video equipment 19.2%; golfing, bowling, and other participatory activities 14.6%; sports supplies 10.0%; nondurable toys and sports equipment 9.0%; magazines, newspapers, and sheet music 5.7%; books and maps 5.5%).

National economy

Budget (2009). **Revenue:** US\$2,699,900,000,000 (income tax 46.6%; social-insurance taxes and contributions 35.1%; corporate taxes 12.6%). **Expenditures:** US\$3,107,400,000,000 (social security and medicare 37.4%; defense 21.7%; health 9.6%; interest on debt 8.4%). **Total outstanding national debt** (September 2009):

US\$11,898,000,000,000, of which debt held by the public US\$7,552,000,000,000, intragovernment holdings US\$4,346,000,000,000. **Gross national income** (2008): US\$14,466,112,000,000 (US\$47,580 per capita). **Production. Agriculture and fishing** (value of production in US\$'000,000 except as noted; 2007): corn (maize) 52,090, soybeans 26,752, wheat 13,669, alfalfa hay 8,972, cotton 5,197, grapes 3,381, potatoes 3,198, lettuce 2,751, apples 2,398, almonds 2,325, rice 2,274, tomatoes 2,179, oranges 2,111, sorghum 1,951, strawberries 1,746, sugar beets (2006) 1,526, tobacco 1,310, cottonseed 1,061, mushrooms 956, sugarcane (2006) 897, barley 852, onions 840, broccoli 764, peanuts (groundnuts) 763, cherries 651, carrots 614, sunflowers 607, blueberries 589, peppers 588, walnuts (2006) 564, pistachios 549, peaches 499, watermelons 476, cabbage 413, lemons 403, pecans 376, sweet potatoes 374, pears 346, cantaloupe 313; livestock (number of live animals; 2008) 96,669,000 cattle, 65,110,000 pigs, 9,500,000 horses, 6,100,000 sheep, 2,050,000,000 chickens; fisheries production 5,293,877 metric tons (from aquaculture 10%); aquatic plants production 2,272 (from aquaculture, none). **Metals mining** (metal content in metric tons unless otherwise noted; 2008): molybdenum 61,400 (world rank: 1); beryllium 155 (world rank: 1); copper 1,310,000 (world rank: 2); lead 440,000 (world rank: 3); gold 230,000 kg (world rank: 3); zinc 770,000 (world rank: 4); palladium 12,400 kg (world rank: 4); platinum 3,700 kg (world rank: 5); iron 54,000,000 (world rank: 7); silver 1,120,000 kg (world rank: 7). **Nonmetals mining** (metric tons; 2008): diatomite 653,000 (world rank: 1); bromine 235,000 (world rank: 1); boron (2006) 1,150,000 (world rank: 2); perlite 449,000 (world rank: 2); kyanite 90,000 (world rank: 2); vermiculite 100,000 (world rank: 3); barite 615,000 (world rank: 3); silicon 166,000 (world rank: 5); feldspar 600,000 (world rank: 6). **Quarrying** (metric tons; 2008): gypsum 12,700,000 (world rank: 2); salt 46,000,000 (world rank: 2); phosphate rock 30,900,000 (world rank: 2); lime 19,800,000 (world rank: 2). **Manufacturing** (value added in US\$'000,000; 2005): chemical products 328,440, of which pharmaceuticals and medicine 124,586; transportation equipment 254,665, of which motor vehicle parts 81,600, motor vehicles 78,772, aerospace products and parts 71,221; food products 235,673; electronics 226,319, of which navigational, measuring, medical, and scientific equipment 68,730, computers and related components 36,407, communications equipment 32,413; fabricated metal products 154,928; nonelectrical machinery and equipment 142,488; refined petroleum products and coal 117,541; plastic and rubber products 96,348; beverages and tobacco products 80,716; base metals 77,179; paper products 75,889; cement, bricks, and ceramics 64,545; printing and publishing 58,930; electrical machinery and equipment 54,318; furniture 46,801; wood products 44,763; textiles 32,395. **Construction** (completed; 2006): private US\$937,047,000,000, of which residential US\$641,332,000,000, nonresidential US\$295,715,000,000; public US\$255,191,000,000. **Energy production (consumption)**: electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 4,300,103,000,000 (4,318,523,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2006) 523,971,000

(499,724,000); lignite (metric tons; 2006) 543,931,000 (517,337,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2006) 1,857,000,000 (5,802,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 815,278,000 (834,999,000); natural gas (cu m; 2006) 525,481,000,000 (610,698,000,000). Domestic production of energy by source (2005): coal 33.3%, natural gas 27.2%, crude petroleum 15.7%, nuclear power 11.8%, renewable energy 8.8%, other 3.2%. **Energy consumption by source** (2007): crude petroleum and refined petroleum products 39.8%, natural gas 23.3%, coal 22.4%, nuclear electric power 8.3%, hydroelectric and thermal 3.2%, other renewable energy 3.0%; by end use: industrial 32.0%, residential and commercial 39.3%, transportation 28.7%. **Population economically active** (December 2009): total 153,059,000 (civilian population only); activity rate of total population 49.6% (participation rates: ages 16–64, 64.6%; female [2007] 46.5%; unemployed 10.0%). **Selected balance of payments data**. Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 119,223; remittances (2008) 3,049; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 191,438. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 81,092; remittances (2008) 47,182; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 183,606. Number of foreign visitors (2007) 56,716,277 (17,735,000 from Canada, 15,089,000 from Mexico, 11,406,000 from Europe); number of nationals traveling abroad (2007) 64,052,000 (19,453,000 to Mexico, 13,371,000 to Canada, 12,304,000 to Europe).

Foreign trade

Imports (2008): US\$2,100,141,200,000 (crude petroleum and refined petroleum products 21.1%; motor vehicles 9.1%; chemical products 8.4%; telecommunications equipment 6.3%; electrical machinery and equipment 5.4%; computers and office equipment 4.6%; wearing apparel 3.8%; industrial machinery 3.2%; food products and beverages 3.2%). **Major import sources**: China 16.1%; Canada 16.0%; Mexico 10.3%; Japan 6.6%; Germany 4.6%; UK 2.8%; Saudi Arabia 2.6%; Venezuela 2.4%; South Korea 2.3%; France 2.1%; Nigeria 1.8%; Taiwan 1.7%; Italy 1.7%; Ireland 1.5%; Malaysia 1.5%. **Exports** (2008): US\$1,300,135,700,000 (transportation equipment 14.2%, of which motor vehicles and parts 8.2%; chemical products 13.8%; electrical machinery and equipment 8.1%; agricultural commodities 6.6%; mineral fuels 5.9%; crude materials [inedible] 5.9%; power-generating machinery 4.5%; general industrial machinery 4.5%; specialized industrial machinery 4.3%; scientific and precision equipment 3.9%; computers and office equipment 3.5%; telecommunications equipment 3.2%). **Major export destinations**: Canada 20.1%; Mexico 11.7%; China 5.5%; Japan 5.1%; Germany 4.2%; UK 4.1%; Netherlands 3.1%; South Korea 2.7%; Brazil 2.5%; France 2.2%; Singapore 2.2%; Taiwan 1.9%; Australia 1.7%; Hong Kong 1.7%; Switzerland 1.7%.

Transport and communications

Transport. Railroads (2006): route length 151,947 km, of which Amtrak operates 34,733 km; (2004) passenger-km 41,574,000,000; metric ton-km cargo

2,835,000,000,000. *Roads* (2008): total length 6,531,276 km (paved 67%). *Vehicles* (2007): passenger cars 135,933,000; trucks and buses 111,331,000. *Merchant marine* (2006): vessels (1,000 gross tons and over) 625; total deadweight tonnage 10,172,000. *Navigable channels* (2004) 41,843 km. *Oil pipeline length* (2005) 210,824 km; *gas pipeline length* (2004; excluding service pipelines) 2,353,300 km. *Air transport* (2007): passenger-km 1,334,199,200,000; metric ton-km cargo 43,104,300,000. *Certified route passenger/cargo air carriers* (2005) 80; operating revenue (US\$'000,000; 2007) 173,104; operating expenses (US\$'000,000; 2007) 163,894. *Communications*, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 150,000,000 (481); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 270,500,000 (868); personal computers (2005): 223,810,000 (755); total Internet users (2008): 230,630,000 (740); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 79,014,000 (254).

Education and health

Literacy (2003): percentage of population ages 16 and over: "illiterate" (able to perform no more than the most simple literacy skills—14% [30,000,000 people]); "basically literate" (able to perform simple and everyday literacy activities—29% [63,000,000 people]); "intermediately and proficiently literate" (able to perform moderately challenging to complex literacy activities—57% [123,000,000 people]). An additional 6,500,000 people were not interviewed for this 2003 survey because they did not speak English or had cognitive or mental disabilities. **Food** (2005): daily per capita caloric intake 3,754 (vegetable products 72.2%, animal products 27.8%); 143% of FAO recommended minimum requirement. Per capita consumption of major food groups (kilograms annually; 2005): milk 256.4; fresh vegetables 125.5; cereal products 177.2; fresh fruits 122.7; red meat 62.7; potatoes 54.7; poultry products 55.8; fats and oil 31.6; sugar 30.2; fish and shellfish 23.4; undernourished population (2002–04) less than 2.5% of total population. **Health** (2006): doctors of medicine 921,900 (1 per 329 persons), of which office-based practice 560,400—male 72.2%; female 27.8% (including specialties in internal medicine 16.9%, general and family practice 10.1%, pediatrics 8.1%, obstetrics and gynecology 4.6%, psychiatry 4.5%, anesthesiology 4.5%, general surgery 4.1%, emergency medicine 3.3%, diagnostic radiology 2.7%, orthopedic surgery 2.6%, cardiovascular diseases 2.4%, pathology 2.1%, ophthalmology 2.0%); doctors of osteopathy (2008) 64,000; nurses 2,417,150 (1 per 123 persons); dentists (2007) 184,000 (1 per 1,639 persons); hospital beds 947,000 (1 per 315 persons), of which nonfederal 95.3% (community hospitals 84.7%, psychiatric 8.9%, long-term general and special 1.7%), federal 4.9%; infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 6.5.

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2009): 1,417,747 (army 38.7%, navy 23.4%, air force 23.5%, marines 14.4%, coast guard [November 2008] 2.6%). **Total reserve duty personnel** (November 2008): 979,378 (army 55.9%, navy

12.9%, air force 19.5%, marines 10.6%, coast guard 1.1%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2008): 4.2%; per capita expenditure US\$1,994. **Major overseas deployment** (December 2008): 283,589, of which in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom 63%, in support of Operation Enduring Freedom (in Afghanistan) 11%. **Foreign military sales deliveries** (September 2004–September 2007): US\$35,611,000,000, of which to Israel 11.5%, to Egypt 11.1%, to Taiwan 9.2%, to Saudi Arabia 8.6%, to Poland 5.6%, to Japan 5.2%, to South Korea 5.1%, to Australia 4.2%.

Background

The territory that is now the United States was originally inhabited for several thousand years by numerous American Indian peoples who had probably emigrated from Asia. European exploration and settlement from the 16th century began displacement of the Indians. The first permanent European settlement, by the Spanish, was at St. Augustine FL in 1565; the British settled Jamestown VA (1607), Plymouth MA (1620), Maryland (1632), and Pennsylvania (1681). They took New York, New Jersey, and Delaware from the Dutch in 1664, a year after the Carolinas had been granted to British noblemen. The British defeat of the French in 1763 ensured British political control over the 13 colonies.

Political unrest caused by British colonial policy culminated in the American Revolution (1775–83) and the Declaration of Independence (1776). The US was first organized under the Articles of Confederation (1781) and then finally under the Constitution (1787) as a federal republic. Boundaries extended west to the Mississippi River, excluding Spanish Florida. Land acquired from France by the Louisiana Purchase (1803) nearly doubled the country's territory. The US fought the War of 1812 with the British and acquired Florida from Spain in 1819. In 1830 it legalized removal of American Indians to lands west of the Mississippi River. Settlement expanded to the West Coast in the mid-19th century, especially after the discovery of gold in California in 1848. Victory in the Mexican-American War (1846–48) brought the territory of seven more future states (including California and Texas) into US hands. The northwestern boundary was established by treaty with Great Britain in 1846. The US acquired southern Arizona by the Gadsden Purchase (1853). It suffered disunity during the conflict between the slavery-based plantation economy in the South and the free industrial and agricultural economy in the North, culminating in the American Civil War (1861–65) and the abolition of slavery under the 13th Amendment.

After Reconstruction (1865–77), the US experienced rapid growth, urbanization, industrial development, and European immigration. In 1877 it authorized allotment of Indian reservation land to individual tribesmen, resulting in widespread loss of land to whites. By the beginning of the 20th century, it had acquired outlying territories, including Alaska, the Midway Islands, the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippines, Puerto Rico, Guam, Wake Island, American Samoa, the Panama Canal Zone, and part of the Virgin Islands. The US participated in World War I during 1917–18. It granted suffrage to women in 1920 and citizenship to Ameri-

can Indians in 1924. The stock market crash of 1929 led to the Great Depression. The US entered World War II after the Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor (7 Dec 1941). The explosion of the first atomic bomb (6 Aug 1945), on Hiroshima, Japan, brought about the end of the war and set the US apart as a military power. After the war the US was involved in the reconstruction of Europe and Japan and embroiled in a rivalry with the Soviet Union that became known as the Cold War. It participated in the Korean War (1950–53). In 1952 it granted autonomous commonwealth status to Puerto Rico.

Racial segregation in schools was declared unconstitutional in 1954. Alaska and Hawaii were made states in 1959, bringing the total to 50. In 1964 Congress passed the Civil Rights Act and authorized full-scale intervention in the Vietnam War. The mid- to late 1960s were marked by widespread civil disorder, including race riots and antiwar demonstrations. The US accomplished the first manned lunar landing in 1969. All US troops were withdrawn from Vietnam by 1973. With the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991, the US assumed the status of sole world superpower. The US led a coalition of forces against Iraq in the Persian Gulf War (1990–91). Administration of the Panama Canal was turned over to Panama in 1999. After the September 11 attacks on the US in 2001 destroyed the World Trade Center and part of the Pentagon, the US attacked Afghanistan's Taliban government for harboring and refusing to extradite the mastermind of the terrorist acts, Osama bin Laden. In 2003 the US attacked Iraq, with British support, and overthrew the government of Saddam Hussein.

Recent Developments

The United States in 2010 witnessed the most productive legislative year in recent memory. Democrats pronounced the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, signed into law in March after many months of acrimonious argument, a historic achievement. They predicted that public support for the measure would increase dramatically as voters learned more about its benefits, including expanded private-insurance options for older children and a ban on the denial of private-insurance coverage because of preexisting conditions. Credit-card-reform legislation that had passed in 2009 took effect in 2010; it limited or banned some fees, restricted the marketing of cards to young consumers, and prevented interest-rate increases as long as monthly bills were paid on time. Congress later passed a broad financial-industry-reform bill that gave shareholders a greater say in executive compensation, banned taxpayer bailouts of financial companies deemed "too big to fail," and set up a new consumer-protection agency. In the absence of congressional action, tax cuts enacted under Pres. George W. Bush were set to expire and thereby prompt an increase for every taxpayer during an economic slowdown. Having cited deficit concerns, Democrats moved to boost levies for individuals who made more than US\$250,000 annually. In a surprise conciliatory move in early December, however, the Obama administration negotiated a compromise with Senate Republicans that maintained

lower rates for all taxpayers for another two years, extended unemployment benefits, and lowered employee Social Security taxes by 2.0% for one year. In the days before adjournment of Congress late in the year, it gave final approval to six additional bills plus a major international treaty that had been stalled by partisan wrangling. One new law repealed the "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" prohibition against openly gay people's serving in the US armed forces. Another measure expanded the federal school-lunch program for students from lower-income households and guaranteed higher-quality meals and increased attention to child-nutrition concerns. The legislature also passed a US\$1.4 billion upgrade of federal food-safety regulations, which authorized stepped-up measures to prevent foodborne illnesses and to protect consumers. Congress also allocated compensation in two bills. One awarded US\$1.15 billion to African American farmers who had encountered discrimination in their applications for federal loans and programs and US\$3.4 billion to Native Americans adversely affected by US Interior Department mismanagement of oil, timber, and mineral leases on tribal land. New York's senators pushed through the second bill, trimmed-back legislation that awarded US\$4.3 billion in health care benefits and compensation to workers exposed to hazardous materials during cleanup operations after the September 11 attacks of 2001. The Health and Human Services Department announced a new policy that granted Medicare payments to doctors for providing end-of-life counseling; a similar idea had been eliminated from the health reform bill amid charges that it would create "death panels." The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) used existing clean-air laws to establish new rules designed to limit emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases. The action prompted a blistering response from Republicans, who claimed that the EPA had evaded congressional intent and eroded US economic viability.

The Obama administration achieved one of its top foreign-policy goals in December when the Senate, in its lame-duck session, ratified a new Strategic Arms Reduction Talks ("New START") treaty. Obama had signed the treaty with Russian Pres. Dmitry Medvedev in April, and in February 2011 it went into effect. As Iraqi officials moved slowly to form a coalition government following national elections, Obama announced the end of US combat operations in Iraq in August 2010. Some 50,000 US troops remained in the country in 2011, but he pledged that all would be removed by the end of the year. The continued advance of democratic practices, plus a reduction in violence in the country, offered the hope of a successful conclusion to the controversial 2003 US-led invasion and overthrow of Saddam Hussein's Iraqi regime. As the US-led NATO force in 2010 completed its ninth year of hostilities in Afghanistan, however, major progress became difficult to ascertain, and weariness with the war became evident across the alliance. During the year the conflict there became America's longest military action. The situation was complicated by nonmilitary issues, including allegations of corruption among Afghan officials and suspicions that Pakistani intelligence personnel, even while formally assisting the allies, had assisted both sides of the conflict. The administration reaffirmed

Obama's 2009 promise to begin US troop withdrawals in July 2011, a vow widely criticized as discomfiting for US allies and as an encouragement of Taliban resistance. By August 2010, when the last of a military surge of 30,000 additional US troops had been deployed, US military forces exceeded 95,000, but Obama was largely unable to solicit additional troop deployments from NATO allies. He declared that US troops would remain through 2014, after which security responsibility would be turned over to the Afghan government.

Internet resource: <www.fedstats.gov>.

Uruguay



Official name: República Oriental del Uruguay (Oriental Republic of Uruguay). **Form of government:** republic with two legislative houses (Senate [31]; Chamber of Representatives [99]). **Head of state and government:** President José Alberto Mujica Cordano (from 2010). **Capital:** Montevideo. **Official language:** Spanish. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 peso uruguayo (UYU) = 100 centésimos; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = UYU 18.35.

Demography

Area: 68,679 sq mi, 177,879 sq km. **Population** (2010): 3,372,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 49.1, persons per sq km 19.0. **Urban** (2007): 93.7%. **Sex distribution** (2007): male 48.30%; female 51.70%. **Age breakdown** (2007): under 15, 23.4%; 15–29, 22.8%; 30–44, 19.6%; 45–59, 16.5%; 60–74, 11.5%; 75–84, 4.7%; 85 and over, 1.5%. **Ethnic composition** (2006): white (mostly Spanish, Italian, or mixed Spanish-Italian) 87.4%; black/part-black 8.4%; Amerindian/part-Amerindian 3.0%; other 1.2%. **Religious affiliation** (2004): Roman Catholic 54%; Protestant 11%; Mormon 3%; Jewish 0.8%; nonreligious/atheist 26%; other 5.2%. **Major cities** (2004): Montevideo 1,269,552; Salto 99,072; Paysandú 73,272; Las Piedras 69,222; Rivera 64,426. **Location:** southern South America, bordering Brazil, the South Atlantic Ocean, and Argentina.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 14.6 (world avg. 20.3); (2002) within marriage 42.9%. **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 9.4 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 2.02. **Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 72.4 years; female 79.7 years.

National economy

Budget (2006). **Revenue:** UYU 111,321,000,000 (taxes on goods and services 59.1%; corporate taxes 12.3%; property taxes 7.1%; nontax revenue 6.7%; income tax 5.6%). **Expenditures:** UYU 117,225,000,000 (social security and welfare 27.6%; government transfers including debt servicing 20.7%; public administration 13.9%; education 12.3%; health 7.4%; defense 4.4%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): rice 1,200,000, soybeans 800,000, wheat 620,000, sunflower seeds 60,000, honey 13,200; livestock (number of live animals) 12,000,000 cattle, 11,000,000 sheep; fisheries production 108,750 (from aquaculture, negligible). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): limestone 1,200,000; clays 82,200; gold 2,820 kg. **Manufacturing** (value added in UYU '000,000; 2005): food products and beverages 17,390; refined petroleum products 5,945; textiles, hides, and leather goods 4,633. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 5,618,000,000 (8,437,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2006) none (2,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2006) none (13,900,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 1,758,000 (1,889,000); natural gas (cu m; 2006) none (110,000,000). **Population economically active** (2006): total 1,580,400; activity rate 47.7% (participation rates: ages 14–64, 72.7%; female 43.5%; unemployed [2007] 9.2%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$27,536,000,000 (US\$8,260 per capita). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$9,616,000,000. **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 809; remittances (2008) 104; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 1,042; official development assistance (2007) 34. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 239; remittances (2008) 5; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 13.

Foreign trade

Imports (2006; c.i.f.): US\$4,775,000,000 (crude petroleum and refined petroleum products 27.5%; machinery and appliances 16.0%; chemical products 12.7%; food products, beverages, and tobacco products 8.7%; transportation equipment 7.4%). **Major import sources:** Argentina 22.6%; Brazil 22.6%; Venezuela 12.6%; China 7.3%; US 6.8%. **Exports** (2006; f.o.b.): US\$3,952,000,000 (beef 23.7%; hides and leather goods 8.6%; dairy products, eggs, and honey 6.9%; textiles and wearing apparel 6.8%; rice 5.5%; plastics and rubber products 5.1%). **Major export destinations:** Brazil 14.7%; US 13.2%; Argentina 7.6%; Russia 5.7%; Germany 4.2%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads** (2006): route length 2,073 km; passenger-km (2004) 11,000,000; metric ton-km cargo (2005) 331,000,000. **Roads** (2007): length

16,398 km (paved 22%). **Vehicles** (2006): passenger cars 553,204; trucks and buses 91,007. **Air transport** (2008; PLUNA only): passenger-km 809,094,000; metric ton-km cargo, none. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 959,000 (286); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 3,308,000 (1,047); personal computers (2005): 450,000 (135); total Internet users (2008): 1,340,000 (400); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 245,000 (73).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2006). Percentage of population ages 25 and over having: no formal schooling 1.9%; incomplete primary education 15.1%; complete primary 25.8%; incomplete secondary 20.8%; complete secondary 17.6%; incomplete higher 7.2%; complete higher 11.6%. **Literacy** (2003): population ages 15 and over literate 98.0%; males literate 97.6%; females literate 98.4%. **Health**: physicians (2006) 13,603 (1 per 245 persons); hospital beds (2003) 6,661 (1 per 499 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2007) 12.0; undernourished population (2002–04) less than 2.5% of total population.

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 25,382 (army 66.6%, navy/coast guard 21.6%, air force 11.8%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 1.3%; per capita expenditure US\$91.

Background

The Spanish navigator Juan Díaz de Solís sailed into the Río de la Plata in 1516. The Portuguese established Colonia in 1680. Subsequently, the Spanish established Montevideo in 1726, driving the Portuguese from their settlement; 50 years later Uruguay became part of the Viceroyalty of the Río de la Plata. It gained independence from Spain in 1811. The Portuguese regained it in 1821, incorporating it into Brazil as a province. A revolt against Brazil in 1825 led to its being recognized as an independent state in 1828. It battled Paraguay in 1865–70. For much of World War II, Uruguay remained neutral. The presidential office was abolished in 1951 but restored in 1966. A military coup occurred in 1973, but the country returned to civilian rule in 1985. The 1990s brought a general upturn in the economy, largely the result of reform measures and membership in Mercosul, the Southern Common Market, from 1991.

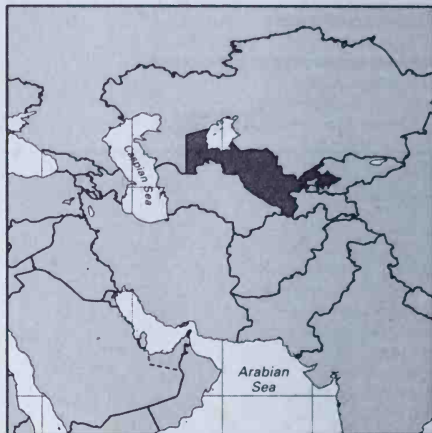
Recent Developments

Uruguay continued to enjoy economic growth in 2010. The economy grew by 8.5% for the year, and unemployment remained at its lowest levels since 1986, having fallen to 6.2% in August. Inflation was within the government target range of 6–8%. Agricultural exports continued to boom. With an International Court of Justice decision in April, Uruguay and Argentina finally resolved a conflict over a pulp mill in Fray Bentos, Uruguay, across the Uruguay River from Gualeguaychú, Argentina. The countries agreed to

create a binational scientific team to monitor water quality in the river. In March 2011, Uruguay joined several other South American countries in officially recognizing Palestine.

Internet resource: <www.turismo.gub.uy>.

Uzbekistan



Official name: Uzbekiston Respublikasi (Republic of Uzbekistan). **Form of government:** republic with two legislative houses (Senate [100]; Legislative Chamber [150]). **Head of state and government:** President Islam Karimov (from 1990), assisted by Prime Minister Shavkat Mirziyayev (from 2003). **Capital:** Tashkent (Toshkent). **Official language:** Uzbek. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** sum (UZS; plural sumy); valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = UZS 1,711.05.

Demography

Area: 171,469 sq mi, 444,103 sq km. **Population** (2010): 27,866,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 162.5, persons per sq km 62.7. **Urban** (2006): 35.9%. **Sex distribution** (2006): male 49.56%; female 50.44%. **Age breakdown** (2006): under 15, 32.9%; 15–29, 30.3%; 30–44, 19.6%; 45–59, 11.2%; 60–74, 4.3%; 75 and over, 1.7%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Uzbek 78.3%; Tajik 4.7%; Kazakh 4.1%; Tatar 3.3%; Russian 2.5%; Karakalpak 2.1%; other 5.0%. **Religious affiliation** (2000): Muslim (mostly Sunni) 76.2%; Russian Orthodox 0.8%; Jewish 0.2%; nonreligious 18.1%; other 4.7%. **Major cities** (2007): Tashkent (Toshkent) 1,959,190; Namangan 446,237; Andijon 321,622; Samarkand 312,863; Bukhara 249,037. **Location:** central Asia, bordering Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, and Turkmenistan.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 23.6 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008):

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

5.0 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2006): 2.91. **Life expectancy at birth** (2006): male 61.2 years; female 68.1 years.

National economy

Budget (2006; general government consolidated budget). **Revenue**: UZS 6,406,000,000,000 (taxes on income and profits 20.2%; VAT 17.3%; taxes on property and resources 12.2%; excise taxes 10.2%). **Expenditures**: UZS 6,331,000,000,000 (health and education 34.4%; social security 27.0%; national economy 9.0%; centralized investments 8.1%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$3,086,000,000. **Production** (metric tons except as noted). *Agriculture and fishing* (2007): wheat 5,900,000, seed cotton 3,300,000, tomatoes 1,327,000, raw silk 487; livestock (number of live animals) 10,450,000 sheep, 7,042,500 cattle, 1,974,300 goats, 16,500 camels; fisheries production 6,226 (from aquaculture 55%). *Mining and quarrying* (metal content; 2006): copper 115,000; uranium 2,260; gold (all forms) 85,000 kg. *Manufacturing* (value of production in UZS '000,000,000; 2006): nonferrous metals 2,705; mineral fuels 2,487; machinery and metalworking products 1,986. *Energy production (consumption)*: electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 50,100,000,000 ([2006] 47,000,000,000); lignite (metric tons; 2006) 3,126,000 (3,050,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2006) 39,465,000 (24,078,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 4,685,000 (4,461,000); natural gas (cu m; 2006) 62,500,000,000 (48,400,000,000). **Population economically active** (2004): total 9,945,500; activity rate of total population 38.7% (participation rates [2001]: ages 16–59 [male], 16–54 [female] 70.4%; female 44.0%; unemployed [official rate; 2007] 0.8%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$24,738,000,000 (US\$910 per capita). **Selected balance of payments data**. Receipts from (US\$ '000,000): tourism (2007) 51; remittances (2005) 790; foreign direct investment (2005–07 avg.) 182; official development assistance (2007) 166.

Foreign trade

Imports (2006; c.i.f.): US\$4,395,900,000 (machinery and metalworking products 40.3%; chemical products 15.0%; base metals 10.4%; food products 8.1%). *Major import sources*: Russia 27.8%; South Korea 15.2%; China 10.4%; Kazakhstan 7.3%; Germany 7.1%. **Exports** (2006; f.o.b.): US\$6,389,800,000 (cotton fiber 17.2%; energy products [including natural gas and crude petroleum] 13.1%; base metals 12.9%; machinery and apparatus 10.1%; gold, n.a.; uranium, n.a.). *Major export destinations*: Russia 23.7%; Poland 11.7%; China 10.4%; Turkey 7.7%; Kazakhstan 5.9%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads* (2008): length (2006) 3,950 km; passenger-km 2,500,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 23,400,000,000. *Roads* (2005): total length 84,400 km (paved 85%). *Vehicles* (1994): passenger cars 865,300; buses 14,500. *Air transport* (2008): passenger-km 5,600,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 83,300,000. **Communica-**

tions, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 1,850,000 (68); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 12,734,000 (468); total Internet users (2008): 2,469,000 (91); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 66,000 (2.4).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2002). Percentage of population ages 25 and over having: no formal education/unknown 2.5%; incomplete primary education 9.0%; primary 7.3%; secondary 66.0%; higher 15.2%. **Literacy** (2003): percentage of total population ages 15 and over literate, virtually 100%. **Health** (2005): physicians 70,159 (1 per 371 persons); hospital beds 135,143 (1 per 193 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 12.6; undernourished population (2003–05) 3,600,000 (14% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,870 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 67,000 (army 74.6%, air force 25.4%); German troops (November 2008): 163. **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 0.5%; per capita expenditure US\$3.

Background

Genghis Khan's grandson Shibaqa received the territory of Uzbekistan as his inheritance in the 13th century AD. His Mongols ruled over nearly 100 mainly Turkic tribes, who would eventually intermarry with the Mongols to form the Uzbeks and other Turkic peoples of central Asia. In the early 16th century, a federation of Mongol-Uzbeks invaded and occupied settled regions, including an area called Transoxania that would become the Uzbeks' permanent homeland. By the early 19th century the region was dominated by the khanates of Khiva, Bukhara, and Quqon, all of which eventually succumbed to Russian domination. The Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic was created in 1924. In June 1990 Uzbekistan became the first Central Asian republic to declare sovereignty. It achieved full independence from the USSR in 1991. During the 1990s its economy was considered the strongest in Central Asia, though its political system was deemed harsh.

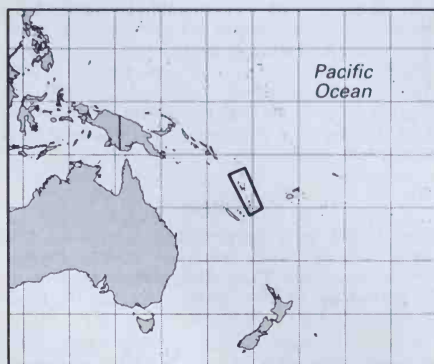
Recent Developments

Uzbekistan received the thanks of NATO and the US in 2010 for its contribution in transshipping supplies to the international coalition's military actions in Afghanistan and for its generosity in having accepted thousands of ethnic Uzbek refugees in June from the violence in southern Kyrgyzstan. Uzbekistan's reputation as a responsible member of the international community was negatively affected, however, by its behavior toward Tajikistan, an eastern neighbor. Uzbekistan was determined to prevent the construction of a gigantic dam and power plant at Roghun in central Tajikistan, which Tashkent argued would severely affect Uzbek agriculture by depriving crops of irrigation during the filling of an enormous reservoir. Early in 2010 Uzbekistan

started delaying the transit of Tajikistan-bound rail-road cars across its territory. The objective of the action was to delay construction at Roghun, but the action resulted in a major disruption to parts of the Tajik economy. The area that suffered the worst was the southern region, where supplies of fertilizer, seeds, and fuel for spring agricultural work failed to arrive. At the end of the year, the situation had not been resolved.

Internet resource: <www.stat.vu>.

Vanuatu



Official name: Ripablik blong Vanuatu (Bislama); République de Vanuatu (French); Republic of Vanuatu (English). **Form of government:** republic with a single legislative house (Parliament [52]). **Head of state:** President Iolu Abil (from 2009). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Sato Kilman (from 2011). **Capital:** Port-Vila. **Official languages:** Bislama; French; English. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** vatu (Vt); valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = Vt 91.04.

Demography

Area: 4,707 sq mi, 12,190 sq km. **Population** (2010): 251,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 53.3, persons per sq km 20.6. **Urban** (2009): 24.3%. **Sex distribution** (2009): male 51.27%; female 48.73%. **Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 40.1%; 15–29, 27.7%; 30–44, 17.5%; 45–59, 9.7%; 60–74, 4.1%; 75 and over, 0.9%. **Ethnic composition** (1999): Ni-Vanuatu (Melanesian) 98.7%; European and other Pacific Islanders 1.3%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Protestant 70%, of which Presbyterian 32%, Anglican 13%, Adventist 11%; Roman Catholic 13%; traditional beliefs (significantly the John Frum cargo cult) 5%; other 12%. **Major towns** (2009): Port-Vila 45,694; Luganville 13,484; Norsup (2006) 3,000. **Location:** Oceania, island group between the South Pacific Ocean and the Coral Sea.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 31.1 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 5.5 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births

per childbearing woman; 2008): 4.40. **Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 65.6 years; female 69.0 years.

National economy

Budget (2008). **Revenue:** Vt 16,997,000,000 (tax revenue 69.5%, of which VAT 26.9%, import duties 22.5%; grants 23.4%; nontax revenue 7.1%). **Expenditures:** Vt 15,121,000,000 (current expenditures 77.6%; development expenditures 22.4%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): coconuts 322,000, copra 21,644, bananas 14,500, cacao beans 1,400, kava (2004) 825; livestock (number of live animals) 174,137 cattle, 88,694 pigs, 8,792 goats; fisheries production 85,387 (from aquaculture, negligible). **Mining and quarrying:** small quantities of coral-reef limestone, crushed stone, sand, and gravel. **Manufacturing** (value added in Vt '000,000; 1995): food products, beverages, and tobacco products 645; wood products 423; fabricated metal products 377. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 55,000,000 (55,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (30,000). **Population economically active** (2006): total 112,000; activity rate of total population 50.7% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 84.3%; female 46.4%; officially unemployed [1999] 1.7%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$539,000,000 (US\$2,330 per capita). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$71,600,000. **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 119; remittances (2008) 7; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 30; official development assistance (2007) 57. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 11; remittances (2008) 3; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 1.

Foreign trade

Imports (2008; c.i.f.): Vt 29,023,000,000 (machinery and transportation equipment 30.7%; mineral fuels 16.6%; food products and live animals 15.3%; chemical products 7.0%). **Major import sources** (2007): Australia 31.1%; New Zealand 16.8%; Singapore 12.4%; Fiji 9.1%; China 6.6%. **Exports** (2008; f.o.b.): Vt 4,249,000,000 (domestic exports 84.4%, of which copra 25.3%, coconut oil 17.1%, kava 11.5%, beef 9.1%, cocoa 5.6%; reexports 15.6%). **Major export destinations** (2007): Philippines 14.0%; New Caledonia 9.7%; Fiji 6.7%; Japan 5.4%; Singapore 5.4%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads:** none. **Roads** (2000): total length 1,070 km (paved 24%). **Vehicles** (2001): passenger cars 2,600; trucks and buses 4,400. **Air transport** (2008; Air Vanuatu only): passenger-km 457,518,000; metric ton-km cargo 1,714,000. **Communications.** in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 10,000 (44); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 36,000 (154); personal computers (2005): 3,000 (14); total Internet users (2008): 17,000 (73); broadband Internet subscribers (2007): 100 (0.4).

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

Education and health

Educational attainment (1999). Percentage of population ages 15 and over having: no formal schooling 18.0%; incomplete primary education 20.6%; completed primary 35.5%; some secondary 12.2%; completed secondary 8.5%; higher 5.2%, of which university 1.3%. **Literacy** (2007): total population ages 15 and over literate, 74%. **Health** (2005): physicians (2008) 26 (1 per 9,000 persons); hospital beds 885 (1 per 244 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 55.2; undernourished population (2002–04) 20,000 (11% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,790 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (2008): none; Australia and New Zealand assist paramilitary forces through defense assistance programs.

Background

The islands of Vanuatu were inhabited for at least 3,000 years by Melanesian peoples before being discovered in 1606 by the Portuguese. They were rediscovered by French navigator Louis-Antoine de Bougainville in 1768 and then explored by English mariner Capt. James Cook in 1774 and named the New Hebrides. Sandalwood merchants and European missionaries arrived in the mid-19th century; they were followed by British and French cotton planters. Control of the islands was sought by both the French and the British, who agreed in 1906 to form a condominium government. During World War II a major Allied naval base was on Espiritu Santo; the island group escaped Japanese invasion. The New Hebrides became the independent Republic of Vanuatu in 1980. Much of the nation's housing was ravaged by a hurricane in 1987.

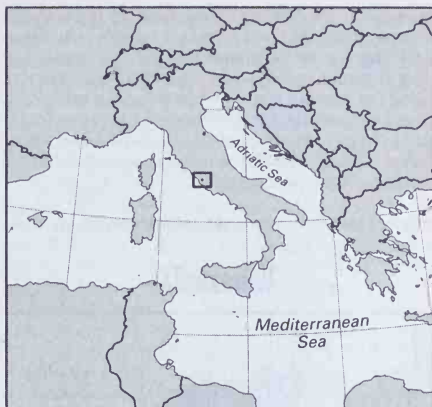
Recent Developments

Land was both a domestic and an international issue in 2010 as Vanuatu celebrated 30 years of independence. Indigenous landowners were concerned by the ongoing alienation of land to foreigners; this generated increasing public pressure for reform of both politics and land law. The long-running dispute with France over the possession of uninhabited Matthew and Hunter islands was reignited when it was reported in January that Moana Carcasses, Vanuatu's minister of internal affairs, had proposed a shared-ownership arrangement to the French.

Internet resource: <www.vnsso.gov.vu>.

Vatican City State

Official name: State of the Vatican City (Holy See). **Form of government:** ecclesiastical. **Head of state:** Pope Benedict XVI (from 2005). **Head of government:** Secretary of State Tarcisio Cardinal Bertone (from 2006). **Capital:** Vatican City. **Languages:** Italian; Latin. **Religion:** Roman Catholic. **Monetary unit:** 1 euro (€) = 100 cents; valuation (1 Jul 2011)



US\$1 = €0.69 (Vatican City uses the euro as its official currency, even though it is not a member of the EU).

Demography

Area: 0.17 sq mi, 0.44 sq km. **Population** (2010): 800. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 4,706, persons per sq km 1,818. **Location:** southern Europe, within the commune of Rome, Italy. **Annual budget:** US\$209,000,000. **Industries:** banking and finance; printing; production of a small amount of mosaics and uniforms; tourism.

Background

Vatican City, the independent papal state, is the smallest independent state in the world. Its medieval and Renaissance walls form its boundaries except on the southeast, at St. Peter's Square. Within the walls is a miniature nation, with its own diplomatic missions, newspaper, post office, radio station, banking system, army of more than 100 Swiss Guards, and publishing house. Extraterritoriality of the state extends to Castel Gandolfo, summer home of the Pope, and to several churches and palaces in Rome proper. Its independent sovereignty was recognized in the Lateran Treaty of 1929. The pope has absolute executive, legislative, and judicial powers within the city. He appoints the members of the Vatican's government organs, which are separate from those of the Holy See. The state's many imposing buildings include St. Peter's Basilica, the Vatican Palace, and the Vatican Museums. Frescoes by Michelangelo and Pin-turicchio (in the Sistine Chapel) and Raphael's Stanze are also there. The Vatican Library contains a priceless collection of manuscripts from the pre-Christian and Christian eras. Vatican City was designated a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1984.

Recent Developments

The EU undertook an investigation in 2010 into a bilateral agreement between the Holy See and the Italian state that granted extensive tax relief to an estimated 100,000 hotels, hospitals, and schools operated by the Vatican on Italian soil. These tax breaks amounted to roughly US\$2.6 billion per year. Critics of the agreement claimed that it gave the Vatican an illegal trade advantage. In September the Holy See was embroiled in another financial contro-

versy after the Vatican Bank failed to disclose the source of US\$30 million that it transferred to two other banks. In December the Vatican announced that it would enforce new financial regulations to bring the bank in line with contemporary laws for financial transparency. In response, in June 2011, prosecutors in Rome released to the bank some €23 billion (US\$33 billion) that they had seized at the beginning of the investigation.

Internet resource: <www.vatican.va/phome_en.htm>.

Venezuela



Official name: República Bolivariana de Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela). **Form of government:** federal multiparty republic with one legislative house (National Assembly [165]). **Head of state and government:** President Hugo Chávez Frías (from 2002). **Capital:** Caracas. **Official language:** Spanish (31 indigenous Indian languages are also official). **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 bolívar fuerte (VEF) = 100 céntimos; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = VEF 4.29 (the bolívar fuerte replaced the bolívar [VEB] 1 Jan 2008, at the rate of 1 VEF = VEB 1,000).

Demography

Area: 353,841 sq mi, 916,445 sq km. **Population** (2010): 29,044,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 82.1, persons per sq km 31.7. **Urban** (2005): 93.4%. **Sex distribution** (2007): male 50.19%; female 49.81%. **Age breakdown** (2006): under 15, 32.1%; 15–29, 26.9%; 30–44, 20.5%; 45–59, 13.2%; 60–74, 5.5%; 75–84, 1.5%; 85 and over, 0.3%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): mestizo 63.7%; local white 20.0%; local black 10.0%; other white 3.3%; Amerindian 1.3%; other 1.7%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Roman Catholic 84.5%; Protestant 4.0%; other 11.5%. **Major cities (urban agglomerations)** (2009 [2007]): Caracas 2,097,400 (2,985,000); Maracaibo 1,891,800 (2,072,000); Valencia 1,408,400 (1,770,000); Barquisimeto 1,018,900

(1,116,000); Ciudad Guayana 789,500. **Location:** northern South America, bordering the Caribbean Sea, the North Atlantic Ocean, Guyana, Brazil, and Colombia.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2007): 21.5 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2007): 5.1 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2007): 2.58. **Life expectancy** at birth (2007): male 70.7 years; female 76.6 years.

National economy

Budget (2006). **Revenue:** VEB 117,326,000,000.-000 (petroleum income 52.9%, of which royalties 37.5%, taxes 13.0%; nonpetroleum income 47.1%, of which VAT 22.4%). **Expenditures:** VEB 117,255,000,000,000 (current expenditures 75.0%; development expenditures 22.8%; other 2.2%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): sugarcane 9,300,000, corn (maize) 2,104,000, rice 800,000; livestock (number of live animals) 16,700,000 cattle, 120,000,000 chickens; fisheries production 477,210 (from aquaculture 5%). **Mining and quarrying** (2008): iron ore (metal content) 15,200,000; bauxite 5,500,000; phosphate rock 400,000; gold 10,100 kg; gem diamonds 45,000 carats. **Manufacturing** (value added in VEB '000,000,000; 2004): food products 8,122; iron and steel 3,022; refined petroleum products 2,890. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 110,357,000,000 (109,815,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2006) 7,338,000 (52,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008) 874,000,000 ([2006] 371,000,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 58,031,000 (26,320,000); natural gas (cu m; 2006) 24,530,000,000 (24,530,000.-000). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 817; remittances (2008) 130; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 882; official development assistance (2007) 71. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 1,394; remittances (2008) 771; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 1,827. **Gross national income** (2008): US\$257,794,000,000 (US\$9,230 per capita). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$27,494,000,000. **Population economically active** (2006): total 12,379,700; activity rate 45.9% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 68.7%; female 38.6%; unemployed [July 2006–June 2007] 9.4%).

Foreign trade

Imports (2006): US\$30,559,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 26.6%; motor vehicles 12.1%; chemical products 11.0%; food products 5.9%). **Major import sources:** US 30.6%; Colombia 10.2%; Brazil 10.1%; Mexico 5.9%; China 4.9%. **Exports** (2006): US\$61,385,000,000 (crude petroleum 91.6%; iron and steel 2.8%; aluminum 1.7%; organic chemical products 0.6%). **Major export destinations:** US 46.2%; Netherlands Antilles 13.5%; China 3.2%.

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads* (2008): route length 806 km; metric ton-km cargo (2004) 22,000,000. *Roads* (2004): total length 96,200 km (paved 34%). *Vehicles* (2007): passenger cars 2,952,129; trucks and buses 1,091,883. *Air transport* (2005): passenger-km 2,578,700,000; metric ton-km cargo 2,100,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 6,304,000 (224); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 27,084,000 (963); personal computers (2005): 2,475,000 (98); total Internet users (2008): 7,167,000 (255); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 1,330,000 (47).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2003). Percentage of head-of-household population having: no formal schooling 10.2%; primary education or less 38.5%; some secondary 36.9%; completed secondary/higher 14.4%. **Literacy** (2003): total population ages 15 and over literate, 93.0%. **Health** (2003): physicians 35,756 (1 per 722 persons); hospital beds 74,866 (1 per 345 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2006) 23.0; undernourished population (2003-05) 3,200,000 (12% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,830 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 115,000 (army 54.8%, navy 15.2%, air force 10.0%, national guard 20.0%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 1.2%; per capita expenditure US\$101.

Background

In 1498 Christopher Columbus sighted Venezuela; in 1499 the navigators Alonso de Ojeda, Amerigo Vespucci, and Juan de la Cosa traced the coast. A Spanish missionary established the first European settlement at Cumaná in about 1520. In 1718 it was included in the Viceroyalty of New Granada and was made a captaincy general in 1731. Venezuelan Creoles led by Francisco de Miranda and Simón Bolívar spearheaded the South American independence movement, and though Venezuela declared independence from Spain in 1811, that status was not assured until 1821. Military dictators generally ruled the country from 1830 until the overthrow of Marcos Pérez Jiménez in 1958. A new constitution adopted in 1961 marked the beginning of democracy. As a founding member of OPEC, Venezuela enjoyed relative economic prosperity from oil production during the 1970s, and its economy has remained dependent on the world petroleum market. The leftist president Hugo Chávez promulgated a new constitution in 1999, and he was reelected in 2002. Despite an increase in oil prices in the early 21st century, the country experienced great political turmoil.

Recent Developments

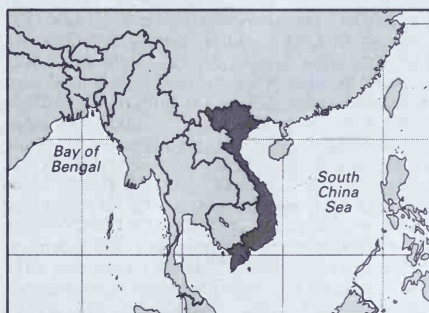
Venezuela's economy remained dependent on petroleum revenue in 2010. Oil production was

roughly 2.2 million bbl per day, down from 3.5 million bbl in 1998, and overall the economy contracted by roughly 3%. Consequently, the IMF characterized Venezuela's recovery from the global economic downturn as "delayed and weak." On the other hand, Venezuelan Pres. Hugo Chávez's January currency devaluation doubled the value of government oil income in local currency. Venezuela was in no danger of a foreign-exchange crisis, however, as the official reserves at the central bank in November showed a sizable account surplus of US\$19.8 billion, or about 6.3% of GDP. Venezuela continued to provide Cuba with roughly 100,000 bbl of petroleum a day and funded the expansion of Cuba's refinery at Cienfuegos. In December the legislature granted Chávez the power to rule by decree in response to mudslides and flooding in the country. His critics pointed out that Chávez could easily abuse this authority, which was originally granted for 18 months.

Internet resource:

<www.venezuelatuya.com/indexeng.htm>.

Vietnam



Official name: Cong Hoa Xa Hoi Chu Nghia Viet Nam (Socialist Republic of Vietnam). **Form of government:** socialist republic with one legislative house (National Assembly [500]). **Head of state:** President Nguyen Minh Triet (from 2006). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Nguyen Tan Dung (from 2006). **Capital:** Hanoi. **Official language:** Vietnamese. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary unit:** 1 dong (VND) = 10 hao = 100 xu; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = VND 20,585.00.

Demography

Area: 127,882 sq mi, 331,212 sq km. **Population** (2010): 87,117,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 681.2, persons per sq km 263.0. **Urban** (2009): 29.6%. **Sex distribution** (2009): male 49.52%; female 50.48%. **Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 26.6%; 15-29, 29.8%; 30-44, 22.2%; 45-59, 13.8%; 60-74, 5.3%; 75-84, 1.9%; 85 and over, 0.4%. **Ethnic composition** (1999): Vietnamese 86.2%; Tho (Tay) 1.9%; Montagnards 1.7%; Thai 1.7%; Muong 1.5%; Khmer 1.4%; Nung 1.1%; Miao (Hmong) 1.0%; Dao 0.8%; other 2.7%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Buddhist 48%; New-Religionist (mostly Cao Dai and Hoa Hao) 11%; traditional beliefs 10%; Roman Catholic 7%; Protestant 1%; nonreligious/atheist 20%; other 3%. **Major cities** (urban agglom-

erations) (2009 [2007]): Ho Chi Minh City 5,929,479; Hanoi 2,632,087 (4,723,000); Haiphong 847,058 (2,129,000); Da Nang 770,499. **Location:** southeastern Asia, bordering China, the Gulf of Tonkin, the South China Sea, the Gulf of Thailand, Cambodia, and Laos.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 18.1 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 6.0 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 2.02. **Life expectancy** at birth (2008): male 69.0 years; female 74.2 years.

National economy

Budget (2008). **Revenue:** VND 323,000,000,000,000 (tax revenue 89.0%, of which petroleum related 20.3%; nontax revenue 9.9%; grants 1.1%). **Expenditures:** VND 364,000,000,000,000 (current expenditures 72.6%; capital expenditures 27.4%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$19,372,000,000. **Gross national income** (2008): US\$77,031,000,000 (US\$890 per capita). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): rice 35,566,800, sugarcane 16,000,000, cassava 8,900,000, coffee 1,060,000, cashews 961,000, natural rubber 550,000, tea 153,000, black pepper 82,000, cinnamon 9,500; livestock (number of live animals) 26,500,000 pigs, 6,840,000 cattle, 2,921,100 buffalo, 62,800,000 ducks; fisheries production 4,277,900 (from aquaculture 50%); aquatic plants production 38,000 (from aquaculture 100%). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): phosphate rock 1,360,000; kaolin 650,000; barite 120,000; tin (metal content) 3,500. **Manufacturing** (value of production in VND '000,000,000,000; 2004): food products and beverages 156.1; cement, bricks, and pottery 46.2; paints, soaps, and pharmaceuticals 43.9. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2007) 66,900,000,000 ([2006] 56,494,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2007) 41,200,000 ([2006] 15,700,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008) 100,800,000 ([2006] negligible); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 483,000,000 (11,743,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) 6,834,000,000 ([2006] 5,953,000,000). **Population economically active** (2004): total 43,242,000; activity rate of total population 52.9% (participation rates: ages 15–64, 77.7%; female 49.0%; unemployed [2008] 4.7%). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2006) 3,200; remittances (2008) 7,200; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 3,707; official development assistance (2007) 2,497. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): FDI (2005–07 avg.) 100.

Foreign trade

Imports (2006; c.i.f.): US\$44,891,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 21.3%; chemical products 14.0%; refined petroleum products 13.9%; textile yarn, fabrics, and made-up articles 8.9%; iron and steel 7.7%). **Major import sources:** China 16.5%; Singapore 14.0%; Taiwan 10.7%; Japan 10.5%; South Korea 8.7%. **Exports** (2006; f.o.b.): US\$39,826,000,000 (crude petroleum 20.9%; gar-

ments and accessories 14.0%; footwear 9.2%; furniture 4.5%; electrical machinery and equipment 3.7%; crustaceans 3.3%; rice 3.2%; coffee 3.1%; natural rubber 2.9%). **Major export destinations** (2007): US 20.8%; Japan 12.5%; Australia 7.8%; China 7.5%; Singapore 4.6%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads** (2007): route length (2005) 2,600 km; passenger-km 4,659,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 3,883,000,000. **Roads** (2007): total length 160,089 km (paved 48%). **Vehicles** (2007): passenger cars 1,146,312. **Air transport** (2008): passenger-km 15,768,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 295,764,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 29,591,000 (338); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 70,000,000 (799); personal computers (2007): 8,306,000 (96); total Internet users (2008): 20,834,000 (238); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 2,049,000 (23).

Education and health

Educational attainment (1999). Percentage of population ages 18 and over having: no formal education 9.0%; primary education 29.2%; lower secondary 32.5%; upper secondary 24.9%; incomplete/complete higher 4.3%; advanced degree 0.1%. **Literacy** (2003): percentage of population ages 15 and over literate 94.0%; males literate 95.8%; females literate 92.3%. **Health** (2007): physicians 54,798 (1 per 1,579 persons); hospital beds 210,800 (1 per 410 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 23.0; undernourished population (2002–04) 13,000,000 (16% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,840 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 455,000 (army 90.5%, navy 2.9%, air force 6.6%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 5.3%; per-capita expenditure US\$43.

Background

A distinct Vietnamese group began to emerge c. 200 bc in the independent kingdom of Nam Viet, which was annexed to China in the 1st century bc. The Vietnamese were under continuous Chinese control until the 10th century ad. The southern region was gradually overrun by Vietnamese from the north in the late 15th century. The area was divided into two parts in the early 17th century, with the northern part known as Tonkin and the southern part as Cochinchina. In 1802 the northern and southern parts of Vietnam were unified under a single dynasty. Following several years of attempted French colonial expansion in the region, the French captured Saigon in 1859 and later the rest of the area, controlling it until World War II. The Japanese occupied Vietnam in 1940–45 and declared it independent at the end of World War II, a move the French opposed. The French and Vietnamese fought the First Indochina War until French forces with US

financial backing were defeated at Dien Bien Phu in 1954; evacuation of French troops ensued. Following an international conference at Geneva, Vietnam was partitioned along the 17th parallel, with the northern part under Ho Chi Minh and the southern part under Bao Dai; the partition was to be temporary, but the reunification elections scheduled for 1956 were never held. Bao Dai declared the independence of South Vietnam (Republic of Vietnam), while the Communists established North Vietnam (Democratic Republic of Vietnam). The activities of North Vietnamese guerrillas and pro-communist rebels in South Vietnam led to US intervention and the Vietnam War. A cease-fire agreement was signed in 1973, and US troops were withdrawn. The civil war soon resumed, and in 1975 North Vietnam invaded South Vietnam and the South Vietnamese government collapsed. In 1976 the two Vietnams were united as the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. From the mid-1980s the government enacted a series of economic reforms and began to open up to Asian and Western nations. In 1995 the US officially normalized relations with Vietnam.

Did you know?

The first expedition to begin exploring the Hang Son Doong cave system in central Vietnam commenced its work in early 2009.

Though by some to be the largest

cave system in the world, Hang Son Doong contains at least one cavern large enough to accommodate a city block of 40-story buildings.

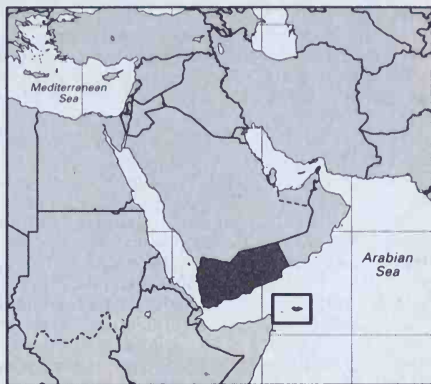
Recent Developments

In 2010, Vietnam assumed the chair of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), hosting several events, including the 16th ASEAN summit and the 17th ASEAN regional forum, the first meeting in which ASEAN defense ministers were joined by their counterparts from eight other Pacific Rim countries. In April, Prime Minister Nguyen Tan Dung attended US Pres. Barack Obama's nuclear security summit in Washington DC. Vietnam and the US also observed the 15th anniversary of diplomatic relations between the countries in July, with US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton making an official visit to Hanoi and Vietnamese officials visiting US aircraft carriers in Virginia and in international waters off central Vietnam. The following month the two sides held their first defense dialogue.

Internet resource: <www.gso.gov.vn>.

Yemen

Official name: Al-Jumhuriyah al-Yamaniyah (Republic of Yemen). **Form of government:** multiparty republic with two legislative houses (Consultative Council [111]; House of Representatives [301]). **Head of state:** President Major General 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih (from 1990). **Head of government:** Prime Minister Ali Muhammad Mujawar (from 2007). **Capital:** Sanaa. **Official language:** Arabic. **Official religion:** Islam. **Monetary unit:** 1 Yemeni rial (YR) = 100 fils; valuation (1 Jul 2011): US\$1 = YR 213.80.



Demography

Area: 203,891 sq mi, 528,076 sq km. **Population** (2010): 23,494,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 115.2, persons per sq km 44.5. **Urban** (2008): 31.0%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 50.81%; female 49.19%. **Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 44.3%; 15–29, 29.9%; 30–44, 14.0%; 45–59, 7.8%; 60–74, 3.1%; 75 and over, 0.9%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Arab 92.8%; Somali 3.7%; black 1.1%; Indo-Pakistani 1.0%; other 1.4%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): Muslim nearly 100%, of which Sunni 58%, Shi'i 42%. **Major cities** (2004): Sanaa (2007) 2,006,619; Aden 588,938; Ta'izz 466,968; Al-Hudaydah 409,994; Ibb 212,992. **Location:** the Middle East, bordering Saudi Arabia, Oman, the Arabian Sea, the Gulf of Aden, and the Red Sea.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 36.2 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 7.7 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 5.20. **Life expectancy** at birth (2008): male 60.7 years; female 64.7 years.

National economy

Budget (2007). **Revenue:** YR 1,406,400,000,000 (petroleum revenue 69.1%; tax revenue 21.9%; nontax revenue and grants 9.0%). **Expenditures:** YR 1,748,300,000,000 (transfers and subsidies 29.7%; wages and salaries 27.9%; interest on debt 5.7%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; January 2009): US\$5,977,000,000. **Population economically active** (2008): total 5,206,000; activity rate of total population 23.4% (participation rates: ages 15 and older, 42.7%; female 11.8%; unemployed 15.0%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2008): mangoes 387,906, sorghum 376,728, alfalfa 290,370, khat (qat) 165,668 (khat [qat] contributes roughly 2.5% of total GDP; khat cultivation employs nearly 15% of the labor force), dates 55,204, chickpeas 54,000, sesame 23,895; livestock (number of live animals) 8,889,000 sheep, 8,708,000 goats, 1,531,000 cattle, 373,000 camels; fisheries production 132,062 (from aquaculture, none). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): salt 100,000; gypsum 44,000. **Manufacturing**

(value added in YR '000,000; 2008): food products and beverages 112,090; plastic products 60,299; paper products 46,850; refined petroleum products 10,509. *Energy production (consumption)*: electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 6,545,830,000 (4,496,700,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2008-09) 102,041,700 ([2006] 29,150,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2008) 3,307,000 ([2006] 5,394,000); natural gas (cu m; 2007) 25,000,000,000 (25,000,000,000). *Gross national income* (2008): US\$21,901,000,000 (US\$950 per capita). *Selected balance of payments data*. Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 425; remittances (2008) 1,420; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005-07 avg.) 428; official development assistance (2007) 225. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2008) 184; remittances (2008) 319; FDI (2005-07 avg.) 58.

Foreign trade

Imports (2008; c.i.f.): YR 2,087,876,317,000 (crude petroleum and refined petroleum products 29.1%; food products and live animals 22.3%, of which grains 13.2%; transportation equipment 7.0%; base and fabricated metals 6.5%; chemical products 6.4%). *Major import sources*: UAE 28.9%; China 7.0%; Saudi Arabia 6.7%; Kuwait 6.4%; India 3.9%. *Exports* (2008; f.o.b.): YR 1,519,162,467,000 (refined petroleum products 77.3%; crude petroleum 9.9%; food products and live animals 5.0%, of which fish 2.6%; transportation equipment 1.9%; chemical products 1.7%). *Major export destinations*: China 31.1%; Thailand 23.8%; UAE 9.5%; India 8.0%; South Korea 6.3%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads*: none. *Roads* (2007): total length 71,300 km (paved 9%). *Vehicles* (2004): passenger cars 522,437; trucks and buses 506,766. *Air transport* (2007): passenger-km (2004) 2,473,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 41,000,000. *Communications*, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 1,117,000 (49); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 3,700,000 (161); personal computers (2006): 587,000 (28); total Internet users (2008): 370,000 (16).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2005-06). Percentage of population ages 10 and over having: no formal schooling/unknown 42.3%; reading and writing ability 33.6%; primary education 13.1%; secondary 8.7%; higher 2.3%. *Literacy* (2007): percentage of total population ages 15 and over literate 58.9%; males literate 77.0%; females literate 40.5%. *Health* (2008): physicians 6,187 (1 per 3,592 persons); hospital beds 15,184 (1 per 1,464 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 60.1; undernourished population (2002-04) 7,600,000 (38% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,770 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 66,700 (army 90.0%, navy 2.5%, air force/air defense 7.5%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 4.2%; per capita expenditure US\$42.

Background

Yemen was the home of ancient Minaean, Sabaeen, and Himyarite kingdoms. The Romans invaded the region in the 1st century AD. In the 6th century, it was conquered by Ethiopians and Persians. Following conversion to Islam in the 7th century, it was ruled nominally under a caliphate. The Egyptian Ayyubid dynasty ruled there from 1173 to 1229, after which the region passed to the Rasulids. From 1517 through 1918, the Ottoman Empire maintained varying degrees of control, especially in the northwestern section. A boundary agreement was reached in 1934 between the northwestern imam-controlled territory, which subsequently became the Yemen Arab Republic (North Yemen), and the southeastern British-controlled territory, which subsequently became the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (South Yemen). Relations between the two Yemens remained tense and were marked by conflict throughout the 1970s and 1980s. Reaching an accord, the two officially united as the Republic of Yemen in 1990. Its 1993 elections were the first free, multiparty general elections held in the Arabian Peninsula, and they were the first in which women participated. In 1994, after a two-month civil war, a new constitution was approved.

Recent Developments

In January 2011, thousands of protesters gathered in Sanaa and other Yemeni cities to condemn poverty and official corruption and to call on Pres. 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to step down. Salih reduced income taxes and increased the salaries for government employees. In February he promised not to stand for reelection, and he vowed that his son would not succeed him in office. In March he offered to draft a new constitution that would strengthen the parliament and the judiciary. On 18 March, however, Salih loyalists opened fire on protesters in Sanaa, killing at least 50 people. In response Maj. Gen. Ali Mohsen al-Ahmar, commander of the army's 1st Armoured Division, vowed to use his troops to protect the protesters. Defected military units and those units still under Salih's control both deployed tanks and armored vehicles around the city.

Internet resource: <www.cso-yemen.org>.

Zambia

Official name: Republic of Zambia. **Form of government**: multiparty republic with one legislative house (National Assembly [158]). **Head of state and government**: President Rupiah Banda (from 2008). **Capital**: Lusaka. **Official language**: English. **Official religion**: none (Zambia is a Christian na-

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board



29 Apr 2011, London, England: Britain's Prince William, then 28, and his new bride, the former Catherine Middleton, respond to enthusiastic crowds that filled London's streets following the couple's wedding in Westminster Abbey. The two were honored with new titles—the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge—in the days preceding the long-anticipated nuptials. Middleton, 29, was born a commoner and had met the prince, second in line to the throne after his father, Prince Charles, while the two were attending college in Scotland.



January-August 2011, Cairo, Egypt: Arab states in the Middle East and northern Africa were rocked throughout the year by popular uprisings that in some cases toppled regimes and in others led to civil war. The Arab Spring movement started in Tunisia, where large demonstrations that began in late 2010 forced longtime Pres. Zine al-Abidine Ben Ali to step down on 14 Jan 2011.

In Egypt, a series of massive public rallies in Cairo's Tahrir Square led to the resignation of Pres. Hosni Mubarak on 11 February. At right, an ailing Mubarak was put on trial in August on charges of murdering protesters.



9 Mar 2011, Sanaa, Yemen: The Arab Spring protests spread to Yemen early in the year. At right, students and others rally outside the University of Sanaa in the nation's capital. Pres. 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, in office for 32 years, ordered a violent police crackdown that fueled further protests. Late in April he agreed to step down, only to renege. On 3 June, rebels fired grenades into Salih's compound, and he was badly burned. He left the country for medical treatment in Saudi Arabia, placing Vice Pres. Abd al-Rab Mansur al-Hadi in charge of the troubled nation.



16 Feb 2011, Manama, Bahrain:

At left, a protester holds a photo of Fadhel Salman al-Matrook, hailed as a martyr by antigovernment rebels, two days after he was killed during a protest rally in the capital city of Manama. Boisterous demonstrations in the oil-rich Persian Gulf nation, where protesters were largely minority Shi'ite Muslims, failed to dislodge the Sunni Muslim government of King Hamad. The monarch called on neighbor and ally Saudi Arabia, which sent troops to help quell the protests and quash the "Rose Revolution."

29 Jul 2011, Hama, Syria:

Protests against the notoriously repressive regime of Pres. Bashar al-Assad, inset, began in January and escalated in March. In June the government began sending troops and tanks against the demonstrators. The uprising was strongest in provincial capital Hama, right, where troops killed an estimated 100 people on 31 July. The regime's violent response was condemned by the UN and the Arab League, and the protests continued to escalate. There was no resolution in sight as of late August.



14 Apr 2011, Adjabiya, Libya: At far left, rebels fire a missile against troops loyal to strongman Colonel Muammar al-Qaddafi, as protests in Libya sparked a long civil war. At left, a poster of the leader was burned in a 2 March protest in Benghazi.

The revolt in Libya led to a controversial foreign intervention, as Italy and France, supported by US Pres. Barack Obama, led a NATO campaign to arm and aid the Libyan rebels. It included air strikes. On 21 August, rebel forces entered the capital, Tripoli, promising to bring a halt to the strongman's 42-year reign.



A photograph showing James Murdoch and Rupert Murdoch seated at a long yellow table during a press conference. James Murdoch, on the left, is wearing a dark suit and a blue tie. Rupert Murdoch, on the right, is wearing a dark suit, a blue tie, and glasses. Both have serious expressions. In front of them are microphones and nameplates that read "JAMES MURDOCH" and "RUPERT MURDOCH". Several bottles of water are on the table. Behind them, a group of people, including a woman in a pink jacket and a man in a red shirt, are standing and watching.



19 Jul 2011, London, England: Media mogul Rupert Murdoch and son James testify at the House of Commons after police arrested writers and editors from Murdoch's British tabloid, the *News of the World*, and charged them with illegally hacking the phones of crime victims and celebrities.

11 Mar 2011, Miyako, Japan: Tsunami waves flood the town of Miyako in Iwate prefecture after a magnitude 9.0 undersea earthquake struck some 43 miles east of Japan. Waters engulfed towns along the island nation's northeast coast, killing at least 15,700 people and leaving thousands more missing or homeless. The waves battered a nuclear plant at Fukushima, releasing radiation and forcing the evacuation of more than 200,000 people. At bottom, a resident of northeastern Japan mourns after the disaster.





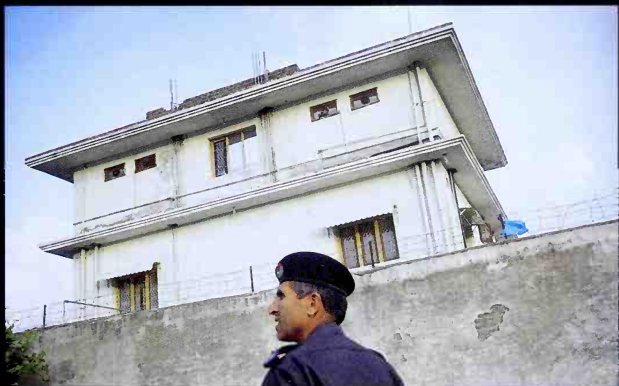
11 May 2011, Sangin, Afghanistan: US troops rush an injured colleague to a medical evacuation helicopter outside the city of Sangin in the volatile Helmand province in southern Afghanistan. On 6 August, 30 US Army soldiers and 8 Afghan troops died when Taliban forces shot down a US Chinook helicopter. A drawdown of US troop levels in Afghanistan was scheduled to begin in late fall 2011.



May 2011, Washington DC: In a realignment of the US national security team, Pres. Barack Obama named new leaders of the Central Intelligence Agency and the Department of Defense following the retirement of long-serving Robert Gates; shown at right in Afghanistan, as secretary of defense.

The president named Leon Panetta, above right, a longtime White House and national security official, to replace Gates at the Department of Defense. Obama chose US Army General David Petraeus, above, a veteran of the US military campaigns in Iraq and Afghanistan, to assume Panetta's CIA post. The realignment was completed in May.





1 May 2011, Pakistan and US: At top, Pres. Barack Obama and his national security team in the White House follow the course of a daring, secret helicopter raid by US special forces against a compound in Abbottabad, Pakistan, above right, where al-Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden was believed to be hiding. The US forces found and killed bin Laden, the mastermind behind the 9/11 terror attacks on the US, sparking celebrations around the nation, including at Ground Zero in New York City, right.

The mission culminated a long manhunt for the proponent of Islamic jihad, even as it called into question the already tenuous relations between the US and its ostensible ally, Pakistan.



A congressional vote to approve raising the level of US federal debt, in the past a routine matter, became a political hot potato that dominated national debate in the summer. At right, Pres. Barack Obama and Speaker of the House John Boehner met in the White House as they sought a compromise on the issue. Republicans, who are the majority party in the House, succeeded in forcing a final deal that included large spending cuts but no tax hikes. Polls showed voters' views of Congress at an all-time low.



In May, actor and former California governor Arnold Schwarzenegger, bottom, revealed he had fathered a child out of wedlock in 1997. Wife Maria Shriver, right, later filed for divorce.



10 Mar 2011, Madison WI: Demonstrators rallied in the state capitol building as legislators weighed a bill drafted by Governor Scott Walker that would reduce public unions' right to collective bargaining. The bill passed but faced ongoing legal battles and sparked recall elections for several legislators from both parties.



22 May 2011, Joplin MO: The US was rocked by a series of exceptionally strong tornadoes from 25 to 28 April, leaving an estimated 346 people dead, with the most powerful tornado touching down in Tuscaloosa AL. A month later, on 22 May, a tornado measured at EF5, the highest rating, roared through the city of Joplin MO, close to the Oklahoma border. With winds reaching 200 mph, the mile-wide twister carved a long swath of destruction across the center of the town, killing 158 people and leaving thousands homeless. It was the deadliest US tornado since 1947 and the seventh deadliest in the nation's history.



28 Aug 2011, Fairfield CT: An oceanfront home is swamped by the storm surge of Hurricane Irene, which made landfall in North Carolina and swept north, across the populous East Coast, where millions needed orders to evacuate coastal areas. The storm was not as intense as officials feared, but it battered shorelines and cut power to millions of people, flooded streets and homes, and created billions of dollars in damage.

30 May 2011, Newton Crater, Mars: On 5 Aug 2011, NASA released the image below, accompanying an article in *Science* magazine that discussed the appearance of streaks on the surface of the Red Planet that wax and wane with the planet's seasons, indicating that they may be caused by a form of salty water that is present on the planet. The image was taken by the US Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter and enhanced by 3-D modeling. The brownish streaks appear at the bottom of the image, taken during Martian summer.



21 Jul 2011, Kennedy Space Center, Florida: When the space shuttle *Atlantis* landed successfully after a 13-day mission to the International Space Station (ISS), the US shuttle program ended after 30 years and 135 missions. Two shuttle missions ended in disaster: *Challenger* exploded shortly after liftoff in 1986, and *Columbia* broke up during reentry in 2003. The three remaining shuttles will be donated to US museums for display purposes, and for the next few years, US astronauts will travel to the ISS via Russia's space program.


24 Jul 2011, New York NY:

After New York became the sixth US state to legalize same-sex marriage, the couple above were wed in Manhattan. As polls reflected growing public approval of such unions, the US military moved ahead with plans to end its "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" policy for gay service members.


5 Jul 2011, Orlando FL:

The trial of Casey Anthony, 25, left, charged with killing daughter Caylee, almost 3, in 2008, was closely watched in the US, where polls showed that most Americans believed she was guilty. At left, Anthony reacts to the jury's finding: not guilty. Prosecutors lacked evidence to present a credible case.



4 Aug 2011, New York NY: The US stock market was shaken by massive buy-and-sell swings in August, bottom right, as the nation's economic woes continued. Ongoing high unemployment, sovereign debt crises in Europe, and a downgrading of US federal credit by a major rating agency were factors in hampering the slow recovery of the economy.

Above, a man seeks a job in California; at top right, the Borders Books chain declared bankruptcy, liquidated its inventory, and closed all its stores.



17 Jul 2011, Frankfurt, Germany: Members of Japan's women's national soccer team cheer after they defeated the US team in the final match of the FIFA Women's World Cup tournament. The game was decided by a penalty kick shoot-out, 3-1, after Japan came back twice to tie the heavily favored US team at 2-2 and force the match into a scoreless overtime period. Sweden won third place, and France's team finished fourth.



24 Jul 2011, Paris, France: Veteran cyclist Cadel Evans, 34, is mobbed by photographers after his triumphant ride up the Champs Élysées to win the 2011 Tour de France. Evans became the first Australian ever to win cycling's most prestigious event, which in 2011 saw far fewer allegations of illegal drug doping by participants.

3 Jul 2011, Wimbledon, England: Serbia's Novak Djokovic celebrates after beating Spain's Rafael Nadal in the men's singles final. Czech player Petra Kvitová defeated Russia's Mariya Sharapova in the women's singles event.





19 Jun 2011, Bethesda MD:

At top left, Northern Ireland's gifted Rory McIlroy, only 22, left the rest of the field eight strokes behind as he scored 16 strokes under par to win the US Open Championship.

17 Jul 2011, Sandwich, England:

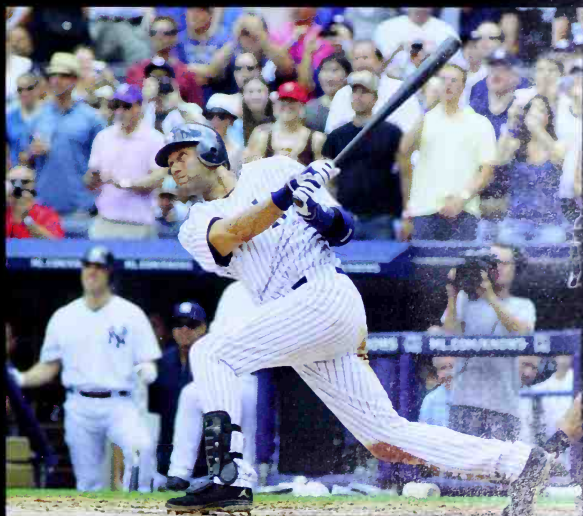
Veteran golfer Darren Clarke, above, also of Northern Ireland, won the famed Claret Jug trophy at Britain's 140th Open Championship.

12 Jun 2011, Miami FL:

Germany's Dirk Nowitzki, left, was named MVP of the NBA championship series after his Dallas Mavericks beat the Miami Heat 4 games to 2.



15 Jun 2011, Vancouver, BC, Canada: Zdeno Chara of the Boston Bruins hoists the National Hockey League's Stanley Cup after the Bruins defeated the Vancouver Canucks in the seventh, deciding game of the championship series.



9 Jul 2011, New York NY: Veteran New York Yankees infielder Derek Jeter smashes a home run for his 3,000th hit, joining only 23 other players in one of baseball's most elite clubs. Jeter scored five hits in five at bats in the game. In August, Minnesota Twins slugger Jim Thome hit his 600th home run; he is only the 8th player in MLB to do so.



11 Jul 2011, New York NY: Stars Rupert Grint, Daniel Radcliffe, and Emma Watson shine at the US opening of *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows: Part 2*, the eighth and last film in the popular, lucrative series.



8 Apr 2011, Amsterdam, Netherlands: British singer Adele was the year's breakout musical star. Her album *21*, named for her age at its release, featured soulful songs and powerful vocals that defied recent pop-music trends that stressed style over substance.



14 Jun 2011, New York NY: *Spider-Man: Turn Off the Dark*, left, opened on Broadway after a long preview run during which original director Julie Taymor was fired. The year's biggest hit was *The Book of Mormon*, above, a satire of religious evangelism by Robert Lopez and the creators of TV's *South Park*, Matt Stone and Trey Parker.



6 Jun 2011, Washington DC: Anchorman Jim Lehrer, left, retired in June from the PBS series *NewsHour*. Other TV faces on the move included CBS *Evening News* anchor Katie Couric, who went to ABC. Larry King ended his long-running talk show on CNN, and Oprah Winfrey folded her talk show to found a cable channel.



Elizabeth Taylor: One of Hollywood's most memorable legends died at age 79 on 23 March. Taylor became a movie star in 1944 at age 12 in her first hit, *National Velvet*. She was married eight times; husbands included producer Mike Todd and singer Eddie Fisher, whom she left to begin a long, tempestuous love affair with actor Richard Burton, whom she married twice. The winner of two Academy Awards for best actress was the mother of four children, survived several life-threatening illnesses, and was an early champion of AIDS research.

Peter Falk: The actor enjoyed a fine career in film and TV but will be best remembered for his long-running turn as TV's rumpled detective Lieutenant Columbo. He died on 23 June at 83.



Amy Winehouse: The popular British soul singer, whose life had become a tabloid spectacle as she fought alcohol and drug dependencies, died at only 27 on 23 July. Early inquests failed to establish a cause of death.



James Arness: The rangy, likable actor played Marshal Matt Dillon for 20 years on one of TV's most popular programs of the 1950s and '60s, *Gunsmoke*. Arness died on 3 June, age 88.

Clarence Clemons: The longtime saxophone player for Bruce Springsteen's E Street Band died on 18 June at age 69 after suffering a major stroke. The "Big Man's" wailing sax was a pillar of the Springsteen sound.





Betty Ford: The former First Lady was widely admired for her candid revelations of her battles with breast cancer and her alcohol and prescription drug dependency. The wife of Pres. Gerald Ford died on 8 July at age 93.

Sargent Shriver: The first director of the Peace Corps was married to Eunice Kennedy, sister of Pres. John F. Kennedy. Shriver led several Great Society programs, then ran on the Democratic ticket as George McGovern's vice presidential candidate in 1972. He died at age 95 on 18 January.

Warren Christopher: The lawyer, statesman, and diplomat enjoyed a long career in public service. The deputy attorney general in the Johnson administration also served as Pres. Bill Clinton's secretary of state from 1993 to 1997. He died at age 85 on 18 March.

Geraldine Ferraro: The congresswoman from New York made history as the first woman to run on the presidential ticket of a major national party when she became Walter Mondale's running mate in the 1984 election. After the Democrats lost in a landslide to incumbent Ronald Reagan, Ferraro served as a US envoy to the UN under Pres. Bill Clinton and enjoyed success as an author and businesswoman. She died at age 75 on 26 March.





Afghanistan



Albania



Algeria



Andorra*



Angola



Antigua & Barbuda



Argentina



Armenia



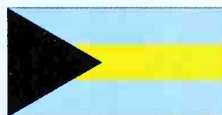
Australia



Austria*



Azerbaijan



The Bahamas



Bahrain



Bangladesh



Barbados



Belarus



Belgium



Belize



Benin



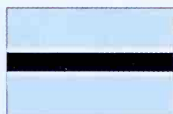
Bhutan



Bolivia*



Bosnia & Herzegovina



Botswana



Brazil



Brunei



Bulgaria



Burkina Faso



Burundi



Cambodia



Cameroon



Canada



Cape Verde



Central African Republic



Chile



China



Colombia



Comoros

Flags are shown except where marked thus (*); in these cases, government flags are shown in order to illustrate emblems. Both styles are official national flags.



Democratic Republic of the Congo



Republic of the Congo



Costa Rica*



Côte d'Ivoire



Croatia



Cuba



Cyprus



Czech Republic



Denmark



Djibouti



Dominica



Dominican Republic*



East Timor (Timor-Leste)



Ecuador*



Egypt



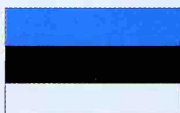
El Salvador



Equatorial Guinea



Eritrea



Estonia



Ethiopia



Fiji



Finland*



France



Gabon



The Gambia



Georgia



Germany



Ghana



Greece



Greenland



Grenada



Guatemala*



Guinea



Guinea-Bissau



Guyana



Haiti*

Civil flags are shown except where marked thus (*); in these cases, government flags are shown in order to illustrate emblems. Both styles are official national flags.



Honduras



Hong Kong



Hungary



Iceland



India



Indonesia



Iran



Iraq



Ireland



Israel



Italy



Jamaica



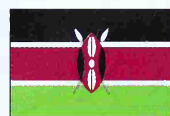
Japan



Jordan



Kazakhstan



Kenya



Kiribati



North Korea



South Korea



Kosovo



Kuwait



Kyrgyzstan



Laos



Latvia



Lebanon



Lesotho



Liberia



Libya



Liechtenstein



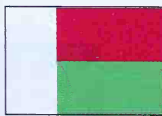
Lithuania



Luxembourg



Macedonia



Madagascar



Malawi



Malaysia



Maldives

vil flags are shown except where marked thus (*); in these cases, government flags are shown in order to
ustrate emblems. Both styles are official national flags.



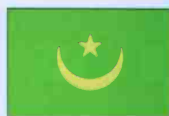
Mali



Malta



Marshall Islands



Mauritania



Mauritius



Mexico



Micronesia



Moldova



Monaco



Mongolia



Montenegro



Morocco



Mozambique



Myanmar (Burma)



Namibia



Nauru



Nepal



Netherlands



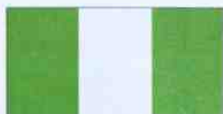
New Zealand



Nicaragua*



Niger



Nigeria



Norway



Oman



Pakistan



Palau



Panama



Papua New Guinea



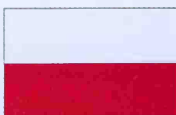
Paraguay



Peru*



Philippines



Poland



Portugal



Puerto Rico



Qatar



Romania



Russia

Civil flags are shown except where marked thus (*); in these cases, government flags are shown in order to illustrate emblems. Both styles are official national flags.



Rwanda



St. Kitts & Nevis



St. Lucia



St. Vincent & the
Grenadines



Samoa



San Marino*



Sao Tome and Principe



Saudi Arabia



Senegal



Serbia



Seychelles



Sierra Leone



Singapore



Slovakia



Slovenia



Solomon Islands



Somalia



South Africa



South Sudan



Spain



Sri Lanka



Sudan



Suriname



Swaziland



Sweden



Switzerland



Syria



Taiwan



Tajikistan



Tanzania



Thailand



Togo



Tonga



Trinidad & Tobago



Tunisia



Turkey

vil flags are shown except where marked thus (*); in these cases, government flags are shown in order to
ustrate emblems. Both styles are official national flags.



Turkmenistan



Tuvalu



Uganda



Ukraine



United Arab Emirates



United Kingdom



United States



Uruguay



Uzbekistan



Vanuatu



Vatican City



Venezuela*



Vietnam



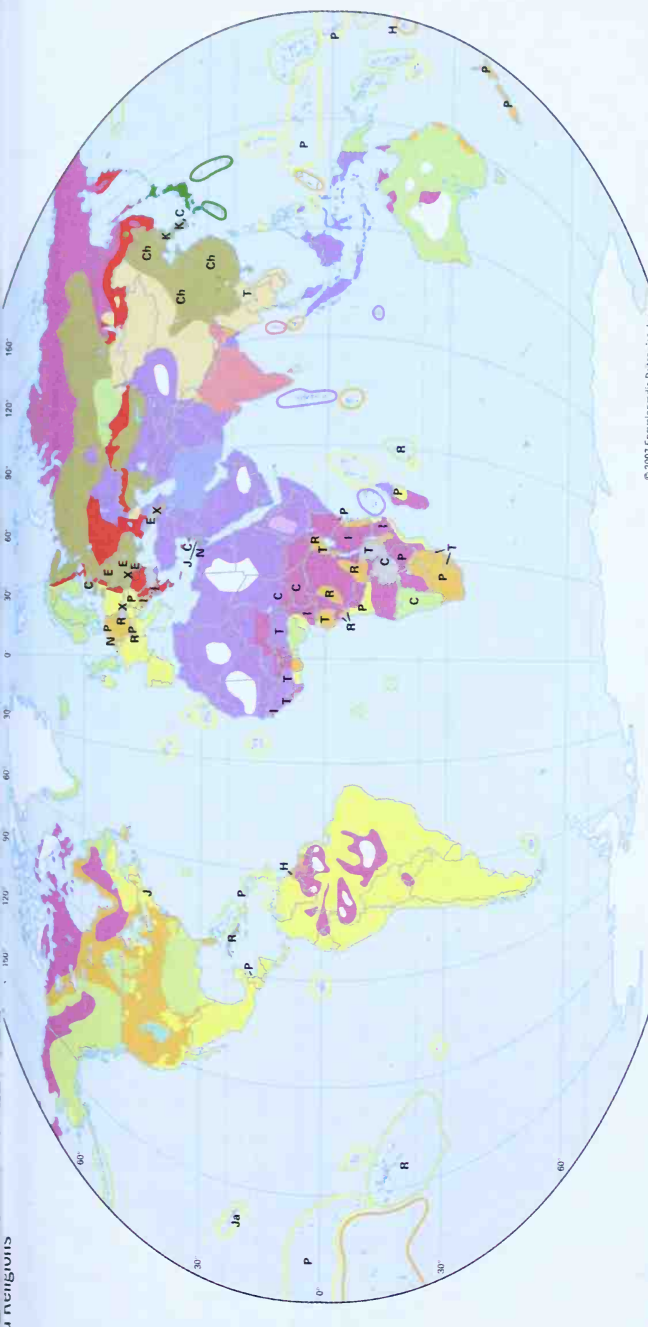
Yemen



Zambia



Zimbabwe



© 2007 Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.

Buddhism	Hinduism	Islam, predominantly Shi'ite	Mormonism	Nonreligious
Chinese religions ¹	Independent churches of Eastern Christianity ⁴	Ja Japanese religions ¹	Sikhism	No dominant religion
Christianity, undifferentiated by branch ²	Indigenous (tribal) religions	J Judaism	Protestantism	Uninhabited
Eastern Orthodoxy ³	Islam, predominantly Sunni	Korean religions ¹	Roman Catholicism	

Footnotes:

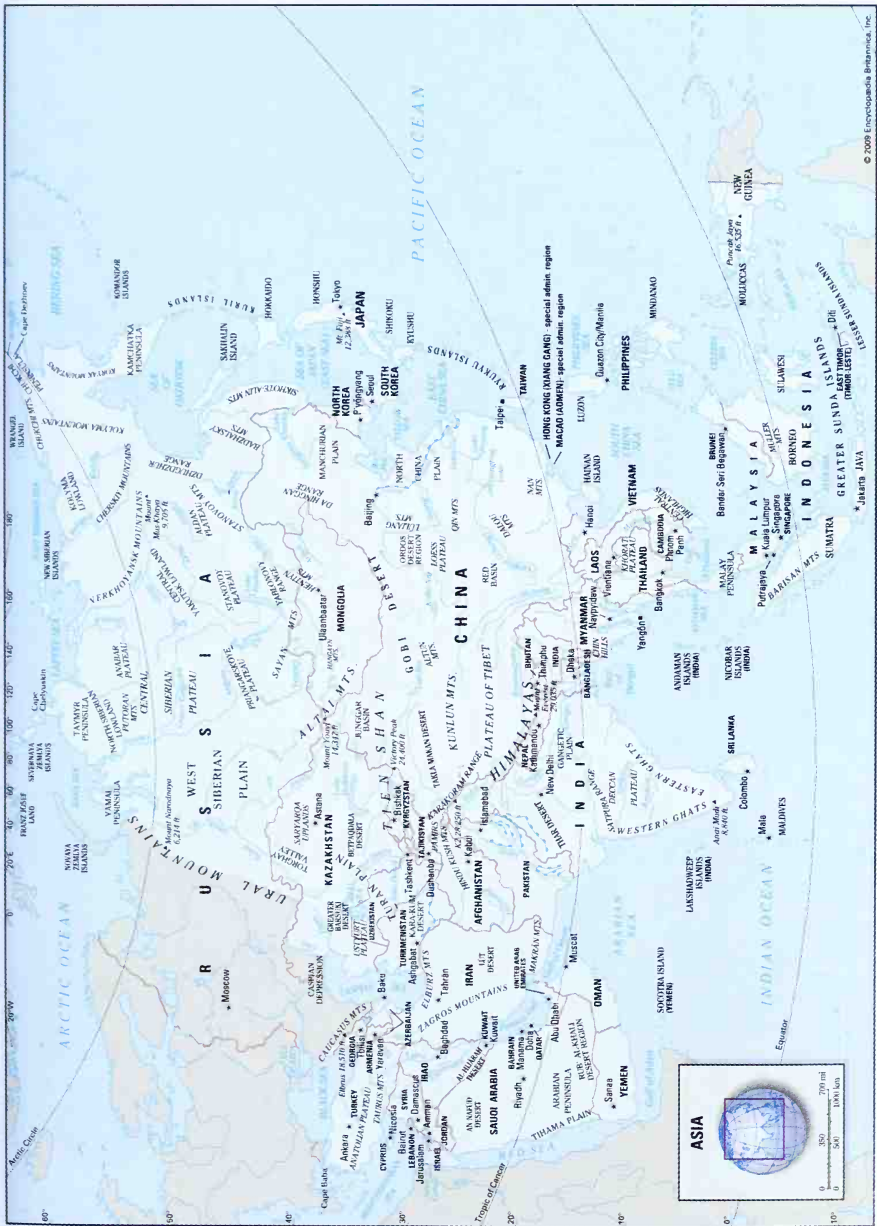
- ¹ In certain eastern Asian areas, many of the people have plural religious affiliations. Religions in China and Korea include Buddhism, Taoism, Confucianism, and folk cults. The Japanese religions include Shinto and Buddhism.
² Chiefly mingled Protestantism and Roman Catholicism, neither predominant.
³ Including Greek and Russian Orthodox Christianity.
⁴ Including Armenian, Coptic, Ethiopian, East and West Syrian.

Note:
 The majority of the inhabitants in each of the areas colored on the map share the religious tradition indicated. Letter symbols show religious traditions shared by at least 25 percent of the inhabitants within areas no smaller than 1,000 square miles. Therefore minority religions of city dwellers have generally not been represented.

Africa



Asia



Europe



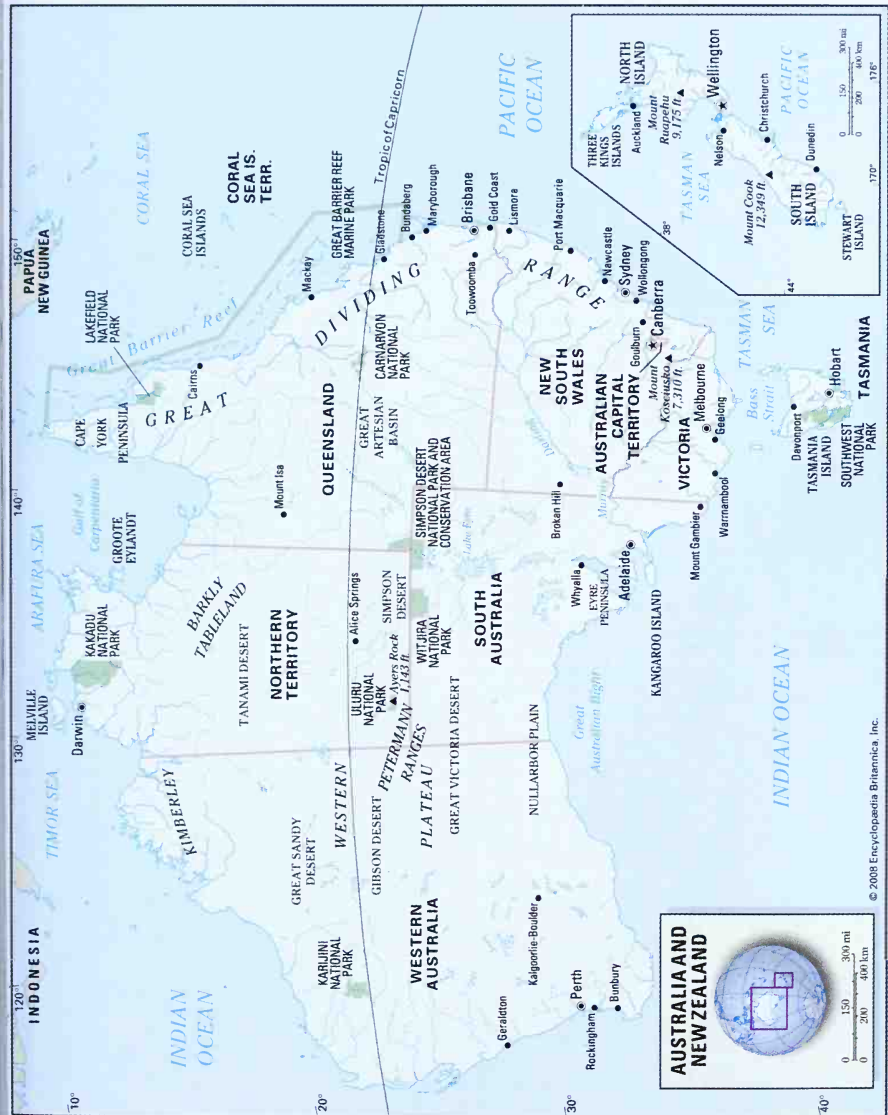
North America



South America

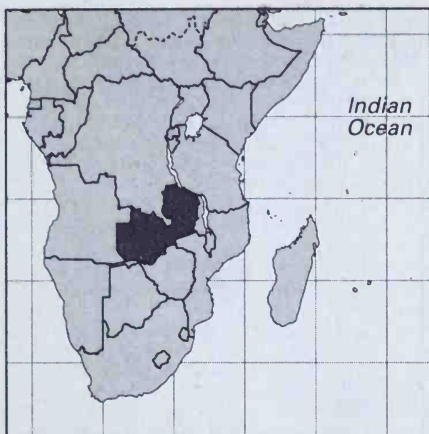


Australia



This map illustrates the Oceania and South Pacific Islands region. Key features include:

- Major Island Groups:** Hawaiian Islands, Line Islands, Phoenix Islands, Cook Islands, Society Islands, French Polynesia, Pitcairn Islands, Tuamotu Archipelago, Bass Islands, and the Line Islands.
- Countries and Territories:** Hawaii, Johnston Atoll, Midway Islands, Wake Island, Marshall Islands, Rapa Chain, Majuro, Palau, Caroline Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, New Guinea, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, New Caledonia, French Polynesia, Pitcairn Islands, Tuamotu Archipelago, Bass Islands, and the Line Islands.
- Geographical Features:** The Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean, and surrounding landmasses like Australia, New Zealand, and East Asia. The map also shows the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn.
- Scale and Orientation:** A scale bar indicates distances up to 500 miles and 800 kilometers. A compass rose shows the cardinal directions.
- Inset Map:** A small inset map of the world shows the location of the Pacific Ocean relative to the rest of the globe.



tion per the preamble of a constitutional amendment). **Monetary unit:** 1 Zambian kwacha (K) = 100 ngwee; valuation (1 Jul 2011) US\$1 = K 4,825.00.

Demography

Area: 290,585 sq mi, 752,612 sq km. **Population** (2010): 13,460,000. **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 46.3, persons per sq km 17.9. **Urban** (2008): 35.4%. **Sex distribution** (2005): male 49.75%; female 50.25%. **Age breakdown** (2005): under 15, 46.2%; 15–29, 30.6%; 30–44, 13.4%; 45–59, 6.1%; 60–74, 3.0%; 75–84, 0.6%; 85 and over, 0.1%. **Ethnic composition** (2000): Bemba 21.5%; Tonga 11.3%; Lozi 5.2%; Nsenga 5.1%; Tumbuka 4.3%; Ngoni 3.8%; Chewa 2.9%; other 45.9%. **Religious affiliation** (2000): Christian 82.4%, of which Roman Catholic 29.7%, Protestant (including Anglican) 28.2%, independent Christian 15.2%, unaffiliated Christian 5.5%; traditional beliefs 14.3%; Baha'i 1.8%; Muslim 1.1%; other 0.4%. **Major cities** (2006): Lusaka 1,306,600; Kitwe 408,300; Ndola 398,100; Kabwe 191,100; Chingola 148,600. **Location:** southern Africa, bordering Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia, Angola, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 38.8 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 18.5 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2006): 5.39. **Life expectancy at birth** (2006): male 38.0 years; female 38.2 years.

National economy

Budget (2007). **Revenue:** K 10,094,600,000,000 (tax revenue 77.3%, of which income tax 33.1%, VAT 24.1%; grants 20.4%; nontax revenue 2.3%). **Expenditures:** K 12,034,400,000,000 (education 16.9%; economic affairs 14.1%; housing and community amenities 12.2%; defense 8.2%; public order 6.8%; public debt 6.0%; health 3.8%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). **Agriculture and fishing** (2007): sugarcane 2,500,000, corn

(maize) 1,366,158, cassava 940,000, seed cotton 160,000, sunflower seeds 8,200, fresh-cut flowers (value of sales; 2000) US\$21,000,000; livestock (number of live animals) 2,610,000 cattle, 1,275,000 goats, 340,000 pigs; fisheries production 70,125 (from aquaculture 7%). **Mining and quarrying** (2007): copper (metal content) 520,000; cobalt (metal content) 7,600; amethyst 1,200,000 kg; emeralds 2,500 kg. **Manufacturing** (2005): cement 435,000; refined copper 399,000; vegetable oils (2001) 11,800; refined cobalt 5,422. **Energy production (consumption):** electricity (kW-hr; 2006) 9,385,000,000 (9,130,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2006) 244,000 (171,000); crude petroleum (barrels; 2006) none (4,266,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) 525,000 (577,000). **Selected balance of payments data.** Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 138; remittances (2008) 59; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 652; official development assistance (2007) 1,045. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 56; remittances (2008) 124. **Population economically active** (2000): total 3,165,200; activity rate of total population 32.0% (participation rates: ages 12–64, 55.8%; female 41.3%; unemployed 12.7%). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$11,986,000,000 (US\$950 per capita). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$1,136,000,000.

Foreign trade

Imports (2006; c.i.f.): US\$3,074,000,000 (machinery and apparatus 29.7%, of which industrial machinery and equipment 19.5%; chemical products 14.6%; crude petroleum 13.6%; motor vehicles 10.0%). **Major import sources:** South Africa 47.0%; UAE 10.4%; Zimbabwe 5.7%; Norway 4.0%; UK 3.7%. **Exports** (2006; f.o.b.): US\$3,770,000,000 (refined copper 67.9%; copper ore and concentrate 11.2%; cobalt 3.8%; food products 3.8%). **Major export destinations:** Switzerland 39.8%; South Africa 11.0%; Thailand 7.7%; China 6.8%; Egypt 4.2%.

Transport and communications

Transport. **Railroads** (1998): length (2006) 2,157 km; passenger-km 586,000,000; metric ton-km cargo 702,000,000. **Roads** (2001): total length 91,440 km (paved 22%). **Vehicles** (2008): passenger cars 172,670; trucks and buses 91,835. **Air transport** (2006; Zambian Airways Limited only): passenger-km 56,609,000; metric ton-km cargo, none. **Communications,** in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 91,000 (7.2); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 3,539,000 (280); personal computers (2005): 131,000 (11); total Internet users (2008): 700,000 (56); broadband Internet subscribers (2007): 5,700 (0.4).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2001–02). Percentage of population ages 15 and over having: no formal schooling/unknown 14.7%; some primary education 33.4%; completed primary 19.7%; some secondary 22.0%; completed secondary 5.9%; higher 4.3%. **Literacy** (2007): population ages 15

and over literate 83.5%; males literate 88.5%; females literate 78.6%. **Health** (2004): physicians 1,264 (1 per 8,672 persons); hospital beds 21,924 (1 per 500 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 90.4; undernourished population (2003–05) 5,100,000 (40% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,750 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 15,100 (army 89.4%; navy, none; air force 10.6%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2007): 2.2%; per capita expenditure US\$20.

Background

Archaeological evidence suggests that early humans roamed present-day Zambia one to two million years ago. Ancestors of the modern Tonga tribe reached the region early in the 2nd millennium bc, but other modern peoples from Congo and Angola reached the country only in the 17th and 18th centuries ad. Portuguese trading missions were established early in the 18th century. Emissaries of Cecil Rhodes and the British South Africa Co. concluded treaties with most of the Zambian chiefs during the 1890s. The company administered the region known as Northern Rhodesia until 1924, when it became a British protectorate. It was part of the Central African Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in 1953–63. In 1964 Northern Rhodesia became the independent republic of Zambia. A constitutional amendment was passed in 1990 allowing opposition parties; the following years were filled with political tension.

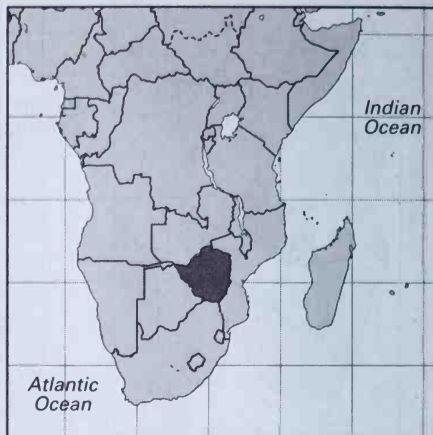
Recent Developments

Smarting from pressure by Western donor countries to undertake substantive reforms against corruption, Zambia in 2010 sought to strengthen its ties with China, which was less demanding on this issue. In late February, Pres. Rupiah Banda embarked on a state visit to Beijing, where he negotiated a US\$1 billion concessional loan from the Chinese authorities, the equivalent of 40% of Zambia's total public external debt stock. A number of other pacts were also signed, including agreements to promote bilateral cooperation in several mining projects. Meanwhile, a bumper corn (maize) crop and rising copper prices accounted for greater economic prosperity. During the year real GDP grew roughly 7.5%, coupled with a decline in inflation to less than 8.0%.

Internet resource: <www.zamstats.gov.zm>.

Zimbabwe

Official name: Republic of Zimbabwe. **Form of government:** transitional regime with two legislative bodies (Senate [100]; House of Assembly [214]). **Heads of state and government:** President Robert Mugabe (from 1987), assisted by Prime Minister Morgan Tsvangirai (from 2009). **Capital:** Harare. **Official language:** English. **Official religion:** none. **Monetary**



unit: 1 (redenominated) Zimbabwe dollar (Z\$) = 100 cents; the use of the Zimbabwe dollar as legal currency was suspended indefinitely on 12 Apr 2009, because of long-term hyperinflation. Multiple foreign currencies (including the US dollar and South African rand) became legal tender in January 2009.

Demography

Area: 150,872 sq mi, 390,757 sq km. **Population** (2010): 12,644,000 (includes some 3 million Zimbabweans living outside of the country, many of whom are in South Africa). **Density** (2010): persons per sq mi 83.8, persons per sq km 32.4. **Urban** (2008): 37.2%. **Sex distribution** (2008): male 47.40%; female 52.60%. **Age breakdown** (2008): under 15, 43.9%; 15–29, 28.8%; 30–44, 13.9%; 45–59, 7.9%; 60–74, 4.1%; 75 and over, 1.4%. **Ethnic composition** (2003): Shona 71%; Ndebele 16%; other African 11%; white 1%; mixed race/Asian 1%. **Religious affiliation** (2005): African independent Christian 38%; traditional beliefs 25%; Protestant 14%; Roman Catholic 8%; Muslim 1%; other (mostly unaffiliated Christian) 14%. **Major cities** (2002): Harare (2007) 1,572,000; Bulawayo 676,787; Chitungwiza 321,782; Mutare 170,106; Gweru 141,260. **Location:** southern Africa, bordering Mozambique, South Africa, Botswana, Namibia, and Zambia.

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000 population (2008): 31.6 (world avg. 20.3). **Death rate** per 1,000 population (2008): 17.3 (world avg. 8.5). **Total fertility rate** (avg. births per childbearing woman; 2008): 3.72. **Life expectancy at birth** (2008): male 45.1 years; female 43.5 years.

National economy

Budget (2008). **Revenue:** US\$133,000,000 (tax revenue 96.2%, of which customs duties 33.8%, VAT 24.1%, income tax 16.5%, corporate taxes 13.5%; nontax revenue 3.8%). **Expenditures:** US\$255,000,000 (current expenditures 94.5%, of which debt service 54.5%, wages and salaries 20.4%, transfer

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

payments 7.1%; capital expenditures 5.5%). **Public debt** (external, outstanding; 2007): US\$3,735,000,000. **Population economically active** (2008): total 5,836,000; activity rate of total population 46.8% (participation rates: ages 15–64 [2003] 74.0%; female 43.2%; unofficially unemployed [2009] 95.0%). **Production** (metric tons except as noted). *Agriculture and fishing* (2007): sugarcane 3,600,000, corn (maize) 952,600, seed cotton 235,000; livestock (number of live animals) 5,400,000 cattle, 3,000,000 goats, 630,000 pigs; fisheries production 12,950 (from aquaculture 19%). *Mining and quarrying* (2007): chromite 650,000; asbestos 100,000; nickel (metal content) 7,100; cobalt (metal content) 50; platinum-group metals (palladium, platinum, rhodium, ruthenium, and iridium) 11,150 kg; gold 6,750 kg; diamonds 695,015 carats. *Manufacturing* (value added in US\$'000,000; 1998): beverages 171; food products 148; textiles 99. *Energy production (consumption)*: electricity (kW-hr; 2008) 8,890,000,000 (10,890,000,000); coal (metric tons; 2006) 3,447,000 (3,521,000); petroleum products (metric tons; 2006) none (624,000). **Gross national income** (2008): US\$3,892,117,285 (US\$312 per capita). **Selected balance of payments data**. Receipts from (US\$'000,000): tourism (2007) 365; remittances (2008) 361; foreign direct investment (FDI; 2005–07 avg.) 71; official development assistance (2007) 465. Disbursements for (US\$'000,000): tourism (1998) 131; FDI (2005–07 avg.) 1.3.

Foreign trade

Imports (2007; c.i.f.): US\$3,594,400,000 (refined petroleum products 15.7%; chemical products 12.6%; transportation equipment 9.3%; food products and live animals 7.9%; base metals 4.7%). *Major import sources*: South Africa 42.8%; Botswana 11.4%; China 5.7%; Mozambique 4.8%; Malawi 4.8%. **Exports** (2007; f.o.b.): US\$3,310,200,000 (base metals 18.8%, of which iron and steel 12.6%, nickel 5.9%; machinery and apparatus 10.7%, of which transportation equipment 5.4%; food products and live animals 8.6%; beverages and tobacco products 8.4%; textile fibers 4.0%). *Major export destinations*: South Africa 37.4%; Mozambique 13.0%; UK 7.4%; Botswana 6.1%; Netherlands 4.6%.

Transport and communications

Transport. *Railroads*: route length (2008) 3,077 km; passenger-km (1998) 408,223,000; metric ton-km cargo (2004) 1,377,000. *Roads* (2002): total length 97,267 km (paved 19%). *Vehicles* (2002): passenger cars 570,866; trucks and buses 84,456. *Air transport*: passenger-km (2006; Air Zimbabwe only) 671,185,000; metric ton-km cargo (2007) 8,000,000. **Communications**, in total units (units per 1,000 persons). Telephone landlines (2008): 348,000 (28); cellular telephone subscribers (2008): 1,655,000 (133); personal computers (2007): 1,257,000 (101); total Internet users (2008): 1,421,000 (114); broadband Internet subscribers (2008): 17,000 (1.4).

Education and health

Educational attainment (2005–06). Percentage of population ages 25 and over having: no formal

schooling/unknown 13.6%; incomplete primary education 32.8%; complete primary 5.1%; incomplete secondary 42.0%; complete secondary 1.2%; vocational/higher 5.3%. **Literacy** (2007): percentage of total population ages 15 and over literate 92.8%; males literate 95.8%; females literate 89.9%. **Health**: physicians (2004) 2,086 (1 per 5,792 persons); hospital beds (2006) 37,377 (1 per 333 persons); infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2008) 33.9; undernourished population (2002–04) 6,000,000 (47% of total population based on the consumption of a minimum daily requirement of 1,840 calories).

Military

Total active duty personnel (November 2008): 29,000 (army 86.2%; navy, none; air force 13.8%). **Military expenditure as percentage of GDP** (2005): 2.3%; per capita expenditure US\$11.

Background

Remains of Stone Age cultures dating back 500,000 years have been found in the Zimbabwe area. The first Bantu-speaking peoples reached it during the 5th–10th centuries AD, driving the San (Bushmen) inhabitants into the desert. A second migration of Bantu speakers began about 1830. During this period the British and the Afrikaners moved up from the south, and the area came under the administration of the British South Africa Co. in 1889–1923. Called Southern Rhodesia (1911–64), it became a self-governing British colony in 1923. The colony united in 1953 with Nyasaland (Malawi) and Northern Rhodesia (Zambia) to form the Central African Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The federation dissolved in 1963, and Southern Rhodesia reverted to its former colonial status; beginning in 1964 it called itself Rhodesia. In 1965 it issued a unilateral declaration of independence considered illegal by the British government, which led to economic sanctions against it. The country proclaimed itself a republic in 1970. In 1979 it instituted limited majority rule and changed its name to Zimbabwe Rhodesia. It was granted independence by Britain in 1980 and became Zimbabwe. A multiparty system was established in 1990. The economy began to experience a decline in the 1990s that accelerated dramatically in the 2000s. In 2008 long-simmering political tensions between the ruling party and the opposition led to a hotly contested presidential election that sparked a protracted political crisis and exacerbated the country's economic troubles and deteriorating health and welfare conditions. An agreement for a power-sharing government, reached in September 2008, was implemented in February 2009.

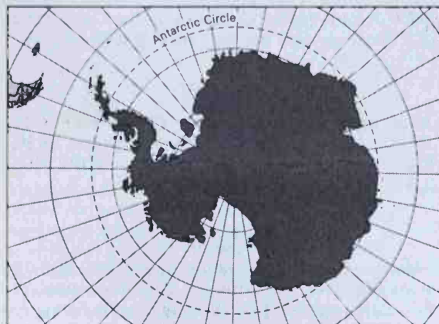
Recent Developments

Western sanctions against Zimbabwe were cited as obstructions to political and economic progress in 2010. Prime Minister Morgan Tsvangirai urged the easing of targeted sanctions as a reward for what seemed like genuine progress, and the coalition partner Zimbabwe African National Union–Patriotic Front announced that the government refused to make further concessions until sanctions had been lifted, including those that targeted the president and his senior party colleagues. Pres. Robert Mugabe remained adamant on this posi-

tion. International response was mixed; while the African Union and South Africa called for the abolition of sanctions, the US and the EU refused to budge.

Internet resource: <www.zimbabwetourism.net>.

Antarctica



Background

The Russian F.G. von Bellingshausen, the Englishman Edward Bransfield, and the American Nathaniel Palmer all claimed first sightings of the continent in 1820. The period from the 1760s to 1900 was dominated by the exploration of Antarctic and subantarctic seas. In the early 20th century, the "heroic era" of Antarctic exploration, Robert Scott and, later, Ernest Shackleton made expeditions deep into the interior. Roald Amundsen reached the South Pole in December 1911, and Scott followed in 1912. The first half of the 20th century was also Antarctica's colonial period. Seven nations claimed sectors of the continent, while many other nations carried out explorations. In 1957–58, 12 nations established over 50 stations on the continent for cooperative study. In 1961 the Antarctic Treaty, which reserved Antarctica for free and nonpolitical scientific study, was enacted. A 1991 agreement imposed a 50-year ban on mineral exploitation.

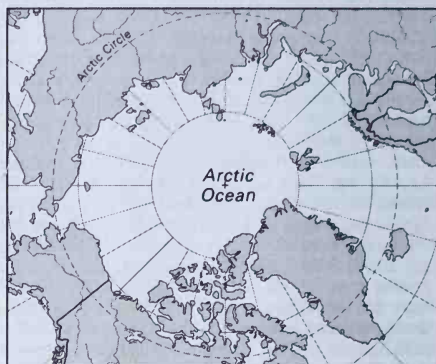
Recent Developments

At the 33rd Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting, held in Punta del Este, Uruguay, in May 2010, approximately 350 diplomats, Antarctic program managers, and polar scientists from 48 countries met and discussed new and revised management plans for Antarctic Specially Protected Areas. During the 2009–10 austral summer, 36,875 tourists visited the continent, with some 36,303 arriving by ship. Of those, 21,277 landed in the Antarctic Treaty area. About 233 participated in multiday land-based expeditions to the continental interior, and another 345 traveled by air and ship to Antarctica and landed on the continent. In January 2010, a joint New Zealand and US project that constructed three wind turbines at New Zealand's Scott Base on Ross Island was dedicated, and in February those generators began to supply elec-

tricity to Scott Base as well as to the US McMurdo Station.

Internet resource: <www.coolantarctica.com>.

Arctic Regions



The Arctic regions may be defined in physical terms (astronomical [north of the Arctic Circle], climatic [above the 10 °C (50 °F) July isotherm], or vegetational [above the northern limit of the tree line]) or in human terms (the territory inhabited by the circumpolar cultures—Inuit [Eskimo] and Aleut in North America and Russia, Sami [Lapp] in northern Scandinavia and Russia, and 29 other peoples of the Russian North, Siberia, and East Asia). The region includes portions of Canada, the United States, Russia, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Iceland, and Greenland (part of Denmark). The Arctic Ocean, 14.09 million sq km (5.44 million sq mi) in area, constitutes about two-thirds of the region. The land area consists of permanent ice cap, tundra, or taiga. The National Snow and Ice Data Center in Colorado estimated that 2010 marked the lowest ice volume on record for the Arctic. Once again, summer sea ice melt allowed for greater shipping activity in the Northwest and Northeast passages. The first-ever Arctic transit of a supertanker took place when the *Baltica* arrived in China from Murmansk, Russia. The transit took 11 days, or roughly half the time that it would have taken had the ship sailed through the Suez Canal. The first passenger ferry crossing of the Arctic also took place, between St. Petersburg to Vladivostok in Russia. Early in the year, the five countries that border the Arctic Ocean—the US, Russia, Norway, Denmark (Greenland), and Canada—met and agreed to work cooperatively to map the Arctic seabed, despite the fact that there were competing claims from neighboring countries regarding offshore boundaries. Arctic offshore oil and gas development were affected by the explosion on 20 April of energy giant BP's Deepwater Horizon drilling rig in the Gulf of Mexico and the subsequent marine oil spill. Despite concerns, some new exploration and development of offshore oil and gas did occur in the Arctic. Greenland in particular moved closer to offshore development, in part motivated by the desire for an economic base to support Inuit home rule of Greenland.

1 metric ton = about 1.1 short tons; 1 kilometer = 0.6 mi (statute); 1 metric ton-km cargo = about 0.68 short ton-mi cargo; c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight; f.o.b.: free on board

Membership in International Organizations

African Union (AU)

Founded: 1963. **Members:** 53 countries of Africa (all except Morocco), Western Sahara (Madagascar was suspended in March 2009; Côte d'Ivoire was suspended in December 2010).

Web site: <www.africa-union.org>.

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)

Founded: 1989. **Members:** Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russia, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, US, Vietnam.

Web site: <www.apec.org>.

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

Founded: 1967. **Members:** Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar (Burma), Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam.

Web site: <www.aseansec.org>.

Caribbean Community (Caricom)

Founded: 1973. **Members:** Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago; associate members Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands.

Web site: <www.caricom.org>.

Commonwealth (also called Commonwealth of Nations)

Founded: 1931. **Members:** United Kingdom and 53 other countries, all of which were once under British rule or administratively connected to another member country (Fiji was suspended in September 2009; Nauru is a Member in Arrears).

Web site: <www.thecommonwealth.org>.

Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)

Founded: 1991. **Members:** Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

Web site: <www.cisstat.com>.

Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP)

Founded: 1996. **Members:** Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, East Timor (Timor-Leste), Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Portugal, Sao Tome and Principe; observer states Equatorial Guinea, Mauritius, Senegal.

Web site: <www.cplp.org>.

Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

Founded: 1975. **Members:** Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo (Côte d'Ivoire was suspended in December 2010); observer state Chad.

Web site: <www.ecowas.int>.

European Union (EU)

Founded: 1950. **Members:** Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland,

Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, UK.

Web site: <<http://europa.eu>>.

Group of Twenty (G20)

Founded: 1999. **Members:** Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Republic of Korea, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey, UK, US, European Union.

Web site: <www.g20.org>.

Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)

Founded: 1981. **Members:** Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, UAE.

Web site: <www.gcc-sg.org/eng/index.html>.

League of Arab States (LAS; also called Arab League)

Founded: 1945. **Members:** Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Palestinian Authority, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, UAE, Yemen; observer states Brazil, Eritrea, India, Venezuela (Libya was suspended in February 2011).

Web site: <www.arableagueonline.org>.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

Founded: 1949. **Members:** Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, UK, US.

Web site: <www.nato.int>.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Founded: 1961. **Members:** Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, US.

Web site: <www.oecd.org>.

Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)

Founded: 1972. **Members:** 54 countries of Europe and Central Asia, plus Canada and the US.

Web site: <www.osce.org>.

Organization of American States (OAS)

Founded: 1948. **Members:** all 35 independent countries of the Western Hemisphere; 63 permanent observer states (including the EU).

Web site: <www.oas.org>.

Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC)

Founded: 1969. **Members:** 56 Islamic countries (mainly in Africa and Asia), Palestinian Authority; observer states Bosnia and Herzegovina, Central African Republic, Russia, Thailand, Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

Web site: <www.oic-oci.org>.

Membership in International Organizations (continued)

Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)

Founded: 1960. **Members:** Algeria, Angola, Ecuador, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Venezuela.

Web site: <www.opec.org>.

Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)

Founded: 1947. **Members:** American Samoa, Australia, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, France, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Pitcairn Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, UK, US, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna.

Web site: <www.spc.int>.

Southern African Development Community (SADC)

Founded: 1979. **Members:** Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe (Madagascar was suspended in March 2009).

Web site: <www.sadc.int>.

Union of South American Nations (UNASUR/UNASUL)

Founded: 2004. **Members:** Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Web site: <www.comunidadandina.org>.

World Trade Organization (WTO)

Founded: 1995. **Members:** 153 member countries worldwide; 31 observer states as of July 2008.

Web site: <www.wto.org>.

United Nations Membership by Date of Admission

COUNTRY	DATE OF ADMISSION	COUNTRY	DATE OF ADMISSION	COUNTRY	DATE OF ADMISSION
Argentina	24 Oct 1945	Ecuador	21 Dec 1945	Gabon	20 Sep 1960
Belarus	24 Oct 1945	Iraq	21 Dec 1945	Madagascar	20 Sep 1960
Brazil	24 Oct 1945	Belgium	27 Dec 1945	Niger	20 Sep 1960
Chile	24 Oct 1945	Afghanistan	19 Nov 1946	Somalia	20 Sep 1960
China ¹	24 Oct 1945	Iceland	19 Nov 1946	Togo	20 Sep 1960
Cuba	24 Oct 1945	Sweden	19 Nov 1946	Mali	28 Sep 1960
Denmark	24 Oct 1945	Thailand	16 Dec 1946	Senegal	28 Sep 1960
Dominican Rep.	24 Oct 1945	Pakistan	30 Sep 1947	Nigeria	7 Oct 1960
Egypt	24 Oct 1945	Yemen	30 Sep 1947	Sierra Leone	27 Sep 1961
El Salvador	24 Oct 1945	Myanmar	19 Apr 1948	Mauritania	27 Oct 1961
France	24 Oct 1945	Israel	11 May 1949	Mongolia	27 Oct 1961
Haiti	24 Oct 1945	Indonesia	28 Sep 1950	Tanzania	14 Dec 1961
Iran	24 Oct 1945	Albania	14 Dec 1955	Burundi	18 Sep 1962
Lebanon	24 Oct 1945	Austria	14 Dec 1955	Jamaica	18 Sep 1962
Luxembourg	24 Oct 1945	Bulgaria	14 Dec 1955	Rwanda	18 Sep 1962
New Zealand	24 Oct 1945	Cambodia	14 Dec 1955	Trinidad and Tobago	18 Sep 1962
Nicaragua	24 Oct 1945	Finland	14 Dec 1955	Algeria	8 Oct 1962
Paraguay	24 Oct 1945	Hungary	14 Dec 1955	Uganda	25 Oct 1962
Philippines	24 Oct 1945	Ireland	14 Dec 1955	Kuwait	14 May 1963
Poland	24 Oct 1945	Italy	14 Dec 1955	Kenya	16 Dec 1963
USSR (later Russia)	24 Oct 1945	Jersey	14 Dec 1955	Malawi	1 Dec 1964
Saudi Arabia	24 Oct 1945	Jordan	14 Dec 1955	Malta	1 Dec 1964
Syria	24 Oct 1945	Laos	14 Dec 1955	Zambia	1 Dec 1964
Turkey	24 Oct 1945	Libya	14 Dec 1955	The Gambia	21 Sep 1965
Ukraine	24 Oct 1945	Nepal	14 Dec 1955	Maldives	21 Sep 1965
UK	24 Oct 1945	Portugal	14 Dec 1955	Singapore	21 Sep 1965
US	24 Oct 1945	Romania	14 Dec 1955	Guyana	20 Sep 1966
Greece	25 Oct 1945	Spain	14 Dec 1955	Lesotho	17 Oct 1966
India	30 Oct 1945	Sri Lanka	14 Dec 1955	Botswana	17 Oct 1966
Peru	31 Oct 1945	Morocco	12 Nov 1956	Barbados	9 Dec 1966
Australia	1 Nov 1945	Sudan	12 Nov 1956	Mauritius	24 Apr 1968
Costa Rica	2 Nov 1945	Tunisia	12 Nov 1956	Swaziland	24 Sep 1968
Liberia	2 Nov 1945	Japan	18 Dec 1956	Equatorial Guinea	12 Nov 1968
Colombia	5 Nov 1945	Ghana	8 Mar 1957	Fiji	13 Oct 1970
Mexico	7 Nov 1945	Malaysia	17 Sep 1957	Bahrain	21 Sep 1971
South Africa	7 Nov 1945	Guinea	12 Dec 1958	Bhutan	21 Sep 1971
Canada	9 Nov 1945	Benin	20 Sep 1960	Qatar	21 Sep 1971
Ethiopia	13 Nov 1945	Burkina Faso	20 Sep 1960	Oman	7 Oct 1971
Panama	13 Nov 1945	Cameroon	20 Sep 1960	United Arab Emirates	9 Dec 1971
Bolivia	14 Nov 1945	Central African Rep.	20 Sep 1960	The Bahamas	18 Sep 1973
Venezuela	15 Nov 1945	Chad	20 Sep 1960	Germany	18 Sep 1973
Guatemala	21 Nov 1945	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	20 Sep 1960	Bangladesh	17 Sep 1974
Norway	27 Nov 1945	Congo	20 Sep 1960	Grenada	17 Sep 1974
Netherlands	10 Dec 1945	Rep. of the Congo	20 Sep 1960	Guinea-Bissau	17 Sep 1974
Honduras	17 Dec 1945	Côte d'Ivoire	20 Sep 1960	Cape Verde	16 Sep 1975
Uruguay	18 Dec 1945	Cyprus	20 Sep 1960	Mozambique	16 Sep 1975

United Nations Membership by Date of Admission (continued)

COUNTRY	DATE OF ADMISSION	COUNTRY	DATE OF ADMISSION	COUNTRY	DATE OF ADMISSION
Sao Tome and Principe	16 Sep 1975	Namibia	23 Apr 1990	Croatia	22 May 1992
Papua New Guinea	10 Oct 1975	Liechtenstein	18 Sep 1990	Slovenia	22 May 1992
Comoros	12 Nov 1975	Estonia	17 Sep 1991	Georgia	31 Jul 1992
Suriname	4 Dec 1975	Dem. People's Republic of Korea	17 Sep 1991	Czech Republic	19 Jan 1993
Seychelles	21 Sep 1976	Republic of Korea	17 Sep 1991	Slovakia	19 Jan 1993
Angola	1 Dec 1976	Latvia	17 Sep 1991	Macedonia ²	8 Apr 1993
Samoa	15 Dec 1976	Lithuania	17 Sep 1991	Eritrea	28 May 1993
Djibouti	20 Sep 1977	Marshall Islands	17 Sep 1991	Monaco	28 May 1993
Vietnam	20 Sep 1977	Federated States of Micronesia	17 Sep 1991	Andorra	28 Jul 1993
Solomon Islands	19 Sep 1978	Armenia	2 Mar 1992	Palau	15 Dec 1994
Dominica	18 Dec 1978	Azerbaijan	2 Mar 1992	Kiribati	14 Sep 1999
St. Lucia	18 Sep 1979	Kazakhstan	2 Mar 1992	Nauru	14 Sep 1999
Zimbabwe	25 Aug 1980	Kyrgyzstan	2 Mar 1992	Tonga	14 Sep 1999
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	16 Sep 1980	Moldova	2 Mar 1992	Tuvalu	5 Sep 2000
Vanuatu	15 Sep 1981	San Marino	2 Mar 1992	Serbia	1 Nov 2000
Belize	25 Sep 1981	Tajikistan	2 Mar 1992	Switzerland	10 Sep 2002
Antigua and Barbuda	11 Nov 1981	Turkmenistan	2 Mar 1992	East Timor (Timor-Leste)	27 Sep 2002
St. Kitts and Nevis	23 Sep 1983	Uzbekistan	2 Mar 1992	Montenegro	28 Jun 2006
Brunei	21 Sep 1984	Bosnia and Herzegovina	22 May 1992	South Sudan	14 Jul 2011

¹The Republic of China (Taiwan) held the seat until 25 Oct 1971, when UN Res. 2758 gave the membership and a seat on the Security Council to the People's Republic of China. ²Macedonia is known in the UN as The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

Secretaries-General of the United Nations

The UN General Assembly appoints the Secretary-General to a five-year term on the recommendation of the 15-member Security Council; permanent members of the Security Council have veto power over nominees. The Secretary-General balances diverse and sometimes conflicting duties in the various roles of diplomat, advocate, administrator, and civil servant. The Secretary-General has a broad mandate, being able to marshal resources and advocacy on issues as various as peace efforts around the globe and disease prevention and treatment. **United Nations Web site:** <www.un.org>.

SECRETARY-GENERAL	TERM	COMMENTS
Sir Gladwyn Jebb (acting) (UK)	1945–1946	
Trygve Lie (Norway)	1946–1952	resigned in November 1952
Dag Hammarskjöld (Sweden)	1953–1961	died in September 1961
U Thant (Burma, now Myanmar)	1962–1971	acting Secretary-General November 1961; elected 1962
Kurt Waldheim (Austria)	1972–1981	China vetoed a third term
Javier Pérez de Cuéllar (Peru)	1982–1991	
Boutros Boutros-Ghali (Egypt)	1992–1996	US vetoed a second term
Kofi Annan (Ghana)	1997–2006	
Ban Ki-moon (Republic of Korea)	2007–	

International Criminal Court

The International Criminal Court (ICC) was established by the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court on 17 Jul 1998. The statute that created

the ICC went into force on 1 Jul 2002; the court was fully operational as of July 2003. As of 12 Oct 2010, the ICC has 114 member countries.

President

Song Sang-Hyun (Republic of Korea)

First Vice President

Fatoumata Dembele Diarra (Mali)

Second Vice President

Hans-Peter Kaul (Germany)

Chief Prosecutor

Luis Moreno-Ocampo (Argentina)

Judges

List A—elected as experts in criminal law and procedure

Joyce Aluoch (Kenya)

Bruno Cotte (France)

Fatoumata Dembele Diarra (Mali)

Silvia Alejandra Fernández de Gurmendi (Argentina)

Adrian Fulford (United Kingdom)

Daniel David Ntanda Nsereko (Uganda)

Elizabeth Odio Benito (Costa Rica)

Song Sang-Hyun (Republic of Korea)

Sylvia Steiner (Brazil)

International Criminal Court (continued)

Judges—List A (continued)

Cuno Tarfusser (Italy)
Ekaterina Trendafilova (Bulgaria)
Christine Van den Wyngaert (Belgium)

List B—elected as experts in international law and human rights law

René Blattmann (Bolivia)
Hans-Peter Kaul (Germany)

Judges—List B (continued)

Erkki Kourula (Finland)
Akua Kuenyehia (Ghana)
Sanji Mmasenono Monageng (Botswana)
Kuniko Ozaki (Japan)
Anita Usacka (Latvia)

Registrar
Silvana Arbia (Italy)

Rulers and Regimes

Europe

Roman Emperors

Overlapping reigns denote corulers. Diocletian (284–305) laid the foundation for the Byzantine Empire in the East when he appointed Maximian (286–305) to rule over the Western portion of the empire. Rome thus remained a unified state but was di-

vided administratively. Theodosius I (379–395) was the last emperor to rule over a unified Roman Empire. When he died, Rome split into Eastern and Western empires. For a complete list of the Eastern emperors after the fall of Rome, see “Byzantine Empire.”

REIGN	BYNAME	FULL NAME
27 BC–AD 14	Augustus	Caesar Augustus
14–37	Tiberius	Tiberius Caesar Augustus
37–41	Caligula	Gaius Caesar Augustus Germanicus
41–54	Claudius	Tiberius Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus
54–68	Nero	Nero Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus
68–69	Galba	Servius Galba Caesar Augustus
69	Otho	Marcus Otho Caesar Augustus
69	Vitellius	Aulus Vitellius Germanicus
69–79	Vespasian	Caesar Vespasianus Augustus
79–81	Titus	Titus Vespasianus Augustus
81–96	Domitian	Caesar Domitianus Augustus
96–98	Nerva	Nerva Caesar Augustus
98–117	Trajan	Caesar Nerva Traianus Augustus
117–138	Hadrian	Caesar Traianus Hadrianus Augustus
138–161	Antoninus Pius	Caesar Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius
161–180	Marcus Aurelius	Marcus Aurelius Antoninus
161–169	Lucius Verus	Lucius Aurelius Verus
177–192	Commodus	Lucius Aelius Aurelius Commodus
193	Pertinax	Publius Helvius Pertinax
193	Didius Julianus	Marcus Didius Severus Julianus
193–211	Septimius Severus	Lucius Septimius Severus Pertinax
198–217	Caracalla	Marcus Aurelius Severus Antoninus
209–212	Geta	Publius Septimius Geta
217–218	Macrinus	Marcus Opellius Severus Macrinus
218–222	Elagabalus	Sacerdos dei invicti solis Elagabalı Marcus Aurelius Antoninus
222–235	Alexander Severus	Marcus Aurelius Severus Alexander
235–238	Maximin	Gaius Julius Verus Maximinus
238	Gordian I	Marcus Antonius Gordianus Sempronianus Romanus Africanus
238	Gordian II	Marcus Antonius Gordianus Sempronianus Romanus Africanus
238	Maximus	Marcus Clodius Pupienus Maximus
238	Balbinus	Decius Caelius Calvinus Balbinus
238–244	Gordian III	Marcus Antonius Gordianus
244–249	Philip	
249–251	Decius	Galus Messius Quintus Trianus Decius
251	Hostilian	Gaius Valens Hostilianus Messius Quintus
251–253	Gallus	Gaius Vibius Trebonianus Gallus
253	Aemilian	Marcus Aemilius Aemilianus
253–260	Valerian	Publius Licinius Valerianus
253–268	Gallienus	Publius Licinius Egnatius Gallienus
268–270	Claudius II Gothicus	Marcus Aurelius Valerius Claudius
269–270	Quintillus	Marcus Aurelius Claudius Quintillus
270–275	Aurelian	Lucius Domitius Aurelianus
275–276	Tacitus	Marcus Claudius Tacitus

Roman Emperors (continued)

REIGN	BYNAME	FULL NAME
276	Florian	Marcus Annius Florianus
276-282	Probus	Marcus Aurelius Probus
282-283	Carus	Marcus Aurelius Carus
283-285	Carinus	Marcus Aurelius Carinus
283-284	Numerian	Marcus Aurelius Numerius Numerianus
284-305 ¹	Diocletian	Gaius Aurelius Valerius Diocletianus
286-305 ²	Maximian	Marcus Aurelius Valerius Maximianus Heraclius
305-311 ¹	Galerius	Gaius Galerius Valerius Maximianus
305-306 ²	Constantius I Chlorus	Flavius Valerius Constantius
306-307 ²	Severus	Flavius Valerius Severus
306-312 ²	Maxentius	Marcus Aurelius Valerius Maxentius
308-324 ¹	Licinius	Valerius Licinianus Licinius
312-337 ²	Constantine I	Flavius Valerius Constantinus
337-340 ²	Constantine II	Flavius Claudius [or Julius] Constantinus
337-350 ²	Constans I	Flavius Julius Constans
337-361 ²	Constantius II	Flavius Julius [or Valerius] Constantius
350-353 ²	Magnentius	Flavius Magnus Magnentius
361-363 ²	Julian	Flavius Claudius Julianus
363-364 ²	Jovian	Flavius Jovianus
364-375 ²	Valentinian I	Flavius Valentinianus
364-378 ¹	Valens	Flavius Valens
365-366 ¹	Procopius	
375-383 ²	Gratian	Flavius Gratianus Augustus
375-392 ²	Valentinian II	Flavius Valentinianus
379-395 ²	Theodosius I	Flavius Theodosius
395-408 ¹	Arcadius	Flavius Arcadius
395-423 ²	Honorius	Flavius Honorius
408-450 ¹	Theodosius II	
421 ²	Constantius III	
425-455 ²	Valentinian III	Flavius Placidius Valentinianus
450-457 ¹	Marcian	Marcianus
455 ²	Petronius Maximus	Flavius Ancyus Petronius Maximus
455-456 ²	Avitus	Flavius Maccilius Eparchus Avitus
457-474 ¹	Leo I	Leo Thrax Magnus
457-461 ²	Majorian	Julius Valerius Majorianus
461-467 ²	Libius Severus	Libius Severianus Severus
467-472 ²	Anthemius	Procopius Anthemius
472 ²	Olybrius	Anicius Olybrius
473-474 ²	Glycerius	
474-475 ²	Julius Nepos	
474 ¹	Leo II	
474-491 ¹	Zeno	
475-476 ²	Romulus Augustulus	Flavius Momyllus Romulus Augustulus

¹Ruled in the East only. ²Ruled in the West only.

Sovereigns of Britain

SOVEREIGN	DYNASTY OR HOUSE	REIGN	SOVEREIGN	DYNASTY OR HOUSE	REIGN
Kings of Wessex (West Saxons)			Sovereigns of England (continued)		
Egbert	Saxon	802-839	Ethelred II the Unready	Saxon	978-1013
Aethelwulf (Ethelwulf)	Saxon	839-856/858	(Aethelred)		
Aethelbald (Ethelbald)	Saxon	855/856-860	Sweyn Forkbeard	Danish	1013-14
Aethelberht (Ethelbert)	Saxon	860-865/866	Ethelred II the Unready	Saxon	1014-16
Aethelred I (Ethelred)	Saxon	865/866-871	(restored)		
Alfred the Great	Saxon	871-899	Edmund II Ironside	Saxon	1016
Edward the Elder	Saxon	899-924	Canute	Danish	1016-35
			Harold I Harefoot	Danish	1035-40
			Hardecanute	Danish	1040-42
Sovereigns of England			Edward the Confessor	Saxon	1042-66
Athelstan ¹	Saxon	925-939	Harold II	Saxon	1066
Edmund I	Saxon	939-946	William I the Conqueror	Norman	1066-87
Eadred (Edred)	Saxon	946-955	William II	Norman	1087-1100
Eadwig (Edwy)	Saxon	955-959	Henry I	Norman	1100-35
Edgar	Saxon	959-975	Stephen	Blois	1135-54
Edward the Martyr	Saxon	975-978			

Sovereigns of Britain (continued)

SOVEREIGN	DYNASTY OR HOUSE	REIGN	SOVEREIGN	DYNASTY OR HOUSE	REIGN
Sovereigns of England (continued)			Sovereigns of Great Britain and the United Kingdom^{2,3}		
Henry II	Plantagenet	1154-89	James I (VI of Scotland) ²	Stuart	1603-25
Richard I	Plantagenet	1189-99	Charles I	Stuart	1625-49
John	Plantagenet	1199-1216			
Henry III	Plantagenet	1216-72			
Edward I	Plantagenet	1272-1307	Commonwealth		
Edward II	Plantagenet	1307-27	Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector		1653-58
Edward III	Plantagenet	1327-77			
Richard II	Plantagenet	1377-99	Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector		1658-59
Henry IV	Plantagenet: Lancaster	1399-1413			
Henry V	Plantagenet: Lancaster	1413-22	Sovereigns of Great Britain and the United Kingdom (restored)		
Henry VI	Plantagenet: Lancaster	1422-61	Charles II	Stuart	1660-85
			James II	Stuart	1685-88
Edward IV	Plantagenet: York	1461-70	William III and Mary II ⁴	Orange/Stuart	1689-1702
Henry VI (restored)	Plantagenet: Lancaster	1470-71	Anne	Stuart	1702-14
Edward IV (restored)	Plantagenet: York	1471-83	George I	Hanover	1714-27
			George II	Hanover	1727-60
Edward V	Plantagenet: York	1483	George III ³	Hanover	1760-1820
Richard III	Plantagenet: York	1483-85	George IV ⁵	Hanover	1820-30
			William IV	Hanover	1830-37
Henry VII	Tudor	1483-1509	Victoria	Hanover	1837-1901
Henry VIII	Tudor	1509-47	Edward VII	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1901-10
Edward VI	Tudor	1547-53	George V ⁶	Windsor	1910-36
Mary I	Tudor	1553-58	Edward VIII ⁷	Windsor	1936
Elizabeth I	Tudor	1558-1603	George VI	Windsor	1936-52
			Elizabeth II	Windsor	1952-

¹Athelstan was king of Wessex and the first king of all England. ²James VI of Scotland became also James I of England in 1603. Upon accession to the English throne he styled himself "King of Great Britain" and was so proclaimed. Legally, however, he and his successors held separate English and Scottish kingships until the Act of Union of 1707, when the two kingdoms were united as the Kingdom of Great Britain. ³The United Kingdom was formed on 1 Jan 1801, with the union of Great Britain and Ireland. After 1801 George III was styled "King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland." ⁴William and Mary, as husband and wife, reigned jointly until Mary's death in 1694. William then reigned alone until his own death in 1702. ⁵George IV was regent from 5 Feb 1811. ⁶In 1917, during World War I, George V changed the name of his house from Saxe-Coburg-Gotha to Windsor. ⁷Edward VIII succeeded upon the death of his father, George V, on 20 Jan 1936, but abdicated on 11 Dec 1936, before coronation.

British Prime Ministers

The origin of the term prime minister and the question of to whom it should originally be applied have long been issues of scholarly and political debate. Although the term was used as early as the reign of Queen Anne (1702-14), it acquired wider currency during the reign of George II (1727-60), when it began to be used as a term of reproach toward Robert Walpole. The title prime minister did not become official until 1905, to refer to the leader of a government.

Before the development of the Conservative and Liberal parties in the mid-19th century, parties in Britain were, for the most part, simply alliances of prominent groups or aristocratic families. The designations Whig and Tory tend often to be approximate. In all cases, the party designation is that of the prime minister; he or she might lead a coalition government, as did David Lloyd George and Winston Churchill (in his first term).

PRIME MINISTER	PARTY	TERM	PRIME MINISTER	PARTY	TERM
Robert Walpole	Whig	1721-42	Frederick North		1770-82
Spencer Compton	Whig	1742-43	Charles Watson Wentworth	Whig	1782
Henry Pelham	Whig	1743-54			
Thomas Pelham-Holles	Whig	1754-56	William Petty-Fitzmaurice		1782-83
William Cavendish	Whig	1756-57	William Henry Cavendish-Bentinck	Whig	1783
Thomas Pelham-Holles	Whig	1757-62			
John Stuart		1762-63	William Pitt	Tory	1783-1801
George Grenville		1763-65	Henry Addington	Tory	1801-04
Charles Watson Wentworth	Whig	1765-66	William Pitt	Tory	1804-06
			William Wyndham Grenville		1806-07
William Pitt		1766-68			
Augustus Henry Fitzroy		1768-70			

British Prime Ministers (continued)

PRIME MINISTER	PARTY	TERM	PRIME MINISTER	PARTY	TERM
William Henry Cavendish-Bentinck	Whig	1807-09	Archibald Philip Primrose	Liberal	1894-95
Spencer Perceval	Tory	1809-12	Robert Cecil	Conservative	1895-1902
Robert Banks Jenkinson	Tory	1812-27	Arthur James Balfour	Conservative	1902-05
George Canning	Tory	1827	Henry Campbell-Bannerman	Liberal	1905-08
Frederick John Robinson	Tory	1827-28	H.H. Asquith	Liberal	1908-16
Arthur Wellesley	Tory	1828-30	David Lloyd George	Liberal	1916-22
Charles Grey	Whig	1830-34	Bonar Law	Conservative	1922-23
William Lamb	Whig	1834	Stanley Baldwin	Conservative	1923-24
Robert Wellesley	Tory	1834	Ramsay Macdonald	Labour	1924
Robert Peel	Tory	1834-35	Stanley Baldwin	Conservative	1924-29
William Lamb	Whig	1835-41	Ramsay Macdonald	Labour	1929-35
Robert Peel	Conservative	1841-46	Stanley Baldwin	Conservative	1935-37
John Russell	Whig-Liberal	1846-52	Neville Chamberlain	Conservative	1937-40
Edward Geoffrey Stanley	Conservative	1852	Winston Churchill	Conservative	1940-45
George Hamilton-Gordon		1852-55	Clement Attlee	Labour	1945-51
Henry John Temple	Liberal	1855-58	Winston Churchill	Conservative	1951-55
Edward Geoffrey Stanley	Conservative	1858-59	Anthony Eden	Conservative	1955-57
Henry John Temple	Liberal	1859-65	Harold Macmillan	Conservative	1957-63
John Russell	Liberal	1865-66	Alec Douglas-Home	Conservative	1963-64
Edward Geoffrey Stanley	Conservative	1866-68	Harold Wilson	Labour	1964-70
Benjamin Disraeli	Conservative	1868	Edward Heath	Conservative	1970-74
William Ewart Gladstone	Liberal	1868-74	Harold Wilson	Labour	1974-76
Benjamin Disraeli	Conservative	1874-80	James Callaghan	Labour	1976-79
William Ewart Gladstone	Liberal	1880-85	Margaret Thatcher	Conservative	1979-90
Robert Cecil	Conservative	1885-86	John Major	Conservative	1990-97
William Ewart Gladstone	Liberal	1886	Tony Blair	Labour	1997-2007
Robert Cecil	Conservative	1886-92	Gordon Brown	Labour	2007-10
William Ewart Gladstone	Liberal	1892-94	David Cameron	Conservative	2010-

Rulers of France

RULER	REIGN	RULER	REIGN
Carolingian dynasty		Capetian dynasty (continued)	
Pippin III the Short	751-768	Louis VI	1108-37
Charles I (Charlemagne, Kingdom of the Franks)	768-814	Louis VII	1137-80
Louis I (Kingdom of the Franks)	814-840	Philip II (Philippe)	1180-1223
civil war	840-843	Louis VIII	1223-26
Charles II (Kingdom of the West Franks)	843-877	Louis IX (Saint Louis)	1226-70
Louis II (Kingdom of the West Franks)	877-879	Philip III (Philippe)	1270-85
Louis III (Kingdom of the West Franks)	879-882	Philip IV (Philippe)	1285-1314
Carloman (Kingdom of the West Franks)	879-884	Louis X	1314-16
Charles (III) (Charles III, Holy Roman Empire)	884-887	John I (Jean)	1316
Robertian (Capetian) dynasty		Philip V (Philippe)	1316-22
Eudes	888-898	Charles IV	1322-28
Carolingian dynasty		Valois dynasty	
Charles III	893/898-923	Philip VI (Philippe)	1328-50
Robertian (Capetian) dynasty		John II (Jean)	1350-64
Robert I	922-923	Charles V	1364-80
Rudolf (Raoul, or Rodolphe)	923-936	Charles VI	1380-1422
Carolingian dynasty		Charles VII	1422-61
Louis IV	936-954	Louis XI	1461-83
Lothair (Lothaire)	954-986	Charles VIII	1483-98
Louis V	986-987	Valois dynasty (Orléans branch)	
Capetian dynasty		Louis XII	1498-1515
Hugh Capet (Hugues Capet)	987-996	Valois dynasty (Angoulême branch)	
Robert II	996-1031	Francis I (François)	1515-47
Henry I (Henri)	1031-60	Henry II (Henri)	1547-59
Philip I (Philippe)	1060-1108	Francis II (François)	1559-60
		Charles IX	1560-74
		Henry III (Henri)	1574-89

Rulers of France (continued)

RULER	REIGN	RULER	REIGN
House of Bourbon		Third Republic (presidents)	
Henry IV (Henri)	1589–1610	Adolphe Thiers	1871–73
Louis XIII	1610–43	Marie-Edmé-Patrice-Maurice	1873–79
Louis XIV	1643–1715	Jules Grévy	1879–87
Louis XV	1715–74	Sadi Carnot	1887–94
Louis XVI	1774–92	Jean Casimir-Périer	1894–95
Louis (XVII)	1793–95	Félix Faure	1895–99
First Republic		Émile Loubet	1899–1906
National Convention	1792–95	Armand Fallières	1906–13
Directorate	1795–99	Raymond Poincaré	1913–20
Consulate (Napoléon Bonaparte)	1799–1804	Paul Deschanel	1920
First Empire (emperors)		Alexandre Millerand	1920–24
Napoleon I (Napoléon Bonaparte)	1804–14, 1815	Gaston Doumergue	1924–31
Napoleon (II)	1815	Paul Doumer	1931–32
House of Bourbon		Albert Lebrun	1932–40
Louis XVIII	1814–24	French State (État Français, or Vichy France)	
Charles X	1824–30	Philippe Pétain	1940–44
House of Orléans		Provisional government	1944–47
Louis-Philippe	1830–48	Fourth Republic (presidents)	
Second Republic (president)		Vincent Auriol	1947–54
Louis-Napoléon Bonaparte	1848–52	René Coty	1954–59
Second Empire (emperor)		Fifth Republic (presidents)	
Napoleon III (Louis-Napoléon Bonaparte)	1852–70	Charles de Gaulle	1959–69
		Georges Pompidou	1969–74
		Valéry Giscard d'Estaing	1974–81
		François Mitterrand	1981–95
		Jacques Chirac	1995–2007
		Nicolas Sarkozy	2007–

Rulers of Germany

On 25 Jul 1806 the Confederation of the Rhine was founded, with Karl Theodor von Dalberg as prince primate (1806–13). After the dissolution of the Rhine Confederation, there was no true central power until 1815, when the German Confederation

was founded. In 1867 the governing structure became the North German Confederation, and in 1871 the German Reich. For rulers of Germany before the Confederation of the Rhine, see Holy Roman Emperors.

RULER	REIGN OR TERM	RULER	REIGN OR TERM
Emperors		Chancellors (continued)	
Hohenzollern dynasty		Georg Graf von Hertling	1917–18
Wilhelm I	1871–88	Maximilian Prinz von Baden	1918
Friedrich III	1888	Friedrich Ebert	1918
Wilhelm II	1888–1918	Philipp Scheidemann	1919
Presidents		Gustav Bauer	1919–20
Richard Müller	1918	Wolfgang Kapp (in rebellion)	1920
Robert Leinert	1918–19	Hermann Müller	1920
Wilhelm Pfannkuch	1919	Konstantin Fehrenbach	1920–21
Eduard David	1919	Joseph Wirth	1921–22
Friedrich Ebert	1919–25	Wilhelm Cuno	1922–23
Paul von Hindenburg	1925–34	Gustav Stresemann	1923
Adolf Hitler (Führer)	1934–45	Wilhelm Marx	1923–24
Karl Dönitz	1945	Hans Luther	1925–26
Chancellors		Wilhelm Marx	1926–28
Otto Fürst von Bismarck	1871–90	Hermann Müller	1928–30
Leo Graf von Caprivi	1890–94	Heinrich Brüning	1930–32
Chlodwig Fürst zu Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst	1894–1900	Franz von Papen	1932
Bernhard Graf Fürst von Bülow	1900–09	Kurt von Schleicher	1932–33
Theobald von Bethmann Hollweg	1909–17	Adolf Hitler	1933–45
Georg Michaelis	1917	Joseph Goebbels	1945
		Lutz Graf Schwerin von Krosigk (chairman of interim government)	1945

Rulers of Germany (continued)

Allied occupation

1945–49

German Democratic Republic (East Germany)¹

Presidents		Chairmen of the Council of State (continued)	
Wilhelm Pieck	1949–60	Willi Stoph	1973–76
		Erich Honecker	1976–89
Chairmen of the Council of State		Egon Krenz	1989
Walter Ulbricht	1960–73	Sabine Bergmann-Pohl	1990

Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany)¹

Presidents		Chancellors	
Theodor Heuss	1949–59	Konrad Adenauer	1949–63
Heinrich Lübke	1959–69	Ludwig Erhard	1963–66
Gustav Heinemann	1969–74	Kurt Georg Kiesinger	1966–69
Walter Scheel	1974–79	Willy Brandt	1969–74
Karl Carstens	1979–84	Helmut Schmidt	1974–82
Richard von Weizsäcker	1984–94	Helmut Kohl	1982–98
Roman Herzog	1994–99	Gerhard Schröder	1998–2005
Johannes Rau	1999–2004	Angela Merkel	2005–
Horst Köhler	2004–		

¹After World War II, Germany was split into four occupational zones, governed by the French, British, American, and Soviet powers. The Western zones were merged and, on 23 May 1949, became the independent Federal Republic of Germany. On 7 October of the same year, the Soviet zone was proclaimed the German Democratic Republic. On 3 Oct 1990, the latter was incorporated into the Federal Republic of Germany.

Holy Roman Emperors

The Holy Roman Empire encompassed a varying complex of lands in Western and Central Europe. Ruled over by Frankish and then German kings, the empire officially dissolved on 6 Aug 1806, when Francis II resigned his title.

EMPEROR	REIGN	EMPEROR	REIGN
Carolingian dynasty		Salian dynasty (continued)	
Charlemagne (Charles I)	800–814	Henry IV	1056–1106
Louis I	814–840	Rival claimants:	
<i>Civil War</i>	840–843	Rudolf	1077–80
Lothair I	843–855	Hermann	1081–93
Louis II	855–875	Conrad	1093–1101
Charles II	875–877	Henry V	1105/06–25
<i>Interregnum</i>	877–881		
Charles III	881–887	House of Supplinburg	
<i>interregnum</i>	887–891	Lothair II	1125–37
House of Spoleto		House of Hohenstaufen	
Guy	891–894	Conrad III	1138–52
Lambert	894–898	Frederick I (Barbarossa)	1152–90
		Henry VI	1190–97
Carolingian dynasty		Philip	1198–1208
Arnulf	896–899		
Louis III	901–905	Welf dynasty	
		Otto IV	1198–1214
House of Franconia			
Conrad I	911–918	House of Hohenstaufen	
		Frederick II	1215–50
Carolingian dynasty		Rival claimants:	
Berengar	915–924	Henry (VII)	1220–35
		Henry Raspe	1246–47
House of Saxony (Liudolfings)		William of Holland	1247–56
Henry I	919–936	Conrad IV	1250–54
Otto I	936–973	<i>Great Interregnum</i>	1254–73
Otto II	973–983	Richard	1257–72
Otto III	983–1002	Alfonso (Alfonso X of Castile)	1257–75
Henry II	1002–24		
		House of Habsburg	
Salian dynasty		Rudolf I	1273–91
Conrad II	1024–39		
Henry III	1039–56		

Holy Roman Emperors (continued)

EMPEROR	REIGN	EMPEROR	REIGN
House of Nassau		House of Habsburg	
Adolf	1292-98	Albert II	1438-39
		Frederick III	1440-93
House of Habsburg		Maximilian I	1493-1519
Albert I	1298-1308	Charles V	1519-56
		Ferdinand I	1556-64
House of Luxembourg		Maximilian II	1564-76
Henry VII	1308-13	Rudolf II	1576-1612
		Matthias	1612-19
House of Habsburg		Ferdinand II	1619-37
Frederick (III)	1314-26	Ferdinand III	1637-57
		Leopold I	1658-1705
House of Wittelsbach		Joseph I	1705-11
Louis IV	1314-46	Charles VI	1711-40
		House of Wittelsbach	
House of Luxembourg		Charles VII	1742-45
Charles IV	1346-78		
Wenceslas	1378-1400	House of Habsburg	
		Francis I	1745-65
House of Wittelsbach		Joseph II	1765-90
Rupert	1400-10	Leopold II	1790-92
		Francis II	1792-1806
House of Luxembourg			
Jobst	1410-11		
Sigismund	1410-37		

Rulers of Russia¹

RULER	REIGN	RULER	REIGN
Princes and Grand Princes of Moscow (Muscovy): Danilovich dynasty²		Tsars and Empresses of Russia and the Russian Empire: Romanov dynasty³ (continued)	
Daniel (son of Alexander Nevsky)	c. 1276-1303	Peter II	1727-30
Yury	1303-25	Anna	1730-40
Ivan I	1325-40	Ivan VI	1740-41
Semyon (Simeon)	1340-53	Elizabeth	1741-61 (O.S.)
Ivan II	1353-59	Peter III ⁴	1761-62 (O.S.)
Dmitry Donskoy	1359-89	Catherine II	1762-96
Vasily I	1389-1425	Paul	1796-1801
Vasily II	1425-62	Alexander I	1801-25
Ivan III	1462-1505	Nicholas I	1825-55
Vasily III	1505-33	Alexander II	1855-81
Ivan IV	1533-47	Alexander III	1881-94
		Nicholas II	1894-1917
Tsars of Russia: Danilovich dynasty		Provisional government	1917
Ivan IV	1547-84		
Fyodor I	1584-98	Chairmen (or First Secretaries) of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union	
		Vladimir Lenin	1917-24
Tsars of Russia: Time of Troubles		Joseph Stalin	1924-53
Boris Godunov	1598-1605	Georgy Malenkov	1953
Fyodor II	1605	Nikita Khrushchev	1953-64
False Dmitry	1605-06	Leonid Brezhnev	1964-82
Vasily (IV)	1606-10	Yury Andropov	1982-84
		Konstantin Chernenko	1984-85
Interregnum	1610-12	Mikhail Gorbachev	1985-91
		Presidents of Russia	
Tsars and Empresses of Russia and the Russian Empire: Romanov dynasty³		Boris Yeltsin	1990-99
Michael III	1613-45	Vladimir Putin	2000-08
Alexis	1645-76	Dmitry Medvedev	2008-
Fyodor III	1676-82		
Peter I (Ivan V coruler 1682-96)	1682-1725		
Catherine I	1725-27		

¹This table includes leaders of Muscovy, Russia, the Russian Empire, and the Soviet Union. ²The Danilovich dynasty is a late branch of the Rurik dynasty, named after its progenitor, Daniel. ³On 22 Oct (Old Style) 1721, Peter I the Great took the title of "emperor." However, despite the official titling, conventional usage took an odd

Rulers of Russia¹ (continued)

turn. Every male sovereign continued usually to be called tsar, but every female sovereign was conventionally called empress. ¹The direct line of the Romanov dynasty came to an end in 1761 with the death of Elizabeth, daughter of Peter I, but subsequent rulers of the "Holstein-Gottorp dynasty" (the first, Peter III, was son of Charles Frederick, duke of Holstein-Gottorp, and Anna, daughter of Peter I) took the family name of Romanov.

Middle East

Byzantine Emperors

The Byzantine Empire comprised what was previously the eastern half of the Roman Empire. It survived for nearly 1,000 years after the western half had crumbled into various feudal kingdoms; it finally

fell to Ottoman Turkish onslaughts in 1453. For emperors of the Eastern Roman Empire (at Constantinople) before the fall of Rome, see "Roman Emperors."

EMPEROR	REIGN	EMPEROR	REIGN
Zeno	474-491	Theodora (empress)	1055-56
Anastasius I	491-518	Michael VI Stratioticus	1056-57
Justin I	518-527	Isaac I Comnenus	1057-59
Justinian I	527-565	Constantine X Ducas	1059-67
Justin II	565-578	Romanus IV Diogenes	1067-71
Tiberius II Constantine	578-582	Michael VII Ducas	1071-78
Maurice Tiberius	582-602	Nicephorus III Botaniates	1078-81
Phocas	602-610	Alexius I Comnenus	1081-1118
Heraclius	610-641	John II Comnenus	1118-43
Heraclius Constantine	641	Manuel I Comnenus	1143-80
Heraclonas (or Heraclius)	641	Alexius II Comnenus	1180-83
Constans II (Constantine Pogonatus)	641-668	Andronicus I Comnenus	1183-85
Constantine IV	668-685	Isaac II Angelus	1185-95
Justinian II Rhinotmetus	685-695	Alexius III Angelus	1195-1203
Leontius	695-698	Isaac II Angelus (restored)	1203-04
Tiberius III	698-705	and Alexius IV Angelus (joint ruler)	
Justinian II Rhinotmetus (restored)	705-711	Alexius V Ducas Murtzuphlus	1204
Philippicus	711-713		
Anastasius II	713-715	Latin emperors	
Theodosius III	715-717	Baldwin I	1204-06
Leo III	717-741	Henry	1206-16
Constantine V Copronymus	741-775	Peter	1217
Leo IV	775-780	Yolande (empress)	1217-19
Constantine VI	780-797	Robert	1221-28
Irene (empress)	797-802	Baldwin II	1228-61
Nicephorus I	802-811	John	1231-37
Stauracius	811		
Michael I Rhangabe	811-813	Nicaean emperors	
Leo V	813-820	Constantine (XI) Lascaris	1204-05?
Michael II Balbus	820-829	Theodore I Lascaris	1205?-22
Theophilus	829-842	John III Ducas Vatatzes	1222-54
Michael III	842-867	Theodore II Lascaris	1254-58
Basil I	867-886	John IV Lascaris	1258-61
Leo VI	886-912		
Alexander	912-913	Greek emperors restored	
Constantine VII Porphyrogenitus	913-959	Michael VIII Palaeologus	1261-82
Romanus I Lecapenus	920-944	Andronicus II Palaeologus	1282-1328
Romanus II	959-963	Andronicus III Palaeologus	1328-41
Nicephorus II Phocas	963-969	John V Palaeologus	1341-76
John I Tzimisces	969-976	John VI Cantacuzenus	1347-54
Basil II Bulgaroctonus	976-1025	Andronicus IV Palaeologus	1376-79
Constantine VIII	1025-28	John V Palaeologus (restored)	1379-90
Romanus III Argyrus	1028-34	John VII Palaeologus	1390
Michael IV	1034-41	John V Palaeologus (restored)	1390-91
Michael V Calaphates	1041-42	Manuel II Palaeologus	1391-1425
Zoe (empress)	1042-56	John VIII Palaeologus	1421-48
Constantine IX Monomachus	1042-55	Constantine XI Palaeologus	1449-53

Caliphs

When Muhammad died on 8 Jun 632, Abu Bakr, his father-in-law, succeeded to his political and administrative functions. He and his three immediate successors are known as the "perfect" or "rightly guided" caliphs. After them, the title was borne by the 14 Umayyad caliphs of Damascus (from 661–750) and subsequently by the 38 'Abbasid caliphs of Baghdad (both are named after their clans of origin). The empire of the caliphate grew rapidly through conquest during its first two centuries to include most of southwestern Asia, North Africa, and Spain. 'Abbasid power ended in 945,

when the Buyids took Baghdad under their rule. They retained the 'Abbasid caliphs as figureheads; other dynasties in Central Asia and the Ganges River basin acknowledged the 'Abbasid caliphs as spiritual leaders. The Fatimids, however, proclaimed a new caliphate in 920 in their capital of al-Mahdiyyah in Tunisia; it lasted until 1171, by which time opposition within the sect caused it to disintegrate. 'Abbasid authority was partially restored in the 12th century, but the caliphate ceased to exist with the Mongol destruction of Baghdad in 1258. Some principal caliphs are listed below.

CALIPH	REIGN
"Perfect" callphs	
Abu Bakr	632–634
'Umar I	634–644
'Uthman ibn 'Affan	644–656
'Ali	656–661
Umayyad callphs (Damascus)	
Mu'awiyah I	661–680
'Abd al-Malik	685–705
al-Walid	705–715
Hisham	724–743
Marwan II	744–750
'Abbasid callphs (Baghdad)	
al-Saffah	749–754
Harun al-Rashid	786–809
al-Mamun	813–833

CALIPH	REIGN
Fatimid callphs (al-Mahdiyyah)	
al-Mahdi	909–934
al-Qaim	934–946
al-Mansur	946–953
al-Mu'izz	953–975
al-Hakim	996–1021
al-Mustansir	1036–94
al-Musta'li	1094–1101
'Abbasid callph (Baghdad)	
al-Nasir	1180–1225

Sultans of the Ottoman Empire

One of the most powerful states in the world during the 15th and 16th centuries, the Ottoman empire was created by Turkish tribes in Anatolia and spanned more than 600 years. It came to an end in 1922, when it was replaced by the Turkish Republic and various successor states in southeastern Europe and the Middle East. At its height

the empire included most of southeastern Europe, the Middle East as far east as Iraq, North Africa as far west as Algeria, and most of the Arabian Peninsula. The term Ottoman is a dynastic appellation derived from Osman (Arabic: 'Uthman), the nomadic Turkmen chief who founded both the dynasty and the empire.

SULTAN	REIGN
Osman I	c. 1300–1324
Orhan	1324–1360
Murad I	1360–1389
Bayezid I	1389–1402
Mehmed I	1413–1421
Murad II	1421–1444
Mehmed II	1444–1446
Murad II (second reign)	1446–1451
Mehmed II (second reign)	1451–1481
Bayezid II	1481–1512
Selim I	1512–1520
Suleyman I	1520–1566
Selim II	1566–1574
Murad III	1574–1595
Mehmed III	1595–1603
Ahmed I	1603–1617
Mustafa I	1617–1618
Osman II	1618–1622
Mustafa I (second reign)	1622–1623
Murad IV	1623–1640

SULTAN	REIGN
Ibrahim	1640–1648
Mehmed IV	1648–1687
Suleyman II	1687–1691
Ahmed II	1691–1695
Mustafa II	1695–1703
Ahmed III	1703–1730
Mahmud I	1730–1754
Osman III	1754–1757
Mustafa III	1757–1774
Abdulhamid I	1774–1789
Selim III	1789–1807
Mustafa IV	1807–1808
Mahmud II	1808–1839
Abdulmejid I	1839–1861
Abdulaziz	1861–1876
Murad V	1876
Abdulhamid II	1876–1909
Mehmed V	1909–1918
Mehmed VI	1918–1922

Persian Dynasties

Dates given are approximate and may overlap.

DYNASTY/KINGDOM	PERIOD	DYNASTY/KINGDOM	PERIOD
Median	728–550 BC	Seljuqs	1038–1157
Achaemenian	559–330 BC	Mongols ⁴	1220–1335
Hellenistic period of Alexander and the Seleucids ¹	330 BC–247 BC	Timurids and Ottoman Turks	1380–1501
Parthian period (Arsacid dynasty) ²	247 BC–AD 224	Safavid	1502–1736
Sasanian	224–651	Afghan interlude	1723–36
Arab invasion and the advent of Islam	640–829	Nader Shah	1736–47
Iranian intermezzo ³	821–1055	Zand	1750–79
		Qajars	1794–1925
		Pahlavi	1925–79

¹Dates from the death of Darius III, the last Achaemenian king, and the invasion of Alexander the Great.

²Dates from the year in which the Parthian chief Arsaces first battled the Seleucids. ³Includes the Tahirid, Samanid, Ghaznavids, and Buyid dynasties. ⁴Mainly the Il-Khanid dynasty (1256–1353).

Asia

Indian Dynasties

Dates given are approximations.

DYNASTY	LOCATION	DATES	DYNASTY	LOCATION	DATES
Nanda	Ganges Valley	400 BC	Pala	Bengal	800–1100
Maurya	India, barring the area south of Mysore (Karnataka)	400–200 BC	Pratihara	western India and upper Ganges Valley	900–1100
Indo-Greeks	northern India	200–100 BC	Rastrakuta	western and central Deccan	800–1100
Sunga	Ganges Valley and parts of central India	200–100 BC	Cola	Tamil Nadu	900–1300
Satavahana	northern Deccan	100 BC–AD 300	Candella	Bundelkhand	1000–1200
Saka	western India	100 BC–AD 400	Cauhan	Rajasthan	1000–1200
Kusana	northern India and Central Asia	AD 100–300	Caulukya	Gujarat	1000–1300
Gupta	northern India	400–600	Paramara	western and central India	1000–1100
Harsa	northern India	700	Later Calukya	western and central Deccan	1000–1200
Pallava	Tamil Nadu	400–900	Hoysala	central and southern Deccan	1200–1400
Calukya	western and central Deccan	600–800	Yadava	northern Deccan	1200–1300
			Pandya	Tamil Nadu	1300–1400

Japanese Historical Periods and Rulers

PERIOD	DATES	PERIOD	DATES
Asuka	552–710	Muromachi (or Ashikaga)	1338–1573
Nara	710–784	Azuchi-Momoyama	1574–1600
Heian	794–1185	Edo (or Tokugawa)	1603–1867
Kamakura	1192–1333	Meiji	1868–1912

Reign dates for the first 28 sovereigns (Jimmu through Senka) are taken from the *Nihon shoki* ("Chronicles of Japan"). The first 14 sovereigns are considered legendary, and while the next 14 are known to have existed, their exact reign dates have not been verified historically. When

the year of actual accession and year of formal coronation are different, the latter is placed in parentheses after the former. If the two events took place in the same year, no special notation is used. If only the coronation year is known, it is placed in parentheses.

EMPEROR	REIGN	EMPEROR	REIGN
Jimmu	(660)–585 BC	Kogen	(214)–158 BC
Suizei	(581)–549 BC	Kaika	158–98 BC
Annei	549–511 BC	Sujin	(97)–30 BC
Itoku	(510)–477 BC	Suinin	(29 BC)–AD 70
Kosho	(475)–393 BC	Keiko	(71)–130
Koan	(392)–291 BC	Seimu	(131)–190
Korei	(290)–215 BC	Chuai	(192)–200

Japanese Historical Periods and Rulers (continued)

EMPEROR	REIGN	EMPEROR	REIGN
Jingu Kogo (regent)	201–269	Toba	1107–23
Ojin	(270)–310	Sutoku	1123–41
Nintoku	(313)–399	Konoe	1141–55
Richu	(400)–405	Go-Shirakawa	1155–58
Hanzei	(406)–410	Nijo	1158–65
Ingyo	(412)–453	Rokujo	1165–68
Anko	453–456	Takakura	1168–80
Yuryaku	456–479	Antoku	1180–85 ¹
Seinei	(480)–484	Go-Toba	1183 (1184)–98
Kenzo	(485)–487	Tsuchimikado	1198–1210
Ninken	(488)–498	Juntoku	1210 (1211)–21
Buretsu	498–506	Chukyo	1221
Keitai	(507)–531	Goshirakawa	1221 (1222)–32
Ankan	531 (534)–535	Shijo	1232 (1233)–42
Senka	535–539	Go-Saga	1242–46
Kimmei	539–571	Go-Fukakusa	1246–59/60
Bidatsu	(572)–585	Kameyama	1259/60–74
Yomei	585–587	Gouda	1274–87
Sushun	587–592	Fushimi	1287 (1288)–98
Suiko (empress regnant)	593–628	Go-Fushimi	1298–1301
Jomei	(629)–641	Go-Nijo	1301–08
Kogyoku (empress regnant)	(642)–645	Hanazono	1308–18
Kotoku	645–654	Go-Daigo	1318–39
Saimei (empress regnant; Kogyoku rethroned)	(655)–661	Go-Murakami	1339–68
Tenji	661 (668)–672	Chokei	1368–83
Kobun	672	Go-Kameyama	1383–92
Temmu	672 (673)–686	The Northern court ²	
Jito (empress regnant)	686 (690)–697	Kogon	1331 (1332)–33
Mommu	697–707	Komyo	1336 (1337/38)–48
Gemmei (empress regnant)	707–715	Suko	1348 (1349/50)–51
Gensho (empress regnant)	715–724	Go-Kogon	1351 (1353/54)–71
Shomu	724–749	Go-Enyu	1371 (1374/75)–82
Koken (empress regnant)	749–758	Go-Komatsu	1382–92
Junnin	758–764	Go-Komatsu	1392–1412
Shotoku (empress regnant; Koken rethroned)	764 (765)–770	Shoko	1412 (1414)–28
Konin	770–781	Go-Hanazono	1428 (1429/30)–64
Kammu	781–806	Go-Tsuchimikado	1464 (1465/66)–1500
Heizei	806–809	Go-Kashiwabara	1500 (1521)–26
Saga	809–823	Go-Nara	1526 (1536)–57
Junna	823–833	Ogimachi	1557 (1560)–86
Nimmyo	833–850	Go-Yozei	1586 (1587)–1611
Montoku	850–858	Go-Mizunoo	1611–29
Seiwa	858–876	Meisho (empress regnant)	1629 (1630)–43
Yozei	876 (877)–884	Go-Komyo	1643–54
Koko	884–887	Go-Sai	1654/55 (1656)–63
Uda	887–897	Reigen	1663–87
Daigo	897–930	Higashiyama	1687–1709
Suzaku	930–946	Nakamikado	1709 (1710)–35
Murakami	946–967	Sakuramachi	1735–47
Reizei	967–969	Momozono	1747–62
En'yu	969–984	Go-Sakuramachi (empress regnant)	1762 (1763)–71
Kazan	984–986	Go-Momozono	1771–79
Ichijo	986–1011	Kokaku	1780–1817
Sanjo	1011–16	Ninko	1817–46
Go-Ichijo	1016–36	Komei	1846 (1847)–66
Go-Suzaku	1036–45	Meiji (personal name: Mutsuhito; era name: Meiji)	1867 (1868)–1912
Go-Reizei	1045–68	Taisho (personal name: Yoshihito; era name: Taisho)	1912 (1915)–26
Go-Sanjo	1068–72	Hirohito (era name: Showa)	1926 (1928)–1989
Shirakawa	1072–86	Akihito (era name: Heisei)	1989 (1990)–
Horikawa	1086–1107		

¹Antoku's reign overlaps that of Go-Toba. Go-Toba was placed on the throne by the Minamoto clan after the rival Taira clan had fled Kyoto with Antoku. ²From 1336 until 1392 Japan witnessed the spectacle of two contending Imperial courts—the Southern court of Go-Daigo and his descendants, whose sphere of influence was restricted to the immediate vicinity of the Yoshino Mountains, and the Northern court of Kogon and his descendants, which was under the domination of the Ashikaga family.

Chinese Dynasties

Dates given for early dynasties are approximate and may overlap.

DYNASTY	ALTERNATE NAME	DATES	DYNASTY	ALTERNATE NAME	DATES
Hsia ¹	Xia	c. 2205–1766 bc	Six Dynasties ² (continued)		
Shang		c. 1760–1030 bc	Southern Qi		479–502
Western Zhou	Chou	c. 1050–771 bc	Southern Liang		502–57
Eastern Zhou	Chou	c. 771–255 bc	Southern Chen		557–89
Qin	Ch'in	221–206 bc	Sui		581–618
Han		206 bc–AD 220	T'ang	Tang	618–907
Western Jin	Chin	265–317	Five Dynasties ³	Ten Kingdoms ³	907–960
Eastern Jin ²	Chin	317–420	Sung	Song	960–1279
Six Dynasties ²		220–589	Yüan	Yuan, Mongol	1206–1368
Wu		222–80	Ming		1368–1644
Eastern Jin ²		317–420	Ch'ing	Qing, Manchu	1644–1911/12
Liusong		420–79			

¹The Hsia Dynasty is mentioned in legends but is of undetermined historicity. ²Between the fall of the Han and the establishment of the Sui, China was divided into two societies, northern and southern. The Six Dynasties had their capital at Nanjing in the south. The Eastern Jin is considered one of these six dynasties and so is listed twice.

³Period of time between the fall of the T'ang dynasty and the founding of the Sung dynasty, when five would-be dynasties followed one another in quick succession in North China. The era is also known as the period of the Ten Kingdoms because 10 regimes dominated separate regions of South China during the same period.

Leaders of the People's Republic of China Since 1949

Chinese Communist Party leaders

NAME	TITLE	DATES
Mao Zedong	CCP chairman	1949–1976
Hua Guofeng	CCP chairman	1976–1981
Hu Yaobang	CCP chairman; after September 1982, general secretary of the CCP	1981–1987
Zhao Ziyang	CCP general secretary	1987–1989
Jiang Zemin	CCP general secretary	1989–2002
Hu Jintao	CCP general secretary	2002–

premlers

NAME	DATES
Zhou Enlai	1949–1976
Hua Guofeng	1976–1980
Zhao Ziyang	1980–1987
Li Peng	1987–1998
Zhu Rongji	1998–2003
Wen Jiabao	2003–

Note: although he held no top party or state position, Deng Xiaoping was de facto leader of China from 1977 to 1997.

Dalai Lamas

The Dalai Lama is the head of the dominant Dge-lugs-pa (Yellow Hat) order of Tibetan Buddhists and, until 1959, was both spiritual and temporal ruler of Tibet. In accordance with the belief in reincarnate lamas, which began to de-

velop in the 14th century, the successors of the first Dalai Lama were considered his rebirths and came to be regarded as physical manifestations of the compassionate bodhisattva ("buddha-to-be"), Avalokitesvara.

DALAI LAMA	NAME	LIVED
first	Dge-'dun-grub-pa	1391–1475
second	Dge-'dun-rgya-mtsho	1475–1542
third	Bsod-nams-rgya-mtsho	1543–1588
fourth	Yon-tan-rgya-mtsho	1589–1617
fifth	Ngag-dbang-rgya-mtsho	1617–1682
sixth	Tshangs-dbyangs-rgya-mtsho	1683–1706
seventh	Bskal-bzang-rgya-mtsho	1708–1757

DALAI LAMA	NAME	LIVED
eighth	'Jam-dpal-rgya-mtsho	1758–1804
ninth	Lung-rtogs-rgya-mtsho	1806–1815 ¹
tenth	Tshul-khri-mtsho	1816–1837 ¹
eleventh	Mkhas-grub-rgya-mtsho	1838–1856 ¹
twelfth	'Phrin-las-rgya-mtsho	1856–1875 ¹
thirteenth	Thub-bstan-rgya-mtsho	1875–1933 ²
fourteenth	Bstan-'dzin-rgya-mtsho	1935– ³

¹Dalai Lamas 9–12 all died young, and the country was ruled by regencies. ²Reigned as head of a sovereign state from 1912. ³Ruled from exile in Dharmasala, India, from 1960.

Did
you?
know?

The Oxford University Press in 2010 released its first new revision of the Zulu-English dictionary in more than 40 years. Zulu, one of the 11 official languages of South Africa, is spoken by tens of millions of people. Previous editions of the resource contain no vocabulary from the period since the end of the system of apartheid in 1994.

The Americas

Pre-Columbian Civilizations

Various aboriginal American Indian cultures evolved in Meso-America (part of Mexico and Central America) and the Andean region (western South America) prior to Spanish exploration and conquest in the 16th century. These pre-Columbian civilizations were

extraordinary developments in human society and culture, characterized by kingdoms and empires, great monuments and cities, and refinements in the arts, metallurgy, and writing. Dates given below are approximations.

CULTURE	LOCATION	DATES
Meso-American civilizations		
Olmec	Gulf coast of southern Mexico	1150 BC–800 BC
Zapotec	Oaxaca, particularly Monte Albán	500 BC–AD 900
Totonac	east-central Mexico	500 BC–AD 900
Teotihuacán	Teotihuacán, in the Valley of Mexico	AD 400–600
Maya	southern Mexico and Guatemala	250–900
Toltec	central Mexico	900–1200
Aztec	central and southern Mexico	1400–early 1500s
Andean civilizations		
Nazca	southern coast of Peru	200 BC–AD 600
Recuay	northern highlands of Peru	200 BC–AD 900
Tiwanaku	Lake Titicaca, Bolivia	200 BC–AD 1000
Moche (Mochica)	northern coast of Peru	AD 1–700
Inca	Pacific coast of South America	1100–1532

Africa

Historic Sub-Saharan African States

STATE	LOCATION IN PRESENT-DAY COUNTRIES	FLOURISHED
Aksumite kingdom	Ethiopia, Sudan	1st–10th centuries
Asante empire	Ghana	18th–19th centuries
Basuto kingdom	Lesotho	19th century
Benin kingdom	Nigeria	12th–19th centuries
kingdom of Buganda	Uganda	14th–20th centuries
kingdom of Bunyoro	Uganda	15th–19th centuries
kingdom of Burundi	Burundi	17th–20th centuries
kingdom of Dahomey	Benin	17th–19th centuries
Darfur	Sudan	17th–19th centuries
kingdom of Dongola	Sudan	7th–14th centuries
Fulani empire	Cameroon, Niger, Nigeria	19th–20th centuries
Ghana empire	Mali, Mauritania	4th–13th centuries
Hausa states	Nigeria	14th–19th centuries
Kanem-Bornu	Nigeria, Chad, Cameroon, Niger, Libya	9th–19th centuries
Kongo kingdom	Angola, Dem. Rep. of Congo	14th–17th centuries
Kuba kingdom	Dem. Rep. of Congo	17th–19th centuries
kingdom of Kush	Egypt, Sudan	c. 850 BC–c. AD 325
Luba empire	Dem Rep. of Congo	16th–19th centuries
Lunda empire	Dem. Rep. of Congo, Angola, Zambia	17th–19th centuries
Mali empire	Mali, Mauritania, Senegal, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau	13th–16th centuries
Ndongo kingdom	Angola	14th–17th centuries
kingdom of Nubia	Egypt, Sudan	4th–7th centuries
Oyo empire	Nigeria	16th–19th centuries
Rozwi empire	Zimbabwe, Botswana	17th–19th centuries
Shewa empire	Ethiopia	15th–19th centuries
Songhai empire	Nigeria, Niger	6th–17th centuries
Tukulor empire	Mali	19th century
Wolof empire	Senegal	14th–19th centuries
Zeng empire	Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique	10th–16th centuries
Zulu kingdom	South Africa	19th century

Populations

Largest Urban Agglomerations

Agglomerations include a central city and associated neighboring communities.

Source: <www.citypopulation.de>.

POPULATION			POPULATION				
RANK	AGGLOMERATION	COUNTRY	(JANUARY 2011)	RANK	AGGLOMERATION	COUNTRY	(JANUARY 2011)
1	Tokyo	Japan	34,200,000	17	Buenos Aires	Argentina	14,800,000
2	Guangzhou	China	24,900,000		Moscow	Russia	14,800,000
3	Seoul	Rep. of Korea	24,500,000	19	Dhaka	Bangladesh	14,000,000
4	Delhi	India	23,900,000	20	Beijing	China	13,900,000
5	Mumbai (Bombay)	India	23,300,000	21	Tehran	Iran	13,100,000
6	Mexico City	Mexico	22,800,000	22	Istanbul	Turkey ,	13,000,000
7	New York City	US	22,200,000	23	London	UK	12,500,000
8	São Paulo	Brazil	20,800,000		Rio de Janeiro	Brazil	12,500,000
9	Manila	Philippines	20,100,000	25	Lagos	Nigeria	12,100,000
10	Shanghai	China	18,800,000	26	Paris	France	10,500,000
11	Jakarta	Indonesia	18,700,000	27	Chicago	US	9,850,000
12	Los Angeles	US	17,900,000	28	Shenzhen	China	9,450,000
13	Osaka	Japan	16,800,000	29	Bangkok	Thailand	9,400,000
14	Karachi	Pakistan	16,700,000	30	Lima	Peru	9,200,000
15	Kolkata (Calcutta)	India	16,600,000		Wuhan	China	9,200,000
16	Cairo	Egypt	15,300,000				

Migration of Foreigners into Selected Countries

Percentages of foreign-born populations in selected Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development countries. N/A means not available. Source: <www.oecd.org>.

FOREIGN-BORN AS % OF TOTAL POPULATION			FOREIGN-BORN AS % OF TOTAL POPULATION		
COUNTRY	2000	2008	COUNTRY	2000	2008
Luxembourg	33.2	37.3	Germany	12.5	12.9 ²
Switzerland	21.9	25.8	Netherlands	10.1	10.9
Australia	23.0	25.4	UK	7.9	10.8
New Zealand	17.2	22.3	Norway	6.8	10.3
Canada	18.1	20.2	France	7.4	8.4
Ireland	8.7	16.7	Slovakia	N/A	8.2
Austria	10.4	15.3	Denmark	5.8	7.3
Spain	4.9	14.1	Czech Republic	4.2	6.5
Sweden	11.3	13.9	Portugal	5.1	6.1
US	11.0	13.7	Greece	10.3 ³	N/A
Belgium	10.3	13.0 ¹	Italy	2.5 ³	N/A

¹2007. ²2003. ³2001.

Persons of Concern Worldwide

The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) attempts to ease the plight of various "persons of concern," including refugees and asylum seekers. Detail may not add to total given because of statistical discrepancy. Sources: UNHCR, Global Trends 2010; Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre.

Persons of Concern to UNHCR by Region and Category (estimates as of 1 Jan 2011)

REGION	ASYLUM		RETURNED		STATELESS AND OTHER	TOTAL ²
	REFUGEES	SEEKERS	REFUGEES	PERSONS (IDPs) ¹		
Asia and Oceania	5,749,633	76,396	152,287	4,376,376	3,854,960	16,150,517
Africa	2,408,676	329,608	43,466	6,230,071	185,232	10,176,423
Europe	1,587,387	302,791	1,815	419,303	678,440	2,992,734
Northern America	430,123	57,310	—	—	—	487,433
Latin America and the Caribbean	373,867	71,373	58	3,672,054	17	4,117,369
total ²	10,549,686	837,478	197,626	14,697,804	4,718,649	33,924,476

Persons of Concern Worldwide (continued)

Total Number of Refugees (estimates as of 1 January of each year)

YEAR	REFUGEES	YEAR	REFUGEES
2002	12,029,900	2007	9,877,700
2003	10,389,600	2008	11,390,670
2004	9,671,800	2009	10,478,621
2005	9,236,500	2010	10,396,540
2006	8,394,400	2011	10,549,686

Origin of Major Refugee Populations³ (estimates as of 1 Jan 2011)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TOTAL	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TOTAL
Afghanistan	3,054,709	Colombia	395,577
Iraq	1,683,579	Sudan	387,288
Somalia	770,154	Vietnam	338,698
Democratic Republic of the Congo	476,693	Eritrea	222,460
Myanmar (Burma)	415,670	China	184,629

Host Country of Major Refugee Populations (estimates as of 1 Jan 2011)

COUNTRY OF ASYLUM	TOTAL	COUNTRY OF ASYLUM	TOTAL
Pakistan	1,900,621	Kenya	402,905
Iran	1,073,366	Chad	347,939
Syria	1,005,472	China	301,140
Germany	594,269	United States	264,574
Jordan	450,915	United Kingdom	238,150

Internally Displaced Persons (estimates as of 1 Jan 2011)

COUNTRY	TOTAL	COUNTRY	TOTAL
Sudan	4,500,000–5,200,000	Ethiopia	300,000
Colombia	3,600,000–5,200,000	Georgia	258,000
Iraq	2,800,000	Kenya	250,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1,700,000	Yemen	250,000
Somalia	1,500,000	Serbia	225,000
Pakistan	980,000+	Cyprus	208,000
Turkey	954,000–1,201,000	Indonesia	200,000
India	650,000+	Central African Republic	192,000
Azerbaijan	593,000	Chad	171,000
Zimbabwe	570,000–1,000,000	Uganda	166,000+
Myanmar (Burma)	446,000+	Peru	150,000
Syria	433,000+	Mexico	120,000
Afghanistan	352,000+	Bosnia and Herzegovina	113,400
Sri Lanka	327,000+	Burundi	100,000

¹Data include only those IDPs to whom UNHCR extends protection and/or assistance. ²Includes unlisted returned IDPs and various unclassified persons. ³A separate mandate of the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) on 1 Jul 2010 covered some 4,820,229 Palestinians. Palestinian refugees in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip outside of the UNRWA mandate numbered 93,323 on 1 Jan 2011.

Language

Most Widely Spoken Languages

Listing the languages spoken by approximately 1% of humankind (those spoken by more than 60,000,000 people), this table enumerates speakers of each tongue as a primary language. Source: Ethnologue: Languages of the World (2009), M. Paul Lewis, editor.

LANGUAGE	NUMBER OF SPEAKERS (MILLIONS)	% OF WORLD POPULATION (APPROXIMATE)	LANGUAGE FAMILY
Mandarin	845	12.4	Sino-Tibetan (Chinese)
Spanish	329	4.8	Indo-European (Romance)
English	328	4.8	Indo-European (Germanic)

Most Widely Spoken Languages (continued)

LANGUAGE	NUMBER OF SPEAKERS (MILLIONS)	% OF WORLD POPULATION (APPROXIMATE)	LANGUAGE FAMILY
Arabic	221	3.3	Afro-Asiatic (Semitic)
Hindi ¹	182	2.7	Indo-European (Indo-Aryan)
Bengali	181	2.7	Indo-European (Indo-Aryan)
Portuguese	178	2.6	Indo-European (Romance)
Russian	144	2.1	Indo-European (Slavic)
Japanese	122	1.8	isolated language
Punjabi	91	1.3	Indo-European (Indo-Aryan)
German	90	1.3	Indo-European (Germanic)
Javanese	85	1.2	Austronesian (Malayo-Polynesian)
Wu	77	1.1	Sino-Tibetan (Chinese)
Telugu	70	1.0	Dravidian
Vietnamese	69	1.0	Mon-Khmer (Vietic)
Marathi	68	1.0	Indo-European (Indo-Aryan)
French	68	1.0	Indo-European (Romance)
Korean	66	1.0	isolated language
Tamil	66	1.0	Dravidian
Italian	62	0.9	Indo-European (Romance)
Urdu ¹	61	0.9	Indo-European (Indo-Aryan)

¹Although Hindi and Urdu use different writing systems, these languages are branches of Hindustani and are orally mutually intelligible.

English Neologisms

New entries added to Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, 11th ed., in recent years. The date in parentheses is the date of the word's earliest recorded use in English. Italics are used to signify new definitions of established words.

boomerang child *n* (1988): a young adult who returns to live at his or her family home especially for financial reasons

bromance *n* (2004): a close nonsexual friendship between men

cougar *n* (1774): a middle-aged woman seeking a romantic relationship with a younger man

crowdsourcing *n* (2006): the practice of obtaining needed services, ideas, or content by soliciting contributions from a large group of people and especially from the online community rather than from traditional employees or suppliers

crunk (2000): a style of Southern rap music featuring repetitive chants and rapid dance rhythms

dirty bomb (1956): a bomb designed to release radioactive material

flash mob *n* (1987): a group of people summoned (as by e-mail or text message) to a designated location at a specified time to perform an indicated action before dispersing

frenemy *n* (1977): one who pretends to be a friend but is actually an enemy

goji *n* (2003): the dark red mildly tart berry of a thorny chiefly Asian shrub (*Lycium barbarum*) that is typically dried and used in beverages

green-collar *adj* (1990): of, relating to, or involving actions for protecting the natural environment

haram *adj* (1979): forbidden by Islamic law

hypermiling *n* (2006): the use of fuel-saving techniques (as lower speeds and frequent coasting) to maximize a vehicle's fuel mileage

mondegreen (1954): a word or phrase that results from a mishearing of something said or sung

nocebo (1961): a harmless substance that when taken by a patient is associated with harmful effects due to negative expectations or the psychological condition of the patient

parcour *n* (2002): the sport of traversing environmental obstacles by running, climbing, or leaping rapidly and efficiently

pescatarian (1993): a vegetarian whose diet includes fish

racino (1995): a racetrack at which slot machines are available for gamblers

reggaeton *n* (2002): popular music of Puerto Rican origin that combines rap with Caribbean rhythms

robocall *n* (1993): a telephone call from an automated source that delivers a prerecorded message to a large number of people

social media *n* (2004): forms of electronic communication (as Web sites for social networking and microblogging) through which users create online communities to share information, ideas, personal messages, and other content (as videos)

staycation *n* (2005): a vacation spent at home or nearby

Texas Hold'em (1995): poker in which each player is dealt two cards facedown and all players share five cards dealt faceup

tweet *n* (1768): a post made on the Twitter online message service

viewshed (1981): the natural environment that is visible from one or more viewing points

waterboarding *n* (2004): an interrogation technique in which water is forced into a detainee's mouth and nose so as to induce the sensation of drowning

Scholarship

National Libraries of the World

The national libraries listed below are generally open to the public. National libraries are usually the primary repository for a nation's printed works. Sources:

"National Libraries of the World: An Address List," IFLA Publications; *International Dictionary of Library Histories*, 2001, Fitzroy Dearborn Publishers.

LIBRARY	LOCATION	YEAR FOUNDED ¹	SPECIAL COLLECTIONS, ARCHIVES, PAPERS
Biblioteca Nacional de España	Madrid, Spain	1836	manuscripts, Miguel de Cervantes
Biblioteca Nacional de México	Mexico City	1867	Jesuit works, early Mexican printing
Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal	Lisbon	1796	Luís de Camões, Desiderius Erasmus
Biblioteca Nacional de Venezuela	Caracas	1833	politics and diplomacy, Simón Bolívar
Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze	Florence, Italy	1861	Reformation, Galileo Galilei
Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Roma	Rome, Italy	1876	Jesuit collections, Gabriele D'Annunzio
Biblioteka Narodowa	Warsaw, Poland	1928	engravings, music
Bibliotheca Alexandrina	Alexandria, Egypt	2002 ²	ancient manuscripts, Egyptian heritage
Bibliothèque Nationale de France	Paris	1461	Denis Diderot, Jean-Paul Sartre
British Library	London	1973 ³	Charles Dickens, George B. Shaw
Deutsche Nationalbibliothek Frankfurt am Main	Germany	2006	bibliographies, exile literature (1933–45)
Deutsche Nationalbibliothek Leipzig	Germany	2006	socialism, Anne-Frank-Shoah-Bibliothek
Fundação Biblioteca Nacional	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	1810	botany, Latin American music
Jewish National and University Library	Jerusalem, Israel	1892	world Jewish history, Albert Einstein
Koninklijke Bibliotheek	The Hague, Netherlands	1798	Hugo Grotius, Constantijn Huygens
Library and Archives Canada	Ottawa	2004	hockey, portraits of Canadians
Library of Congress	Washington DC	1800	Americana, folk music, early motion pictures
National Agricultural Library	Beltsville MD	1962	research reports
National Diet Library ⁴	Tokyo, Japan	1948	Japanese culture, Allied occupation
National Library of Australia	Canberra	1960	Asian and Pacific area
National Library of China ⁵	Beijing	1909	art, early communism
National Library of Education	Washington DC	1994	research reports
National Library of Greece ⁶	Athens	1866 ⁷	incunabula
National Library of India	Kolkata (Calcutta)	1903	rare journals of vernacular languages
National Library of Ireland	Dublin	1877	biography, Gaelic manuscripts
National Library of Medicine	Bethesda MD	1956	history of medicine
National Library of New Zealand ⁸	Wellington	1965	European exploration, missionary activity
National Library of Pakistan	Islamabad	1993	manuscripts, censuses
National Library of Russia ⁹	St. Petersburg	1795	rare books, Russian history
National Library of Scotland	Edinburgh	1925	mountaineering, witchcraft
National Library of South Africa	Pretoria; Cape Town	1999	Africana, cookery
National Library of Sweden ¹⁰	Stockholm	1661	Scandinavian cartography and manuscripts
National Library of Wales	Aberystwyth	1907	publications of overseas Welsh settlements

¹In present institutional form. ²Originally founded in the 3rd century bc. ³Originally founded in 1753 as the British Museum Library. ⁴Kokuritsu Kokkai Toshokan. ⁵Zhongguo Guojia Tushuguan. ⁶Ethnike Bibliothekes tes Hellados. ⁷Originally founded in 1832 as the Public Library. ⁸Te Puna Matauranga o Aotearoa. ⁹Rossyskaya Natsionalnaya Biblioteka. ¹⁰Kungliga Biblioteket.

World Education Profile

This table provides comparative data about the education systems in selected countries. Definitions as well as information gathering and reporting methods vary widely from country to country, so the statistics presented here are not always exactly comparable. Some statistics are rounded estimates.

Compulsory education = the number of years of education and ages of pupils required by the system; **enrollment ratio** for primary and secondary education = the actual number of children attending primary school or secondary school as a percentage of

all children in the primary school or secondary school age group as defined by the country (number may exceed 100%); **enrollment ratio** for higher education = the total enrollment in higher education, regardless of age, as a percentage of all persons of school-leaving age to five years thereafter; **student/teacher ratio** = the number of pupils or students per teacher at each level; **expenditure** = the total public expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP in 2008.

Sources: *Encyclopædia Britannica World Data*, 2011; UNESCO Institute for Statistics; World Bank.

World Education Profile (continued)

COUNTRY	YEAR	% LITERACY RATE OF THOSE 15 AND OLDER			COMPULSORY EDUCATION		ENROLLMENT RATIO (2009)			STUDENT/TEACHER RATIO (2009)			EXPEN- DITURE
		TOTAL	M	F	# YEARS	AGES	PRI.	SEC.	HIGHER	PRI.	SEC.	HIGHER	
Africa													
Egypt	2007	72.0	83.6	60.7	9	6-14	101	66 ¹	67	31.5	15.1	29.4	3.8 ¹
Kenya	2009	87.0	90.5	83.5	8	6-13	113	59	4	46.5 ¹	29.9 ¹	24.6 ²	6.9 ³
Nigeria	2009	60.8	72.0	49.8	9	6-14	89	30 ⁴	10 ²	46.3 ⁴	28.4 ⁴	34.8 ⁵	—
South Africa	2008	89.0	89.9	88.1	9	7-15	101	94	15 ⁴	30.7	25.0	16.8 ⁴	5.4 ⁶
Asia													
China	2009	94.0	96.9	90.9	9	6-14	113	78	25	17.6 ¹	16.0 ¹	16.7 ¹	—
India	2007	66.0	76.9	54.5	9	6-14	117 ¹	60 ¹	13 ⁴	40.2 ⁵	32.7 ⁵	18.6 ⁵	3.2 ⁷
Indonesia	2008	92.2	95.4	89.1	9	7-15	121	79	24	17.5 ¹	12.0 ¹	15.4 ¹	2.8
Iran	2008	82.3	87.3	77.2	8	6-13	103	83	36	20.0 ¹	20.3 ⁴	23.6 ¹	4.7 ⁶
Japan	2009	100	100	100	9	6-14	102	101	59	18.3 ¹	12.1 ¹	7.6 ¹	3.4
Turkey	2009	92.4	97.0	87.9	9	6-14	95 ¹	74 ¹	38 ¹	22.5 ³	20.5 ³	27.4	3.1 ⁵
Europe													
France	2003	99.0	99.0	99.0	11	6-16	109	113	55	19.0 ¹	12.3 ¹	19.6 ¹	5.6
Germany	2003	99.0	99.0	99.0	13	6-18	104	102	51 ⁸	13.5 ¹	13.2 ¹	12.1 ⁷	4.5 ⁴
Italy	2009	98.9	99.2	98.6	9	6-14	103 ¹	101 ¹	67 ¹	10.3 ⁴	10.1 ⁴	19.5 ¹	4.6
Russia	2009	99.6	99.7	99.4	10	6-15	97 ¹	85 ¹	77 ¹	17.4 ¹	8.5 ¹	13.7 ¹	4.1
United Kingdom	2006	100	100	100	12	5-16	106 ¹	99 ¹	59	18.3 ¹	14.3 ¹	17.4 ¹	5.4
Latin America													
Argentina	2009	97.7	97.7	97.7	10	5-14	117 ¹	86 ¹	69 ¹	16.3 ¹	10.9 ¹	12.8 ¹	5.4
Brazil	2008	90.0	89.8	90.2	8	7-14	127 ¹	101 ¹	34 ¹	22.6	17.1	17.9	5.1 ⁴
Cuba	2009	99.8	99.8	99.8	9	6-14	104	90	118	9.4	9.6	6.3	13.6
Mexico	2008	92.9	94.6	91.5	10	6-15	117	90	28	28.0 ¹	18.3 ¹	9.2 ¹	4.8 ⁴
Northern America													
Canada	2006	100	100	100	11	6-16	98 ⁴	102 ⁴	53 ⁵	17.4 ⁹	17.7 ⁹	9.5 ¹⁰	4.8
United States	2003	99.0	99.0	99.0	12	6-17	98	94	86	13.7 ¹	14.4 ¹	13.3 ¹	5.5
Oceania													
Australia	2006	100	100	100	11	5-15	106	133	82	16.0 ⁷	12.1 ⁷	10.6 ²	4.4

¹2008 data. ²2005 data. ³2010 data. ⁴2007 data. ⁵2004 data. ⁶2009 data. ⁷2006 data. ⁸2003 data. ⁹2000 data. ¹⁰2002 data.

Religion

Chronological List of Popes

According to Roman Catholic doctrine, the pope is the successor of **St. Peter**, who was head of the Apostles. The pope thus is seen to have full and supreme power of jurisdiction over the universal church in matters of faith and morals, as well as in church discipline and government. Until the 4th century, the popes were usually known only as bishops of Rome. From 1309-77, the popes' seat was at Avignon, France. In the table, **antipopes**, who opposed the legitimately elected bishop of Rome and endeavored to secure the papal throne, are listed in italics. The elections of several antipopes are greatly obscured by incomplete or biased records, and at times even their contemporaries could not decide who was the true pope. It is impossible, therefore, to establish an absolutely definitive list of antipopes.

POPE	REIGN	POPE	REIGN	POPE	REIGN
Peter	?-c. 64	Eleutherius	c. 175-189	Dionysius	259-268
Linus	c. 67-76/79	Victor I	c. 189-199	Felix I	269-274
Anacletus	76-88 or 79-91	Zephyrinus	c. 199-217	Eutychian	275-283
Clement I	88-97 or 92-101	Calixtus I (Callistus)	217?-222	Gaius	283-296
Evaristus	c. 97-c. 107	<i>Hippolytus</i>	217, 218-235	Marcellinus	291/296-304
Alexander I	c. 105-115 or 109-119	Urban I	222-230	Marcellus I	308-309
Sixtus I	c. 115-c. 125	Pontian	230-235	Eusebius	309/310
Telesphorus	c. 125-c. 136	Anterus	235-236	Miltiades (Melchiades)	311-314
Hyginus	c. 136-c. 140	Fabian	236-250	Sylvester I	314-335
Pius I	c. 140-155	Cornelius	251-253	Mark	336
Anicetus	c. 155-c. 166	<i>Novatian</i>	251	Julius I	337-352
Soter	c. 166-c. 175	Lucius I	253-254	Liberius	352-366
		Stephen I	254-257	<i>Felix (II)</i>	355-358
		Sixtus II	257-258	Damasus I	366-384

Chronological List of Popes (continued)

POPE	REIGN	POPE	REIGN	POPE	REIGN
<i>Ursinus</i>	366–367	Adrian I	772–795	Benedict IX	1047–48
Siricius	384–399	Leo III	795–816	(3rd time)	
Anastasius I	399–401	Stephen IV (or V) ²	816–817	Damasus II	1048
Innocent I	401–417	Paschal I	817–824	Leo IX	1049–54
Zosimus	417–418	Eugenius II	824–827	Victor II	1055–57
Boniface I	418–422	Valentine	827	Stephen IX (or X) ²	1057–58
<i>Eulalius</i>	418–419	Gregory IV	827–844	<i>Benedict X</i>	1058–59
Celestine I	422–432	<i>John</i>	844	Nicholas II	1059–61
Sixtus III	432–440	Sergius II	844–847	Alexander II	1061–73
Leo I	440–461	Leo IV	847–855	<i>Honorius (II)</i>	1061–72
Hilary	461–468	Benedict III	855–858	Gregory VII	1073–85
Simplicius	468–483	Anastasius	855	<i>Clement (III)</i>	1080–1100
Felix III (or II) ¹	483–492	(Anastasius		Victor III	1086–87
Gelasius I	492–496	the Librarian)		Urban II	1088–99
Anastasius II	496–498	Nicholas I	858–867	Paschal II	1099–1118
Symmachus	498–514	Adrian II	867–872	<i>Theodoric</i>	1100–02
<i>Laurentius</i>	498, 501–	John VIII	872–882	<i>Albert (Aleric)</i>	1102
c. 505/507		Marinus I	882–884	<i>Sylvester (IV)</i>	1105–11
Hormisdas	514–523	Adrian III	884–885	Gelasius II	1118–19
John I	523–526	Stephen V (or VI) ²	885–891	<i>Gregory (VIII)</i>	1118–21
Felix IV (or III) ¹	526–530	Formosus	891–896	Calixtus II	1119–24
<i>Dioscorus</i>	530	Boniface VI	896	(Callistus)	
Boniface II	530–532	Stephen VI (or VII) ²	896	Honorius II	1124–30
John II	533–535	Romanus	897	<i>Celestine (II)</i>	1124
Agapetus I	535–536	Theodore II	897	Innocent II	1130–43
Silverius	536–537	John IX	898–900	<i>Anacletus (II)</i>	1130–38
Vigilius	537–555	Benedict IV	900	Victor (IV)	1138
Pelagius I	556–561	Leo V	903	Celestine II	1143–44
John III	561–574	<i>Christopher</i>	903–904	Lucius II	1144–45
Benedict I	575–579	Sergius III	904–911	Eugenius III	1145–53
Pelagius II	579–590	Anastasius III	911–913	Anastasius IV	1153–54
Gregory I	590–604	Lando	913–914	Adrian IV	1154–59
Sabinian	604–606	John X	914–928	Alexander III	1159–81
Boniface III	604	Leo VI	928	Victor (IV)	1159–64
Boniface IV	608–615	Stephen VII (or VIII) ²	929–931	<i>Paschal (III)</i>	1164–68
Deusdedit	615–618	John XI	931–935	<i>Calixtus (III)</i>	1168–78
(Adeodatus I)		Leo VII	936–939	<i>Innocent (III)</i>	1179–80
Boniface V	619–625	Stephen VIII (or IX) ²	939–942	Lucius III	1181–85
Honorius I	625–638	Marinus II	942–946	Urban III	1185–87
Severinus	640	Agapetus II	946–955	Gregory VIII	1187
John IV	640–642	John XII	955–964	Clement III	1187–91
Theodore I	642–649	Leo VIII ³	963–965	Celestine III	1191–98
Martin I	649–655	Benedict V ³	964–966?	Innocent III	1198–1216
Eugenius I	654–657	John XIII	965–972	Honorius III	1216–27
Vitalian	657–672	Benedict VI	973–974	Gregory IX	1227–41
Adeodatus II	672–676	<i>Boniface VII</i>	974	Celestine IV	1241
Donus	676–678	(1st time)		Innocent IV	1243–54
Agatho	678–681	Benedict VII	974–983	Alexander IV	1254–61
Leo II	682–683	John XIV	983–984	Urban IV	1261–64
Benedict II	684–685	<i>Boniface VII</i>	984–985	Clement IV	1265–68
John V	685–686	(2nd time)		Gregory X	1271–76
Conon	686–687	John XV (or XVI) ⁴	985–996	Innocent V	1276
Sergius I	687–701	Gregory V	996–999	Adrian V	1276
<i>Theodore</i>	687	<i>John XVI (or XVII)⁴</i>	997–998	John XXI ⁴	1276–77
<i>Paschal</i>	687	Sylvester II	999–1003	Nicholas III	1277–80
John VI	701–705	John XVII (or XVIII) ⁴	1003	Martin IV ⁵	1281–85
John VII	705–707	John XVIII (or XIX) ⁴	1004–09	Honorius IV	1285–87
Sisinnius	708	Sergius IV	1009–12	Nicholas IV	1288–92
Constantine	708–715	Gregory (VI)	1012	Celestine V	1294
Gregory II	715–731	Benedict VIII	1012–24	Boniface VIII	1294–1303
Gregory III	731–741	John XIX (or XX) ⁴	1024–32	Benedict XI	1303–04
Zacharias (Zachary)	741–752	Benedict IX	1032–44	Clement V (at	1305–14
Stephen (II) ²	752	(1st time)		Avignon from	
Stephen II (or III) ²	752–757	Sylvester III	1045	1309)	
Paul I	757–767	Benedict IX	1045	John XXII ⁴	1316–34
Constantine (II)	767–768	(2nd time)		(at Avignon)	
<i>Philip</i>	768	Gregory VI	1045–46	<i>Nicholas (V)</i>	1328–30
Stephen III (or IV) ²	768–772	Clement II	1046–47	(at Rome)	

Chronological List of Popes (continued)

POPE	REIGN	POPE	REIGN	POPE	REIGN
Benedict XII (at Avignon)	1334-42	Calixtus III (Callistus)	1455-58	Alexander VII	1655-67
Clement VI (at Avignon)	1342-52	Pius II	1458-64	Clement IX	1667-69
Innocent VI (at Avignon)	1352-62	Paul II	1464-71	Clement X	1670-76
Urban V (at Avignon)	1362-70	Sixtus IV	1471-84	Innocent XI	1676-89
Gregory XI (at Avignon, then Rome from 1377)	1370-78	Innocent VIII	1484-92	Alexander VIII	1689-91
Urban VI	1378-89	Alexander VI	1492-1503	Innocent XII	1691-1700
Clement (VII) (at Avignon)	1378-94	Pius III	1503	Clement XI	1700-21
Boniface IX	1389-1404	Julius II	1503-13	Innocent XIII	1721-24
Benedict (XIII) (at Avignon)	1394-1423	Leo X	1513-21	Benedict XIII	1724-30
Innocent VII	1404-06	Adrian VI	1522-23	Clement XII	1730-40
Gregory XII	1406-15	Clement VII	1523-34	Benedict XIV	1740-58
Alexander (V) (at Bologna)	1409-10	Paul III	1534-49	Clement XIII	1758-69
John (XXIII) (at Bologna)	1410-15	Julius III	1550-55	Clement XIV	1769-74
Martin V ⁵	1417-31	Marcellus II	1555	Pius VI	1775-99
Clement (VIII)	1423-29	Paul IV	1555-59	Pius VII	1800-23
Eugenius IV	1431-47	Pius V	1559-65	Leo XII	1823-29
Felix (V) (Amadeus VIII of Savoy)	1439-49	Gregory XIII	1566-72	Pius VIII	1829-30
Nicholas V	1447-55	Sixtus V	1572-85	Gregory XVI	1831-46
		Urban VII	1585-90	Pius IX	1846-78
		Gregory XIV	1590-91	Leo XIII	1878-1903
		Innocent IX	1591	Pius X	1903-14
		Clement VIII	1592-1605	Benedict XV	1914-22
		Leo XI	1605	Pius XI	1922-39
		Paul V	1605-21	Pius XII	1939-58
		Gregory XV	1621-23	John XXIII	1958-63
		Urban VIII	1623-44	Paul VI	1963-78
		Innocent X	1644-55	John Paul I	1978
				John Paul II	1978-2005
				Benedict XVI	2005-

¹The higher number is used if Felix (II), who reigned from 355 to 358 and is ordinarily classed as an antipope, is counted as a pope. ²Though elected on 23 Mar 752, Stephen (II) died two days later before he could be consecrated and thus is ordinarily not counted. The issue has made the numbering of subsequent Stephens somewhat irregular. ³Either Leo VIII or Benedict V may be considered an antipope. ⁴A confusion in the numbering of popes named John after John XIV (reigned 983-984) resulted because some 11th-century historians mistakenly believed that there had been a pope named John between antipope Boniface VII and the true John XV (reigned 985-996). Therefore they mistakenly numbered the real popes John XV to XIX as John XVI to XX. These popes have since customarily been renumbered XV to XIX, but John XXI and John XXII continue to bear numbers that they themselves formally adopted on the assumption that there had indeed been 20 Johns before them. In current numbering there thus exists no pope by the name of John XX. ⁵In the 13th century the papal chancery misread the names of the two popes Marinus as Martin, and as a result of this error Simon de Brie in 1281 assumed the name of Pope Martin IV instead of Martin II. The enumeration has not been corrected, and thus there exist no Martin II and Martin III.

World Religions

At the beginning of the 21st century, one-third of the world's population is Christian, one-fifth is Muslim, one-eighth is Hindu, and one-eighth is nonreligious. Most people living in Europe and the Americas are Christian, while the vast majority of Muslims and Hindus are found in Asia. The plurality of Christians are Roman Catholics, of Muslims are Sunnis, and of Hindus are Vaishnavites. Africa hosts slightly more Christians than Muslims, with much of the rest of the population listed as ethnic religionists, which describes followers of local, tribal, animistic, or shamanistic religions.

In addition to the adherents of the predominant world religions (Christianity, Islam, Hinduism), there are small but noticeable percentages of Chinese folk religionists, Buddhists, other ethnic religionists, atheists, and new religionists. Among adherents of the remaining distinct religions, Sikhs, Spiritists, Jews, Baha'is, Confucianists, Jains, Shintoists, Daoists (Taoists), and Zoroastrians each make up less than one-half of one percent of religious adherents.

Christianity

Christianity traces its origins to the 1st century AD and to Jesus of Nazareth, whom it affirms to be the chosen one (Christ) of God. Geographically the most widely diffused of all faiths, it has a constituency of more than two billion people. Its largest groups are the Roman Catholic Church, the Eastern Orthodox churches, and the Protestant churches; in addition, there are several independent churches of Eastern Christianity as well as numerous sects throughout the world.

Christianity's sacred scripture is the Bible, particularly the New Testament. Its principal tenets are that Jesus is the son of God (the second figure of the Holy Trinity), that God's love for the world is the essential component of his being, and that Jesus died to redeem humankind.

Christianity was originally a movement of Jews who accepted Jesus as the Messiah, but the movement

(continued on page 511)

The 2011 Annual Megacensus of Religions

David B. Barrett, Todd M. Johnson, and Peter F. Crossing

Each year since 1750, churches and religions around the world have generated increasing volumes of new statistical data. Much of this information is uncovered in decennial governmental censuses; half the countries of the world have long asked their populations to state their religions,

if any, and they still do today. The other major source of data each year consists of the decentralized censuses undertaken by many religious headquarters. Each year almost all Christian denominations ask and answer statistical questions on major religious subjects. A third annual source is

Worldwide Adherents of All Religions, mid-2011

	AFRICA	ASIA	EUROPE	LATIN AMERICA
Christians	498,856,000	354,835,000	588,538,000	552,147,000
Affiliated	474,168,000	350,765,000	562,928,000	545,969,000
Roman Catholics	182,564,000	140,001,000	277,858,000	488,414,000
Protestants	143,411,000	88,298,000	67,683,000	59,437,000
Independents	104,528,000	133,656,000	10,619,000	40,101,000
Orthodox	44,990,000	18,173,000	203,104,000	1,060,000
Anglicans	52,140,000	865,000	26,434,000	870,000
Marginal Christians	4,086,000	3,183,000	4,110,000	11,491,000
Doubly affiliated	-57,551,000	-33,411,000	-26,880,000	-55,404,000
Unaffiliated	24,688,000	4,070,000	25,610,000	6,178,000
Muslims	426,923,400	1,084,836,900	40,910,000	1,611,000
Hindus	2,973,000	952,725,000	1,044,000	790,000
Nonreligious (agnostics)	5,590,000	503,509,000	86,551,000	17,111,010
Chinese folk-religionists	134,000	466,791,000	442,000	191,000
Buddhists	258,000	459,625,000	1,796,000	767,000
Ethnoreligionists	107,886,000	154,712,000	1,168,000	3,884,000
Atheists	575,000	115,503,000	15,450,000	2,939,000
New religionists	117,000	59,132,000	366,000	1,756,000
Sikhs	75,000	23,032,000	507,000	7,200
Jews	133,000	6,167,000	1,923,000	970,000
Spiritists	2,800	2,100	144,000	13,413,000
Daoists (Taoists)	0	8,469,000	0	0
Baha'is	2,197,000	3,477,000	144,000	913,000
Confucianists	20,200	6,384,000	15,700	490
Jains	96,600	5,162,000	19,100	1,400
Shintoists	0	2,693,000	0	7,900
Zoroastrians	1,000	168,000	5,700	0
Other religionists	85,000	225,000	275,000	120,000
Total population	1,045,923,000	4,207,448,000	739,299,000	596,629,000

Continents. These follow current UN demographic terminology, which now divides the world into the six major areas shown above. See United Nations, *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision* (New York: UN, 2011), with populations of all continents, regions, and countries covering the period 1950–2100, with 100 variables for every country each year. Note that "Asia" includes the former Soviet Central Asian states, and "Europe" includes all of Russia eastward to the Pacific.

Change rate. This column documents the annual change in 2011 (calculated as an average annual change from 2005 to 2010) in worldwide religious and nonreligious adherents. Note that from 2005 to 2010 the annual growth of world population was 1.17%, or a net increase of 77,851,600 persons per year.

Countries. The last column enumerates sovereign and nonsovereign countries in which each religion or religious grouping has a numerically significant and organized following.

Adherents. As defined in the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, a person's religion is what he or she professes, confesses, or states that it is. Totals are enumerated for each of the world's 232 countries following the methodology of the *World Christian Encyclopedia*, 2nd ed. (2001), and *World Christian Trends* (2001), using recent censuses, polls, surveys, yearbooks, reports, Web sites, literature, and other data. See the World Christian Database <www.worldchristiandatabase.org> and World Religion Database <www.worldreligion-database.org> for more detail. Religions (including nonreligious and atheists) are ranked in order of worldwide size in mid-2011.

Atheists. Persons professing atheism, skepticism, disbelief, or irreligion, including the militantly antireligious (opposed to all religion). A flurry of recent books have outlined the Western philosophical and scientific basis for atheism. Ironically, the vast majority of atheists today are found in Asia (primarily Chinese communists).

Buddhists. 56% Mahayana, 38% Theravada (Hinayana), 6% Tantrayana (Lamaism).

Chinese folk-religionists. Followers of a unique complex of beliefs and practices that may include universalism (yin/yang cosmology with dualities earth/heaven, evil/good, darkness/light), ancestor cult, Confucian ethics, divination, festivals, folk religion, goddess worship, household gods, local deities, mediums, metaphysics, monasteries, neo-Confucianism, popular religion, sacrifices, shamans, spirit-writing, and Daoist (Taoist) and Buddhist elements.

the total of 27,000 new books on the religious situation in each single country, as well as some 9,000 printed annual yearbooks or official handbooks. Together, these three major sources of data constitute a massive annual megacensus, though decentralized and uncoordinated. The two tables below combine all these data on religious affiliation. The first table summarizes worldwide adherents by religion. The second goes into more detail for the United States of

America. There are two recent publications both supporting and mapping the data below. First, the *Atlas of Global Christianity* (Edinburgh University Press, 2009) puts Christian data in the context of 1910–2010. Second, the World Religion Database <www.worldreligiondatabase.org> offers sources and a detailed analysis of global religious dynamics.

Detail may not add to total given because of rounding.

NORTHERN AMERICA	OCEANIA	WORLD	%	CHANGE RATE (%)	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES
275,032,000	28,684,900	2,298,093,000	33.0	1.27	232
224,144,100	24,036,900	2,182,011,000	31.3	1.30	232
86,540,000	8,981,000	1,184,358,000	17.0	1.34	232
59,426,000	7,810,000	426,065,000	6.1	1.55	229
58,334,000	1,273,000	348,511,000	5.0	2.13	221
7,493,000	988,000	275,808,000	4.0	0.39	137
2,780,000	4,836,000	87,925,000	1.3	1.47	162
11,965,000	676,000	35,511,000	0.5	1.74	217
-2,393,900	-527,100	-176,167,000	-2.5	2.53	181
50,888,000	4,648,000	116,082,000	1.7	0.73	227
5,561,000	549,000	1,560,391,300	22.4	1.76	211
1,866,000	543,000	959,941,000	13.8	1.37	127
46,952,200	5,355,700	665,069,410	9.5	0.16	231
789,000	104,000	468,451,000	6.7	0.66	120
4,503,000	597,000	467,546,000	6.7	0.86	151
1,226,000	376,000	269,252,000	3.9	1.27	146
2,028,000	496,000	136,991,000	2.0	-0.09	221
1,724,000	106,000	63,201,000	0.9	0.17	119
613,000	50,800	24,285,000	0.3	1.49	55
5,563,000	119,000	14,875,000	0.2	0.71	140
245,000	8,000	13,814,900	0.2	0.84	57
12,500	4,600	8,486,100	0.1	0.67	6
573,000	113,000	7,417,000	0.1	1.55	222
0	50,100	6,470,490	0.1	0.34	16
101,000	3,300	5,383,400	0.1	1.27	19
63,000	0	2,763,900	0.0	0.09	8
21,200	2,600	198,500	0.0	0.62	27
690,000	12,000	1,407,000	0.0	1.31	79
347,563,000	37,175,000	6,974,037,000	100.0	1.17	232

Christians. Followers of Jesus Christ, enumerated here under **Affiliated**, those affiliated with churches (church members, with names written on church rolls, usually total number of baptized persons including children baptized, dedicated, or undedicated); total in 2011 being 2,181,982,000, shown above divided among the six standardized ecclesiastical megablocs and with (negative and italicized) figures for those **Doubly affiliated** persons (all who are baptized members of two denominations) and **Unaffiliated**, who are persons professing or confessing in censuses or polls to be Christians though not so affiliated. **Independents.** This term here denotes members of Christian churches and networks that regard themselves as postdenominationalist and neopostdenominationalist and thus independent of historical, mainstream, organized, institutionalized, confessional, denominationalist Christianity. **Marginal Christians.** Members of denominations who define themselves as Christians but on the margins of organized mainstream Christianity (e.g., Unitarians, Mormons, Jehovah's Witnesses, Christian Science, and Religious Science).

Confucianists. Non-Chinese followers of Confucius and Confucianism, mostly Koreans in Korea.

Ethnoreligionists. Followers of local, tribal, animistic, or shamanistic religions, with members restricted to one ethnic group.

Hindus. 68% Vaishnavites, 27% Shaivites, 2% neo-Hindus and reform Hindus.

Jews. Adherents of Judaism. For detailed data on "core" Jewish population, see the annual "World Jewish Populations" article in the American Jewish Committee's *American Jewish Year Book*.

Muslims. 84% Sunnites, 14% Shi'ites, 2% other schools.

New religionists. Followers of Asian 20th-century neoreligions, neoreligious movements, radical new crisis religions, and non-Christian syncretistic mass religions.

Nonreligious (agnostics). Persons professing no religion, nonbelievers, agnostics, freethinkers, uninterested, or dereligionized secularists indifferent to all religion but not militantly so.

Other religionists. Including a handful of religions, quasi-religions, pseudoreligions, parareligions, religious or mystic systems, and religious and semireligious brotherhoods of numerous varieties.

Total population. UN medium variant figures for mid-2011, as given in *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision*.

Religious Adherents in the United States of America, 1900–2010

For categories not described below, see notes to *Worldwide Adherents of All Religions*, pp. 508–09.

	1900	%	MID-1970	%	MID-1990	%
Christians	73,260,000	96.4	189,873,000	90.6	215,961,600	85.2
Affiliated	54,425,000	71.6	152,752,300	72.9	174,682,600	69.0
Independents	5,850,000	7.7	33,656,000	16.1	42,900,000	16.9
Roman Catholics	10,775,000	14.2	48,305,000	23.1	56,500,000	22.3
Protestants	35,000,000	46.1	57,185,000	27.3	60,216,000	23.8
Marginal Christians	800,000	1.1	6,114,000	2.9	8,440,000	3.3
Orthodox	400,000	0.5	4,395,000	2.1	5,150,000	2.0
Anglicans	1,600,000	2.1	3,196,000	1.5	2,450,000	1.0
Doubly affiliated	0	0.0	-98,700	0.0	-973,400	-0.4
Evangelicals	32,068,000	42.2	33,625,000	16.1	38,400,000	15.2
evangelicals	11,000,000	14.5	45,500,000	21.7	85,656,000	33.8
Unaffiliated	18,835,000	24.8	37,120,700	17.7	41,279,000	16.3
Nonreligious (agnostics)	1,000,000	1.3	10,270,000	4.9	21,442,000	8.5
Jews	1,500,000	2.0	6,700,000	3.2	5,535,000	2.2
Muslims	10,000	0.0	800,000	0.4	3,500,000	1.4
Black Muslims	0	0.0	200,000	0.1	1,250,000	0.5
Buddhists	30,000	0.0	200,000	0.1	1,880,000	0.7
New religionists	10,000	0.0	560,000	0.3	1,155,000	0.5
Hindus	1,000	0.0	100,000	0.0	750,000	0.3
Atheists	1,000	0.0	200,000	0.1	770,000	0.3
Ethnoreligionists	100,000	0.1	70,000	0.0	780,000	0.3
Baha'is	2,800	0.0	138,000	0.1	600,000	0.2
Sikhs	0	0.0	10,000	0.0	160,000	0.1
Spiritists	0	0.0	0	0.0	120,000	0.0
Chinese folk-religionists	70,000	0.1	90,000	0.0	76,000	0.0
Shintoists	0	0.0	3,000	0.0	5,000	0.0
Zoroastrians	0	0.0	0	0.0	50,000	0.0
Daoists (Taoists)	0	0.0	0	0.0	14,400	0.0
Jains	0	0.0	0	0.0	10,000	0.0
Other religionists	10,200	0.0	450,000	0.2	530,000	0.2
U.S. population	75,995,000	100.0	209,464,000	100.0	253,339,000	100.0

Methodology. This table extracts and analyzes a microcosm of the world religion table. It depicts the United States, the country with the largest number of adherents to Christianity, the world's largest religion. Statistics at five points in time from 1900 to 2010 are presented. Each religion's **Annual Change** for 2000–2010 is also analyzed by **Natural increase** (births minus deaths, plus immigrants minus emigrants) per year and **Conversion increase** (new converts minus new defectors) per year, which together constitute the **Total increase** per year. **Rate increase** is then computed as percentage per year.

Structure. Vertically the table lists 30 major religious categories. The major categories (including nonreligious) in the US are listed with largest (Christians) first. Indented names of groups in the "Adherents" column are subcategories of the groups above them and are also counted in these unindented totals, so they should not be added twice into the column total. Figures in italics draw adherents from all categories of Christians above and so cannot be added together with them. Figures for Affiliated Christians are built upon detailed head counts by churches, often to the last digit. Totals are then rounded to the nearest 1,000. Because of rounding, the corresponding percentage figures may sometimes not total exactly to 100%. Religions are ranked in order of size in 2010.

Christians. All persons who profess publicly to follow Jesus Christ as God and Savior. This category is subdivided into **Affiliated** (church members) and **Unaffiliated** (nominal) Christians (professing Christians not affiliated with any church). See also the note on Christians below the world religion table. The first six lines under "Affiliated Christians" are ranked by size in 2010 for each of the six megablocs (Anglican, Independent, Marginal Christian, Orthodox, Protestant, Roman Catholic).

Evangelicals/evangelicals. These two designations—italicized and enumerated separately here—cut across all of the six Christian traditions or ecclesiastical blocs listed above and should be considered separately from them. The **Evangelicals** (capitalized "E") are mainly Protestant churches, agencies, and individuals who call themselves by this term (for example, members of the National Association of Evangelicals); they usually emphasize 5 or more of 7, 9, or 21 fundamental doctrines (salvation by faith, personal acceptance, verbal inspiration of Scripture, depravity of man, Virgin Birth, miracles of Christ, atonement, evangelism, Second Advent, et al.). The **evangelicals** (lowercase "e") are Christians of evangelical conviction from all traditions who are committed to the evangel (gospel) and involved in personal witness and mission in the world.

Jews. Core Jewish population relating to Judaism, excluding Jewish persons professing a different religion.

Other categories. Definitions are as given under the world religion table.

MID-2000	%	MID-2010	%
231,732,200	82.0	247,319,900	79.7
189,125,000	66.9	202,293,000	65.2
52,749,000	18.7	56,858,000	18.3
62,970,000	22.3	70,656,000	22.8
56,921,000	20.1	56,008,000	18.0
10,080,000	3.6	11,305,000	3.6
5,595,000	2.0	6,386,000	2.1
2,300,000	0.8	2,191,000	0.7
-1,490,000	-0.5	-1,111,000	-0.4
41,520,000	14.7	44,752,000	14.4
95,900,000	33.9	103,121,000	33.2
42,607,200	15.1	45,026,900	14.5
31,487,000	11.1	41,922,000	13.5
5,341,000	1.9	5,122,000	1.7
3,959,000	1.4	4,696,000	1.5
1,650,000	0.6	1,850,000	0.6
3,456,000	1.2	3,955,000	1.3
1,475,000	0.5	1,625,000	0.5
1,222,000	0.4	1,445,000	0.5
1,156,000	0.4	1,310,000	0.4
970,000	0.3	1,085,000	0.3
431,000	0.2	513,000	0.2
237,000	0.1	279,000	0.1
193,000	0.1	225,000	0.1
98,900	0.0	109,000	0.0
73,400	0.0	85,400	0.0
57,100	0.0	62,700	0.0
16,100	0.0	17,600	0.0
11,300	0.0	12,400	0.0
580,000	0.2	600,000	0.2
282,496,000	100.0	310,384,000	100.0

ANNUAL CHANGE, 2000-2010			
NATURAL	CONVERSION	TOTAL	RATE (%).
2,287,700	-728,900	1,558,800	0.65
1,867,000	-550,200	1,316,800	0.68
520,700	-109,800	410,900	0.75
621,600	147,000	768,600	1.16
561,900	-653,200	-91,300	-0.16
99,500	23,000	122,500	1.15
55,200	23,900	79,100	1.23
22,700	-33,600	-10,900	-0.48
-14,700	52,600	37,900	-2.89
409,900	-86,700	323,200	0.75
946,700	-224,600	722,100	0.73
420,600	-178,600	242,000	0.55
310,800	732,700	1,043,500	2.90
52,700	-74,600	-21,900	-0.42
39,100	34,600	73,700	1.72
16,300	3,700	20,000	1.15
34,100	15,800	49,900	1.36
14,600	400	15,000	0.97
12,100	10,200	22,300	1.69
11,400	4,000	15,400	1.26
9,600	1,900	11,500	1.13
4,300	3,900	8,200	1.76
2,300	1,900	4,200	1.64
1,900	1,300	3,200	1.55
1,000	0	1,000	0.98
700	500	1,200	1.53
600	0	600	0.94
200	0	200	0.89
100	0	100	0.93
5,700	-3,700	2,000	0.34
2,789,000	0	2,789,000	0.95

World Religions (continued)

(continued from page 507)

quickly became predominantly Gentile. Nearly all Christian churches have an ordained clergy, who lead group worship services and are viewed as intermediaries between the laity and the divine in some churches. Most Christian churches administer at least two sacraments: baptism and the Lord's Supper.

Islam

Islam is a religion that originated in the Middle East and was promulgated by the Prophet Muhammad in Arabia in the 7th century AD. The Arabic term *islam*, literally "surrender," illuminates the fundamental religious idea of Islam—that the believer (called a Muslim, from the active participle of *islam*) accepts "surrender to the will of Allah" (Arabic: "God"). Allah's will is made known through the sacred scriptures, the Qur'an, which Allah revealed to his messenger, Muhammad. In Islam, Muhammad is considered the last of a series of prophets (including Adam, Noah, Jesus, and others), and his message simultaneously consummates and abrogates the "revelations" attributed to earlier prophets.

The religious obligations of all Muslims are summed up in the Five Pillars of Islam. The fundamental concept in Islam is the *Shari'ah*, or Law, which embraces the total way of life commanded by God. Observant Muslims pray five times a day and join in community worship on Fridays at the mosque, where worship is led by an imam. Every believer is required to make a pilgrimage to Mecca, the holiest city, at least once in a lifetime, barring poverty or physical incapacity. The month of Ramadan is set aside for fasting. Jihad, considered a sixth pillar by some sects, is not accepted

by most of the Islamic community as a call to wage physical war against unbelievers.

Divisions occurred early in Islam, brought about by disputes over the succession to the caliphate, resulting in various sects (Sunnis, Shi'ites, Isma'ilis, Sufis). From the 19th century, the concept of the Islamic community inspired Muslim peoples to cast off Western colonial rule, and in the late 20th century fundamentalist movements toppled a number of secular Middle Eastern governments. A movement of African American Muslims emerged in the 20th century in the US.

Hinduism

Hinduism is the oldest of the world's major religions, dating back more than 3,000 years, though its present forms are of more recent origin. It evolved from Vedism, the religion of the Indo-European peoples who settled in India at the end of the 2nd millennium BC. The vast majority of the world's Hindus live in India, though significant minorities may be found in Pakistan and Sri Lanka, and smaller numbers live in Myanmar (Burma), South Africa, Trinidad, Europe, and the US.

Though the various Hindu sects each rely on their own set of scriptures, they all revere the ancient Vedas, which were brought to India by Aryan invaders after 1200 BC. The philosophical Vedic texts called the Upanishads explore the search for knowledge that will allow mankind to escape the cycle of reincarnation. Fundamental to Hinduism is the belief in a cosmic principle of ultimate reality, called *brahman*, and its identity with the individual soul, or *atman*. All creatures go through a cycle of rebirth, or *samsara*, which can be

World Religions (continued)

broken only by spiritual self-realization, after which liberation, or moksha, is attained. The principle of karma determines a being's status within the cycle of rebirth.

The greatest Hindu deities are Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva. The major sources of classical mythology are the Mahabharata (which includes the Bhagavadgita, the most important religious text of Hinduism), the Ramayana, and the Puranas. The hierarchical social structure of the caste system is important in Hinduism; it is supported by the principle of dharma. During the 20th century Hinduism was blended with Indian nationalism to become a potent political force.

Buddhism, a religion concentrated in Asia with some representation in North America, was founded by the Buddha (Siddhartha Gautama, or Gotama) in northeast India in the 5th century bc. By adhering to the Buddha's teachings, the believer can alleviate suffering through an understanding of the transitory nature of existence, in the hopes of achieving enlightenment. Distinct from Buddhism, **Shinto** is the indigenous religion of Japan and has no founder, sacred scriptures, or fixed dogmas. Also based in Asia, **Chinese folk religions** worship local deities and teach ancestor worship and divination. They also adhere to Confucian ethics, though statistically only non-Chinese (mostly Korean) followers of Confucius, a Chinese philosopher of the 6th century bc, are categorized as followers of **Confucianism**. Confucianism is not an organized religion as much as it is a political and social ideology. Also in the Confucian tradition,

adherents of **Daoism** seek the correct path of human conduct and an understanding of the Absolute Dao. **Zoroastrianism** is an ancient pre-Islamic religion of Iran that survives there and in India. It was founded by the Iranian prophet Zoroaster in the 6th century bc and has both monotheistic and dualistic features. Also founded in Iran is the **Baha'i** faith, created as a universal religion in the mid-19th century ad for the worship of Baha' Ullah and his forerunner, the Bab; it has no priesthood or formal sacraments and is chiefly concerned with social ethics.

Jainism was founded in India in the 6th century bc by Vardhamana, or Mahavira, a monastic reformer in the Vedic, or early Hindu, tradition. Jainism emphasizes a path to spiritual purity and enlightenment through a disciplined mode of life founded upon the tradition of ahimsa, nonviolence to all living creatures.

Sikhism is a monotheistic religion founded in the late 15th century ad in India, historically associated with the Punjab region, though it includes representation in Europe and North America.

Judaism, like Christianity and Islam, is monotheistic and maintains the manifestation of God in human events, particularly through Moses in the Torah at Mount Sinai in the 13th century bc. Jews, who come together in both religious and ethnic communities, have worldwide representation, with the greatest concentration in North America and the Middle East. **New Religious Movements** and non-Christian syncretistic mass religions also have significant followings.

Terrorism

International Terrorist Organizations

"Terrorism" is a subjective term. The list of organizations included here is that of the US Department of State, issued on 19 May 2011. The list is updated periodically. Translations and acronyms of organizations' names are given in bold parenthetically; names and acronyms by which organizations are also known follow and are not in bold.

Abu Nidal Organization (ANO) (Fatah Revolutionary Council, Arab Revolutionary Brigades, Black September, Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Muslims)

founded in 1974 as a splinter group from the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO); led by Sabri al-Banna
country or region of operation: Middle East, primarily Iraq and Lebanon; has also operated in Asia and Europe
primary goals: elimination of Israel, establishment of a Palestinian state

Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG)

founded in the early 1990s as a splinter group from Moro National Liberation Front by Abdurajak Abubakar Janjalani; mainly made up of semiautonomous factions
country or region of operation: Philippines, Malaysia
primary goals: establishment of an independent Islamic state in the southern Philippines

Ansar al-Islam (Partisans of Islam)

founded in 2001 as an offshoot of the Islamic Movement in Iraqi Kurdistan by Najmeddin Faraj Ahmed
country or region of operation: Iraq
primary goals: establishment of an Islamic state in the Kurdish areas of northern Iraq

al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade

founded in 2000 as an offshoot of Fatah; diffuse cell-based leadership structure
country or region of operation: Gaza Strip, West Bank, Israel
primary goals: establishment of a Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital

Army of Islam (AOI)

founded in 2005; led by Mumtaz Dughmush
country or region of operation: Gaza Strip
primary goals: removal of Israeli forces from the Palestinian occupied territories

Asbat al-Ansar

founded in the late 1980s; led by Abou Mahjan, aka Abdel Karim al-Saadi
country or region of operation: Lebanon
primary goals: replacement of secular Lebanese government with an Islamic state

International Terrorist Organizations (continued)

AUM Shinrikyo (AUM Supreme Truth, Aleph)

founded in 1987 by Shoko Asahara; led by Fumihiro Joyu
country or region of operation: Japan
primary goals: takeover of Japan and the world

Basque Fatherland and Liberty (Euzkadi Ta Askatasuna, ETA)

founded in 1959; allegedly led by Jurdan Martitegi Lizaso (arrested in April 2009)
country or region of operation: Basque autonomous regions of northern Spain and southwestern France
primary goals: establishment of an independent Basque state based on Marxism

Communist Party of the Philippines/New People's Army (CPP/NPA)

founded in 1969 as a Maoist movement; led from exile by José María Sisón
country or region of operation: Philippines
primary goals: overthrow of the Philippine government

Continuity Irish Republican Army (CIRA)

founded in 1994 as a splinter group of Irish Republican Army (IRA) after the latter declared its first cease-fire
country or region of operation: Northern Ireland, Republic of Ireland
primary goals: removal of British forces from Northern Ireland

Hamas (Islamic Resistance Movement)

founded in 1987 by Sheikh Ahmed Yasin as an offshoot of Muslim Brotherhood; led by Khalid Mesha
country or region of operation: Gaza Strip, West Bank, Israel; also present throughout the Middle East
primary goals: elimination of Israel, establishment of an Islamic Palestinian state

Harakat ul-Jihad-i-Islami (HUJI)

founded in 1980; led by Mohammed Ilyas Kashmiri
country or region of operation: South Asia; primarily in India and Pakistan
primary goals: liberation of Kashmir and its accession to Pakistan

Harakat ul-Jihad-i-Islami/Bangladesh (HUJI-B)

founded in the 1990s; affiliated with al-Qaeda
country or region of operation: Bangladesh
primary goals: establishment of Bangladesh as an Islamic state

Harakat ul-Mujahidin (HUM) (Movement of Holy Warriors)

founded in the mid-1980s or early 1990s; led by Farooq Kashmiri
country or region of operation: the Kashmir region of Pakistan and India
primary goals: establishment of Kashmir as part of an Islamic state

Hezbollah (Party of God) (Islamic Jihad, Revolutionary Justice Organization, Organization of the Oppressed on Earth, Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine)

founded in 1982; spiritual leader Sheikh Muhammad Hussein Fadlallah
country or region of operation: Lebanon; also has cells worldwide
primary goals: establishment of Islamic rule in Lebanon, elimination of Israel, liberation of occupied Arab lands

Islamic Jihad Group (IJG)

founded in 2004; offshoot of Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU)
country or region of operation: Central Asia
primary goals: replacement of the secular Uzbek government with an Islamic state

Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU)

founded in 1996; led by Tohir Yoldashev
country or region of operation: primarily Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan
primary goals: replacement of the secular Uzbek government with an Islamic state

Jaish-e-Mohammed (JEM) (Army of Muhammad)

founded in 2000 as a spin-off from Harakat ul-Mujahidin; led by Maulana Masood Azhar
country or region of operation: South Asia, primarily Pakistan and India
primary goals: establishment of Pakistani control over India-administered Kashmir

al-Jama'ah al-Islamiyah (Islamic Group, IG)

founded in the late 1970s; loosely organized in two factions led by Mustafa Hamza (currently in custody in Egypt) and Rifai Taha Musa; spiritual leader Sheikh Umar Abd al-Rahman
country or region of operation: Egypt; also operates in several countries worldwide
primary goals: replacement of Egyptian government with an Islamic state

Jemaah Islamiyah (JI)

founded in the mid-1990s as a successor to Darul Islam; led by Abu Bakar Baasylr
country or region of operation: Southeast Asia, particularly Indonesia, Singapore, and Malaysia
primary goals: establishment of a pan-Islamic state in Southeast Asia

Jundallah (God's Soldiers)

founded in 2003; led by al-Hajj Mohammed Dhahir Baluch
country or region of operation: Iran
primary goals: protection of the rights of the Baluchi minority in Iran

Kahane Chal (Kach)

founded in 1971 by Meir Kahane; Kahane Chal founded as follow-up group after Meir's assassination in 1990
country or region of operation: Israel, West Bank
primary goals: expansion of Israel, removal of Palestinians

International Terrorist Organizations (continued)

Kata'ib Hizbaliyah (KH) (Hezbollah Brigades)

founded in 2007

country or region of operation: Iraq

primary goals: expulsion of American and allied forces from Iraq

Kongra-Gel (KGK) (formerly Kurdistan Workers' Party, PKK, KADEK)

founded in 1974; led by Abdullah Ocalan (imprisoned since 1999)

country or region of operation: Turkey; also operates in Europe and the Middle East

primary goals: establishment of independent Kurdish state

Lashkar-e-Taiba (LT, Army of the Righteous)

founded in 1990; led by Abdul Wahid Kashmiri

country or region of operation: South Asia, primarily Pakistan and India

primary goals: establishment of Pakistani control over India-administered Kashmir

Lashkar I Jhangvi

founded in 1996; decentralized leadership structure

country or region of operation: Pakistan

primary goals: replacement of the Pakistani government with an Islamic state

Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)

founded in 1976; led by Velupillai Prabhakaran (until his death in May 2009)

country or region of operation: Sri Lanka

primary goals: establishment of an independent Tamil state

Libyan Islamic Fighting Group (LIFG)

founded in 1995 among Libyans who had fought against Soviet forces in Afghanistan; led by Anas Sebai

country or region of operation: Libya, various Middle Eastern and European countries

primary goals: overthrow of the government of Libyan leader Muammar al-Qaddafi

Moroccan Islamic Combatant Group (GICM)

founded in the 1990s as an offshoot of the Moroccan organization Shabiba Islamiya (Islamic Youth)

country or region of operation: Afghanistan, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, France, Morocco, Spain, Turkey, UK

primary goals: creation of an Islamic state in Morocco

Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization (MEK)

founded in the 1960s; led by Maryam and Masud Rajavi

country or region of operation: Iran, Iraq

primary goals: establishment of a secular government in Iran

National Liberation Army (ELN)

founded in 1965; led by Nicolas Rodríguez Bautista

country or region of operation: Colombia

primary goals: replacement of the ruling Colombian government with a Marxist state

Palestine Liberation Front (PLF)

founded in the mid-1970s as splinter group from PFLP-GC

country or region of operation: Israel, Iraq

primary goals: elimination of Israel, establishment of a Palestinian state

Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ)

founded in the 1970s; most active faction led by Ramadan Shallah

country or region of operation: primarily Israel, West Bank, Gaza Strip, Lebanon, and Syria

primary goals: elimination of Israel, establishment of an Islamic Palestinian state

Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)

founded in 1967 by George Habash; led by Ahmed Sadat (imprisoned by Israel since 2006)

country or region of operation: Syria, Lebanon, Israel, West Bank, Gaza Strip

primary goals: revitalization of the PLO, opposition to peace negotiations with Israel

Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine—General Command (PFLP-GC)

founded in 1968 as splinter group from PFLP; led by Ahmad Jibril

country or region of operation: Syria, Lebanon, Israel, West Bank, Gaza Strip

primary goals: opposition to the PLO and to peace negotiations with Israel

al-Qaeda

founded in the late 1980s; established and led until his death in 2011 by Osama bin Laden

country or region of operation: worldwide

primary goals: establishment of worldwide Islamic rule, overthrow of non-Islamic governments, expulsion of Western influences from Muslim states, killing of US citizens

al-Qaeda Organization in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) (formerly al-Qaeda in Yemen)

founded in 2009; led by Nasir al-Wahishi

country or region of operation: Yemen and Saudi Arabia

primary goals: establishment of an Islamic state on the Arabian Peninsula

al-Qaeda Organization in the Islamic Maghreb (formerly Salafist Group for Call and Combat, GSPC)

founded in 1996 as a splinter of the Armed Islamic Group; led by Abou Mossaab Abdelouadoud

country or region of operation: primarily Algeria, with significant activity elsewhere in North Africa and in Europe

primary goals: replacement of the Algerian government with an Islamic state

Real IRA (True IRA)

founded in 1998 as a splinter group of the Irish Republican Army (IRA)

country or region of operation: Northern Ireland; also elsewhere in Great Britain and in Ireland

primary goals: removal of British forces from Northern Ireland, unification of Ireland

International Terrorist Organizations (continued)

Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)

founded in 1964 as the military branch of the Colombian Communist Party; governed by a group led by Alfonso Cano and including Jorge Briceño and five others
country or region of operation: Colombia; also some operations in Venezuela, Ecuador, and Panama
primary goals: replacement of the ruling Colombian government with a Marxist state

Revolutionary Organization 17 November

founded in 1975; allegedly led by Alexandros Giotopoulos (imprisoned in Greece since 2002)
country or region of operation: Greece, primarily Athens
primary goals: elimination of US military bases in Greece, removal of Turkish forces from Cyprus, opposition to capitalism and NATO/EU membership

Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front (DHKP/C) (Devrimci Sol, Revolutionary Left, Dev Sol)

founded in 1978 as a splinter group from Turkish People's Liberation Party/Front
country or region of operation: Turkey, primarily Istanbul
primary goals: promotion of Marxism, opposition to US and NATO

Revolutionary Struggle (Epanastatikos Aghonas; EA)

founded in 2003; leadership unknown
country or region of operation: Greece
primary goals: opposition to Greece's political and economic climate

al-Shabaab

founded in 2006 by fighters from the recently ousted Islamic Courts Union
country or region of operation: Somalia
primary goals: ejection of foreign troops from Somalia, reestablishment of an Islamic government in the country

Shining Path (Sendero Luminoso, SL)

founded in the late 1960s by Abimael Guzman; led by Macario Ala
country or region of operation: Peru, primarily rural areas
primary goals: replacement of the Peruvian government with a communist state

Tanzim Qaidat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn (QJBR, al-Qaeda in Iraq) (formerly Jamaat al-Tawhid wa al-Jihad, JTJ, al-Zarqawi Network)

founded in April 2004 by Abu Musab al-Zarqawi shortly after the commencement of Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF); adopted current name in October 2004 after merging with Osama bin Laden's al-Qaeda
country or region of operation: Iraq
primary goals: expulsion of OIF coalition from Iraq, establishment of Islamic state in Iraq

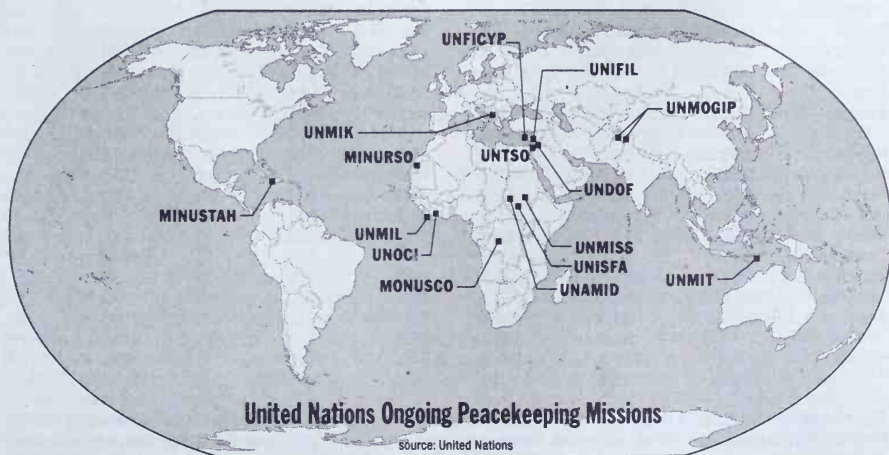
Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan (TTP)

founded in 2007; led by Hakimullah Mehsud
country or region of operation: Pakistan
primary goals: overthrow of the Pakistani government

United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia, AUC)

founded in 1997 as an umbrella organization of paramilitary groups
country or region of operation: Colombia
primary goals: opposition to and defense against leftist guerrilla groups

Military Affairs



United Nations Ongoing Peacekeeping Missions (continued)

MINURSO	United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara—since April 1991 (227)	UNMIK	United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo—since June 1999 (14)
MINUSTAH	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti—since June 2004 (12,261)	UNMIL	United Nations Mission in Liberia—since September 2003 (9,237)
MONUSCO	United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo—since June 2010 (18,970)	UNMISS	United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan—since July 2011 (unavailable)
UNAMID	African Union–United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur—since July 2007 (22,947)	UNMIT	United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste—since August 2006 (1,241)
UNDOF	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (in the Golan Heights)—since May 1974 (1,043)	UNMOGIP	United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan—since January 1949 (42)
UNFICYP	United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus—since March 1964 (924)	UNOCI	United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire—since April 2004 (10,052)
UNIFIL	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon—since March 1978 (12,148)	UNTSO	United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (in the Middle East)—since May 1948 (151)
UNISFA	United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei—since June 2011 (unavailable)		

Parenthetical figures indicate military personnel as of 30 Jun 2011. Civilian forces are not included in this table.

Nations with Largest Armed Forces

The top 30 countries in terms of active-personnel military strength are included. Personnel numbers are in thousands ('000) and reflect November 2010 data; spending totals are from 2010 budgets except where noted. Source: The International Institute of Strategic Studies, The Military Balance 2011.

COUNTRY	MILITARY PERSONNEL		DEFENSE	BATTLE	MAJOR	SUB-	COMBAT	STRATEGIC
	ACTIVE	RESERVES	SPENDING (US\$ BILLIONS)	TANKS	WARSHIPS/ CARRIERS		AIRCRAFT	NUCLEAR WEAPONS
China	2,285.0	510.0	76.4	7,974	78/0	71	1,998	yes
United States	1,564.0	871.2	722.1	6,242	112/11	71	3,897	yes
India	1,325.0	1,155.0	38.4	4,117+	22/1	16	691	yes
D.P.R. Korea	1,190.0	5,700.0 ²	4.4 ¹	4,060+	3/0	70	620	yes
Russia	1,046.0	20,000.0	61.8	3,319+	31/1	67	1,880	yes
Rep. of Korea	655.0	4,500.0	25.4	2,514	47/0	23	498	
Pakistan	617.0	304.0 ²	5.2	2,386+	9/0	8	433	yes
Iran	523.0	350.0	9.0	1,693+	0/0	23	339	
Turkey	510.6	378.7	10.5	4,503	17/0	14	426	
Vietnam	482.0	5,000.0	2.4	1,935	0/0	2	223	
Egypt	468.5	479.0	6.2	2,383	8/0	4	565	
Myanmar (Burma)	406.0	107.3 ²	1.9 ¹	255	0/0	0	136	
Brazil	318.5	1,340.0	34.7	437	14/1	5	268	
Thailand	305.9	200.0	4.8	748	10/1	0	204	
Indonesia	302.0	400.0	4.5	405	11/0	2	100	
Syria	295.0	314.0	1.9	4,950	0/0	0	555	
Taiwan	290.0	1,657.0	9.3	1,831+	26/0	4	509	
Colombia	283.0	61.9	6.2	0	4/0	4	86	
Mexico	280.3	87.3	4.6	0	7/0	0	83	
Germany	251.5	40.4	41.2	768	20/0	4	350	
Japan	247.7	56.4	52.8	850	48/1	18	469	
Iraq	245.8	0.0	4.9	212+	0/0	0	6	
France	238.6	33.7	42.6	254	24/1	9	414	yes
Saudi Arabia	233.5	15.5 ²	45.2	565	7/0	0	349	
Eritrea	201.8	120.0	0.1 ¹	270	0/0	0	31	
Morocco	195.8	150.0	3.2	496	2/0	0	89	
Italy	184.6	42.2	20.5	320	16/2	6	268	
United Kingdom	178.5	82.3	56.5	325	24/1	11	346	yes
Israel	176.5	565.0	15.6	3,501	0/0	3	460	³
Sri Lanka	160.9	5.5	1.4	62	0/0	0	23	

¹Spending based on 2009 budget. ²Paramilitary forces. ³Although believed by many to possess the world's sixth largest arsenal of nuclear weapons, Israel has never declared a nuclear capability nor has one been proven to exist.

United States

Torn Asunder: How the Deadliest Twister in Decades Ripped Through Joplin, Missouri

by David von Drehle, TIME

Warm air rises. The earth is an elegant machine, and this is one of its simple and tireless engines, recycling the oceans into life-giving rains, wafting rainbow-striped hot-air balloons into clear skies, putting the dance in the flame of a birthday candle. This law must not be thwarted. There is hell to pay.

On Sunday, 22 May, sometime after 5 PM CT in the Midwest, a column of warm air struggled against a ceiling of colder air pouring in from the north. When at last the irresistible engine pushed a hole through the ceiling, the pent-up energy shot upward in a mad rush, whirling and roaring. It could have happened anywhere on the mostly empty prairie. This time it happened as the air mass passed through the south side of Joplin MO. It sucked the roof from St. John's Regional Medical Center and shattered the windows, sweeping reams of medical records heavenward. It snipped utility lines like thread and pulverized St. Mary's Church and school yet left the giant cross towering over the rubble, unscathed.

Chewing through homes, apartment houses, and storefronts, the vortex crossed Main Street and climbed a hill toward the house where Kay Boyd, 63, was listening to KSN newscaster Caitlin McArdle's increasingly urgent command: "Take cover! I'm telling you, take cover right now!" Boyd wanted to hide in the tub, but her husband Ed, 65, steered her into a closet beneath the stairs. "It seemed like it went on forever," she said—the broken glass and plaster and beams hammering at the closet door in the screaming wind—but forever was only a matter of seconds.

Aggie Elbert, 84, cowered in her basement with her daughter and small grandchildren, thankful for a cache of hard hats as her house exploded overhead. The storm crested the hill and started down toward Joplin High School, splintering a neighborhood as it went. Pamela Merriman, four days shy of 28, forgot the taco meat on the stove, called for her children, rushed them into the bathroom and wrapped them in a quilt. In the deafening wind, she hugged Seth, 9, and Samia, 3, on the floor of the shower, scarcely able to hear the old brick fireplace tumbling through the living-room floor, or the garage door crashing through the wall beside her, or the bleachers from the high school ball field as they whistled across a city block and wrapped around her front-yard tree.

The tempest bent the goalposts flat to the ground and riddled the gridiron with timber, pipe fragments, bits of asphalt shingles, and a bouquet of artificial flowers. It peeled open the high school gym, flinging a roof girder hundreds of yards across Iowa Street. Another school, Franklin Tech, fell in a heap.

With the recklessness of youth, Allen Godby, 22, raced toward his mother-in-law's house with a carload of assorted family members. He is from Oklahoma, "so I've been outrunning tornadoes all my

life," he says. He did not outrun this one. Pulling into the yard, he tore at his daughter's seat belt as the twister finished with the high school and crossed the street. Godby fell to the ground on top of 4-year-old DaNia. Spinning debris raked his back and head. He felt himself being sucked from the ground and dug his fingers into the mud. When at last he looked up, he thought the whole family must be dead—but one by one they called weakly from the rubble.

Onward the storm churned, destroying some 2,000 structures, damaging 6,000 more, tearing up 1,800 acres of city built over many decades. It ripped its way across Range Line Road, a busy commercial corridor, burst the Home Depot, dropped the Walmart roof onto the heads of shoppers. Jonathan Merriman's cell phone rang. It was his wife Pamela calling. She was trapped with the kids in the shower under the garage door. She needed him, and he wanted to go to her, but first he had to survive. He crawled under the sinks in the Walmart bathroom as the roof flew off and the walls fell in—and the sinks somehow held steady and Jonathan was safe.

It was the deadliest tornado in the 61 years that the National Weather Service has been keeping official statistics: 158 killed by the storm, and a volunteer firefighter helping with rescue duty killed by a lightning strike after the tornado. More than 900 people were injured, thousands were left homeless, and damage estimates ranged from US\$1 to US\$3 billion. At its most furious, the half-mile-wide killer maxed out on the Enhanced Fujita scale—EF-5, spinning winds in excess of 200 mph.

No one in Joplin expected such a storm, though perhaps people should have. Joplin is smack in the middle of Tornado Alley, and the tornadoes were frequent and furious in 2011. Just weeks earlier, a squadron of twisters, some EF-5, tore through Tuscaloosa AL on a rampage through the South. Is this the "climate chaos" that scientists of global warming have been warning about?

The answer awaits more data. The heat-trapping effect of greenhouse gases is well proved; the precise impacts on local climates are less clear. Whirlwinds and floods have been with us forever—old hat even in the days of the Bible scribes. But as humankind multiplies and spreads, more and more people risk encountering extreme and deadly weather.

In 2011, tornadoes killed more than 500 Americans and destroyed billions of dollars' worth of property. Perhaps the surprise is that the toll was not even higher. The population of the US has more than doubled since 1950 and sprawled. Thousands of square miles have been populated in the tornado zone in the suburbs and exurbs of cities like Dallas, Kansas City, and Nashville. We can cover the land and alter the atmosphere, but we can't change the rules of nature. Warm air rises.

United States History

United States Chronology

- 1492** Christopher Columbus, sailing under the Spanish flag, arrives in the Americas, 12 October.
- 1513** Ponce de León of Spain lands in Florida and gives that region its name.
- 1534** France sends Jacques Cartier to find a route to the Far East; he explores along the St. Lawrence River, and France lays claim to part of North America.
- 1541** Hernando de Soto of Spain sights the Mississippi River near the location of present-day Memphis.
- 1565** St. Augustine, the oldest permanent settlement in the US, is founded by Spaniards.
- 1587** A party under John White lands at Roanoke Island (now in North Carolina); when White returns three years later, the entire settlement has disappeared.
- 1607** The English make the first permanent settlement in the New World at Jamestown; Virginia becomes the first of the 13 English colonies.
- 1619** The first representative assembly in America, the House of Burgesses, meets in Virginia.
- 1620** Pilgrims from the ship *Mayflower* found a settlement at Plymouth.
- 1649** The Act Concerning Religion passed by Maryland's legislature is the first law of religious toleration in the English colonies.
- 1682** The Sieur de La Salle explores the lower Mississippi valley and claims the entire region for France.
- 1733** Georgia, the 13th and last of the English colonies in America, is founded.
- 1754** The French and Indian War between France and England begins in America.
- 1763** The Treaty of Paris ends the French and Indian War; Florida is ceded to Britain.
- 1765** The Quartering Act and the Stamp Act anger Americans; nine colonies are represented at the Stamp Act Congress.
- 1770** British troops fire on a crowd, killing five people in the so-called Boston Massacre.
- 1773** The Boston Tea Party, the first action in a chain leading to war with Britain, takes place.
- 1774** The First Continental Congress meets at Philadelphia and protests the five Intolerable Acts.
- 1775** The battles of Lexington and Concord and Bunker Hill occur; the Second Continental Congress meets.
- 1776** The Declaration of Independence is adopted.
- 1778–79** Gen. George Rogers Clark leads a victorious expedition into the Northwest Territory.
- 1781** George Washington accepts the surrender of Charles Cornwallis at Yorktown VA; the Articles of Confederation become the government of the US.
- 1783** A treaty of peace with Great Britain is signed at Paris, formally ending the Revolutionary War.
- 1786–87** Shays's Rebellion in Massachusetts shows weaknesses of the Confederation government.
- 1787** The Northwest Territory is organized by Congress; a convention meets to draft a new constitution.
- 1788** The US Constitution is ratified by the necessary nine states to ensure adoption.
- 1789** The new US government goes into effect; Washington is inaugurated president; the first Congress meets in New York City.
- 1791** The Bill of Rights is added to the Constitution; Vermont is the first new state admitted to the Union.
- 1793** Eli Whitney invents the cotton gin, which leads to large-scale cotton growing in the South.
- 1800** The national capital is moved from Philadelphia to Washington DC.
- 1803** Louisiana is purchased from France; the Supreme Court makes its *Marbury v. Madison* decision, establishing judicial review; Congress halts the importation of slaves into the US after 1807.
- 1804–06** Meriwether Lewis and William Clark blaze an overland trail to the Pacific and return.
- 1807** Robert Fulton's steamboat makes a successful journey from New York City to Albany NY.
- 1812–14** The US maintains its independence in a conflict with Britain, the War of 1812.
- 1820** The Missouri Compromise settles the problem of slavery in new states for the next 30 years.
- 1823** The Monroe Doctrine warns European nations that the US will protect the Americas.
- 1825** The Erie Canal, from the Hudson River to the Great Lakes, becomes a great water highway.
- 1829** The inauguration of Pres. Andrew Jackson introduces the era of Jacksonian Democracy.
- 1843** The first migration begins on the Oregon Trail.
- 1845** Texas is annexed and admitted as a state.
- 1846** The Oregon boundary dispute is settled with Britain; the Mexican War begins.
- 1847** Brigham Young leads a party of Mormons into the Salt Lake valley, Utah.
- 1848** The Mexican War ends; the US gains possession of the California and New Mexico regions.
- 1849** The gold rush to California begins.
- 1850** The Compromise of 1850 admits California as a free state, postponing war between the North and South.
- 1853** The Gadsden Purchase adds 117,935 sq km (45,535 sq mi) to what is now the southwestern US.
- 1854** The Republican Party is organized in opposition to slavery.
- 1857** The Dred Scott decision of the Supreme Court declares that the Missouri Compromise is illegal.
- 1860** Abraham Lincoln is elected president; South Carolina secedes from the Union.
- 1861** The Confederate States of America is formed; the Civil War begins; telegraph links New York City with San Francisco.
- 1862** Gen. Ulysses S. Grant launches a Union attack in the West; the Confederate invasion of Maryland is halted at Antietam; the Homestead Act grants 160 acres to each settler.
- 1863** Federal forces win decisive battles at Gettysburg PA, Vicksburg MS, and Chattanooga TN; the Emancipation Proclamation is delivered.
- 1864** Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman captures Atlanta and marches across Georgia.
- 1865** Gen. Robert E. Lee surrenders to Grant at Appomattox (VA) Court House, ending the Civil War; Lincoln is assassinated.
- 1867** Reconstruction acts impose military rule on the South; Alaska is purchased from Russia.
- 1869** The first transcontinental railroad is completed as two lines meet at Promontory UT.
- 1876** The telephone is invented; the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia celebrates the 100th birthday of the US.
- 1877** The withdrawal of the last federal troops from the South ends the Reconstruction period.
- 1879** The first practical electric light is invented by Thomas A. Edison.

- 1884–85** The first skyscraper, the Home Insurance Building, is erected in Chicago.
- 1886** The American Federation of Labor (AFL) is organized; its first president is Samuel Gompers.
- 1887** The Interstate Commerce Act is adopted to control railroads that cross state lines.
- 1889–90** The first pan-American conference is held, in Washington DC.
- 1890** The Sherman Anti-Trust Act is passed in an effort to curb the growth of monopolies.
- 1896** Henry Ford's first car is unveiled.
- 1898** The US wins the Spanish-American War and gains the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Guam.
- 1903** The air age begins with the successful airplane flight by the Wright brothers.
- 1906** The Federal Food and Drug Act is passed to protect the public from impure food and drugs.
- 1913** Federal income tax is authorized by the 16th Amendment.
- 1914** The Panama Canal is opened under the control of the US; World War I breaks out in Europe; Pres. Woodrow Wilson appeals for neutrality in the US.
- 1915** A German submarine sinks the British ship *Lusitania* with the loss of 124 American lives; a telephone line is established coast-to-coast.
- 1917** The US declares war against Germany.
- 1918** Pres. Wilson proposes "Fourteen Points" as the basis for peace; Americans fight at Château-Thierry, Belleau Wood, Saint-Mihiel, and Argonne Forest in France; an armistice ends the war.
- 1918–19** Pres. Wilson attends the Paris Peace Conference of victorious nations.
- 1919** The US Senate rejects the League of Nations; prohibition is established by the 18th Amendment.
- 1920** The right to vote is given to women by the 19th Amendment.
- 1921** National immigration quotas are introduced.
- 1921–22** The Washington Conference restricts warship construction among the chief naval powers.
- 1924** The army plane *Chicago* makes the first flight around the world.
- 1927** Charles A. Lindbergh makes the first nonstop solo flight across the Atlantic.
- 1928** The Kellogg-Briand Pact outlaws war.
- 1929** The stock market reaches a new high and then crashes; the panic marks the beginning of the Great Depression; millions of workers are unemployed.
- 1932** Franklin Delano Roosevelt is elected president.
- 1933** The New Deal is launched; the gold standard is suspended; bank deposits are insured; the Tennessee Valley Authority is organized; the 21st Amendment repeals prohibition.
- 1934** Congress tightens control over securities, passes the first Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act, and launches the federal housing program.
- 1935** The National Labor Relations (Wagner) Act guarantees collective bargaining to labor; the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) is founded; the Social Security Act is passed.
- 1936** The Boulder Dam (now Hoover Dam) is completed across the Colorado River.
- 1938** The Fair Labor Standards Act provides a federal yardstick for wages and hours of workers.
- 1939** Germany invades Poland, beginning World War II.
- 1940** The US begins a huge rearmament program; the first peacetime draft takes effect; Roosevelt accepts the presidential nomination for a third term.
- 1941** The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, brings the US into World War II.
- 1942** Americans launch a counteroffensive in the Pacific; the Allies invade North Africa.
- 1943** The invasion of Italy is the Allies' first landing on the European continent.
- 1944** The Allies launch the greatest sea-to-land assault in history in the invasion of France; the GI Bill of Rights is passed.
- 1945** Germany surrenders, 8 May; the US drops atomic bombs on Japan at Hiroshima, 6 August, and Nagasaki, 9 August; Japan surrenders, 2 September; the Cold War begins between the US and the Soviet Union (USSR).
- 1946** The Philippines is granted independence by the US; the Atomic Energy Commission is created.
- 1947** The Truman Doctrine, offering aid to counter communism in Greece and Turkey, is declared; the Department of Defense consolidates the army, navy, and air force.
- 1948** The European Recovery Program is enacted.
- 1949** The Fair Deal program of social reform is announced; the US and its allies force the USSR to lift the Berlin blockade; the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is founded.
- 1950** The US and several other members of the UN send military forces to the aid of the Republic of Korea; bitter war develops.
- 1951** A two-term limit is put on the presidency by ratification of the 22nd Amendment.
- 1952** The US and its allies end the occupation of West Germany; the election of Dwight D. Eisenhower ends 20 years of Democratic governance.
- 1953** The Korean War ends; the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare becomes the 10th cabinet post.
- 1954** Racial segregation of public schools is declared illegal by the Supreme Court.
- 1955** The two largest labor organizations merge into one group—the AFL-CIO; the Salk poliomyelitis vaccine is proved successful.
- 1956** Legislation is passed providing funding for the US Interstate Highway System.
- 1957** The Eisenhower Doctrine to strengthen the US position in the Middle East is adopted.
- 1958** The first US artificial Earth satellite is launched; the US joins the International Atomic Energy Agency.
- 1959** Alaska becomes the 49th state, Hawaii the 50th.
- 1960** A US spy plane is downed over the USSR, leading to the capture of Francis Gary Powers.
- 1961** The CIA is involved in an unsuccessful invasion of Cuba at the Bay of Pigs; Alan Shepard becomes the first American to make spaceflight; American troops are sent to defend West Berlin.
- 1962** The Cuban missile crisis erupts; the Soviets remove missiles from Cuba at the urging of the US.
- 1963** The March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom takes place; Pres. John F. Kennedy is assassinated in Dallas TX; a nuclear test-ban treaty is signed.
- 1964** The landmark Civil Rights Act is passed.
- 1965** US combat forces fight in Vietnam; the Medicare Act is signed; the Department of Housing and Urban Development becomes the 11th cabinet post.
- 1966** The Department of Transportation becomes the 12th cabinet post.
- 1967** The 25th Amendment to the Constitution provides for presidential succession.
- 1968** The assassinations of Martin Luther King, Jr., and Robert F. Kennedy provoke riots.
- 1969** US astronauts land on the Moon.
- 1970** Four students at Kent State University in Ohio are killed by National Guard soldiers during anti-Vietnam War protests.
- 1971** The 26th Amendment to the Constitution gives 18-year-olds the right to vote in all elections.

- 1972** Pres. Richard M. Nixon visits China and the USSR.
- 1973** The US withdraws its troops from Vietnam; gas prices soar as OPEC raises the price of oil 400%.
- 1974** The Watergate Scandal and the threat of impeachment force Nixon to resign.
- 1977** The Department of Energy becomes a new cabinet post; a treaty is signed to return the Panama Canal to Panama by the year 2000.
- 1978** Pres. Jimmy Carter hosts the Camp David talks between Israel's Menachem Begin and Egypt's Anwar el-Sadat.
- 1979** Militants seize 66 American hostages in a takeover of the US embassy in Iran.
- 1980** The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is separated into the Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Education.
- 1981** Sandra Day O'Connor is appointed the first woman Supreme Court justice.
- 1983** Pres. Ronald Reagan announces the Star Wars missile-defense program; the US invades Grenada.
- 1985** A summit between Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev is held in Geneva, Switzerland.
- 1986** The space shuttle *Challenger* explodes shortly after liftoff; the US bombs targets in Libya.
- 1987** The Iran-Contra hearings are held; the stock market collapses; Reagan and Gorbachev sign the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty.
- 1988** The Department of Veterans Affairs is approved as a cabinet post.
- 1989** The Exxon Valdez supertanker spills 10 million gallons of crude oil off the Alaskan coast; the US invades Panama; the Berlin Wall ceases to divide the two Germanys, signaling the end of the Cold War.
- 1990** US troops are sent to Saudi Arabia in response to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.
- 1991** A brief war leads to the Iraqi surrender and withdrawal from Kuwait; the USSR comes apart.
- 1992** Riots erupt in Los Angeles after white policemen accused of beating African American Rodney King are acquitted; the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) is signed by the US, Canada, and Mexico.
- 1993** Janet Reno becomes the first woman attorney general; the World Trade Center in New York City is bombed.
- 1995** Timothy McVeigh detonates a bomb in a terrorist attack on the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, killing 168 people.
- 1998** Pres. Bill Clinton is impeached for perjury and obstruction of justice; he is acquitted by the Senate the following year.
- 2000** The results of the presidential election are challenged by Vice Pres. Al Gore; the US Supreme Court overrules the Florida Supreme Court's order for a statewide manual recount of ballots; George W. Bush wins the presidency.
- 2001** On 11 September, two hijacked airplanes demolish the World Trade Center in New York City, another crashes into the Pentagon outside Washington DC, and a fourth crashes in the southern Pennsylvania countryside; Pres. Bush calls for a global "war on terror" and sends US troops into Afghanistan, eventually displacing the Taliban regime, which sheltered Osama bin Laden and his al-Qaeda network, thought to be behind the terror attacks.
- 2002** Republicans take control of both houses of Congress, holding both the legislative and executive branches of government for the first time since 1952.
- 2003** The US launches a war to depose the Saddam Hussein regime in Iraq and takes control of the country after just weeks of fighting; Congress passes a US\$350 billion tax cut; the Department of Homeland Security is created as a cabinet post.
- 2004** Scandal erupts with the publication of photos of prisoner abuse at Abu Ghraib prison in Iraq; the independent 9/11 Commission finds no credible evidence of a connection between Iraq and al-Qaeda's attacks of 11 Sep 2001; Bush is reelected president.
- 2005** Hurricane Katrina strikes the Gulf Coast, destroying much of New Orleans and killing more than 1,500 people.
- 2006** Conservative lawyer John G. Roberts, Jr., is appointed to the Supreme Court as chief justice; Democrats gain control of both houses of Congress.
- 2007** In an effort to quell a persistent insurrection against the US-backed government of Iraq, Pres. Bush orders a "surge" of 20,000 additional US troops.
- 2008** A crisis in the subprime mortgage industry, leading to foreclosures and falling home values, together with record-high prices of petroleum, pushes the US economy into recession.
- 2009** In a historic ceremony on 20 January, Barack Obama is sworn in as the first African American president of the United States; two of the Big Three automobile manufacturers—Chrysler and General Motors—declare bankruptcy; American troops meet the 30 June deadline to withdraw from Iraqi cities under an agreement that calls for all American forces to leave Iraq by the end of 2011.
- 2010** Soon after the milestone of 1,000 US soldiers killed is passed, the war in Afghanistan becomes the longest in US history; a deep-water oil-drilling platform explodes in US waters in the Gulf of Mexico, killing 11 workers and causing a leak of as much as 2.5 million gallons of oil into the gulf per day, creating one of the world's worst environmental disasters.
- 2011** After being sought for more than a decade, Osama bin Laden is discovered living in the Pakistani city of Abbottabad; after a brief firefight, he is shot and killed by US special forces soldiers; the last space shuttle mission concludes on 21 July, ending the 30-year NASA program.

Important Documents in US History

Mayflower Compact

On 21 Nov 1620 (11 November, Old Style), 41 male passengers on the *Mayflower* signed the following compact prior to their landing at Plymouth (now Massachusetts). The compact resulted from the fear that some members of the company might leave the group and settle on their own. The *Mayflower Compact* bound the signers into a body politic for the purpose of forming a government and pledged them to abide by any laws and regulations that would later be established. The document was not a constitution but rather an adaptation of the usual church covenant to a civil situation. It became the foundation of Plymouth's government.

In the name of God, Amen.

We whose names are underwritten, the loyal subjects of our dread sovereign Lord, King James, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland king, defender of the faith, etc., having undertaken, for the glory of God, and advancement of the Christian faith, and honor of our king and country, a voyage to plant the first colony in the Northern parts of Virginia, do by these presents solemnly and mutually in the presence of God, and one of another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil body politic, for our better ordering and preservation and furtherance of the ends aforesaid; and by virtue

hereof to enact, constitute, and frame such just and equal laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions, and offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general good of the colony, unto which we promise all due submission and obedience.

In witness whereof we have hereunder subscribed our names at Cape-Cod the 11 of November, in the year of the reign of our sovereign lord, King James, of England, France, and Ireland the eighteenth, and of Scotland the fifty-fourth. Anno Domine 1620.

Declaration of Independence

On 4 Jul 1776 the Continental Congress officially adopted the Declaration of Independence. Two days before, the Congress had "unanimously" voted (with New York abstaining) to be free and independent from Britain. The Declaration of Independence was written largely by Thomas Jefferson. After modifications by the Congress, the document was prepared and voted upon. New York delegates voted to accept it on 15 July, and on 19 July the Congress ordered the document to be engrossed as "The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America." It was accordingly put on parchment, and members of the Congress present on 2 August affixed their signatures to this parchment copy on that day, and others later. The last signer was Thomas McKean of Delaware, whose name was not placed on the document before 1777.

The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.—We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.—That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.—That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.

Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.—Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States.

To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.—He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most

wholesome and necessary for the public good.—He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.—He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.—He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.—He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.—He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.—He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.—He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers.—He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.—He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harrass our people, and eat out their substance.—He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies, without the Consent of our legislatures.—He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.—He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:—For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:—For

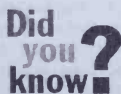
protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:—For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:—For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:—For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:—For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences:—For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:—For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:—For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.—He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.—He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.—He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.—He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.—He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions. In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Pe-

titions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people. Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our Brittish brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind. Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.—

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do.—And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

Signers of the Declaration of Independence

Connecticut Samuel Huntington Roger Sherman William Williams Oliver Wolcott	Maryland Charles Carroll Samuel Chase William Paca Thomas Stone	New Jersey Abraham Clark John Hart Francis Hopkinson Richard Stockton John Witherspoon	Pennsylvania George Clymer Benjamin Franklin Robert Morris John Morton George Ross Benjamin Rush James Smith George Taylor James Wilson	South Carolina Thomas Heyward, Jr. Thomas Lynch, Jr. Arthur Middleton Edward Rutledge
Delaware Thomas McKean George Read Caesar Rodney	Massachusetts John Adams Samuel Adams Elbridge Gerry John Hancock Robert Treat Paine	New York William Floyd Francis Lewis Philip Livingston Lewis Morris	Rhode Island William Ellery Stephen Hopkins	Virginia Carter Braxton Thomas Jefferson Benjamin Harrison Francis Lightfoot Lee Richard Henry Lee Thomas Nelson, Jr. George Wythe
Georgia Button Gwinnett Lyman Hall George Walton	New Hampshire Josiah Bartlett Matthew Thornton William Whipple	North Carolina Joseph Hewes William Hooper John Penn		



The Young Men's Christian Association was founded in 1844 in London and became known throughout the world as the YMCA. In 2010, the United States branch officially changed its name to "the Y," adopting the even briefer nickname that had evolved for the association over the decades.

The Constitution of the United States

The Constitution was written during the summer of 1787 in Philadelphia by 55 delegates to a Constitutional Convention that was called ostensibly to amend the Articles of Confederation. It was submitted for ratification to the 13 states on 28 Sep 1787. In June 1788, after the Constitution had been ratified by nine states (as required by Article VII), Congress set 4 Mar 1789 as the date for the new government to commence proceedings.

Preamble

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article I

Section 1—

All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2—

The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

Section 3—

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at

the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the Members present. Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to law.

Section 4—

The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

Section 5—

Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

Each House shall keep a journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section 6—

The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

Section 7—

All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

Section 8—

The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow Money on the credit of the United States; To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square), as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings; — And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Section 9—

The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

No Capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over

those of another; nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear or pay Duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

Section 10—

No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing it's inspection Laws; and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Controul of the Congress.

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

Article II

Section 1—

The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five

highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President.

The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the Same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Section 2—

The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law; but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

Section 3—

He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

Section 4—

The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other High Crimes and Misdemeanors.

Article III

Section 1—

The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

Section 2—

The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority; — to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls; — to all Cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; — to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party; — to Controversies between two or more States; between a State and Citizens of another State; — between Citizens of different States; — between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

Section 3—

Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony

of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attained.

Article IV

Section 1—

Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

Section 2—

The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

A person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered upon Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

Section 3—

New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Section 4—

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

Article V

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first

Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

Article VI

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

Article VII

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

Done in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth

IN WITNESS whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names,

G^o Washington—
Presid^r. and deputy from Virginia

New Hampshire

John Langdon
Nicholas Gilman

Massachusetts

Nathaniel Gorham
Rufus King

Connecticut

Wm. Saml. Johnson
Roger Sherman

New York

Alexander Hamilton

New Jersey

Wil: Livingston
David Brearley
Wm. Paterson
Jona: Dayton

Pennsylvania

B. Franklin
Thomas Mifflin
Rob^t Morris
Geo. Clymer
Thos. FitzSimons
Jared Ingersoll
James Wilson
Gouv Morris

Delaware

Geo: Read
Gunning Bedford jun
John Dickinson
Richard Bassett
Jaco: Broom

Maryland

James McHenry
Dan of S^t Thos. Jenifer
Dan^l Carroll

Virginia

John Blair—
James Madison Jr.

North Carolina

Wm. Blount
Rich^d Dobbs Spaight
Hu Williamson

South Carolina

J. Rutledge
Charles Cotesworth Pinckney
Charles Pinckney
Pierce Butler

Georgia

William Few
Abr Baldwin

Attest:

William Jackson, Secretary

[Rhode Island and the Providence Plantations

Rhode Island did not send delegates to the Constitutional Convention.]

Bill of Rights

The first 10 amendments to the Constitution were adopted as a single unit on 15 Dec 1791. Together, they constitute a collection of mutually reinforcing guarantees of individual rights and of limitations on federal and state governments.

Amendment I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Amendment II

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

Amendment III

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Amendment IV

The right of the People to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Amendment V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Amendment VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been

previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

Amendment VII

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Amendment VIII

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Amendment IX

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Amendment X

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Further Amendments**Amendment XI**

(ratified 7 Feb 1795)

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

Amendment XIII

(ratified 15 Jun 1804)

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; — The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted; — The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve

upon then, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. — The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

Amendment XIII

(ratified 6 Dec 1865)

Section 1—

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2—

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment XIV

(ratified 9 Jul 1868)

Section 1—

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2—

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3—

No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4—

The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5—

The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Amendment XV

(ratified 8 Feb 1870)

Section 1—

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2—

The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment XVI

(ratified 3 Feb 1913)

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

Amendment XVII

(ratified 13 Feb 1913)

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people

thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

Amendment XVIII

(ratified 16 Jan 1919; repealed 5 Dec 1933 by Amendment XXI)

Section 1—

After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Section 2—

The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Section 3—

This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

Amendment XIX

(ratified 18 Aug 1920)

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment XX

(ratified 23 Jan 1933)

Section 1—

The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

Section 2—

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 3—

If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President

shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

Section 4—

The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

Section 5—

Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

Section 6—

This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

Amendment XXI (ratified 5 Dec 1933)

Section 1—

The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

Section 2—

The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

Section 3—

This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

Amendment XXII (ratified 27 Feb 1951)

Section 1—

No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. But this Article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this Article was proposed by the Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this Article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.

Section 2—

This Article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress.

Amendment XXIII (ratified 29 Mar 1961)

Section 1—

The District constituting the seat of Government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as the Congress may direct:

A number of electors of President and Vice President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a State, but in no event more than the least populous State; they shall be in addition to those appointed by the States, but they shall be considered, for the purposes of the election of President and Vice President, to be electors appointed by a State; and they shall meet in the District and perform such duties as provided by the twelfth article of amendment.

Section 2—

The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment XXIV (ratified 23 Jan 1964)

Section 1—

The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.

Section 2—

The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment XXV (ratified 23 Jan 1967)

Section 1—

In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice President shall become President.

Section 2—

Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, the President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress.

Section 3—

Whenever the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice President as Acting President.

Section 4—

Whenever the Vice president and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President.

Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive department or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within twenty-one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both Houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting Presi-

dent; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office.

Amendment XXVI
(ratified 1 Jul 1971)

Section 1—

The right of citizens of the United States, who are eighteen years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of age.

Section 2—

The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment XXVII
(ratified 7 May 1992)

No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of representatives shall have intervened.

Confederate States and Secession Dates

In the months following Abraham Lincoln's election as president in 1860, seven states of the Deep South held conventions and approved secession, thus precipitating the Civil War. After the attack on Fort Sumter SC on 12 Apr 1861, Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina, and Tennessee also seceded (Tennessee was the only state to hold a popular referendum without a convention on secession). The

Confederacy operated as a separate government, with Jefferson Davis as president and Alexander H. Stephens as vice president. Its principal goals were the preservation of states' rights and the institution of slavery. Although it enjoyed a series of military victories in the first two years of fighting, the surrender at Appomattox VA by Gen. Robert E. Lee on 9 Apr 1865 signaled its dissolution.

STATE	DATE	STATE	DATE	STATE	DATE
South Carolina	20 Dec 1860	Georgia	19 Jan 1861	Arkansas	6 May 1861
Mississippi	9 Jan 1861	Louisiana	26 Jan 1861	North Carolina	20 May 1861
Florida	10 Jan 1861	Texas	1 Feb 1861	Tennessee	8 Jun 1861
Alabama	11 Jan 1861	Virginia	17 Apr 1861		

Emancipation Proclamation

The Emancipation Proclamation was issued by Pres. Abraham Lincoln and freed the slaves of the Confederate states in rebellion against the Union. After the Battle of Antietam (17 Sep 1862), Lincoln issued his proclamation calling on the revolted states to return to their allegiance before the next year, otherwise their slaves would be declared free men. No state returned, and the threatened declaration was issued on 1 Jan 1863.

By the President of the United States of America:

A Proclamation.

Whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

"That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be, in good faith, represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State, and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States."

Now, therefore I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief, of the Army and Navy of the

United States in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days, from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit:

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, (except the Parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James Ascension, Assumption, Terrebonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the City of New Orleans) Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth[]), and which excepted parts, are for the present, left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power, and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States, and parts of States, are, and henceforward shall be free; and that the Executive government of the United

States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence; and I recommend to them that, in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known, that such persons of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

By the President: Abraham Lincoln.
William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

Gettysburg Address

On 19 Nov 1863, Pres. Abraham Lincoln delivered this speech at the consecration of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg PA, the site of one of the most decisive battles of the American Civil War.

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate—we can not consecrate—we can not hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

Government

The US Presidency at a Glance

	PRESIDENT	POLITICAL PARTY	TIME IN OFFICE	VICE PRESIDENT
1	George Washington	Federalist	1789–1797	John Adams
2	John Adams	Federalist	1797–1801	Thomas Jefferson
3	Thomas Jefferson	Jeffersonian	1801–1809	Aaron Burr
		Republican		George Clinton
4	James Madison	Jeffersonian	1809–1817	George Clinton
		Republican		Elbridge Gerry
5	James Monroe	Jeffersonian	1817–1825	Daniel D. Tompkins
		Republican		
6	John Quincy Adams	National Republican	1825–1829	John C. Calhoun

The US Presidency at a Glance (continued)

	PRESIDENT	POLITICAL PARTY	TIME IN OFFICE	VICE PRESIDENT
7	Andrew Jackson	Democratic	1829–1837	John C. Calhoun Martin Van Buren
8	Martin Van Buren	Democratic	1837–1841	Richard M. Johnson
9	William Henry Harrison*	Whig	4 Mar–4 Apr 1841	John Tyler
10	John Tyler	Whig	1841–1845	none
11	James K. Polk	Democratic	1845–1849	George Mifflin Dallas
12	Zachary Taylor*	Whig	1849–1850	Millard Fillmore
13	Millard Fillmore	Whig	1850–1853	none
14	Franklin Pierce	Democratic	1853–1857	William Rufus de Vane King
15	James Buchanan	Democratic	1857–1861	John C. Breckinridge
16	Abraham Lincoln*†	Republican	1861–1865	Hannibal Hamlin Andrew Johnson
17	Andrew Johnson	Democratic (Union)	1865–1869	none
18	Ulysses S. Grant	Republican	1869–1877	Schuyler Colfax Henry Wilson
19	Rutherford B. Hayes	Republican	1877–1881	William A. Wheeler
20	James A. Garfield*†	Republican	4 Mar–19 Sep 1881	Chester A. Arthur
21	Chester A. Arthur	Republican	1881–1885	none
22	Grover Cleveland	Democratic	1885–1889	Thomas A. Hendricks
23	Benjamin Harrison	Republican	1889–1893	Levi Parsons Morton
24	Grover Cleveland	Democratic	1893–1897	Adlai E. Stevenson
25	William McKinley*†	Republican	1897–1901	Garret A. Hobart Theodore Roosevelt
26	Theodore Roosevelt	Republican	1901–1909	Charles Warren Fairbanks
27	William Howard Taft	Republican	1909–1913	James Schoolcraft Sherman
28	Woodrow Wilson	Democratic	1913–1921	Thomas R. Marshall
29	Warren G. Harding*	Republican	1921–1923	Calvin Coolidge
30	Calvin Coolidge	Republican	1923–1929	Charles G. Dawes
31	Herbert Hoover	Republican	1929–1933	Charles Curtis
32	Franklin D. Roosevelt*	Democratic	1933–1945	John Nance Garner Henry A. Wallace Harry S. Truman
33	Harry S. Truman	Democratic	1945–1953	Alben W. Barkley
34	Dwight D. Eisenhower	Republican	1953–1961	Richard M. Nixon
35	John F. Kennedy*†	Democratic	1961–1963	Lyndon B. Johnson
36	Lyndon B. Johnson	Democratic	1963–1969	Hubert H. Humphrey
37	Richard M. Nixon**	Republican	1969–1974	Spiro T. Agnew Gerald R. Ford
38	Gerald R. Ford	Republican	1974–1977	Nelson A. Rockefeller
39	Jimmy Carter	Democratic	1977–1981	Walter F. Mondale
40	Ronald Reagan	Republican	1981–1989	George H.W. Bush
41	George H.W. Bush	Republican	1989–1993	Dan Quayle
42	Bill Clinton	Democratic	1993–2001	Albert Gore
43	George W. Bush	Republican	2001–2009	Richard B. Cheney
44	Barack Obama	Democratic	2009–	Joe Biden

*Died in office. **Resigned from office. †Assassinated.

US Presidential Biographies

George Washington (22 Feb [11 Feb, Old Style] 1732, Westmoreland county VA—14 Dec 1799, Mount Vernon, in Fairfax county VA), American Revolutionary commander-in-chief (1775–83) and first president of the US (1789–97). Born into a wealthy family, he inherited his brother's estate at Mount Vernon, including 18 slaves whose ranks grew to 49 by 1760. In the French and Indian War he was commissioned a colonel and sent to the Ohio Territory, and later he became commander of all Virginia forces, entrusted with defending the western frontier (1755–58). He resigned to manage his estate and in 1759 married Martha Dandridge Custis (1731–1802), a widow. He served in the House of Burgesses (1759–74), where he sup-

ported the colonists' cause, and in the Continental Congress (1774–75). In 1775 he was elected to command the Continental Army. In the ensuing American Revolution, he proved a brilliant commander and stalwart leader despite several defeats. With the war effectively ended by the capture of Yorktown (1781), he resigned his commission and returned to Mount Vernon. He was a delegate to and presiding officer of the Constitutional Convention (1787) and helped secure ratification of the Constitution in Virginia. When the state electors met to select the first president (1789), Washington was the unanimous choice. He formed a cabinet to balance sectional and political differences but was committed to a strong central government.

Elected to a second term, he followed a middle course between the political factions that became the Federalist Party and Democratic Party. He proclaimed a policy of neutrality in the war between Britain and France (1793) and sent troops to suppress the Whiskey Rebellion (1794). He declined to serve a third term, setting a 144-year precedent, and retired in 1797. Known as the "father of his country," he is regarded as one of the greatest figures in US history.

John Adams (30 Oct [19 Oct, Old Style] 1735, Braintree [now in Quincy] MA—4 Jul 1826, Quincy MA), first vice president (1789–97) and second president (1797–1801) of the US. He practiced law in Boston and in 1764 married Abigail Smith. Active in the American independence movement, he was elected to the Massachusetts legislature and served as a delegate to the Continental Congress (1774–78), where he was appointed to a committee with Thomas Jefferson and others to draft the Declaration of Independence. He served as a diplomat in France, The Netherlands, and England (1778–88). In the first US presidential election, he received the second largest number of votes and became vice president under George Washington. Adams's term as president was marked by controversy over his signing the Alien and Sedition Acts in 1798 and by his alliance with the conservative Federalist Party. In 1800 he was defeated for reelection by Thomas Jefferson and retired to live a secluded life in Massachusetts. In 1812 he began an illuminating correspondence with Jefferson. Both men died on 4 Jul 1826, the Declaration's 50th anniversary. Pres. John Quincy Adams was his son.

Thomas Jefferson (13 Apr [2 Apr, Old Style] 1743, Shadwell VA—4 Jul 1826, Monticello VA), third president of the US (1801–9). He was a planter and lawyer from 1767, as well as a slaveholder. While a member of the House of Burgesses (1769–75), he initiated the Committee of Correspondence (1773) with Richard Henry Lee and Patrick Henry. In 1774 he wrote the influential *Summary View of the Rights of British America*, stating that the British Parliament had no authority to legislate for the colonies. A delegate to the Second Continental Congress, he was appointed to the committee to draft the Declaration of Independence and became its primary author. He was elected governor of Virginia (1779–81) but was unable to organize effective opposition when British forces invaded the colony (1780–81). Again a member of the Continental Congress (1783–85), he proposed territorial provisions later incorporated in the Northwest Ordinances. He became minister to France (1785–89), and George Washington made him secretary of state (1790–93). He soon became embroiled in conflict with Alexander Hamilton over their opposing interpretations of the Constitution. This led to the rise of factions and political parties, with Jefferson representing the Democratic-Republicans. He served as vice president (1797–1801) but opposed the Alien and Sedition Acts enacted under Pres. John Adams. In 1801 he became president after an electoral-vote tie with Aaron Burr was settled by the House of Representatives. Jefferson oversaw the Louisiana Purchase and authorized the Lewis and Clark Expedition. He sought to avoid involvement in the Napoleonic Wars by signing the Embargo Act. He retired to his plantation, Monticello, where he pursued his many interests in science, philosophy, and architecture, and in 1819 he

founded and designed the University of Virginia. In January 2000, the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation accepted the conclusion, supported by DNA evidence, that Jefferson had fathered at least one, and perhaps as many as six, children with Sally Hemings, one of his house slaves.

James Madison (16 Mar [5 Mar, Old Style] 1751, Port Conway VA—28 Jun 1836, Montpelier VA), fourth president of the US (1809–17). At the Constitutional Convention (1787), his active participation and his careful notes on the debates earned him the title "father of the Constitution." To promote ratification, he collaborated with Alexander Hamilton and John Jay on the Federalist papers. In the House of Representatives (1789–97), he sponsored the Bill of Rights, was a leading Jeffersonian Republican, and split with Hamilton over funding state war debts. He was appointed secretary of state (1801–09) by Thomas Jefferson, with whom he developed US foreign policy. Elected president in 1808, he was occupied by the trade and shipping embargo problems caused by France and Britain that led to the War of 1812. He was reelected in 1812; his second term was marked principally by the war, during which he reinvigorated the Army. He retired to his Virginia estate, Montpelier, with his wife, Dolley (1768–1849), whose political acumen he had long prized. He served as rector of the University of Virginia until his death (1826–36).

James Monroe (28 Apr 1758, Westmoreland county VA—4 Jul 1831, New York NY), fifth president of the US (1817–25). He fought in the American Revolution and studied law under Thomas Jefferson. He became minister to France (1794–96), where he misled the French about US politics and was recalled. He served as governor of Virginia (1799–1802). President Jefferson sent him to France to help negotiate the Louisiana Purchase (1803), then named him minister to Britain (1803–07). He returned to Virginia and became governor (1811), but he resigned to become US secretary of state (1811–17) and secretary of war (1814–15). He served two terms as president, presiding in a period that became known as the Era of Good Feelings. He oversaw the First Seminole War (1817–18) and the acquisition of the Floridas (1819–21) and signed the Missouri Compromise (1820). With Secretary of State John Quincy Adams, he developed the principles of US foreign policy later called the Monroe Doctrine.

John Quincy Adams (11 Jul 1767, Braintree [now in Quincy] MA—23 Feb 1848, Washington DC), sixth president of the US (1825–29). He was the eldest son of Pres. John Adams and Abigail. He accompanied his father to Europe on diplomatic missions (1778–80) and was later appointed minister to The Netherlands (1794) and Prussia (1797). In 1801 he returned to Massachusetts and served in the Senate (1803–8). Resuming his diplomatic service, he became minister to Russia (1809–11) and Britain (1815–17). Appointed secretary of state (1817–24), he was instrumental in acquiring Florida from Spain and in drafting the Monroe Doctrine. He was one of three candidates in the 1824 presidential election, in which none received a majority of the electoral votes, though Andrew Jackson received a plurality. The decision went to the House of Representatives, where Adams received crucial support from Henry Clay and the electoral votes necessary to elect him president. He appointed Clay secretary of state, which further angered Jack-

son. Adams's presidency was unsuccessful; when he ran for reelection, Jackson defeated him. In 1830 he was elected to the House of Representatives, where he served until his death. He was outspoken in his opposition to slavery and in 1839 proposed a constitutional amendment forbidding slavery in any new state admitted to the Union. In 1841 he successfully defended the slaves in the *Amistad* mutiny case.

Andrew Jackson (15 Mar 1767, Waxhaws region, South Carolina—8 Jun 1845, the Hermitage, near Nashville TN), seventh president of the US (1829–37). He fought briefly in the American Revolution near his frontier home, where his family was killed. He studied law and in 1788 was appointed prosecuting attorney for western North Carolina. When the region became the state of Tennessee, he was elected to the House of Representatives (1796–97) and Senate (1797–98). He served on the state supreme court (1798–1804) and in 1802 was elected major general of the Tennessee militia. When the War of 1812 began, he offered the US the services of his 50,000-volunteer militia. He was sent to fight the Creek Indians in Mississippi Territory. After a lengthy battle (1813–14), he defeated them at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. After capturing Pensacola FL from the British-allied Spanish, he marched overland to engage the British in Louisiana. A decisive victory at the Battle of New Orleans made him a national hero, dubbed “Old Hickory” by the press. After US acquisition of Florida, he was named governor of the territory (1821). In 1828 Jackson defeated Adams after a fierce campaign and became the first president elected from west of the Appalachian Mountains. He replaced many federal officeholders with his supporters, a process that became known as the spoils system. He pursued a policy of moving Native Americans westward with the Indian Removal Acts. During his tenure a strong Democratic Party developed that led to a vigorous two-party system.

Martin Van Buren (5 Dec 1782, Kinderhook NY—24 Jul 1862, Kinderhook NY), eighth president of the US (1837–41). He practiced law and served in the NY state senate (1812–20) and as state attorney general (1816–19). He was elected to the US Senate (1821–28), where he supported states' rights and opposed a strong central government. After John Quincy Adams became president, Van Buren joined with Andrew Jackson and others to form a group that later became the Democratic Party. He was elected governor of New York (1828) but resigned to become US secretary of state (1829–31). He was nominated for vice president at the first Democratic Party convention (1832) and served under Jackson (1833–37). As Jackson's chosen successor, he defeated William H. Harrison to win the 1836 election. His presidency was marked by an economic depression, the Maine-Canada border dispute, the Second Seminole War in Florida, and debate over the annexation of Texas. He was defeated in his bid for reelection and failed to win the Democratic nomination in 1844 because of his antislavery views. In 1848 he was nominated for president by the Free Soil Party but failed to win the election and retired.

William Henry Harrison (9 Feb 1773, Charles City county VA—4 Apr 1841, Washington DC), ninth president of the US (1841). Born into a political family, he enlisted in the army at 18 and served under Anthony Wayne at the Battle of Fallen Tim-

bers. In 1798 he became secretary of the Northwest Territories and in 1800 governor of the new Indiana Territory. In response to pressure from white settlers, he negotiated treaties with the Native Americans that ceded millions of acres of land to the US. When the chief Tecumseh organized an uprising in 1811, Harrison led a US force to defeat the Indians at the Battle of Tippecanoe, a victory that largely established his reputation in the public mind. In the War of 1812 he was made a brigadier general and defeated the British and their Indian allies at the Battle of the Thames in Ontario. He served in the House of Representatives (1816–19) and Senate (1825–28). As the Whig party candidate in the 1836 presidential election, he lost narrowly. In 1840 he and his running mate, John Tyler, won election with a slogan emphasizing Harrison's frontier triumph: “Tippecanoe and Tyler too!” The 68-year-old Harrison delivered his inaugural speech without a hat or overcoat in a cold drizzle, contracted pneumonia, and died one month later, the first president to die in office.

John Tyler (29 Mar 1790, Charles City county VA—18 Jan 1862, Richmond VA), 10th president of the US (1841–45). He practiced law before serving as governor of Virginia (1825–27). In the House of Representatives (1817–21) and Senate (1827–36), he was a states-rights supporter. Though a slaveholder, he sought to prohibit the slave trade in the District of Columbia, provided Maryland and Virginia concurred. He resigned from the Senate rather than acquiesce to state instructions to change his vote on a censure of Pres. Andrew Jackson. After breaking with the Democratic Party, he was nominated by the Whig Party for vice president under William Henry Harrison. They won the 1840 election, carefully avoiding the issues and stressing party loyalty and the slogan “Tippecanoe and Tyler too!” Harrison died a month after taking office, and Tyler became the first to attain the presidency “by accident.” He vetoed a national bank bill supported by the Whigs, and all but one member of the cabinet resigned, leaving him without party support. Nonetheless, he reorganized the navy, settled the second of the Seminole Wars in Florida, and oversaw the annexation of Texas. Committed to states' rights but opposed to secession, he organized the Washington Peace Conference (1861) to resolve sectional differences.

James Knox Polk (2 Nov 1795, Mecklenburg county NC—15 Jun 1849, Nashville TN), 11th president of the US (1845–49). He became a lawyer in Tennessee and a friend and supporter of Andrew Jackson, who helped Polk win election to the House of Representatives (1825–39). He left the House to become governor of Tennessee (1839–41). At the deadlocked 1844 Democratic convention Polk was nominated as the compromise candidate; he is considered the first dark-horse presidential candidate. A proponent of western expansion, he campaigned with the slogan “Fifty-four Forty or Fight,” to bring a solution to the Oregon Question. Elected at 49, the youngest president to that time, he successfully concluded the Oregon border dispute with Britain (1846) and secured passage of the Walker Tariff Act (1846), which lowered import duties and helped foreign trade. He led the prosecution of the Mexican-American War, which resulted in large territorial gains but reopened the debate over the extension of slavery. His administration established the US Naval Academy and the Smithsonian Institution,

oversaw revision of the treasury system, and proclaimed the validity of the Monroe Doctrine. He died three months after leaving office.

Zachary Taylor (24 Nov 1784, Montebello VA—9 Jul 1850, Washington DC), 12th president of the US (1849–50). Born in Virginia, he grew up on the Kentucky frontier. He fought in the War of 1812, the Black Hawk War (1832), and the Second Seminole War in Florida (1835–42), earning the nickname "Old Rough-and-Ready" for his indifference to hardship. Sent to Texas in anticipation of war with Mexico, he defeated the Mexican invaders at the Battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma (1846). After the Mexican-American War formally began, he captured Monterrey and granted the Mexican army an eight-week armistice. Displeased, Pres. James Polk moved Taylor's best troops to serve under Winfield Scott in the invasion of Veracruz. Taylor ignored orders to remain in Monterrey and marched south to defeat a large Mexican force at the Battle of Buena Vista (1847). He became a national hero and won the presidency as the Whig candidate (1848). His brief term was marked by a controversy over the new territories that produced the Compromise of 1850. He died, probably of cholera, after only 16 months in office.

Millard Fillmore (7 Jan 1800, Locke Township NY—8 Mar 1874, Buffalo NY), 13th president of the US (1850–53). Born into poverty, he became an indentured apprentice at 15. Initially identified with the Anti-Masonic Party (1828–34), he followed his political mentor, Thurlow Weed, to the Whigs and was soon a leader of the party's northern wing. He served in the House of Representatives (1833–35, 1837–43), where he became a follower of Henry Clay. In 1848 the Whigs nominated Fillmore as vice president, and he was elected with Zachary Taylor. He became president on Taylor's death in 1850. Though he abhorred slavery, he supported the Compromise of 1850 and insisted on federal enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Act. His stand, which alienated the North, led to his defeat by Winfield Scott at the Whigs' nominating convention in 1852 and effectively led to the death of the party. In 1853 he sent Matthew Perry with a US fleet to Japan, forcing its isolationist government to enter into trade and diplomatic relations. He was nominated for president by the third-party Know-Nothing Party in 1856, but he was defeated by Democrat James Buchanan.

Franklin Pierce (23 Nov 1804, Hillsboro NH—8 Oct 1869, Concord NH), 14th president of the US (1853–57). He served in the House of Representatives (1833–37) and Senate (1837–42) and briefly fought in the Mexican-American War. At the deadlocked Democratic convention of 1852, he was nominated as the compromise candidate; though largely unknown nationally, he unexpectedly trounced Winfield Scott in the general election. For the sake of harmony and business prosperity, he was inclined to oppose antislavery agitation so as to placate Southern opinion. He promoted US territorial expansion, resulting in the diplomatic controversy of the Ostend Manifesto, which urged the seizure of Cuba from Spain. He encouraged plans for a transcontinental railroad and approved the Gadsden Purchase. To promote northwestern migration and conciliate sectional demands, he approved the Kansas-Nebraska Act but was unable to settle the resultant problems. Defeated for renomination by James Buchanan in 1856, he retired from politics.

James Buchanan (23 Apr 1791, near Mercersburg PA—1 Jun 1868, near Lancaster PA), 15th president of the US (1857–61). He served in the House of Representatives (1821–31), as minister to Russia (1832–34), and in the Senate (1834–45). He was secretary of state in James Polk's cabinet (1845–49). As minister to Britain (1853–56), he helped draft the Ostend Manifesto. In 1856 he secured the Democratic nomination and election as president, defeating John C. Fremont. He equivocated on the question of Kansas's status as a slaveholding state, and the ensuing split within his party allowed Abraham Lincoln to win the election of 1860. He denounced the secession of South Carolina following the election and sent reinforcements to Fort Sumter, but he failed to respond further to the mounting crisis.

Abraham Lincoln (12 Feb 1809, near Hodgenville KY—15 Apr 1865, Washington DC), 16th president of the US (1861–65). Born in a Kentucky log cabin, he moved to Indiana in 1816 and to Illinois in 1830. He worked as a storekeeper, rail-splitter, postmaster, and surveyor and then enlisted as a volunteer in the Black Hawk War and became a captain. Though largely self-taught, he practiced law in Springfield IL and served in the state legislature (1834–40). He was elected as a Whig to the House of Representatives (1847–49). He later became one of the state's most successful lawyers, noted for his shrewdness and honesty (earning him the nickname "Honest Abe"). In 1856 he joined the Republican Party, which nominated him as its candidate in the 1858 Senate election. In a series of seven debates with Stephen A. Douglas (the Lincoln-Douglas Debates), he argued against the extension of slavery into the territories, though not against slavery itself. Although morally opposed to slavery, he was not an abolitionist. During the campaign, he attempted to rebut Douglas's charge that he was a dangerous radical by reassuring audiences that he did not favor political equality for blacks. Despite his loss in the election, the debates brought him national attention. He again ran against Douglas in the 1860 presidential election, which he won by a large margin. But the South opposed his position on slavery in the territories, and before his inauguration seven Southern states had seceded from the Union. The ensuing American Civil War completely consumed Lincoln's administration. He excelled as a wartime leader, combining statecraft and overall command of the armies with what some have called military genius. However, his abrogation of some civil liberties, especially the writ of habeas corpus, and the closing of several newspapers by his generals disturbed both Democrats and Republicans. To unite the North and influence foreign opinion, he issued the Emancipation Proclamation (1863); his Gettysburg Address (1863) further ennobled the war's purpose. His platform for reelection in 1864 included passage of the 13th Amendment outlawing slavery (ratified 1865), and he easily defeated George B. McClellan. At his second inaugural, with victory in sight, he spoke of moderation in reconstructing the South and building a harmonious Union. On 14 April, five days after the war ended, he was shot by John Wilkes Booth and soon after died.

Andrew Johnson (29 Dec 1808, Raleigh NC—31 Jul 1875, near Carter Station TN), 17th president of the US (1865–69). Born in North Carolina and reared in Tennessee, he organized a working-

man's party and was elected to the state legislature (1835–43). He served in the House of Representatives (1843–53) and as governor of Tennessee (1853–57). Elected to the Senate (1857–62), he opposed antislavery agitation, but in 1860 he opposed Southern secession, even after Tennessee seceded in 1861, and during the Civil War he was the only Southern senator who refused to join the Confederacy. In 1862 he was appointed military governor of Tennessee, then under Union control. In 1864 he ran for vice president with Pres. Abraham Lincoln; he assumed the presidency after Lincoln's assassination. During Reconstruction he favored a moderate policy that readmitted former Confederate states to the Union with few provisions for reform or civil rights for freedmen. In 1867 the Radical Republicans in Congress passed civil rights legislation and established the Freedmen's Bureau. His veto angered Congress, which passed the Tenure of Office Act requiring congressional approval for the removal of any civil officers. In 1868, in defiance of the act, Johnson dismissed secretary of war Edwin M. Stanton, an ally of the Radicals, and the House responded by impeaching the president for the first time in US history. In the subsequent Senate trial, the charges proved weak and the necessary two-thirds vote needed for conviction failed by one vote. Johnson remained in office until 1869, but his effectiveness had ended. He returned to Tennessee, where he won reelection to the Senate shortly before he died.

Ulysses S. Grant (Hiram Ulysses Grant; 27 Apr 1822, Point Pleasant OH—23 Jul 1885, Mount McGregor NY), 18th president of the US (1869–77). He served in the Mexican-American War under Zachary Taylor. Allegations that he became a drunkard after the war, though never proved, would affect his reputation. When the Civil War began (1861), he was appointed brigadier general; his 1862 attack on Ft. Donelson in Tennessee produced the first major Union victory. He drove off a Confederate attack at Shiloh but was criticized for heavy Union losses. He devised the campaign to take the stronghold of Vicksburg MS in 1863, cutting the Confederacy in half from east to west. Following his victory at the Battle of Chattanooga in 1864, he was appointed commander of the Union army. While William T. Sherman made his famous march across Georgia, Grant attacked Robert E. Lee's forces in Virginia, bringing the war to an end in 1865. His successful Republican presidential campaign made him, at 46, the youngest man yet elected president. His two terms were marred by administrative inaction and political scandal involving members of his cabinet, including the Crédit Mobilier scandal and the Whiskey Ring operation. He supported amnesty for Confederate leaders and protection for black civil rights. His veto of a bill to increase the amount of legal tender (1874) diminished the currency crisis in the next 25 years. His memoirs were published by his friend Mark Twain.

Rutherford Birchard Hayes (4 Oct 1822, Delaware OH—17 Jan 1893, Fremont OH), 19th president of the US (1877–81). After fighting in the Union army, he served in the House of Representatives (1865–67). As governor of Ohio (1868–72, 1875–76), he advocated a sound currency backed by gold. In 1876 he won the Republican nomination for president. His opponent, Samuel Tilden, won a larger popular vote, but Hayes's managers contested the electoral-vote returns in four states, and a special

Electoral Commission awarded the election to Hayes. As part of a secret compromise reached with Southerners, he withdrew the remaining federal troops from the South, ending Reconstruction, and promised not to interfere with elections there, ensuring the return of white Democratic supremacy. At the request of state governors, he used federal troops against strikers in the railroad strikes of 1877. He declined to run for a second term.

James Abram Garfield (19 Nov 1831, near Orange [in Cuyahoga county] OH—19 Sep 1881, Elberon [now in Long Branch] NJ), 20th president of the US (1881). In the Civil War he led the 42nd Ohio Volunteers and fought at Shiloh and Chickamauga. He resigned as a major general to serve in the House of Representatives (1863–80). A Radical Republican during Reconstruction, he was the House Republican leader from 1876 to 1880, when he was elected to the Senate. At the 1880 Republican nominating convention, the delegates supporting Ulysses S. Grant and James Blaine became deadlocked. On the 36th ballot, Garfield was nominated as a compromise presidential candidate, with Chester Arthur as vice president, and he won by a narrow margin. His term was brief—less than 150 days. On 2 July he was shot at Washington's railroad station by Charles J. Guiteau, an Arthur supporter. He died on 19 September after 11 weeks of public debate over the ambiguous constitutional conditions for presidential succession (later clarified by the 20th and 25th Amendments).

Chester Alan Arthur (5 Oct 1829, North Fairfield VT—18 Nov 1886, New York NY), 21st president of the US (1881–85). Active in New York City Republican politics, he was appointed customs collector for the port of New York (1871–78), an office long known for its employment of the spoils system. He conducted the business of the office with integrity but continued to pad its payroll with loyalists of Sen. Roscoe Conkling. At the Republican National Convention in 1880, Arthur was the compromise choice for vice president on the ticket with James Garfield, and he became president upon Garfield's assassination. As president, Arthur displayed unexpected independence by vetoing measures that rewarded political patronage and signing the Pendleton Act, which created a civil-service system based on merit. He also recommended the appropriations for rebuilding the navy toward the strength it later achieved in the Spanish-American War (1898), but he failed to win his party's nomination for a second term.

(Stephen) Grover Cleveland (18 Mar 1837, Caldwell NJ—24 Jun 1908, Princeton NJ), 22nd and 24th president of the US (1885–89, 1893–97). As mayor of Buffalo NY (1881–82), he was known as a foe of corruption. As governor of New York (1883–85), he earned the hostility of Tammany Hall with his independence, but in 1884 he won the Democratic nomination for president and the election. The first Democratic president since 1856, he supported civil-service reform and opposed high protective tariffs, which became an issue in the 1888 election, when he was narrowly defeated by Benjamin Harrison. In 1892 he was reelected by a huge popular plurality. In 1893 he attributed the US's severe economic depression to the Sherman Silver Purchase Act of 1890 and strongly urged Congress to repeal the act. By 1896, however, supporters of the Free Silver Movement controlled the

Democratic Party, which nominated William Jennings Bryan instead of Cleveland for president.

Benjamin Harrison (20 Aug 1833, North Bend OH—13 Mar 1901, Indianapolis IN), 23rd president of the US (1889–93). The grandson of Pres. William H. Harrison, he served in the Union army in the Civil War, rising to brigadier general. He served a term in the Senate (1881–87) and, even though he lost reelection, was nominated for president by the Republicans. He went on to defeat the incumbent, Grover Cleveland, who lost despite winning more of the popular vote. As president, his domestic policy was marked by passage of the Sherman Antitrust Act, and his foreign policy expanded US influence abroad. His administration oversaw the conference that led to the establishment of the Pan-American Union, resisted pressure to abandon US interests in the Samoa Islands (1889), and negotiated a treaty with Britain in the Bering Sea Dispute (1891). He was defeated for reelection by Cleveland in 1892. In 1898–99 he was the leading counsel for Venezuela in its boundary dispute with Britain.

William McKinley (29 Jan 1843, Niles OH—14 Sep 1901, Buffalo NY), 25th president of the US (1897–1901). He served in the Civil War as an aide to Col. Rutherford B. Hayes, who later encouraged his political career. He was elected to the House of Representatives (1877–91), where he sponsored the McKinley Tariff of 1890, and he served as elected governor of Ohio (1892–96). In 1896 he won the Republican presidential nomination and the general election, defeating William Jennings Bryan. He was soon embroiled in events in Cuba and responses to the sinking of the USS *Maine*, which led to the Spanish-American War. At the war's end, he advocated US dependency status for the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and other former Spanish territories. He again defeated Bryan by a large majority in 1900. In Buffalo NY on 6 Sep 1901, he was fatally shot by an anarchist, Leon Czolgosz.

Theodore Roosevelt (27 Oct 1858, New York NY—6 Jan 1919, Oyster Bay NY), 26th president of the US (1901–09). He was elected to the New York legislature in 1882, where he became a Republican leader opposed to the Democratic political machine, and he went on to serve on the US Civil Service Commission (1889–95) and as head of New York City's board of police commissioners (1895–97). A supporter of William McKinley, he served as assistant secretary of the navy (1897–98). When the Spanish-American War was declared, he resigned to organize a cavalry unit, the Rough Riders. He returned to New York a hero and was elected governor in 1899. As the Republican vice-presidential nominee, he took office when McKinley was reelected, and he became president on McKinley's assassination in 1901. One of his early initiatives was to urge enforcement of the Sherman Antitrust Act against business monopolies. He won election in his own right in 1904, and at his urging, Congress regulated railroad rates and passed the Pure Food and Drug Act and Meat Inspection Act (both 1906) to provide new consumer protections. He set aside national forests, parks, and mineral, oil, and coal lands for conservation. For mediating an end to the Russo-Japanese War, he received the 1906 Nobel Peace Prize. He secured a treaty with Panama for construction of a trans-isthmus canal. Declining to seek reelection, he secured the nomination for William H. Taft. He tried to win the Republican presidential nomination

in 1912; when he was rejected, he organized the Bull Moose Party and ran on a policy of New Nationalism, but he failed to win the election.

William Howard Taft (15 Sep 1857, Cincinnati OH—8 Mar 1930, Washington DC), 27th president of the US (1909–13). He served as US solicitor general (1890–92) and as US appellate judge (1892–1900). He was appointed head of the Philippine Commission to set up a civilian government in the islands and was its first civilian governor (1901–04). He served as US secretary of war (1904–08) under Pres. Theodore Roosevelt, who supported Taft's nomination for president in 1908. He won the election but became allied with the conservative Republicans, causing a rift with party progressives. He was again the nominee in 1912, but the split with Roosevelt and the Bull Moose Party resulted in the electoral victory of Woodrow Wilson. Taft later was a supporter of the League of Nations. As chief justice of the Supreme Court (1921–30), he secured passage of the Judges Act of 1925, which gave the Court wider discretion in accepting cases.

(Thomas) Woodrow Wilson (28 Dec 1856, Staunton VA—3 Feb 1924, Washington DC), 28th president of the US (1913–21). He taught political science at Princeton University (1890–1902) and was its president (1902–10). With the support of progressives, he was elected governor of New Jersey. His reform measures attracted national attention, and he became the Democratic presidential nominee in 1912. His campaign emphasized the progressive measures of his New Freedom policy, and he defeated Theodore Roosevelt and William H. Taft to win the presidency. As president, he approved legislation that created the Federal Reserve System, established the Federal Trade Commission, and strengthened labor unions. In foreign affairs he promoted self-government for the Philippines and sought to contain the Mexican civil war. He maintained US neutrality in World War I, offering to mediate a settlement and initiate peace negotiations. Campaigning on the theme that he had "kept us out of war," he was narrowly reelected in 1916, defeating Charles Evans Hughes. Germany's continued submarine attacks on unarmed passenger ships caused Wilson to ask for a declaration of war in April 1917. In a continuing effort to negotiate a peace agreement, he led the US delegation to the Paris Peace Conference, where he attempted to stand on his original principles but was forced to compromise by the demands of various countries. The Treaty of Versailles faced opposition in the Senate from the Republican majority. In search of popular support for the treaty and its League of Nations, Wilson began a cross-country speaking tour, but he collapsed and returned to Washington DC, where a stroke left him partially paralyzed. He rejected any attempts to compromise his version of the League of Nations and as a result eventually urged his Senate followers to vote against ratification of the treaty, which was defeated in 1920. He was awarded the 1919 Nobel Peace Prize for his work on the League of Nations.

Warren Gamaliel Harding (2 Nov 1865, Caledonia [now Blooming Grove] OH—2 Aug 1923, San Francisco CA), 29th president of the US (1921–23). He served successively as Ohio state senator (1899–1902), lieutenant governor (1903–04), and US senator (1915–21), supporting conservative policies. At the deadlocked 1920 Republican presi-

dential convention, he was chosen as the compromise candidate. Pledging a "return to normalcy" after World War I, he defeated James Cox with over 60% of the popular vote, the largest margin to that time. On his recommendation Congress established a budget system for the federal government, passed a high protective tariff, revised wartime taxes, and restricted immigration. His ill-advised cabinet and patronage appointments led to the Teapot Dome Scandal and characterized his administration as corrupt. While in Alaska he received word of the corruption about to be exposed and headed back. He arrived in San Francisco exhausted, reportedly suffering from food poisoning and other ills, and died there under unclear circumstances, to be succeeded by his vice president, Calvin Coolidge.

(John) Calvin Coolidge (4 Jul 1872, Plymouth VT—5 Jan 1933, Northampton MA), 30th president of the US (1923–29). He served as lieutenant governor of Massachusetts before being elected governor in 1918. He gained national attention by calling out the state guard during the Boston police strike in 1919. At the 1920 Republican convention, "Silent Cal" was nominated for vice president on Warren G. Harding's winning ticket. When Harding died in office in 1923, Coolidge became president. He restored confidence in an administration discredited by scandals and won the presidential election in 1924, defeating Robert La Follette. His presidency was marked by apparent prosperity. Congress maintained a high protective tariff and instituted tax reductions that favored capital. Coolidge declined to run for a second full term. His conservative policies of domestic and international inaction have come to symbolize the era between World War I and the Great Depression.

Herbert Hoover (10 Aug 1874, West Branch IA—20 Oct 1964, New York NY), 31st president of the US (1929–33). He headed Allied relief operations in England and Belgium prior to World War I, at which time he was appointed national food administrator (1917–19) and instituted programs that furnished food to famine-stricken areas of Europe. Appointed secretary of commerce (1921–27), he oversaw commissions to build Boulder (later Hoover) Dam and the St. Lawrence Seaway. In 1928, as the Republican presidential candidate, he soundly defeated Alfred E. Smith. His hopes for a "New Day" program were quickly overwhelmed by the Great Depression. As a believer in individual freedom, he vetoed bills to create a federal unemployment agency and to fund public-works projects, instead favoring private charity. In 1932 he finally allowed relief to farmers through the Reconstruction Finance Corp., but he was overwhelmingly defeated in 1932 by Franklin Roosevelt.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt (30 Jan 1882, Hyde Park NY—12 Apr 1945, Warm Springs GA), 32nd president of the US (1933–45). He was attracted to politics as an admirer of his cousin Pres. Theodore Roosevelt and became active in the Democratic Party. In 1905 he married distant cousin Eleanor Roosevelt, who would become a valued adviser in future years. He served as assistant secretary of the navy (1913–20). In 1920 he was nominated for vice president. The next year he was stricken with polio; though unable to walk, he remained active in politics. As governor of New York (1929–33), he set up the first state relief agency in the US. In 1932 he won the Democratic presidential nomination and

easily defeated Pres. Herbert Hoover. In his inaugural address to a nation of more than 13 million unemployed, he pronounced that "the only thing we have to fear is fear itself." Congress passed most of the changes he sought in his New Deal program in the first hundred days of his term. He was overwhelmingly reelected in 1936 over Alf Landon. By the late 1930s economic recovery had slowed, but Roosevelt was more concerned with the growing threat of war. In 1940 he was reelected to an unprecedented third term, defeating Wendell Willkie. He maintained US neutrality toward the war in Europe but approved the principle of lend-lease and in 1941 met with Winston Churchill to draft the Atlantic Charter. With US entry into World War II, he mobilized industry for military production and formed an alliance with Britain and the Soviet Union; he met with Churchill and Joseph Stalin to form war policy at Tehran (1943) and Yalta (1945). Despite declining health, he won reelection for a fourth term against Thomas Dewey (1944) but served only briefly before his death.

Harry S. Truman (8 May 1884, Lamar MO—26 Dec 1972, Kansas City MO), 33rd president of the US (1945–53). He served with distinction in World War I, and he later entered Democratic Party politics in Missouri. His reputation for honesty and good management gained him bipartisan support. In the Senate (1935–45), he led a committee that exposed fraud in defense production. In 1944 he was chosen to replace the incumbent Henry Wallace as vice-presidential nominee and was elected with Pres. Franklin Roosevelt. After only 82 days as vice president, he became president on Roosevelt's death (April 1945). He quickly made final arrangements for the San Francisco charter-writing meeting of the UN; helped arrange Germany's unconditional surrender on 8 May, which ended World War II in Europe; and in July attended the Potsdam Conference. The Pacific war ended officially on 2 September, after he ordered atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki; his justification was a report that 500,000 US troops would be lost in a conventional invasion of Japan. He announced the Truman Doctrine to aid Greece and Turkey (1947), established the Central Intelligence Agency, and pressed for passage of the Marshall Plan to aid European countries. In 1948 he defeated Thomas Dewey to gain reelection. He hewed to a foreign policy of containment to restrict the Soviet Union's sphere of influence and initiated the Berlin airlift and the NATO pact of 1949. In the Korean War he sent troops under Gen. Douglas MacArthur to head the United Nations forces. Though he was often criticized during his presidency, Truman's reputation grew steadily in later years.

Dwight David Eisenhower (14 Oct 1890, Denison TX—28 Mar 1969, Washington DC), 34th president of the US (1953–61). He graduated from West Point (1915) and then served in the Panama Canal Zone (1922–24) and in the Philippines under Douglas MacArthur (1935–39). In World War II, Gen. George Marshall chose him to command US forces in Europe (1942). After planning the invasions of North Africa, Sicily, and Italy, he was appointed supreme commander of Allied forces (1943). He planned the Normandy campaign (1944) and the conduct of the war in Europe until the German surrender (1945). He was promoted to five-star general (1944) and was named army chief of staff in 1945 and supreme commander of NATO in 1951. Both

Democrats and Republicans courted Eisenhower as a presidential candidate; in 1952, as the Republican candidate, he defeated Adlai Stevenson with the largest popular vote up to that time. He defeated Stevenson again in 1956 in an even larger landslide. His achievements included efforts to contain communism with the Eisenhower Doctrine. He sent federal troops to Little Rock AR to enforce integration of a city high school (1957). When the Soviet Union launched Sputnik 1 (1957), he was criticized for having failed to develop the US space program and responded by creating NASA (1958). In his last weeks in office the US broke diplomatic relations with Cuba.

John Fitzgerald Kennedy (29 May 1917, Brookline MA—22 Nov 1963, Dallas TX), 35th president of the US (1961–63). He joined the navy in World War II, where he earned medals for heroism. Elected to the House of Representatives (1947–53) and the Senate (1953–60), he supported social legislation and became increasingly committed to civil rights legislation. In 1960 he won the Democratic nomination for president; after a vigorous campaign, managed by his brother Robert F. Kennedy, he narrowly defeated Richard Nixon. He was the youngest person and the first Roman Catholic elected president. In his inaugural address he called on Americans to “ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country.” He proposed tax-reform and civil rights legislation but received little congressional support. He established the Peace Corps and the Alliance for Progress. His foreign policy began with the abortive Bay of Pigs invasion (1961), which emboldened the Soviet Union to move missiles to Cuba, sparking the Cuban missile crisis. In 1963 he successfully concluded the Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty. In November 1963 he was assassinated by a sniper, allegedly Lee Harvey Oswald, while riding in a motorcade in Dallas. The killing is considered the most notorious political murder of the 20th century. Kennedy’s youth, energy, and charming family brought him world adulation and sparked the idealism of a generation, for whom the Kennedy White House became known as “Camelot.”

Lyndon Baines Johnson (27 Aug 1908, Gillespie county TX—22 Jan 1973, San Antonio TX), 36th president of the US (1963–69). He won a seat in the House of Representatives (1937–49) as the New Deal was under conservative attack. His loyalty impressed Pres. Franklin Roosevelt, who made Johnson a protégé. He won election to the Senate in 1949 in a vicious campaign that saw fraud on both sides. As Democratic whip (1951–55) and majority leader (1955–61), he developed a talent for consensus building among dissident factions with methods both tactful and ruthless. He was largely responsible for passage of the civil rights bills of 1957 and 1960, the first in the 20th century. In 1960 he was elected vice president; he became president after the assassination of John F. Kennedy. In his first few months in office he won from Congress passage of a huge quantity of important civil rights, tax-reduction, antipoverty, and conservation legislation. He defeated Barry Goldwater in the 1964 election by the largest popular majority to that time and announced his Great Society program, which never came to fruition because of the escalation of US involvement in the Vietnam War, beginning with the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution. His approval ratings

diminished markedly and led to his decision not to seek reelection in 1968.

Richard Milhous Nixon (9 Jan 1913, Yorba Linda CA—22 Apr 1994, New York NY), 37th president of the US (1969–74). After serving in World War II, he was elected to the House of Representatives in 1947, employing harsh campaign tactics, and to the Senate in 1951, again following a bitter campaign. He won the vice presidency in 1952 on a ticket with Dwight D. Eisenhower; they were reelected easily in 1956. As presidential candidate in 1960, he lost narrowly to John F. Kennedy. He reentered politics by running for president in 1968, and he defeated Hubert H. Humphrey with his “Southern strategy” of seeking votes from Southern and Western conservatives in both parties. As president, he began to gradually withdraw US military forces in an effort to end the Vietnam War while ordering the secret bombing of North Vietnamese military centers in Laos and Cambodia, which drew widespread protest. Economic problems included the largest US budget to date, and in 1971 Nixon established unprecedented peacetime controls on wages and prices. He won reelection in 1972 with a landslide victory over George McGovern. Assisted by Henry A. Kissinger, he concluded the Vietnam War. He reopened communications with China and made a state visit there. On his visit to the Soviet Union, the first by a US president, he signed the bilateral Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) agreements. The Watergate Scandal overshadowed his second term; his complicity in efforts to cover up his involvement and the likelihood of impeachment led to his becoming, in August 1974, the first president to resign from office.

Gerald Rudolph Ford, Jr. (Leslie Lynch King, Jr.; 14 Jul 1913, Omaha NE—26 Dec 2006, Rancho Mirage CA), 38th president of the US (1974–77). He served in the House of Representatives (1948–73), becoming minority leader in 1965. After Spiro Agnew resigned as vice president in 1973, Richard Nixon nominated Ford to fill the vacant post. When the Watergate Scandal forced Nixon’s departure, Ford became the first president who had not been elected to either the vice presidency or the presidency. A month later he pardoned Nixon; to counter widespread outrage, he voluntarily appeared before a House subcommittee to explain his action. His administration gradually lowered the high inflation rate it inherited. Ford’s relations with the Democratic-controlled Congress were typified by his more than 50 vetoes, of which more than 40 were sustained. In the final days of the Vietnam War in 1975, he ordered an airlift of 237,000 anticommunist Vietnamese refugees, most of whom came to the US. Reaction against Watergate contributed to his defeat by James Earl Carter, Jr., in 1976.

James Earl Carter, Jr. (1 Oct 1924, Plains GA), 39th president of the US (1977–81). As governor (1971–75) he opened Georgia’s government offices to blacks and women and introduced stricter budgeting procedures for state agencies. In 1976, though lacking a national political base or major backing, he won the Democratic nomination and the presidency, defeating the sitting president, Gerald Ford. As president, Carter helped negotiate a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel, signed a treaty with Panama to make the Panama Canal a neutral zone after 1999, and established full diplomatic relations with China. In 1979–80 the Iran hostage crisis became a major political liability. He responded forcefully to the USSR’s invasion of

Afghanistan in 1979, embargoing the shipment of US grain to that country and leading a boycott of the 1980 Summer Olympics in Moscow. Hampered by high inflation and a recession engineered to tame it, he lost his bid for reelection to Ronald Reagan. He subsequently became involved in international diplomatic negotiations and helped oversee elections in countries with insecure democratic traditions. Carter was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2002.

Ronald Wilson Reagan (6 Feb 1911, Tampico IL—5 Jun 2004, Bel Air CA), 40th president of the US (1981–89). In his career as a Hollywood movie actor, he had roles in 50 films and was twice president of the Screen Actors Guild (1947–52, 1959–60). Having gradually changed his political affiliation from liberal Democrat to conservative Republican, he served as governor of California (1967–75). In 1980 he defeated incumbent Pres. Jimmy Carter to become president. Shortly after taking office, he was wounded in an assassination attempt. Reagan adopted supply-side economics to promote rapid economic growth and reduce the federal deficit. Congress approved most of his proposals in 1981, which succeeded in lowering inflation but doubled the national debt by 1986. He began the largest peacetime military buildup in US history and in 1983 proposed construction of the Strategic Defense Initiative to place antimissile technology in space. His foreign policy decisions included signing the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty to restrict intermediate-range nuclear weapons and invading Grenada. In 1984 Reagan defeated Walter Mondale in a landslide for reelection. Details of his administration's involvement in the Iran-Contra Affair emerged in 1986 and significantly weakened his popularity and authority. Though his intellectual capacity for governing was often disparaged (and in 1994 he revealed that he had Alzheimer disease), his artful communication skills enabled him to pursue numerous conservative policies with conspicuous success.

George Herbert Walker Bush (12 Jun 1924, Milton MA), 41st president of the US (1989–93). He served in World War II, graduated from Yale University, and started an oil business in Texas. He served in the House of Representatives (1966–70) as a Republican. He then served as ambassador to the UN (1971–72), chief liaison to China (1974–76), and head of the CIA (1976–77). In 1980 he ran for president but lost the nomination to Ronald Reagan. Bush served as vice president with Reagan (1981–89), whom he succeeded as president, defeating Michael Dukakis. He made no dramatic departures from Reagan's policies. In 1989 he ordered a brief military invasion of Panama, which toppled that country's leader, Gen. Manuel Noriega. He helped impose a UN-approved embargo against Iraq in 1990 to force its withdrawal from Kuwait. When Iraq refused, he authorized a US-led air offensive that began the Persian Gulf War. Despite general approval of his foreign policy, an economic recession led to his defeat by Bill Clinton in 1992. His son George W. Bush was elected president in 2000 and reelected in 2004.

William Jefferson Clinton (William Jefferson Blythe III; 19 Aug 1946, Hope AR), 42nd president of the US (1993–2001). He served as state attorney general (1977–79) and served several terms as governor (1979–81, 1983–92), during which he reformed Arkansas's educational system and encouraged the

growth of industry through favorable tax policies. He won the Democratic presidential nomination in 1992, after withstanding charges of personal impropriety, and defeated the incumbent, George H.W. Bush. As president he obtained approval of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) in 1993. He and his wife, Hillary Rodham Clinton, strongly advocated their plan to overhaul the US health care system, but Congress rejected it. He committed US forces to a peacekeeping initiative in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In 1994 the Democrats lost control of Congress for the first time since 1954. Clinton defeated Robert Dole to win reelection in 1996. He faced renewed charges of personal impropriety, this time involving Monica Lewinsky, and as a result, in 1998 he became the second president in history to be impeached. Charged with perjury and obstruction of justice, he was acquitted at his Senate trial in 1999. His two terms saw sustained economic growth and successive budget surpluses, the first in three decades.

George Walker Bush (6 Jul 1946, New Haven CT), 43rd president of the US (2001–09). The eldest child of Pres. George H.W. Bush, he served as governor of Texas (1995–2000). Despite losing the national popular vote to Vice President Al Gore by more than 500,000 votes in 2000, he gained the electoral college and the presidency when a Supreme Court ruling ended a recount of ballots in Florida. His response to the terrorist attacks on 11 Sep 2001 gave shape to his administration. The invasion of Iraq by US-led forces in March 2003 was followed by a problematic occupation during which a burgeoning insurgency threatened Iraqi efforts to stabilize a democratically elected government. Bush won reelection in 2004. The loss of Republican control of Congress in elections in November 2006 limited his power to steer legislation to passage at the end of his time in the White House.

Barack Hussein Obama II (4 Aug 1961, Honolulu HI), 44th president of the US (from 2009). He graduated from Columbia University (1983) and magna cum laude from Harvard Law School (1991), where he was the first African American to serve as president of the *Harvard Law Review*. He served as a community organizer on Chicago's largely impoverished Far South Side and lectured in constitutional law at the University of Chicago. He was elected (1996) to the Illinois Senate as a member of the Democratic Party. In 2004 he was elected to the US Senate, the third African American to be elected to that body since the end of Reconstruction. He quickly became a major national political figure. In 2008 Obama won an upset victory in the Democratic primary over US senator and former first lady Hillary Clinton to become the Democratic presidential nominee. He easily defeated Republican candidate John McCain to become the first African American president, capturing nearly 53 percent of the popular vote and 365 electoral votes. Not only did he hold all the states that John Kerry had won in the 2004 election, but he also captured a number of states (e.g., Colorado, Florida, Nevada, Ohio, and Virginia) that the Republicans had carried in the previous two presidential elections. He is the author of two books, the memoir *Dreams from My Father* (1995) and *The Audacity of Hope* (2006), a mainstream polemic on his vision for the United States.

US Presidents' Spouses and Children

Maiden names of the presidents' wives appear in small capital letters.

DATE OF MARRIAGE	PRESIDENTS, SPOUSES, AND CHILDREN
6 Jan 1759	George Washington Martha DANDRIDGE Custis (2 Jun 1731–22 May 1802) no children
25 Oct 1764	John Adams Abigail SMITH (22 Nov 1744–28 Oct 1818) ▶ Abigail Amelia Adams (1765–1813), ▶ John Quincy Adams (1767–1848), ▶ Susanna Adams (1768–70), ▶ Charles Adams (1770–1800), ▶ Thomas Boylston Adams (1772–1832)
1 Jan 1772	Thomas Jefferson Martha WAYLES Skelton (30 Oct 1748–6 Sep 1782) ▶ Martha Washington Jefferson (1772–1836), ▶ Jane Randolph Jefferson (1774–75), ▶ infant son (1777), ▶ Mary Jefferson (1778–1804), ▶ Lucy Elizabeth Jefferson (1780–81), ▶ Lucy Elizabeth Jefferson (1782–84)
15 Sep 1794	James Madison Dolley PAYNE Todd (20 May 1768–12 Jul 1849) no children
16 Feb 1786	James Monroe Elizabeth KORTRIGHT (30 Jun 1768–23 Sep 1830) ▶ Eliza Kortright Monroe (1786–1835), ▶ James Spence Monroe (1799–1800), ▶ Maria Hester Monroe (1803–50)
26 Jul 1797	John Quincy Adams Louisa Catherine JOHNSON (12 Feb 1775–15 May 1852) ▶ George Washington Adams (1801–29), ▶ John Adams (1803–34), ▶ Charles Francis Adams (1807–86), ▶ Louisa Catherine Adams (1811–12)
Aug 1791	Andrew Jackson Rachel DONELSON Robards (15? Jun 1767–22 Dec 1828) no children
21 Feb 1807	Martin Van Buren Hannah HOES (8 Mar 1783–5 Feb 1819) ▶ Abraham Van Buren (1807–73), ▶ John Van Buren (1810–66), ▶ Martin Van Buren (1812–55), ▶ Smith Thompson Van Buren (1817–76)
25 Nov 1795	William Henry Harrison Anna TUTHILL SYMMES (25 Jul 1775–25 Feb 1864) ▶ Elizabeth Bassett Harrison (1796–1846), ▶ John Cleves Symmes Harrison (1798–1830), ▶ Lucy Singleton Harrison (1800–26), ▶ William Henry Harrison (1802–38), ▶ John Scott Harrison (1804–78), ▶ Benjamin Harrison (1806–40), ▶ Mary Symmes Harrison (1809–42), ▶ Carter Bassett Harrison (1811–39), ▶ Anna Tuthill Harrison (1813–65), ▶ James Findlay Harrison (1814–17)
29 Mar 1813	John Tyler Letitia CHRISTIAN (12 Nov 1790–10 Sep 1842) ▶ Mary Tyler (1815–48), ▶ Robert Tyler (1816–77), ▶ John Tyler (1819–96), ▶ Letitia Tyler (1821–1907), ▶ Elizabeth Tyler (1823–50), ▶ Anne Contesse Tyler (1825), ▶ Alice Tyler (1827–54), ▶ Tazewell Tyler (1830–74)
26 Jun 1844	Julia GARDINER (4 May 1820–10 Jul 1889) ▶ David Gardiner Tyler (1846–1927), ▶ John Alexander Tyler (1848–83), ▶ Julia Gardiner Tyler (1849?–71), ▶ Lachlan Tyler (1851–1902), ▶ Lyon Gardiner Tyler (1853–1935), ▶ Robert Fitzwalter Tyler (1856–1927), ▶ Pearl Tyler (1860–1947)
1 Jan 1824	James K. Polk Sarah CHILDRESS (4 Sep 1803–14 Aug 1891) no children
21 Jun 1810	Zachary Taylor Margaret Mackall SMITH (21 Sep 1788–14 Aug 1852) ▶ Anne Margaret Mackall Taylor (1811–75), ▶ Sarah Knox Taylor (1814–35), ▶ Octavia Pannel Taylor (1816–20), ▶ Margaret Smith Taylor (1819–20), ▶ Mary Elizabeth Taylor (1824–1909), ▶ Richard Taylor (1826–79)

US Presidents' Spouses and Children (continued)

DATE OF MARRIAGE	PRESIDENTS, SPOUSES, AND CHILDREN
	Millard Fillmore
5 Feb 1826	Abigail POWERS (13 Mar 1798–30 Mar 1853) ▶ Millard Powers Fillmore (1828–89), ▶ Mary Abigail Fillmore (1832–54)
10 Feb 1858	Caroline CARMICHAEL McIntosh (21 Oct 1813–11 Aug 1881) no children
	Franklin Pierce
10 Nov 1834	Jane Means APPLETON (12 Mar 1806–2 Dec 1863) ▶ Franklin Pierce (1836), ▶ Frank Robert Pierce (1839–43), ▶ Benjamin Pierce (1841–53)
	James Buchanan never married
	Abraham Lincoln
4 Nov 1842	Mary Ann Todd (13 Dec 1818–16 Jul 1882) ▶ Robert Todd Lincoln (1843–1926), ▶ Edward Baker Lincoln (1846–50), ▶ William Wallace Lincoln (1850–62), ▶ Thomas Lincoln (1853–71)
	Andrew Johnson
17 May 1827	Elliza McCARDLE (4 Oct 1810–15 Jan 1876) ▶ Martha Johnson (1828–1901), ▶ Charles Johnson (1830–63), ▶ Mary Johnson (1832–83), ▶ Robert Johnson (1834–69), ▶ Andrew Johnson (1852–79)
	Ulysses S. Grant
22 Aug 1848	Julia Boggs DENT (26 Jan 1826–14 Dec 1902) ▶ Frederick Dent Grant (1850–1912), ▶ Ulysses Simpson Grant (1852–1929), ▶ Ellen Wrenshall Grant (1855–1922), ▶ Jesse Root Grant (1858–1934)
	Rutherford B. Hayes
30 Dec 1852	Lucy Ware WEBB (28 Aug 1831–25 Jun 1889) ▶ Birchard Austin Hayes (1853–1926), ▶ James Webb Cook Hayes (1856–1934), ▶ Rutherford Platt Hayes (1858–1927), ▶ Joseph Thompson Hayes (1861–63), ▶ George Crook Hayes (1864–66), ▶ Frances Hayes (1867–1950), ▶ Scott Russell Hayes (1871–1923), ▶ Manning Force Hayes (1873–74)
	James A. Garfield
11 Nov 1858	Lucretia RUDOLPH (19 Apr 1832–13 Mar 1918) ▶ Eliza Arabella Garfield (1860–63), ▶ Harry Augustus Garfield (1863–1942), ▶ James Rudolph Garfield (1865–1950), ▶ Mary Garfield (1867–1947), ▶ Irvin McDowell Garfield (1870–1951), ▶ Abram Garfield (1872–1958), ▶ Edward Garfield (1874–76)
	Chester A. Arthur
25 Oct 1859	Ellen Lewis HERNDON (30 Aug 1837–12 Jan 1880) ▶ William Lewis Herndon Arthur (1860–63), ▶ Chester Alan Arthur (1864–1937), ▶ Ellen Herndon Arthur (1871–1915)
	Grover Cleveland
2 Jun 1886	Frances FOLSOM (21 Jul 1864–29 Oct 1947) ▶ Ruth Cleveland (1891–1904), ▶ Esther Cleveland (1893–1980), ▶ Marion Cleveland (1895–1977), ▶ Richard Folsom Cleveland (1897–1974), ▶ Francis Grover Cleveland (1903–95)
	Benjamin Harrison
20 Oct 1853	Caroline Lavinia SCOTT (1 Oct 1832–25 Oct 1892) ▶ Russell Benjamin Harrison (1854–1936), ▶ Mary Scott Harrison (1858–1930)
6 Apr 1896	Mary Scott LORD Dimmick (30 Apr 1858–5 Jan 1948) ▶ Elizabeth Harrison (1897–1955)
	William McKinley
25 Jan 1871	Ida SAXTON (8 Jun 1847–26 May 1907) ▶ Katherine McKinley (1871–75), ▶ Ida McKinley (1873)

US Presidents' Spouses and Children (continued)

DATE OF MARRIAGE	PRESIDENTS, SPOUSES, AND CHILDREN
	Theodore Roosevelt
27 Oct 1880	Alice Hathaway LEE (29 Jul 1861–14 Feb 1884) ▶ Alice Lee Roosevelt (1884–1980)
2 Dec 1886	Edith Kermit CAROW (6 Aug 1861–30 Sep 1948) ▶ Theodore Roosevelt (1887–1944), ▶ Kermit Roosevelt (1889–1943), ▶ Ethel Carow Roosevelt (1891–1977), ▶ Archibald Bulloch Roosevelt (1894–1979), ▶ Quentin Roosevelt (1897–1918)
	William Howard Taft
19 Jun 1886	Helen HERRON (2 Jun 1861–22 May 1943) ▶ Robert Alphonso Taft (1889–1953), ▶ Helen Herron Taft (1891–1987), ▶ Charles Phelps Taft (1897–1983)
	Woodrow Wilson
24 Jun 1885	Ellen Louise Axson (15 May 1860–6 Aug 1914) ▶ Margaret Woodrow Wilson (1886–1944), ▶ Jessie Woodrow Wilson (1887–1933), ▶ Eleanor Randolph Wilson (1889–1967)
18 Dec 1915	Edith BOLLING Galt (15 Oct 1872–28 Dec 1961) no children
	Warren G. Harding
8 Jul 1891	Florence Mabel KLING DeWolfe (15 Aug 1860–21 Nov 1924) no children
	Calvin Coolidge
4 Oct 1905	Grace Anna GOODHUE (3 Jan 1879–8 Jul 1957) ▶ John Coolidge (1906–2000), ▶ Calvin Coolidge (1908–24)
	Herbert Hoover
10 Feb 1899	Lou HENRY (29 Mar 1874–7 Jan 1944) ▶ Herbert Clark Hoover (1903–69), ▶ Allan Henry Hoover (1907–93)
	Franklin D. Roosevelt
17 Mar 1905	Anna Eleanor (Eleanor) ROOSEVELT (11 Oct 1884–7 Nov 1962) ▶ Anna Eleanor Roosevelt (1906–75), ▶ James Roosevelt (1907–91), ▶ Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1909), ▶ Elliott Roosevelt (1910–90), ▶ Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1914–88), ▶ John Aspinwall Roosevelt (1916–81)
	Harry S. Truman
28 Jun 1919	Elizabeth Virginia (Bess) WALLACE (13 Feb 1885–18 Oct 1982) ▶ Mary Margaret Truman (1924–2008)
	Dwight D. Eisenhower
1 Jul 1916	Mamie Geneva Doud (14 Nov 1896–1 Nov 1979) ▶ Doud Dwight Eisenhower (1917–21), ▶ John Sheldon Doud Eisenhower (1922–)
	John F. Kennedy
12 Sep 1953	Jacqueline Lee BOUVIER (28 Jul 1929–19 May 1994) ▶ Caroline Bouvier Kennedy (1957–), ▶ John Fitzgerald Kennedy (1960–99), ▶ Patrick Bouvier Kennedy (1963)
	Lyndon B. Johnson
17 Nov 1934	Claudia Alta (Lady Bird) TAYLOR (22 Dec 1912–11 Jul 2007) ▶ Lynda Bird Johnson (1944–), ▶ Luci Baines Johnson (1947–)
	Richard M. Nixon
21 Jun 1940	Thelma Catherine (Pat) RYAN (16 Mar 1912–22 Jun 1993) ▶ Patricia Nixon (1946–), ▶ Julie Nixon (1948–)
	Gerald R. Ford
15 Oct 1948	Elizabeth Ann (Betty) BLOOMER Warren (8 Apr 1918–8 Jul 2011) ▶ Michael Gerald Ford (1950–), ▶ John Gardner Ford (1952–), ▶ Steven Meigs Ford (1956–), ▶ Susan Elizabeth Ford (1957–)
	Jimmy Carter
7 Jul 1946	Eleanor Rosalynn (Rosalynn) SMITH (18 Aug 1927–) ▶ John William Carter (1947–), ▶ James Earl Carter (1950–), ▶ Donnel Jeffrey Carter (1952–), ▶ Amy Lynn Carter (1967–)

DATE OF MARRIAGE	PRESIDENTS, SPOUSES, AND CHILDREN
	Ronald Reagan
24 Jan 1940	Jane Wyman (née Sarah Jane MAYFIELD [FULKS]) (5 Jan 1917–10 Sep 2007) ▶ Maureen Elizabeth Reagan (1941–2001), ▶ Michael Edward Reagan (1945–), ▶ Christine Reagan (1947)
4 Mar 1952	Nancy Davis (née Anne Frances ROBBINS) (6 Jul 1921–) ▶ Patricia Ann Reagan (1952–), ▶ Ronald Prescott Reagan (1958–)
	George H.W. Bush
6 Jan 1945	Barbara PIERCE (8 Jun 1925–) ▶ George Walker Bush (1946–), ▶ Pauline Robinson Bush (1949–53), ▶ John Ellis Bush (1953–), ▶ Neil Mallon Bush (1955–), ▶ Marvin Pierce Bush (1956–), ▶ Dorothy Walker Bush (1959–)
	Bill Clinton
11 Oct 1975	Hillary Diane RODHAM (26 Oct 1947–) ▶ Chelsea Victoria Clinton (1980–)
	George W. Bush
5 Nov 1977	Laura Lane WELCH (4 Nov 1946–) ▶ Barbara Pierce Bush (1981–), ▶ Jenna Bush Hager (1981–)
	Barack Obama
18 Oct 1992	Michelle LaVaughn ROBINSON (17 Jan 1964–) ▶ Malia Ann Obama (1998–), ▶ Natasha Obama (2001–)

Did you know?

The bicentennial of the founding of the West Florida Republic took place in 2010. Not included in the Louisiana Purchase, the “Florida parishes” revolted against the Spanish government in Baton Rouge and declared their independence in September 1810. Proclaiming St. Francisville as their capital, the citizens of West Florida elected Fulwar Skipwith as their president. After a period of 74 days, the republic was forcibly annexed to the United States.

The cabinet is composed of the heads of executive departments chosen by the president with the consent of the Senate. Cabinet officials do not hold seats in Congress and are not regulated by the US Constitution, which makes no mention of such a body. The existence of the cabinet is a matter of

custom dating back to George Washington, who consulted regularly with his department heads as a group. Original dates of service are given for officials appointed midterm and for newly created posts. Interim officials are not listed. Presidencies and new positions are indicated in bold.

30 APR 1789-3 MARCH 1793 (TERM 1)

State	Thomas Jefferson
Treasury	Alexander Hamilton
War	Henry Knox
Attorney General	Edmund Randolph

4 MAR 1793-3 MAR 1797 (TERM 2)

State	Thomas Jefferson; Edmund Randolph (2 Jan 1794); Timothy Pickering (20 Aug 1795)
Treasury	Alexander Hamilton; Oliver Wolcott, Jr. (2 Feb 1795)
War	Henry Knox; Timothy Pickering (2 Jan 1795); James McHenry (6 Feb 1796)
Attorney General	Edmund Randolph; William Bradford (29 Jan 1794); Charles Lee (10 Dec 1795)

4 MAR 1797-3 MAR 1801

State	Timothy Pickering; John Marshall (6 Jun 1800)
Treasury	Oliver Wolcott, Jr.; Samuel Dexter (1 Jan 1801)
War	James McHenry; Samuel Dexter (12 Jun 1800)
Navy	Benjamin Stoddert (18 Jun 1798)
Attorney General	Charles Lee

US Presidential Cabinets (continued)

	Thomas Jefferson
4 MAR 1801–3 MAR 1805 (TERM 1)	
State	James Madison
Treasury	Samuel Dexter; Albert Gallatin (14 May 1801)
War	Henry Dearborn
Navy	Benjamin Stoddert; Robert Smith (27 Jul 1801)
Attorney General	Levi Lincoln
4 MAR 1805–3 MAR 1809 (TERM 2)	
State	James Madison
Treasury	Albert Gallatin
War	Henry Dearborn
Navy	Robert Smith
Attorney General	John Breckenridge; Caesar Augustus Rodney (20 Jan 1807)
4 MAR 1809–3 MAR 1813 (TERM 1)	
State	Robert Smith
Treasury	Albert Gallatin
War	John Smith; William Eustis (8 Apr 1809); John Armstrong (5 Feb 1813)
Navy	Robert Smith; Paul Hamilton (15 May 1809); William Jones (19 Jan 1813)
Attorney General	Caesar Augustus Rodney; William Pinkney (6 Jan 1812)
4 MAR 1813–3 MAR 1817 (TERM 2)	
State	James Monroe
Treasury	Albert Gallatin; George Washington Campbell (9 Feb 1814); Alexander James Dallas (14 Oct 1814); William Harris Crawford (22 Oct 1816)
War	John Armstrong; James Monroe (1 Oct 1814); William Harris Crawford (8 Aug 1815)
Navy	William Jones; Benjamin Williams Crowninshield (16 Jan 1815)
Attorney General	William Pinkney; Richard Rush (11 Feb 1814)
4 MAR 1817–3 MAR 1821 (TERM 1)	
State	James Monroe
Treasury	John Quincy Adams
War	William Harris Crawford
Navy	John C. Calhoun
Attorney General	Benjamin Williams Crowninshield; Smith Thompson (1 Jan 1819)
	Richard Rush; William Wirt (15 Nov 1817)
4 MAR 1821–3 MAR 1825 (TERM 2)	
State	John Quincy Adams
Treasury	William Harris Crawford
War	John C. Calhoun
Navy	Smith Thompson; Samuel Lewis Southard (16 Sep 1823)
Attorney General	William Wirt
4 MAR 1825–3 MAR 1829	
State	John Quincy Adams
Treasury	Henry Clay
War	Richard Rush
Navy	James Barbour; Peter Buell Porter (21 Jun 1828)
Attorney General	Samuel Lewis Southard
	William Wirt
4 MAR 1829–3 MAR 1833 (TERM 1)	
State	Andrew Jackson
Treasury	Martin Van Buren; Edward Livingston (24 May 1831)
War	Samuel Delucenna Ingham; Louis McLane (8 Aug 1831)
Navy	John Henry Eaton; Lewis Cass (8 Aug 1831)
Attorney General	John Branch; Levi Woodbury (23 May 1831)
	John Macpherson Berrien; Roger Brooke Taney (20 Jul 1831)

US Presidential Cabinets (continued)

Andrew Jackson (continued)

4 MAR 1833–3 MAR 1837 (TERM 2)

State Edward Livingston; Louis McLane (29 May 1833); John Forsyth (1 Jul 1834)
 Treasury Louis McLane; William John Duane (1 Jun 1833); Roger Brooke Taney (23 Sep 1833); Levi Woodbury (1 Jul 1834)
 War Lewis Cass
 Navy Levi Woodbury; Mahlon Dickerson (30 Jun 1834)
 Attorney General Roger Brooke Taney; Benjamin Franklin Butler (18 Nov 1833)

Martin Van Buren

4 MAR 1837–3 MAR 1841

State John Forsyth
 Treasury Levi Woodbury
 War Joel Roberts Poinsett
 Navy Mahlon Dickerson; James Kirke Paulding (1 Jul 1838)
 Attorney General Benjamin Franklin Butler; Felix Grundy (1 Sep 1838); Henry Dilworth Gilpin (11 Jan 1840)

William Henry Harrison

4 MAR 1841–4 APR 1841

State Daniel Webster
 Treasury Thomas Ewing
 War John Bell
 Navy George Edmund Badger
 Attorney General John Jordan Crittenden

John Tyler

6 APR 1841–3 MAR 1845

State Daniel Webster; Abel Parker Upshur (24 Jul 1843); John C. Calhoun (1 Apr 1844)
 Treasury Thomas Ewing; Walter Forward (13 Sep 1841); John Canfield Spencer (8 Mar 1843); George Mortimer Bibb (4 Jul 1844)
 War John Bell; John Canfield Spencer (12 Oct 1841); James Madison Porter (8 Mar 1843); William Wilkins (20 Feb 1844)
 Navy George Edmund Badger; Abel Parker Upshur (11 Oct 1841); David Henshaw (24 Jul 1843); Thomas Walker Gilmer (19 Feb 1844); John Young Mason (26 Mar 1844)
 Attorney General John Jordan Crittenden; Hugh Swinton Legaré (20 Sep 1841); John Nelson (1 Jul 1843)

James K. Polk

4 MAR 1845–3 MAR 1849

State James Buchanan
 Treasury Robert James Walker
 War William Learned Marcy
 Navy George Bancroft; John Young Mason (9 Sep 1846)
 Attorney General John Young Mason; Nathan Clifford (17 Oct 1846); Isaac Toucey (29 Jun 1848)

Zachary Taylor

4 MAR 1849–9 JUL 1850

State John Middleton Clayton
 Treasury William Morris Meredith
 War George Washington Crawford
 Navy William Ballard Preston
 Attorney General Reverdy Johnson
 Interior Thomas Ewing (8 Mar 1849)

Millard Fillmore

10 JUL 1850–3 MAR 1853

State Daniel Webster; Edward Everett (6 Nov 1852)
 Treasury Thomas Corwin
 War George Washington Crawford; Charles Magill Conrad (15 Aug 1850)
 Navy William Alexander Graham; John Pendleton Kennedy (26 Jul 1852)
 Attorney General Reverdy Johnson; John Jordan Crittenden (14 Aug 1850)
 Interior Thomas Ewing; Thomas McKean Thompson McKennan (15 Aug 1850); Alexander Hugh Holmes Stuart (16 Sep 1850)

US Presidential Cabinets (continued)

4 MAR 1853–3 MAR 1857

State
Treasury
War
Navy
Attorney General
Interior

Franklin Pierce

William Learned Marcy
James Guthrie
Jefferson Davis
James Cochran Dobbin
Caleb Cushing
Robert McClelland

4 MAR 1857–3 MAR 1861

State
Treasury

War
Navy
Attorney General
Interior

James Buchanan

Lewis Cass; Jeremiah Sullivan Black (17 Dec 1860)
Howell Cobb; Philip Francis Thomas (12 Dec 1860); John Adams Dix (15 Jan 1861)
John Buchanan Floyd
Isaac Toucey
Jeremiah Sullivan Black; Edwin McMasters Stanton (22 Dec 1860)
Jacob Thompson

4 MAR 1861–3 MAR 1865 (TERM 1)

State
Treasury
War
Navy
Attorney General
Interior

Abraham Lincoln

William Henry Seward
Salmon Portland Chase; William Pitt Fessenden (5 Jul 1864)
Simon Cameron; Edwin McMasters Stanton (20 Jun 1862)
Gideon Welles
Edward Bates; James Speed (5 Dec 1864)
Caleb Blood Smith; John Palmer Usher (8 Jan 1863)

4 MAR 1865–15 APR 1865 (TERM 2)

State
Treasury
War
Navy
Attorney General
Interior

William Henry Seward
Hugh McCulloch
Edwin McMasters Stanton
Gideon Welles
James Speed
John Palmer Usher

15 APR 1865–3 MAR 1869

State
Treasury
War
Navy
Attorney General

Interior

Andrew Johnson

William Henry Seward
Hugh McCulloch
Edwin McMasters Stanton; John McAllister Schofield (1 Jun 1868)
Gideon Welles
James Speed; Henry Stanbery (23 Jul 1866); William Maxwell Evarts (20 Jul 1868)
John Palmer Usher; James Harlan (15 May 1865); Orville Hickman Browning (1 Sep 1866)

4 MAR 1869–3 MAR 1873 (TERM 1)

State
Treasury
War

Navy
Attorney General

Interior

Ulysses S. Grant

Elihu Benjamin Washburne; Hamilton Fish (17 Mar 1869)
George Sewall Boutwell
John Aaron Rawlins; William Tecumseh Sherman (11 Sep 1869); William Worth Belknap (1 Nov 1869)
Adolph Edward Borie; George Maxwell Robeson (25 Jun 1869)
Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar; Amos Tappan Akerman (8 Jul 1870); George Henry Williams (10 Jan 1872)
Jacob Dolson Cox; Columbus Delano (1 Nov 1870)

4 MAR 1873–3 MAR 1877 (TERM 2)

State
Treasury

War

Navy
Attorney General

Interior

Hamilton Fish
William Adams Richardson; Benjamin Helm Bristow (4 Jun 1874); Lot Myrick Morrill (7 Jul 1876)
William Worth Belknap; Alphonso Taft (11 Mar 1876); James Donald Cameron (1 Jun 1876)
George Maxwell Robeson
George Henry Williams; Edward Pierrepont (15 May 1875); Alphonso Taft (1 Jun 1876)
Columbus Delano; Zachariah Chandler (19 Oct 1875)

US Presidential Cabinets (continued)

4 MAR 1877–3 MAR 1881

State
Treasury
War
Navy
Attorney General
Interior

Rutherford B. Hayes

William Maxwell Evarts
John Sherman
George Washington McCrary; Alexander Ramsey (12 Dec 1879)
Richard Wigginton Thompson; Nathan Goff, Jr. (6 Jan 1881)
Charles Devens
Carl Schurz

4 MAR 1881–19 SEP 1881

State
Treasury
War
Attorney General
Navy
Interior

James A. Garfield

James Gillespie Blaine
William Windom
Robert Todd Lincoln
(Isaac) Wayne MacVeagh
William Henry Hunt
Samuel Jordan Kirkwood

20 SEP 1881–3 MAR 1885

State
Treasury

War
Navy
Attorney General
Interior

Chester A. Arthur

James Gillespie Blaine; Frederick Theodore Frelinghuysen (19 Dec 1881)
William Windom; Charles James Folger (14 Nov 1881); Walter Quintin
Gresham (24 Sep 1884); Hugh McCulloch (31 Oct 1884)
Robert Todd Lincoln
William Henry Hunt; William Eaton Chandler (17 Apr 1882)
(Isaac) Wayne MacVeagh; Benjamin Harris Brewster (3 Jan 1882)
Samuel Jordan Kirkwood; Henry Moore Teller (17 Apr 1882)

4 MAR 1885–3 MAR 1889

State
Treasury
War
Navy
Attorney General
Interior
Agriculture

Grover Cleveland

Thomas Francis Bayard
Daniel Manning; Charles Stebbins Fairchild (1 Apr 1887)
William Crowninshield Endicott
William Collins Whitney
Augustus Hill Garland
Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lamar; William Freeman Vilas (16 Jan 1888)
Norman Jay Colman (13 Feb 1889)

4 MAR 1889–3 MAR 1893

State
Treasury
War
Navy
Attorney General
Interior
Agriculture

Benjamin Harrison

James Gillespie Blaine; John Watson Foster (29 Jun 1892)
William Windom; Charles Foster (24 Feb 1891)
Redfield Proctor; Stephen Benton Elkins (24 Dec 1891)
Benjamin Franklin Tracy
William Henry Harrison Miller
John Willock Noble
Jeremiah McLain Rusk

4 MAR 1893–3 MAR 1897

State
Treasury
War
Navy
Attorney General
Interior
Agriculture

Grover Cleveland

Walter Quintin Gresham; Richard Olney (10 Jun 1895)
John Griffin Carlisle
Daniel Scott Lamont
Hilary Abner Herbert
Richard Olney; Judson Harmon (11 Jun 1895)
Hoke Smith; David Rowland Francis (4 Sep 1896)
Julius Sterling Morton

4 MAR 1897–3 MAR 1901 (TERM 1)

State

Treasury
War
Navy
Attorney General
Interior
Agriculture

William McKinley

John Sherman; William Rufus Day (28 Apr 1898); John Hay (30 Sep
1898)
Lyman Judson
Russell Alexander Alger; Elihu Root (1 Aug 1899)
John Davis Long
Joseph McKenna; John William Griggs (1 Feb 1898)
Cornelius Newton Bliss; Ethan Allen Hitchcock (20 Feb 1899)
James Wilson

US Presidential Cabinets (continued)

4 MAR 1901–14 SEP 1901 (TERM 2)

State
Treasury
War
Navy
Attorney General
Interior
Agriculture

William McKinley (continued)

John Hay
Lyman Judson Gage
Elihu Root
John Davis Long
John William Griggs; Philander Chase Knox (10 Apr 1901)
Ethan Allen Hitchcock
James Wilson

14 SEP 1901–3 MAR 1905 (TERM 1)

State
Treasury
War
Navy

Attorney General
Interior
Agriculture
Commerce and Labor

Theodore Roosevelt

John Hay
Lyman Judson Gage; Leslie Mortier Shaw (1 Feb 1902)
Elihu Root; William Howard Taft (1 Feb 1904)
John Davis Long; William Henry Moody (1 May 1902); Paul Morton (1 Jul 1904)
Philander Chase Knox; William Henry Moody (1 Jul 1904)
Ethan Allen Hitchcock
James Wilson
George Bruce Cortelyou (16 Feb 1903); Victor Howard Metcalf (1 Jul 1904)

4 MAR 1905–3 MAR 1909 (TERM 2)

State
Treasury
War
Navy

Attorney General
Interior
Agriculture
Commerce and Labor

John Hay; Elihu Root (19 Jul 1905); Robert Bacon (27 Jan 1909)
Leslie Mortier Shaw; George Bruce Cortelyou (4 Mar 1907)
William Howard Taft; Luke Edward Wright (1 Jul 1908)
Paul Morton; Charles Joseph Bonaparte (1 Jul 1905); Victor Howard Metcalf (17 Dec 1906); Truman Handy Newberry (1 Dec 1908)
William Henry Moody; Charles Joseph Bonaparte (17 Dec 1906)
Ethan Allen Hitchcock; James Rudolph Garfield (4 Mar 1907)
James Wilson
Victor Howard Metcalf; Oscar Solomon Straus (17 Dec 1906)

4 MAR 1909–3 MAR 1913

State
Treasury
War
Navy
Attorney General
Interior
Agriculture
Commerce and Labor

William Howard Taft

Philander Chase Knox
Franklin MacVeagh
Jacob McGavock Dickinson; Henry Lewis Stimson (22 May 1911)
George von Lengerke Meyer
George Woodward Wickersham
Richard Achilles Ballinger; Walter Lowrie Fisher (7 Mar 1911)
James Wilson
Charles Nagel

4 MAR 1913–3 MAR 1917 (TERM 1)

State
Treasury
War
Navy
Attorney General
Interior
Agriculture
Commerce
Labor

Woodrow Wilson

William Jennings Bryan; Robert Lansing (23 Jun 1915)
William Gibbs McAdoo
Lindley Miller Garrison; Newton Diehl Baker (9 Mar 1916)
Josephus Daniels
James Clark McReynolds; Thomas Watt Gregory (3 Sep 1914)
Franklin Knight Lane
David Franklin Houston
William Cox Redfield
William Bauchop Wilson

4 MAR 1917–3 MAR 1921 (TERM 2)

State
Treasury

War
Navy
Attorney General
Interior
Agriculture
Commerce
Labor

Robert Lansing; Bainbridge Colby (23 Mar 1920)
William Gibbs McAdoo; Carter Glass (16 Dec 1918); David Franklin Houston (2 Feb 1920)
Newton Diehl Baker
Josephus Daniels
Thomas Watt Gregory; Alexander Mitchell Palmer (5 Mar 1919)
Franklin Knight Lane; John Barton Payne (13 Mar 1920)
David Franklin Houston; Edwin Thomas Meredith (2 Feb 1920)
William Cox Redfield; Joshua Willis Alexander (16 Dec 1919)
William Bauchop Wilson

US Presidential Cabinets (continued)**Warren G. Harding****4 MAR 1921–2 AUG 1923**

State	Charles Evans Hughes
Treasury	Andrew William Mellon
War	John Wingate Weeks
Navy	Edwin Denby
Attorney General	Harry Micajah Daugherty
Interior	Albert Bacon Fall; Hubert Work (5 Mar 1923)
Agriculture	Henry Cantwell Wallace
Commerce	Herbert Hoover
Labor	James John Davis

Calvin Coolidge**3 AUG 1923–3 MAR 1925 (TERM 1)**

State	Charles Evans Hughes
Treasury	Andrew William Mellon
War	John Wingate Weeks
Navy	Edwin Denby; Curtis Dwight Wilbur (18 Mar 1924)
Attorney General	Harry Micajah Daugherty; Harlan Fiske Stone (9 Apr 1924)
Interior	Hubert Work
Agriculture	Henry Cantwell Wallace; Howard Mason Gore (21 Nov 1924)
Commerce	Herbert Hoover
Labor	James John Davis

4 MAR 1925–3 MAR 1929 (TERM 2)

State	Frank Billings Kellogg
Treasury	Andrew William Mellon
War	John Wingate Weeks; Dwight Filley Davis (14 Oct 1925)
Navy	Curtis Dwight Wilbur
Attorney General	John Garibaldi Sargent
Interior	Hubert Work; Roy Owen West (21 Jan 1929)
Agriculture	William Marion Jardine
Commerce	Herbert Hoover; William Fairfield Whiting (11 Dec 1928)
Labor	James John Davis

Herbert Hoover**4 MAR 1929–3 MAR 1933**

State	Henry Lewis Stimson
Treasury	Andrew William Mellon; Ogden Livingston Mills (13 Feb 1932)
War	James William Good; Patrick Jay Hurley (9 Dec 1929)
Navy	Charles Francis Adams
Attorney General	William De Witt Mitchell
Interior	Ray Lyman Wilbur
Agriculture	Arthur Mastick Hyde
Commerce	Robert Patterson Lamont; Roy Dikeman Chapin (14 Dec 1932)
Labor	James John Davis; William Nuckles Doak (9 Dec 1930)

Franklin D. Roosevelt**4 MAR 1933–20 JAN 1937 (TERM 1)**

State	Cordell Hull
Treasury	William Hartman Woodin; Henry Morgenthau, Jr. (8 Jan 1934)
War	George Henry Dern
Navy	Claude Augustus Swanson
Attorney General	Homer Stille Cummings
Interior	Harold LeClaire Ickes
Agriculture	Henry Agard Wallace
Commerce	Daniel Calhoun Roper
Labor	Frances Perkins

20 JAN 1937–20 JAN 1941 (TERM 2)

State	Cordell Hull
Treasury	Henry Morgenthau, Jr.
War	Harry Hines Woodring; Henry Lewis Stimson (10 Jul 1940)
Attorney General	Homer Stille Cummings; Frank Murphy (17 Jan 1939); Robert Houghwout Jackson (18 Jan 1940)
Navy	Claude Augustus Swanson; Charles Edison (11 Jan 1940); Frank Knox (10 Jul 1940)
Interior	Harold LeClaire Ickes
Agriculture	Henry Agard Wallace; Claude Raymond Wickard (5 Sep 1940)

US Presidential Cabinets (continued)

Franklin D. Roosevelt (continued)

20 JAN 1937–20 JAN 1941 (TERM 2) (CONTINUED)

Commerce	Daniel Calhoun Roper; Harry Lloyd Hopkins (23 Jan 1939); Jesse Holman Jones (19 Sep 1940)
Labor	Frances Perkins

20 JAN 1941–20 JAN 1945 (TERM 3)

State	Cordell Hull; Edward Reilly Stettinius (1 Dec 1944)
Treasury	Henry Morgenthau, Jr.
War	Henry Lewis Stimson
Navy	Frank Knox; James Vincent Forrestal (18 May 1944)
Attorney General	Robert Houghwout Jackson; Francis Biddle (5 Sep 1941)
Interior	Harold LeClaire Ickes
Agriculture	Claude Raymond Wickard
Commerce	Jesse Holman Jones
Labor	Frances Perkins

20 JAN 1945–12 APR 1945 (TERM 4)

State	Edward Reilly Stettinius
Treasury	Henry Morgenthau, Jr.
War	Henry Lewis Stimson
Navy	James Vincent Forrestal
Attorney General	Francis Biddle
Interior	Harold LeClaire Ickes
Agriculture	Claude Raymond Wickard
Commerce	Jesse Holman Jones; Henry Agard Wallace (2 Mar 1945)
Labor	Frances Perkins

Harry S. Truman

12 APR 1945–20 JAN 1949 (TERM 1)

State	Edward Reilly Stettinius; James Francis Byrnes (3 Jul 1945); George Catlett Marshall (21 Jan 1947)
Treasury	Henry Morgenthau, Jr.; Frederick Moore (23 Jul 1945); John Wesley Snyder (25 Jun 1946)
War	Henry Lewis Stimson; Robert Porter Patterson (27 Sep 1945); Kenneth Claiborne Royall (25 Jul 1947–17 Sep 1947)
Defense	James Vincent Forrestal (17 Sep 1947)
Navy	James Vincent Forrestal (–17 Sep 1947)
Attorney General	Francis Biddle; Thomas Campbell Clark (1 Jul 1945)
Interior	Harold LeClaire Ickes; Julius Albert Krug (18 Mar 1946)
Agriculture	Claude Raymond Wickard; Clinton Presba Anderson (30 Jun 1945); Charles Franklin Brannan (2 Jun 1948)
Commerce	Henry Agard Wallace; William Averell Harriman (28 Jan 1947); Charles Sawyer (6 May 1948)
Labor	Frances Perkins; Lewis Baxter Schwellenbach (1 Jul 1945)

20 JAN 1949–20 JAN 1953 (TERM 2)

State	Dean Gooderham Acheson
Treasury	John Wesley Snyder
Defense	James Vincent Forrestal; Louis Arthur Johnson (28 Mar 1949); George Catlett Marshall (21 Sep 1950); Robert Abercrombie Lovett (17 Sep 1951)
Attorney General	Thomas Campbell Clark; James Howard McGrath (24 Aug 1949)
Interior	Julius Albert Krug; Oscar Littleton Chapman (19 Jan 1950)
Agriculture	Charles Franklin Brannan
Commerce	Charles Sawyer
Labor	Maurice Joseph Tobin

Dwight D. Eisenhower

20 JAN 1953–20 JAN 1957 (TERM 1)

State	John Foster Dulles
Treasury	George Magoffin Humphrey
Defense	Charles Erwin Wilson
Attorney General	Herbert Brownell
Interior	Douglas McKay; Frederick Andrew Seaton (8 Jun 1956)
Agriculture	Ezra Taft Benson
Commerce	Sinclair Weeks
Labor	Martin Patrick Durkin; James Paul Mitchell (9 Oct 1953)
Health, Education, and Welfare	Oveta Culp Hobby (11 Apr 1953); Marion Bayard Folsom (1 Aug 1955)

US Presidential Cabinets (continued)

Dwight D. Eisenhower (continued)

20 JAN 1957–20 JAN 1961 (TERM 2)

State
Treasury
Defense

Attorney General
Interior
Agriculture
Commerce
Labor
Health, Education, and Welfare

John Foster Dulles; Christian Archibald Herter (22 Apr 1959)
George Magoffin Humphrey; Robert Bernard Anderson (29 Jul 1957)
Charles Erwin Wilson; Neil Hosler McElroy (9 Oct 1957); Thomas Sovern Gates, Jr. (2 Dec 1959)
Herbert Brownell, Jr.; William Pierce Rogers (27 Jan 1958)
Frederick Andrew Seaton
Ezra Taft Benson
Sinclair Weeks; Frederick Henry Mueller (10 Aug 1959)
James Paul Mitchell
Marion Bayard Folsom; Arthur Sherwood Flemming (1 Aug 1958)

John F. Kennedy

20 JAN 1961–22 NOV 1963

State
Treasury
Defense
Attorney General
Interior
Agriculture
Commerce
Labor
Health, Education, and Welfare

David Dean Rusk
C. Douglas Dillon
Robert S. McNamara
Robert F. Kennedy
Stewart L. Udall
Orville Lothrop Freeman
Luther H. Hodges
Arthur J. Goldberg; W. Willard Wirtz (25 Sep 1962)
Abraham Ribicoff; Anthony J. Celebrezze (31 Jul 1962)

Lyndon B. Johnson

22 NOV 1963–20 JAN 1965 (TERM 1)

State
Treasury
Defense
Attorney General
Interior
Agriculture
Commerce
Labor
Health, Education, and Welfare

David Dean Rusk
C. Douglas Dillon
Robert S. McNamara
Robert F. Kennedy
Stewart L. Udall
Orville Lothrop Freeman
Luther H. Hodges
W. Willard Wirtz
Anthony J. Celebrezze

20 JAN 1965–20 JAN 1969 (TERM 2)

State
Treasury

Defense
Attorney General
Interior
Agriculture
Commerce

Labor
Health, Education, and Welfare

David Dean Rusk
C. Douglas Dillon; Henry H. Fowler (1 Apr 1965); Joseph W. Barr (21 Dec 1968)
Robert S. McNamara; Clark M. Clifford (1 Mar 1968)
Nicholas Katzenbach; Ramsey Clark (10 Mar 1967)
Stewart L. Udall
Orville Lothrop Freeman
John T. Connor; Alexander B. Trowbridge (14 Jun 1967); C.R. Smith (6 Mar 1968)
W. Willard Wirtz
Anthony J. Celebrezze; John W. Gardner (18 Aug 1965); Wilbur J. Cohen (9 May 1968)
Robert C. Weaver (18 Jan 1966); Robert C. Wood (7 Jan 1969)
Alan Stephenson Boyd (16 Jan 1967)

Richard M. Nixon

20 JAN 1969–20 JAN 1973 (TERM 1)

State
Treasury

Defense
Attorney General
Interior
Agriculture
Commerce
Labor
Health, Education, and Welfare
Housing and Urban Development
Transportation

William Pierce Rogers
David M. Kennedy; John B. Connally (11 Feb 1971); George P. Shultz (12 Jun 1972)
Melvin R. Laird
John N. Mitchell; Richard G. Kleindienst (12 Jun 1972)
Walter Hickel; Rogers C.B. Morton (29 Jan 1971)
Clifford Morris Hardin; Earl Lauer Butz (2 Dec 1971)
Maurice H. Stans; Peter G. Peterson (21 Feb 1972)
George P. Shultz; James D. Hodgson (2 Jul 1970)
Robert H. Finch; Elliot L. Richardson (24 Jun 1970)
George W. Romney
John Anthony Volpe

US Presidential Cabinets (continued)

Richard M. Nixon (continued)

20 JAN 1973–9 AUG 1974 (TERM 2)

State
Treasury
Defense
Attorney General

Interior
Agriculture
Commerce
Labor
Health, Education, and Welfare
Housing and Urban Development
Transportation

William Pierce Rogers; Henry Alfred Kissinger (22 Sep 1973)
George P. Shultz; William E. Simon (8 May 1974)
Elliot L. Richardson; James R. Schlesinger (2 Jul 1973)
Richard G. Kleindienst; Elliot L. Richardson (25 May 1973); William B. Saxbe (4 Jan 1974)
Rogers C.B. Morton
Earl Lauer Butz
Frederick B. Dent
Peter J. Brennan
Caspar W. Weinberger
James T. Lynn
Claude Stout Brinegar

Gerald R. Ford

9 AUG 1974–20 JAN 1977

State
Treasury
Defense
Attorney General
Interior

Agriculture
Commerce

Labor

Health, Education, and Welfare
Housing and Urban Development
Transportation

Henry Alfred Kissinger
William E. Simon
James R. Schlesinger; Donald H. Rumsfeld (20 Nov 1975)
William B. Saxbe; Edward H. Levi (7 Feb 1975)
Rogers C.B. Morton; Stanley K. Hathaway (13 Jun 1975); Thomas S. Kleppe (17 Oct 1975)
Earl Lauer Butz; John Albert Knebel (4 Nov 1976)
Frederick B. Dent; Rogers C.B. Morton (1 May 1975); Elliot L. Richardson (2 Feb 1976)
Peter J. Brennan; John T. Dunlop (18 Mar 1975); W.J. Usery, Jr. (10 Feb 1976)
Caspar W. Weinberger; David Mathews (8 Aug 1975)
James T. Lynn; Carla A. Hills (10 Mar 1975)
Claude Stout Brinegar; William Thaddeus Coleman, Jr. (7 Mar 1975)

Jimmy Carter

20 JAN 1977–20 JAN 1981

State
Treasury
Defense
Attorney General
Interior
Agriculture
Commerce
Labor
Health, Education, and Welfare
Health and Human Services
Housing and Urban Development
Transportation
Energy
Education

Cyrus Roberts Vance; Edmund Sixtus Muskie (8 May 1980)
W. Michael Blumenthal; G. William Miller (6 Aug 1979)
Harold Brown
Griffin B. Bell; Benjamin R. Civiletti (16 Aug 1979)
Cecil D. Andrus
Robert Selmer Bergland
Juanita M. Kreps; Philip M. Klutznick (9 Jan 1980)
Ray Marshall
Joseph A. Califano, Jr.; Patricia Roberts Harris (3 Aug 1979–4 May 1980)
Patricia Roberts Harris (4 May 1980)
Patricia Roberts Harris; Moon Landrieu (24 Sep 1979)
Brockman Adams; Neil Edward Goldschmidt (24 Sep 1979)
James R. Schlesinger (1 Oct 1977); Charles W. Duncan, Jr. (24 Aug 1979)
Shirley M. Hufstедler (6 Dec 1979)

Ronald Reagan

20 JAN 1981–20 JAN 1985 (TERM 1)

State
Treasury
Defense
Attorney General
Interior
Agriculture
Commerce
Labor
Health and Human Services
Housing and Urban Development
Transportation
Energy
Education

Alexander Meigs Haig, Jr.; George P. Shultz (16 Jul 1982)
Donald T. Regan
Caspar W. Weinberger
William French Smith
James G. Watt; William P. Clark (21 Nov 1983)
John Rusling Block
Malcolm Baldrige
Raymond J. Donovan
Richard S. Schweiker; Margaret M. Heckler (9 Mar 1983)
Samuel R. Pierce, Jr.
Andrew Lindsay Lewis, Jr.; Elizabeth Hanford Dole (7 Feb 1983)
James B. Edwards; Donald Paul Hodel (8 Dec 1982)
Terrel H. Bell

20 JAN 1985–20 JAN 1989 (TERM 2)

State
Treasury

George P. Shultz
James A. Baker III; Nicholas F. Brady (18 Aug 1988)

US Presidential Cabinets (continued)

Ronald Reagan (continued)

20 JAN 1985–20 JAN 1989 (TERM 2) (CONTINUED)

Defense	Caspar W. Weinberger; Frank C. Carlucci (21 Nov 1987)
Attorney General	William French Smith; Edwin Meese III (25 Feb 1985); Richard Thornburgh (11 Aug 1988)
Interior	Donald Paul Hodel
Agriculture	John Rusling Block; Richard Edmund Lyng (7 Mar 1986)
Commerce	Malcolm Baldrige; C. William Verity (19 Oct 1987)
Labor	Raymond J. Donovan; William E. Brock (29 Apr 1985); Ann Dore McLaughlin (17 Dec 1987)
Health and Human Services	Margaret M. Heckler; Otis R. Bowen (13 Dec 1985)
Housing and Urban Development	Samuel R. Pierce, Jr.
Transportation	Elizabeth Hanford Dole; James Horace Burnley IV (3 Dec 1987)
Energy	John S. Herrington
Education	William J. Bennett; Lauro F. Cavazos, Jr. (20 Sep 1988)

George H.W. Bush

20 JAN 1989–20 JAN 1993

State	James A. Baker III; Lawrence Sidney Eagleburger (8 Dec 1992)
Treasury	Nicholas F. Brady
Defense	Richard B. Cheney
Attorney General	Richard Thornburgh; William Barr (20 Nov 1991)
Interior	Manuel Lujan, Jr.
Agriculture	Clayton Keith Yeutter; Edward Rell Madigan (7 Mar 1991)
Commerce	Robert A. Mosbacher; Barbara H. Franklin (27 Feb 1992)
Labor	Elizabeth Hanford Dole; Lynn Morley Martin (7 Feb 1991)
Health and Human Services	Louis W. Sullivan
Housing and Urban Development	Jack F. Kemp
Transportation	Samuel Knox Skinner; Andrew Hill Card, Jr. (22 Jan 1992)
Energy	James D. Watkins
Education	Lauro F. Cavazos, Jr.; Lamar Alexander (14 Mar 1991)
Veterans Affairs	Edward J. Derwinski (15 Mar 1989)

Bill Clinton

20 JAN 1993–20 JAN 1997 (TERM 1)

State	Warren Minor Christopher
Treasury	Lloyd M. Bentsen; Robert E. Rubin (10 Jan 1995)
Defense	Les Aspin; William J. Perry (3 Feb 1994)
Attorney General	Janet Reno
Interior	Bruce Babbitt
Agriculture	Alphonso Michael Espy; Daniel Robert Glickman (30 Mar 1995)
Commerce	Ronald H. Brown; Mickey Kantor (12 Apr 1996)
Labor	Robert B. Reich
Health and Human Services	Donna E. Shalala
Housing and Urban Development	Henry G. Cisneros
Transportation	Federico Fabian Peña
Energy	Hazel R. O'Leary
Education	Richard W. Riley
Veterans Affairs	Jesse Brown

20 JAN 1997–20 JAN 2001 (TERM 2)

State	Madeleine Korbel Albright
Treasury	Robert E. Rubin; Lawrence H. Summers (2 Jul 1999)
Defense	William S. Cohen
Attorney General	Janet Reno
Interior	Bruce Babbitt
Agriculture	Daniel Robert Glickman
Commerce	William M. Daley; Norman Y. Mineta (21 Jul 2000)
Labor	Alexis Herman
Health and Human Services	Donna E. Shalala
Housing and Urban Development	Andrew M. Cuomo
Transportation	Rodney Earl Slater
Energy	Federico Fabian Peña; Bill Richardson (18 Aug 1998)
Education	Richard W. Riley
Veterans Affairs	Togo D. West, Jr.

US Presidential Cabinets (continued)

George W. Bush

20 JAN 2001–20 JAN 2005 (TERM 1)

State	Colin L. Powell
Treasury	Paul H. O'Neill; John W. Snow (3 Feb 2003)
Defense	Donald H. Rumsfeld
Attorney General	John Ashcroft
Interior	Gale A. Norton
Agriculture	Ann M. Veneman
Commerce	Donald L. Evans
Labor	Elaine L. Chao
Health and Human Services	Tommy G. Thompson
Housing and Urban Development	Mel Martinez; Alphonso Jackson (1 Apr 2004)
Transportation	Norman Y. Mineta
Energy	Spencer Abraham
Education	Rod Paige
Veterans Affairs	Anthony J. Principi
Homeland Security	Tom Ridge (8 Oct 2001)

20 JAN 2005–20 JAN 2009 (TERM 2)

State	Condoleezza Rice
Treasury	John W. Snow; Henry M. Paulson, Jr. (10 Jul 2006)
Defense	Donald Rumsfeld; Robert M. Gates (18 Dec 2006)
Attorney General	Alberto R. Gonzales; Michael Mukasey (9 Nov 2007)
Interior	Gale A. Norton; Dirk Kempthorne (26 May 2006)
Agriculture	Mike Johanns; Ed Schafer (28 Jan 2008)
Commerce	Carlos M. Gutierrez
Labor	Elaine L. Chao
Health and Human Services	Michael O. Leavitt
Housing and Urban Development	Alphonso Jackson; Steve Preston (5 Jun 2008)
Transportation	Norman Y. Mineta; Mary E. Peters (30 Sep 2006)
Energy	Samuel W. Bodman
Education	Margaret Spellings
Veterans Affairs	R. James Nicholson; James B. Peake (20 Dec 2007)
Homeland Security	Michael Chertoff

Barack Obama

20 JAN 2009–

State	Hillary Clinton	WEB SITE <www.state.gov>
Treasury	Tim Geithner	<www.ustreas.gov>
Defense	Robert M. Gates; Leon Panetta (1 Jul 2011)	<www.defenselink.mil>
Attorney General	Eric Holder	<www.usdoj.gov>
Interior	Ken Salazar	<www.doi.gov>
Agriculture	Tom Vilsack	<www.usda.gov>
Commerce	Gary Locke; Rebecca M. Blank (acting) (1 Aug 2011)	<www.commerce.gov>
Labor	Hilda Solis	<www.dol.gov>
Health and Human Services	Kathleen Sebelius	<www.hhs.gov>
Housing and Urban Development	Shaun Donovan	<www.hud.gov>
Transportation	Ray LaHood	<www.dot.gov>
Energy	Steven Chu	<www.energy.gov>
Education	Arne Duncan	<www.ed.gov>
Veterans Affairs	Eric Shinseki	<www.va.gov>
Homeland Security	Janet Napolitano	<www.dhs.gov>

Additionally, the White House lists the following as cabinet-rank members: Vice President Joe Biden, Chief of Staff William Daley, Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Lisa P. Jackson, US Trade Representative Ron Kirk, Office of Management and Budget Director Jacob Lew, Council of Economic Advisers Chair (vacant at press time), and United States Ambassador to the United Nations Susan Rice.



According to the US Census Bureau, by 2010 there were more Hispanics of Puerto Rican origin living in the 50 US states and Washington DC than there were living in Puerto Rico itself. The 2010 census results showed that there were some 4.6 million Hispanics of Puerto Rican origin in the US compared to 3.7 million on the island of Puerto Rico. Of those living in the US, almost one-third had been born in Puerto Rico.

United States Supreme Court

Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States

Listed under presidents who made appointments (bold). Chief justices' names appear in *italics*.

NAME	TERM OF SERVICE ¹	NAME	TERM OF SERVICE ¹	NAME	TERM OF SERVICE ¹
George Washington		Ulysses S. Grant		Franklin D. Roosevelt	
<i>John Jay</i>	1789–95	William Strong	1870–80	Hugo L. Black	1937–71
James Wilson	1789–98	Joseph P. Bradley	1870–92	Stanley F. Reed	1938–57
John Rutledge	1790–91	Ward Hunt	1873–82	Felix Frankfurter	1939–62
William Cushing	1790–1810	<i>Morrison Remick</i>	1874–88	William O. Douglas	1939–75
John Blair	1790–96	Waite		Frank Murphy	1940–49
James Iredell	1790–99	Rutherford B. Hayes		<i>Harlan Fiske Stone</i>	1941–46
Thomas Johnson	1792–93	John Marshall	1877–1911	James F. Byrnes	1941–42
William Paterson	1793–1806	Harlan		Robert H. Jackson	1941–54
<i>John Rutledge</i> ²	1795	William B. Woods	1881–87	Wiley B. Rutledge	1943–49
Samuel Chase	1796–1811	James A. Garfield		Harry S. Truman	
<i>Oliver Ellsworth</i>	1796–1800	Stanley Matthews	1881–89	Harold H. Burton	1945–58
John Adams		Chester A. Arthur		<i>Fred M. Vinson</i>	1946–53
Bushrod Washington	1799–1829	Horace Gray	1882–1902	Tom C. Clark	1949–67
Alfred Moore	1800–04	Samuel Blatchford	1882–93	Sherman Minton	1949–56
<i>John Marshall</i>	1801–35	Grover Cleveland		Dwight D. Eisenhower	
Thomas Jefferson		Lucius Q.C. Lamar	1888–93	<i>Earl Warren</i>	1953–69
William Johnson	1804–34	<i>Melville Weston Fuller</i>	1888–1910	John Marshall Harlan	1955–71
Brockholst Livingston	1807–23	Benjamin Harrison		William J.	1956–90
Thomas Todd	1807–26	David J. Brewer	1890–1910	Brennan, Jr.	
James Madison		Henry B. Brown	1891–1906	Charles E.	1957–62
Gabriel Duvall	1811–35	George Shiras, Jr.	1892–1903	Whittaker	
Joseph Story	1812–45	Howell E. Jackson	1893–95	Potter Stewart	1958–81
James Monroe		Grover Cleveland		John F. Kennedy	
Smith Thompson	1823–43	Edward Douglass	1894–1910	Byron R. White	1962–93
John Quincy Adams		White		Arthur J. Goldberg	1962–65
Robert Trimble	1826–28	Rufus Wheeler	1896–1909	Lyndon B. Johnson	
Andrew Jackson		Peckham		Abe Fortas	1965–69
John McLean	1830–61	William McKinley		Thurgood Marshall	1967–91
Henry Baldwin	1830–44	Joseph McKenna	1898–1925	Richard M. Nixon	
James M. Wayne	1835–67	Theodore Roosevelt		<i>Warren E. Burger</i>	1969–86
<i>Roger Brooke Taney</i>	1836–64	Oliver Wendell Holmes	1902–32	Harry A. Blackmun	1970–94
Philip P. Barbour	1836–41	William R. Day	1903–22	Lewis F. Powell, Jr.	1972–87
Martin Van Buren		William H. Moody	1906–10	William H.	1972–86
John Catron	1837–65	William Howard Taft		Rehnquist	
John McKinley	1838–52	Horace H. Lurton	1910–14	Gerald Ford	
Peter V. Daniel	1842–60	Charles Evans	1910–16	John Paul Stevens	1975–2010
John Tyler		Hughes		Ronald Reagan	
Samuel Nelson	1845–72	Willis Van Devanter	1911–37	Sandra Day	1981–2006
James K. Polk		Joseph R. Lamar	1911–16	O'Connor	
Levi Woodbury	1845–51	<i>Edward Douglass White</i>	1910–21	<i>William H.</i>	1986–2005
Robert C. Grier	1846–70	Mahlon Pitney	1912–22	<i>Rehnquist</i>	
Millard Fillmore		Woodrow Wilson		Antonin Scalia	1986–
Benjamin R. Curtis	1851–57	James C. McReynolds	1914–41	Anthony M.	1988–
Franklin Pierce		Louis Brandeis	1916–39	Kennedy	
John Archibald	1853–61	John H. Clarke	1916–22	George H.W. Bush	
Campbell		Warren G. Harding		David H. Souter	1990–2009
James Buchanan		<i>William Howard Taft</i>	1921–30	Clarence Thomas	1991–
Nathan Clifford	1858–81	George Sutherland	1922–38	Bill Clinton	
Abraham Lincoln		Pierce Butler	1923–39	Ruth Bader Ginsburg	1993–
Noah H. Swayne	1862–81	Edward T. Sanford	1923–30	Stephen G. Breyer	1994–
Samuel Freeman	1862–90	Calvin Coolidge		George W. Bush	
Miller		Harlan Fiske Stone	1925–41	<i>John G. Roberts</i>	2005–
David Davis	1862–77	Herbert Hoover		Samuel Anthony	2006–
Stephen Johnson	1863–97	Charles Evans	1930–41	Alito, Jr.	
Field		Hughes		Barack Obama	
<i>Salmon P. Chase</i>	1864–73	Owen Roberts	1930–45	Sonia Sotomayor	2009–
		Benjamin N. Cardozo	1932–38	Elena Kagan	2010–

¹The year the justice took the judicial oath is here used as the beginning date of service, for until that oath is taken the justice is not vested with the prerogatives of the office. Justices, however, receive their commissions ("letters patent") before taking their oaths—in some instances, in the preceding year. ²John Rutledge was acting chief justice; the US Senate refused to confirm him.

Milestones of US Supreme Court Jurisprudence

Information includes cases' short names, citation, year of release, and a short description of the Supreme Court's findings and importance for US law.

- Marbury v. Madison**, 5 U.S. 137 (1803): the first instance in which the high court declared an act of Congress (the Judiciary Act of 1789) to be unconstitutional, thus establishing judicial review.
- Martin v. Hunter's Lessee**, 14 U.S. 304 (1816): asserted the US Supreme Court's power of appellate review of state Supreme Court decisions.
- Dred Scott v. Sandford**, 60 U.S. 393 (1857): ruled that blacks, free or enslaved, were not citizens under the Constitution, and further determined that only states, and not Congress or territorial governments, had the power to prohibit slavery, thus overturning the Missouri Compromise of 1820 and legalizing slavery in all US territories.
- Plessy v. Ferguson**, 163 U.S. 537 (1896): permitted racial segregation in "separate but equal" public facilities.
- Lochner v. New York**, 198 U.S. 45 (1905): found that a state labor law limiting the number of hours in the work week violated due process because the "right of contract between the employer and employees" is protected under the Fourteenth Amendment.
- Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey et al. v. United States**, 221 U.S. 1 (1911): ruled that the activities of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, a holding company that through its subsidiaries controlled most of the US petroleum industry, constituted an undue restraint of trade and ordered the company's dissolution under the Sherman Antitrust Act.
- Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka**, 349 U.S. 294 (1954): ruled that racial segregation in public schools violated the Fourteenth Amendment, overturning the doctrine of "separate but equal" facilities reached in *Plessy v. Ferguson*.
- Mapp v. Ohio**, 367 U.S. 643 (1961): found that the Fourth Amendment prohibition of unreasonable search and seizure, and the inadmissibility of evidence obtained in violation of it, applied to state as well as to federal government.
- New York Times Co. v. Sullivan**, 376 U.S. 254 (1964): protected the press from the prospects of large damage awards in libel cases by requiring that "actual malice" be demonstrated; public officials who sue for damages must prove that a falsehood had been issued with knowledge that it was false or in reckless disregard of whether it was false or not.
- Heart of Atlanta Motel v. United States**, 379 U.S. 241; **Katzbach v. McClung**, 379 U.S. 294 (1964): upheld Title II of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (which prohibits segregation or discrimination in places of public accommodation involved in interstate commerce) in the cases of an Atlanta motel and a Birmingham AL restaurant, both of which discriminated against blacks. The court ruled that both engaged in transactions affecting interstate commerce, and thus were within the purview of congressional regulation, and that the Civil Rights Act itself was constitutional.
- Miranda v. Arizona**, 384 U.S. 436 (1966): ruled that the prosecution may not use statements made by a person in police custody unless minimum procedural safeguards were followed and established guidelines to guarantee arrested persons' Fifth Amendment right not to be compelled to incriminate themselves. These guidelines included informing arrestees prior to questioning that they have the right to remain silent, that anything they say may be used against them as evidence, and that they have the right to the counsel of an attorney.
- Loving v. Virginia**, 388 U.S. 1 (1967): declared that antimiscegenation laws (prohibitions of interracial marriage) have no legitimate purpose and thus violate the Fourteenth Amendment.
- New York Times Co. v. United States**, 403 U.S. 713 (1971): in what was known as the "Pentagon Papers" case, the court vacated a US Justice Department injunction that restrained the *New York Times* and *Washington Post* from publishing excerpts of a top-secret report on the Vietnam War, ruling that such prior restraint of the press was subject to a "heavy burden of...justification," which the government failed to meet.
- Roe v. Wade**, 410 U.S. 113 (1973): held that overly restrictive state regulation of abortion is unconstitutional. In balancing the "compelling state interest[s]" in protecting the health of pregnant women and the potential life of fetuses, the court ruled that regulation of abortion could begin no sooner than about the end of the first trimester, with increasing regulation permissible in the second and third trimesters; the state's interest in protecting the fetus was found to increase with the fetus's "capability for meaningful life outside the mother's womb."
- Gregg v. Georgia**, 428 U.S. 153; **Proffitt v. Florida**, 428 U.S. 242; **Jurek v. Texas**, 428 U.S. 262 (1976): ruled that the death penalty, in and of itself, does not violate the Eighth Amendment if applied under certain guidelines in first-degree murder cases.
- Cruzan v. Cruzan v. Director, Missouri Department of Health**, 497 U.S. 261 (1990): found that, in the absence of "clear and convincing evidence" of a person's desire to refuse medical treatment or not to live on life support, a state could require that such treatment continue.
- Planned Parenthood of Southeastern Pennsylvania v. Casey**, 505 U.S. 833 (1992): softened the ruling in *Roe v. Wade* by finding that some state regulation of abortion prior to fetal viability, including a 24-hour waiting period, mandatory counseling, and a parental-consent requirement for minors, is permissible as long as the regulations do not place an "undue burden" on the woman.
- Romer v. Evans**, 517 U.S. 620 (1996): invalidated a Colorado referendum passed by popular vote that prohibited conferral of protected status on the basis of sexual orientation; the court ruled that the referendum was overbroad and violated the Fourteenth Amendment of the US Constitution.
- Oncale v. Sundowner Offshore Services, Inc., et al.**, 523 U.S. 75 (1998): found that Title VII's prohibition of workplace sexual discrimination applied equally in cases when the harasser and victim are of the same sex.
- Boy Scouts of America v. Dale**, 530 U.S. 640 (2000): ruled that the Boy Scouts, because it is a private organization, was within its rights when it dismissed a scoutmaster expressly because of his avowed homosexuality. The court reasoned that a state statute banning discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation in places of public accommodation was outweighed by the Scouts' First Amendment right to freedom of association.

- Stenberg v. Carhart**, 530 U.S. 914 (2000): ruled that a state law criminalizing the performance of dilation and extraction—or “partial-birth”—abortions violated the Constitution (following the same reasoning as in *Roe v. Wade*) because it allowed no consideration of the health of the woman in choosing the procedure.
- Bush v. Gore**, 531 U.S. 98 (2000): stopped the manual recounts, then under way in certain Florida counties at the demand of Al Gore, of disputed ballots from the November 2000 presidential election on the grounds that inconsistent vote-counting standards among the several counties involved amounted to a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment’s equal protection clause. Because George W. Bush at the time led Al Gore in the number of officially recognized Florida votes, the decision meant that he would win the state and thus the general election, despite having lost the popular vote.
- Atkins v. Virginia**, 536 U.S. 304 (2002): ruled that the death penalty, when applied to mentally retarded individuals, constitutes a “cruel and unusual punishment” prohibited by the Eighth Amendment.
- Lockyer v. Andrade**, 538 U.S. 63; **Ewing v. California**, 538 U.S. 11 (2003): upheld a “three-strikes” law that imposes long prison sentences for a third offense, even nonviolent crimes.
- State Farm Mutual Auto Insurance Co. v. Campbell**, 538 U.S. 408 (2003): placed limits on “irrational and arbitrary” punitive damages and established new guidelines that generally bar consideration of a defendant’s wealth or conduct outside the state’s borders and lower the ratio of punitive to compensatory damages.
- United States v. American Library Association**, 539 U.S. 194 (2003): upheld the Children’s Internet Protection Act, which conditions access to federal grants and subsidies upon the installation of antipornography filters on all Internet-connected computers.
- Lawrence v. Texas**, 539 U.S. 558 (2003): explicitly overruling *Bowers v. Hardwick*, 478 U.S. 186 (1986), the court declared that gay men and lesbians are “entitled to respect for their private lives” under the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment and rendered unconstitutional state statutes outlawing sex between adults of the same gender.
- Blakely v. Washington**, 542 U.S. 296 (2004): held that the Washington state system permitting judges to make independent findings that increase a convicted defendant’s sentence beyond the ordinary range for the crime violated the Sixth Amendment guarantee of a right to trial by jury and to a higher standard of proof.
- Cheney v. US District Court**, 542 U.S. 367 (2004): sent the Sierra Club and Judicial Watch back to the lower court in a dispute over the level of executive privilege the vice president’s energy-policy task force exercised in the face of discovery orders. The court held that “[s]pecial considerations control when the Executive’s interests in maintaining its autonomy and safeguarding its communications’ confidentiality are implicated.”
- Hamdi v. Rumsfeld**, 542 U.S. 507; **Rasul v. Bush**, 542 U.S. 466 (2004): ruled that while Congress may empower the executive branch to detain even US citizens as enemy combatants, any enemy combatant in US custody may challenge detention as illegal in federal court with the assistance of counsel. The court declared that “a state of war is not a blank check for the president when it comes to the rights of the nation’s citizens.”
- United States v. Booker** and **United States v. Fanfan**, 543 U.S. 220 (2005): ruled that mandatory federal sentencing guidelines violated defendants’ Sixth Amendment right to jury trials because they require judges to make decisions affecting prison time.
- Roper v. Simmons**, 543 U.S. 551 (2005): held that the execution of a felon who had committed a capital crime while a juvenile violates the Eighth Amendment prohibition of cruel and unusual punishment, noting that “the State cannot extinguish [the juvenile defendant’s] life and his potential to attain a mature understanding of his own humanity.”
- Kelo v. City of New London**, 545 U.S. 469 (2005): found that governmental entities may exercise the power of eminent domain over private property and cede the property to private developers to promote economic growth.
- Hamdan v. Rumsfeld**, 548 U.S. 557 (2006): ruled that the government’s special military commissions were not lawful courts. The commissions were to have tried some of the prisoners who had been captured in the “global war on terror.”
- Gonzales v. Carhart**, 550 U.S. 124 (2007): held that a federal law banning “partial-birth” abortion was not unconstitutional.
- Parents Involved in Community Schools v. Seattle School District No. 1**, 551 U.S. 701 (2007): held that using a student’s race in determining the availability of a spot at a desired school, even for the purpose of preventing resegregation, violated the 14th Amendment.
- Hein v. Freedom from Religion Foundation**, 551 U.S. 587 (2007): ruled that taxpayers had no standing to challenge the use of federal money to support the Office of Faith-Based and Community Initiatives, despite questions about the separation of church and state.
- District of Columbia v. Heller**, 554 U.S. 290 (2008): ruled that citizens have the right to bear arms without the need to be in service to a militia. This decision struck down a Washington DC handgun ban and threatened scores of other such bans nationwide.
- Boumediene v. Bush**, 553 U.S. 723 (2008): ruled that foreign prisoners held at Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, have the right to challenge their detention in US courts.
- District Attorney’s Office for the Third Judicial District v. Osborne**, 557 U.S. ____ (2009): ruled that persons convicted of crimes do not have the constitutionally protected right to order advanced post-conviction DNA testing of evidence, even in the face of technological advances that may prove the innocence of the convicted person.
- Ricci v. DeStefano**, 557 U.S. ____ (2009): held that Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibiting intentional acts of employment discrimination based on, among other factors, race, was violated by a ruling giving employment to minority candidates who had scored lower on employment tests than had white candidates.
- McDonald v. City of Chicago**, 561 U.S. ____ (2010): extended *District of Columbia v. Heller* in holding that the Second Amendment protection of the right to bear arms applies to state and local governments as well as to the federal government, calling into question the constitutionality of a Chicago handgun ban.
- Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission**, 558 U.S. ____ (2010): struck down a provision of the Federal Election Campaign Act (1971) that prohibited corporate and union expenditures in connection with political elections and a provision of the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act (2002) that banned direct corporate or union funding of political ads.

Snyder v. Phelps, 562 U.S. ____ (2011): held that First Amendment protection extends to even inflammatory or hurtful speech if that speech deals with a matter of public concern and does not interfere with the rights of assembled private citizens nearby.

Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. v. Dukes, 564 U.S. ____ (2011): ruled that plaintiffs could not join in a class-action suit in which the only commonality was their sex.

Brown v. Entertainment Merchants Association, 564 U.S. ____ (2011): affirmed that the ban on the rental or the sale of violent video games to minors violated the First Amendment. In so affirming the justices avoided the necessity of creating a new kind of speech that is to be left unprotected under the Constitution—as obscenity currently is.

United States Congress

Parties: Democratic (D); Republican (R); Independent (I).

Senate, 112th Congress

Party totals: Democrats: 51; Republicans: 47; Independents: 2.

According to Article I, Section 3 of the US Constitution, a US senator must be at least 30 years old, must reside in the state he or she represents at the time of the election, and must have been a citizen of the United States for at least nine years. Voters elect two senators from each state; terms are for six years and begin on 3 January. Each current senator's annual salary is US\$174,000. The majority and minority leaders and the president pro tempore receive US\$193,400 per year.

Senate leadership

president:	Joe Biden
president pro tempore:	Daniel K. Inouye
majority leader:	Harry Reid
minority leader:	Mitch McConnell
asst. majority leader (majority whip):	Dick Durbin
asst. minority leader (minority whip):	Jon Kyl

US Senate Web site: <www.senate.gov>.

STATE	NAME (PARTY)	SERVICE BEGAN	TERM ENDS
Alabama	Richard Shelby (R)	1987	2011
	Jeff Sessions (R)	1997	2015
Alaska	Lisa Murkowski (R)	2002	2011
	Mark Begich (D)	2009	2015
Arizona	John McCain (R)	1987	2011
	Jon Kyl (R)	1995	2013
Arkansas	Mark Pryor (D)	2003	2015
	John Boozman (R)	2011	2017
California	Dianne Feinstein (D)	1992 ¹	2013
	Barbara Boxer (D)	1993	2011
Colorado	Mark Udall (D)	2009	2015
	Michael F. Bennet (D)	2009 ²	2011
Connecticut	Joe Lieberman (ID)	1989	2013
	Richard Blumenthal (D)	2011	2017
Delaware	Tom Carper (D)	2001	2013
	Christopher A. Coons (D)	2010 ³	2015
Florida	Bill Nelson (D)	2001	2013
	Marco Rubio (R)	2011	2017
Georgia	Saxby Chambliss (R)	2003	2015
	Johnny Isakson (R)	2005	2011
Hawaii	Daniel K. Inouye (D)	1963	2011
	Daniel K. Akaka (D)	1990 ⁴	2013
Idaho	Mike Crapo (R)	1999	2011
	James E. Risch (R)	2009	2015
Illinois	Dick Durbin (D)	1997	2015
	Mark Kirk (R)	2010 ⁵	2017
Indiana	Richard G. Lugar (R)	1977	2013
	Daniel Coats (R)	1999 ⁶	2017
Iowa	Chuck Grassley (R)	1981	2011
	Tom Harkin (D)	1985	2015
Kansas	Pat Roberts (R)	1997	2015
	Jerry Moran (R)	2011	2017
Kentucky	Mitch McConnell (R)	1985	2015
	Rand Paul (R)	2011	2017
Louisiana	Mary L. Landrieu (D)	1997	2015
	David Vitter (R)	2005	2011
Maine	Olympia J. Snowe (R)	1995	2013
	Susan Collins (R)	1997	2015
Maryland	Barbara Mikulski (D)	1987	2011
	Benjamin L. Cardin (D)	2007	2013

Senate, 112th Congress (continued)

STATE	NAME (PARTY)	SERVICE BEGAN	TERM ENDS
Massachusetts	John Kerry (D)	1985	2015
	Scott Brown (R)	2010 ⁷	2013
Michigan	Carl Levin (D)	1979	2015
	Debbie Stabenow (D)	2001	2013
Minnesota	Amy Klobuchar (D)	2007	2013
	Al Franken (D)	2009	2015
Mississippi	Thad Cochran (R)	1979	2015
	Roger Wicker (R)	2007 ⁸	2015
Missouri	Claire McCaskill (D)	2007	2013
	Roy Blunt (R)	2011	2017
Montana	Max Baucus (D)	1979	2015
	Jon Tester (D)	2007	2013
Nebraska	Ben Nelson (D)	2001	2013
	Mike Johanns (R)	2009	2015
Nevada	Harry Reid (D)	1987	2011
	Dean Heller (R)	2011 ⁹	2013
New Hampshire	Jeanne Shaheen (D)	2009	2015
	Kelly Ayotte (R)	2011	2017
New Jersey	Frank R. Lautenberg (D)	2003	2015
	Robert Menendez (D)	2006 ¹⁰	2013
New Mexico	Jeff Bingaman (D)	1983	2013
	Tom Udall (D)	2009	2015
New York	Charles E. Schumer (D)	1999	2011
	Kirsten Gillibrand (D)	2009 ¹¹	2011
North Carolina	Richard Burr (R)	2005	2011
	Kay Hagan (D)	2009	2015
North Dakota	Kent Conrad (D)	1987	2013
	John Hoeven (R)	2011	2017
Ohio	Sherrod Brown (D)	2007	2013
	Rob Portman (R)	2011	2017
Oklahoma	James M. Inhofe (R)	1994 ¹²	2015
	Tom Coburn (R)	2005	2011
Oregon	Ron Wyden (D)	1996 ¹³	2011
	Jeff Merkley (D)	2009	2015
Pennsylvania	Robert P. Casey (D)	2007	2013
	Patrick J. Toomey (R)	2011	2017
Rhode Island	Jack Reed (D)	1997	2015
	Sheldon Whitehouse (D)	2007	2013
South Carolina	Lindsey Graham (R)	2003	2015
	Jim DeMint (R)	2005	2011
South Dakota	Tim Johnson (D)	1997	2015
	John Thune (R)	2005	2011
Tennessee	Lamar Alexander (R)	2003	2015
	Bob Corker (R)	2007	2013
Texas	Kay Bailey Hutchison (R)	1993 ¹⁴	2013
	John Cornyn (R)	2002	2015
Utah	Orrin G. Hatch (R)	1977	2013
	Mike Lee (R)	2011	2017
Vermont	Patrick Leahy (D)	1975	2011
	Bernie Sanders (I)	2007	2013
Virginia	Jim Webb (D)	2007	2013
	Mark R. Warner (D)	2009	2015
Washington	Patty Murray (D)	1993	2011
	Maria Cantwell (D)	2001	2013
West Virginia	Jay Rockefeller (D)	1985	2015
	Joe Manchin III (D)	2010 ¹⁵	2013
Wisconsin	Herb Kohl (D)	1989	2013
	Ron Johnson (R)	2010	2017
Wyoming	Mike Enzi (R)	1997	2015
	John Barrasso (R)	2007 ¹⁶	2015

¹Dianne Feinstein was elected in November 1992 to complete the term of Pete Wilson, who resigned in 1991 to become California's governor. ²Michael F. Bennet was appointed in January 2009 to complete the term of Ken Salazar, who resigned to become secretary of the interior. ³Christopher A. Coons was elected in November 2010 to replace Ted Kaufman, who was appointed in January 2009 to replace Joe Biden, who resigned to become vice president. ⁴Daniel K. Akaka was appointed in April 1990 and took office in May 1990 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Spark M. Matsunaga. ⁵Mark Kirk was elected in November 2010 to replace Roland W. Burris, who was appointed in December 2008 and took office in January 2009 to replace Barack Obama, who resigned

Senate, 112th Congress (continued)

to become president. ⁶Daniel Coats did not serve 3 Jan 1999–3 Jan 2011. ⁷Scott Brown was elected in January 2010 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Edward M. Kennedy. ⁸Roger Wicker was appointed in December 2007 to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Trent Lott. ⁹Dean Heller was appointed in May 2011 to replace John Ensign, who resigned. ¹⁰Robert Menendez was appointed in January 2006 to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Jon S. Corzine. ¹¹Kirsten Gillibrand was appointed in January 2009 to replace Hillary Rodham Clinton, who resigned to become secretary of state. ¹²James M. Inhofe was elected in November 1994 to complete the term of David Boren, who resigned to become president of the University of Oklahoma. ¹³Ron Wyden was elected in January 1996 to complete the term of Bob Packwood, who resigned in 1995. ¹⁴Kay Bailey Hutchison was elected in June 1993 to complete the term of Lloyd Bentsen, Jr., who resigned to become secretary of the treasury. ¹⁵Joe Manchin III was elected in November 2010 to replace Carte Goodwin, who was appointed in July 2010 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Robert C. Byrd. ¹⁶John Barrasso was appointed in June 2007 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Craig Thomas.

Senate Standing Committees

COMMITTEE	CHAIRMAN (PARTY-STATE)	RANKING MINORITY MEMBER (PARTY-STATE)	NUMBER OF MEMBERS		NUMBER OF SUBCOMMITTEES
			MAJORITY ¹	MINORITY	
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	Debbie Stabenow (D-MI)	Pat Roberts (R-KA)	11	10	5
Appropriations	Daniel K. Inouye (D-HI)	Thad Cochran (R-MS)	16	14	12
Armed Services	Carl Levin (D-MI)	John McCain (R-AZ)	14	12	6
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs	Tim Johnson (D-SD)	Richard Shelby (R-AL)	12	10	5
Budget	Kent Conrad (D-ND)	Jeff Sessions (R-AL)	12	11	none
Commerce, Science, and Transportation	Jay Rockefeller (D-WV)	Kay Bailey Hutchison (R-TX)	13	12	7
Energy and Natural Resources	Jeff Bingaman (D-NM)	Lisa Murkowski (R-AK)	12	10	4
Environment and Public Works	Barbara Boxer (D-CA)	James M. Inhofe (R-OK)	10	8	7
Finance	Max Baucus (D-MT)	Orrin G. Hatch (R-UT)	13	11	6
Foreign Relations	John Kerry (D-MA)	Richard G. Lugar (R-IN)	10	9	7
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions	Tom Harkin (D-IA)	Mike Enzi (R-WY)	12	10	3
Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs	Joe Lieberman (ID-CT)	Susan Collins (R-ME)	9	8	5
Judiciary	Patrick Leahy (D-VT)	Chuck Grassley (R-IA)	10	8	6
Rules and Administration	Charles E. Schumer (D-NY)	Lamar Alexander (R-TN)	10	8	none
Small Business and Entrepreneurship	Mary L. Landrieu (D-LA)	Olympia J. Snowe (R-ME)	10	9	none
Veterans' Affairs	Patty Murray (D-WA)	Richard Burr (R-NC)	8	7	none

¹Joe Lieberman and Bernie Sanders are Independents but caucus with the Democratic Party.

Senate Special, Select, and Other Committees

COMMITTEE	CHAIRMAN (PARTY-STATE)	RANKING MINORITY MEMBER (PARTY-STATE)	NUMBER OF MEMBERS	
			MAJORITY	MINORITY
Special Committee on Aging	Herb Kohl (D-WI)	Bob Corker (R-TN)	11	10
Select Committee on Ethics	Barbara Boxer (D-CA)	Johnny Isakson (R-GA)	3	3
Committee on Indian Affairs	Daniel K. Akaka (D-HI)	John Barrasso (R-WY)	8	6
Select Committee on Intelligence	Dianne Feinstein (D-CA)	Saxby Chambliss (R-GA)	10	9

House of Representatives, 112th Congress

Party totals: Republicans 240, Democrats 192; vacancies: 3.

According to Article I, Section 2 of the US Constitution, a US representative must be at least 25 years old, must reside in the state he or she represents at the time of the election, and must have been a citizen of the United States for at least seven years. Each state is entitled to at least one representative, with additional seats apportioned based on population. Each congressperson originally represented 30,000 people; the range in 2010 was from

493,352 (Louisiana 2nd district) to 1,043,855 (Nevada 3rd district) persons per representative. Terms are for two years and begin on 3 January (unless otherwise noted). The current representative's salary is US\$174,000 per year. The majority and minority leaders receive US\$193,400 per year; the speaker of the House receives US\$223,500 per year.

American Samoa, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Virgin Islands

House of Representatives, 112th Congress (continued)

elect delegates; Puerto Rico elects a resident commissioner. Their formal duties are the same, but the resident commissioner serves a four-year term. They may participate in debate and serve on committees but are not permitted to vote.

Numbers preceding the names refer to districts. Certain states gained (+) or lost (–) districts by reapportionment since the 107th Congress.

House leadership

speaker of the House: John A. Boehner
majority leader: Eric Cantor
minority leader: Nancy Pelosi
majority whip: Kevin McCarthy
minority whip: Steny H. Hoyer

US House Web site: <www.house.gov>.

STATE	REPRESENTATIVES	SERVICE BEGAN	STATE	REPRESENTATIVES	SERVICE BEGAN
Alabama	1. Jo Bonner (R)	Jan 2003	California	35. Maxine Waters (D)	Jan 1991
	2. Martha Roby (R)	Jan 2011	(cont.)	36. Janice Hahn (D) ⁵	Jul 2011
	3. Mike Rogers (R)	Jan 2003		37. Laura Richardson (D) ⁶	Sep 2007
	4. Robert B. Aderholt (R)	Jan 1997		38. Grace F. Napolitano (D)	Jan 1999
	5. Mo Brooks (R)	Jan 2011		39. Linda T. Sánchez (D)	Jan 2003
	6. Spencer Bachus (R)	Jan 1993		40. Edward R. Royce (R)	Jan 1993
	7. Terri Sewell (D)	Jan 2011		41. Jerry Lewis (R)	Jan 1979
Alaska	Don Young (R)	Mar 1973		42. Gary G. Miller (R)	Jan 1999
Arizona				43. Joe Baca (D)	Nov 1999
(+2)	1. Paul Gosar (R)	Jan 2011		44. Ken Calvert (R)	Jan 1993
	2. Trent Franks (R)	Jan 2003		45. Mary Bono Mack (R)	Apr 1998
	3. Ben Quayle (R)	Jan 2011		46. Dana Rohrabacher (R)	Jan 1989
	4. Ed Pastor (D)	Sep 1991		47. Loretta Sanchez (D)	Jan 1997
	5. David Schweikert (R)	Jan 2011		48. John Campbell (R) ⁷	Dec 2005
	6. Jeff Flake (R)	Jan 2001		49. Darrell E. Issa (R)	Jan 2001
	7. Raúl M. Grijalva (D)	Jan 2003		50. Brian P. Bilbray (R) ⁸	Jan 1995
	8. Gabrielle Giffords (D)	Jan 2007		51. Bob Filner (D)	Jan 1993
Arkansas				52. Duncan Hunter (R)	Jan 2009
	1. Rick Crawford (R)	Jan 2011		53. Susan A. Davis (D)	Jan 2001
	2. Tim Griffin (R)	Jan 2011	Colorado		
	3. Steve Womack (R)	Jan 2011	(+1)	1. Diana DeGette (D)	Jan 1997
	4. Mike Ross (D)	Jan 2001		2. Jared Polis (D)	Jan 2009
California				3. Scott Tipton (R)	Jan 2011
(+1)	1. Mike Thompson (D)	Jan 1999		4. Cory Gardner (R)	Jan 2011
	2. Wally Herger (R)	Jan 1987		5. Doug Lamborn (R)	Jan 2007
	3. Daniel E. Lungren (R)	Jan 2005		6. Mike Coffman (R)	Jan 2009
	4. Tom McClintock (R)	Jan 2009		7. Ed Perlmutter (D)	Jan 2007
	5. Doris O. Matsui (D) ¹	Mar 2005	Connecticut		
	6. Lynn C. Woolsey (D)	Jan 1993	(–1)	1. John B. Larson (D)	Jan 1999
	7. George Miller (D)	Jan 1975		2. Joe Courtney (D)	Jan 2007
	8. Nancy Pelosi (D)	Jun 1987		3. Rosa L. DeLauro (D)	Jan 1991
	9. Barbara Lee (D)	Apr 1998		4. James A. Himes (D)	Jan 2009
	10. John Garamendi (D) ²	Nov 2009		5. Christopher S. Murphy (D)	Jan 2007
	11. Jerry McNerney (D)	Jan 2007	Delaware	John C. Carney, Jr. (D)	Jan 2011
	12. Jackie Speier (D) ³	Apr 2008	Florida		
	13. Fortney ("Pete") Stark (D)	Jan 1973	(+2)	1. Jeff Miller (R) ⁹	Oct 2001
	14. Anna G. Eshoo (D)	Jan 1993		2. Steve Southerland (R)	Jan 2011
	15. Michael M. Honda (D)	Jan 2001		3. Corrine Brown (D)	Jan 1993
	16. Zoe Lofgren (D)	Jan 1995		4. Ander Crenshaw (R)	Jan 2001
	17. Sam Farr (D)	Jun 1993		5. Richard Nugent (R)	Jan 2011
	18. Dennis A. Cardoza (D)	Jan 2003		6. Cliff Stearns (R)	Jan 1989
	19. Jeff Denham (R)	Jan 2011		7. John L. Mica (R)	Jan 1993
	20. Jim Costa (D)	Jan 2005		8. Daniel Webster (R)	Jan 2011
	21. Devin Nunes (R)	Jan 2003		9. Gus M. Bilirakis (R)	Jan 2007
	22. Kevin McCarthy (R)	Jan 2007		10. C.W. Bill Young (R)	Jan 1971
	23. Lois Capps (D)	Mar 1998		11. Kathy Castor (D)	Jan 2007
	24. Elton Gallegly (R)	Jan 1987		12. Dennis Ross (R)	Jan 2011
	25. Howard P. ("Buck")	Jan 1993		13. Vern Buchanan (R)	Jan 2007
	McKeon (R)			14. Connie Mack (R)	Jan 2005
	26. David Dreier (R)	Jan 1981		15. Bill Posey (R)	Jan 2009
	27. Brad Sherman (D)	Jan 1997		16. Thomas J. Rooney (R)	Jan 2009
	28. Howard L. Berman (D)	Jan 1983		17. Frederica Wilson (D)	Jan 2011
	29. Adam B. Schiff (D)	Jan 2001		18. Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (R)	Aug 1989
	30. Henry A. Waxman (D)	Jan 1975		19. Theodore E. Deutch (D) ¹⁰	Apr 2010
	31. Xavier Becerra (D)	Jan 1993		20. Debbie Wasserman	Jan 2005
	32. Judy Chu (D) ⁴	Jul 2009		Schultz (D)	
	33. Karen Bass (D)	Jan 2011		21. Mario Diaz-Balart (R)	Jan 2003
	34. Lucille Roybal-Allard (D)	Jan 1993		22. Allen West (R)	Jan 2011

House of Representatives, 112th Congress (continued)

STATE	REPRESENTATIVES	SERVICE BEGAN	STATE	REPRESENTATIVES	SERVICE BEGAN
Florida (cont.)	23. Alcee L. Hastings (D)	Jan 1993	Kentucky (cont.)	3. John A. Yarmuth (D)	Jan 2007
	24. Sandy Adams (R)	Jan 2011		4. Geoff Davis (R)	Jan 2005
	25. David Rivera (R)	Jan 2011		5. Harold Rogers (R)	Jan 1981
				6. Ben Chandler (D) ¹⁶	Feb 2004
Georgia (+2)	1. Jack Kingston (R)	Jan 1993	Louisiana	1. Steve Scalise (R) ¹⁷	May 2008
	2. Sanford D. Bishop, Jr. (D)	Jan 1993		2. Cedric Richmond (D)	Jan 2011
	3. Lynn A. Westmoreland (R)	Jan 2005		3. Jeffrey M. Landry (R)	Jan 2011
	4. Henry C. ("Hank") Johnson, Jr. (D)	Jan 2007		4. John Fleming (R)	Jan 2009
	5. John Lewis (D)	Jan 1987		5. Rodney Alexander (R)	Jan 2003
	6. Tom Price (R)	Feb 2005		6. Bill Cassidy (R)	Jan 2009
	7. Rob Woodall (R)	Jan 2011		7. Charles W. Boustany, Jr. (R)	Jan 2005
	8. Austin Scott (R)	Jan 2011	Maine	1. Chellie Pingree (D)	Jan 2009
	9. Tom Graves (R) ¹¹	Jun 2010		2. Michael H. Michaud (D)	Jan 2003
	10. Paul C. Broun (R) ¹²	Jul 2007	Maryland	1. Andy Harris (R)	Jan 2011
	11. Phil Gingrey (R)	Jan 2003		2. C.A. ("Dutch") Ruppersberger (D)	Jan 2003
	12. John Barrow (D)	Jan 2005		3. John P. Sarbanes (D)	Jan 2007
	13. David Scott (D)	Jan 2003		4. Donna F. Edwards (D) ¹⁸	Jun 2008
Hawaii	1. Colleen Hanabusa (D)	Jan 2011		5. Steny H. Hoyer (D)	May 1981
	2. Mazie Hirono (D)	Jan 2007		6. Roscoe G. Bartlett (R)	Jan 1993
Idaho	1. Raúl Labrador (R)	Jan 2011		7. Elijah E. Cummings (D)	Apr 1996
	2. Michael K. Simpson (R)	Jan 1999		8. Chris Van Hollen (D)	Jan 2003
Illinois (-1)	1. Bobby L. Rush (D)	Jan 1993	Massachusetts	1. John W. Olver (D)	Jun 1991
	2. Jesse L. Jackson, Jr. (D)	Dec 1995		2. Richard E. Neal (D)	Jan 1989
	3. Daniel Lipinski (D)	Jan 2005		3. James P. McGovern (D)	Jan 1997
	4. Luis V. Gutierrez (D)	Jan 1993		4. Barney Frank (D)	Jan 1981
	5. Mike Quigley (D) ¹³	Apr 2009		5. Niki Tsongas (D) ¹⁹	Oct 2007
	6. Peter J. Roskam (R)	Jan 2007		6. John F. Tierney (D)	Jan 1997
	7. Danny K. Davis (D)	Jan 1997		7. Edward J. Markey (D)	Nov 1976
	8. Joe Walsh (R)	Jan 2011		8. Michael E. Capuano (D)	Jan 1999
	9. Janice D. Schakowsky (D)	Jan 1999		9. Stephen F. Lynch (D) ²⁰	Oct 2001
	10. Robert Dold (R)	Jan 2011		10. William R. Keating (D)	Jan 2011
	11. Adam Kinzinger (R)	Jan 2011	Michigan (-1)	1. Dan Benishek (R)	Jan 2011
	12. Jerry F. Costello (D)	Aug 1988		2. Bill Huizenga (R)	Jan 2011
	13. Judy Biggert (R)	Jan 1999		3. Justin Amash (R)	Jan 2011
	14. Randy Hultgren (R)	Jan 2011		4. Dave Camp (R)	Jan 1991
	15. Timothy V. Johnson (R)	Jan 2001		5. Dale E. Kildee (D)	Jan 1977
	16. Donald A. Manzullo (R)	Jan 1993		6. Fred Upton (R)	Jan 1987
	17. Bobby Schilling (R)	Jan 2011		7. Tim Walberg (R) ²¹	Jan 2007
	18. Aaron Schock (R)	Jan 2009		8. Mike Rogers (R)	Jan 2001
	19. John Shimkus (R)	Jan 1997		9. Gary C. Peters (D)	Jan 2009
Indiana (-1)	1. Peter J. Visclosky (D)	Jan 1985		10. Candice S. Miller (R)	Jan 2003
	2. Joe Donnelly (D)	Jan 2007		11. Thaddeus G. McCotter (R)	Jan 2003
	3. Marlin Stutzman (R) ¹⁴	Nov 2010		12. Sander M. Levin (D)	Jan 1983
	4. Todd Rokita (R)	Jan 2011		13. Hansen Clarke (D)	Jan 2011
	5. Dan Burton (R)	Jan 1983		14. John Conyers, Jr. (D)	Jan 1965
	6. Mike Pence (R)	Jan 2001		15. John D. Dingell (D)	Dec 1955
	7. André Carson (D) ¹⁵	Mar 2008	Minnesota	1. Timothy J. Walz (D)	Jan 2007
	8. Larry Bucshon (R)	Jan 2011		2. John Kline (R)	Jan 2003
	9. Todd Young (R)	Jan 2011		3. Erik Paulsen (R)	Jan 2009
Iowa	1. Bruce L. Braley (D)	Jan 2007		4. Betty McCollum (D)	Jan 2001
	2. David Loebsack (D)	Jan 2007		5. Keith Ellison (D)	Jan 2007
	3. Leonard L. Boswell (D)	Jan 1997		6. Michele Bachmann (R)	Jan 2007
	4. Tom Latham (R)	Jan 1995		7. Collin C. Peterson (D)	Jan 1991
	5. Steve King (R)	Jan 2003		8. Chip Cravaack (R)	Jan 2011
Kansas	1. Tim Huelskamp (R)	Jan 2011	Mississippi (-1)	1. Alan Nunnelee (R)	Jan 2011
	2. Lynn Jenkins (R)	Jan 2009		2. Bennie G. Thompson (D)	Apr 1993
	3. Kevin Yoder (R)	Jan 2011		3. Gregg Harper (R)	Jan 2009
	4. Mike Pompeo (R)	Jan 2011		4. Steven Palazzo (R)	Jan 2011
Kentucky	1. Ed Whitfield (R)	Jan 1995			
	2. Brett Guthrie (R)	Jan 2009			

House of Representatives, 112th Congress (continued)

STATE	REPRESENTATIVES	SERVICE BEGAN	STATE	REPRESENTATIVES	SERVICE BEGAN
Missouri	1. William Lacy Clay (D)	Jan 2001	New York (cont.)	27. Brian Higgins (D)	Jan 2005
	2. W. Todd Akin (R)	Jan 2001		28. Louise McIntosh Slaughter (D)	Jan 1987
	3. Russ Carnahan (D)	Jan 2005		29. Tom Reed (R) ²⁹	Nov 2010
	4. Vicky Hartzler (R)	Jan 2011	North Carolina (+1)	1. G.K. Butterfield (D) ³⁰	Jul 2004
	5. Emanuel Cleaver (D)	Jan 2005		2. Renee Ellmers (R)	Jan 2011
	6. Sam Graves (R)	Jan 2001		3. Walter B. Jones (R)	Jan 1995
	7. Billy Long (R)	Jan 2011		4. David E. Price (D)	Jan 1997
	8. Jo Ann Emerson (R)	Nov 1996		5. Virginia Foxx (R)	Jan 2005
	9. Blaine Luetkemeyer (R)	Jan 2009		6. Howard Coble (R)	Jan 1985
				7. Mike McIntyre (D)	Jan 1997
				8. Larry Kissell (D)	Jan 2009
Montana	Denny Rehberg (R)	Jan 2001		9. Sue Wilkins Myrick (R)	Jan 1995
Nebraska	1. Jeff Fortenberry (R)	Jan 2005		10. Patrick T. McHenry (R)	Jan 2005
	2. Lee Terry (R)	Jan 1999		11. Heath Shuler (D)	Jan 2007
	3. Adrian Smith (R)	Jan 2007		12. Melvin L. Watt (D)	Jan 1993
Nevada (+1)	1. Shelley Berkley (D)	Jan 1999		13. Brad Miller (D)	Jan 2003
	2. vacant ²²		North Dakota	Rick Berg (R)	Jan 2011
	3. Joe Heck (R)	Jan 2011			
New Hampshire	1. Frank Guinta (R)	Jan 2011	Ohio (-1)	1. Steve Chabot (R) ³¹	Jan 1995
	2. Charles F. Bass (R) ²³	Jan 1995		2. Jean Schmidt (R)	Sep 2005
New Jersey	1. Robert E. Andrews (D)	Nov 1990		3. Michael R. Turner (R)	Jan 2003
	2. Frank A. LoBiondo (R)	Jan 1995		4. Jim Jordan (R)	Jan 2007
	3. Jon Runyan (R)	Jan 2011		5. Robert E. Latta (R) ³²	Dec 2007
	4. Christopher H. Smith (R)	Jan 1981		6. Bill Johnson (R)	Jan 2011
	5. Scott Garrett (R)	Jan 2003		7. Steve Austria (R)	Jan 2009
	6. Frank Pallone, Jr. (D)	Nov 1988		8. John A. Boehner (R)	Jan 1991
	7. Leonard Lance (R)	Jan 2009		9. Marcy Kaptur (D)	Jan 1983
	8. Bill Pascrell, Jr. (D)	Jan 1997		10. Dennis J. Kucinich (D)	Jan 1997
	9. Steven R. Rothman (D)	Jan 1997		11. Marcia L. Fudge (D) ³³	Nov 2008
	10. Donald M. Payne (D)	Jan 1989		12. Patrick J. Tiberi (R)	Jan 2001
	11. Rodney P. Freling- huysen (R)	Jan 1995		13. Betty Sutton (D)	Jan 2007
	12. Rush D. Holt (D)	Jan 1999		14. Steven C. LaTourette (R)	Jan 1995
	13. Albio Sires (D) ²⁴	Nov 2006		15. Steve Stivers (R)	Jan 2011
New Mexico	1. Martin Heinrich (D)	Jan 2009		16. Jim Renacci (R)	Jan 2011
	2. Stevan Pearce (R) ²⁵	Jan 2003		17. Tim Ryan (D)	Jan 2003
	3. Ben Ray Lujan (D)	Jan 2009		18. Bob Gibbs (R)	Jan 2011
New York (-2)	1. Timothy H. Bishop (D)	Jan 2003	Oklahoma (-1)	1. John Sullivan (R) ³⁴	Feb 2002
	2. Steve Israel (D)	Jan 2001		2. Dan Boren (D)	Jan 2005
	3. Peter T. King (R)	Jan 1993		3. Frank D. Lucas (R)	May 1994
	4. Carolyn McCarthy (D)	Jan 1997		4. Tom Cole (R)	Jan 2003
	5. Gary L. Ackerman (D)	Mar 1983	Oregon	5. James Lankford (R)	Jan 2011
	6. Gregory W. Meeks (D)	Feb 1998		1. vacant ³⁵	
	7. Joseph Crowley (D)	Jan 1999		2. Greg Walden (R)	Jan 1999
	8. Jerrold Nadler (D)	Nov 1992		3. Earl Blumenauer (D)	May 1996
	9. vacant ²⁶			4. Peter A. DeFazio (D)	Jan 1987
	10. Edolphus Towns (D)	Jan 1983		5. Kurt Schrader (D)	Jan 2009
	11. Yvette D. Clarke (D)	Jan 2007	Penn- sylvania (-2)	1. Robert A. Brady (D)	May 1998
	12. Nydia M. Velázquez (D)	Jan 1993		2. Chaka Fattah (D)	Jan 1995
	13. Michael G. Grimm (R)	Jan 2011		3. Mike Kelly (R)	Jan 2011
	14. Carolyn B. Maloney (D)	Jan 1993		4. Jason Altmire (D)	Jan 2007
	15. Charles B. Rangel (D)	Jan 1971		5. Glenn Thompson (R)	Jan 2009
	16. José E. Serrano (D)	Mar 1990		6. Jim Gerlach (R)	Jan 2003
	17. Eliot L. Engel (D)	Jan 1989		7. Patrick Meehan (R)	Jan 2011
	18. Nita M. Lowey (D)	Jan 1989		8. Michael G. Fitzpatrick (R) ³⁶	Jan 2005
	19. Nan Hayworth (R)	Jan 2011		9. Bill Shuster (R)	May 2001
	20. Christopher Gibson (R)	Jan 2011		10. Tom Marino (R)	Jan 2011
	21. Paul Tonko (D)	Jan 2009		11. Lou Barletta (R)	Jan 2011
	22. Maurice D. Hinchey (D)	Jan 1993		12. Mark S. Critz (D) ³⁷	May 2010
	23. William Owens (D) ²⁷	Nov 2009		13. Allyson Y. Schwartz (D)	Jan 2005
	24. Richard Hanna (R)	Jan 2011		14. Michael F. Doyle (D)	Jan 1995
	25. Ann Marie Buerkle (R)	Jan 2011		15. Charles W. Dent (R)	Jan 2005
	26. Kathy Hochul (D) ²⁸	Jun 2011			

House of Representatives, 112th Congress (continued)

STATE	REPRESENTATIVES	SERVICE BEGAN	STATE	REPRESENTATIVES	SERVICE BEGAN
Penn- sylvania (cont.)	16. Joseph R. Pitts (R) 17. Tim Holden (D) 18. Tim Murphy (R) 19. Todd Russell Platts (R)	Jan 1997 Jan 1993 Jan 2003 Jan 2001	Texas (cont.)	26. Michael C. Burgess (R) 27. Blake Farenthold (R) 28. Henry Cuellar (D) 29. Gene Green (D) 30. Eddie Bernice Johnson (D) 31. John R. Carter (R) 32. Pete Sessions (R)	Jan 2003 Jan 2011 Jan 2005 Jan 1993 Jan 1993 Jan 2003 Jan 1997
Rhode Island	1. David N. Cicilline (D) 2. James R. Langevin (D)	Jan 2011 Jan 2001	Utah	1. Rob Bishop (R) 2. Jim Matheson (D) 3. Jason Chaffetz (R)	Jan 2003 Jan 2001 Jan 2009
South Carolina	1. Tim Scott (R) 2. Joe Wilson (R) ³⁸ 3. Jeff Duncan (R) 4. Trey Gowdy (R) 5. Mick Mulvaney (R) 6. James E. Clyburn (D)	Jan 2011 Dec 2001 Jan 2011 Jan 2011 Jan 2011 Jan 1993	Vermont	Peter Welch (D)	Jan 2007
South Dakota	Kristi Noem (R)	Jan 2011	Virginia	1. Robert J. Wittman (R) ⁴¹ 2. E. Scott Rigell (R) 3. Robert C. ("Bobby") Scott (D) 4. J. Randy Forbes (R) ⁴² 5. Robert Hurt (R) 6. Bob Goodlatte (R) 7. Eric Cantor (R) 8. James P. Moran (D) 9. H. Morgan Griffith (R) 10. Frank R. Wolf (R) 11. Gerald E. Connolly (D)	Dec 2007 Jan 2011 Jan 1993 Jun 2001 Jan 2011 Jan 1993 Jan 2001 Jan 1991 Jan 2011 Jan 1981 Jan 2009
Tennessee	1. David P. Roe (R) 2. John J. Duncan, Jr. (R) 3. Chuck Fleischmann (R) 4. Scott DesJarlais (R) 5. Jim Cooper (D) ³⁹ 6. Diane Black (R) 7. Marsha Blackburn (R) 8. Stephen Lee Fincher (R) 9. Steve Cohen (D)	Jan 2009 Nov 1988 Jan 2011 Jan 2011 Jan 1983 Jan 2011 Jan 2003 Jan 2011 Jan 2007	Washington	1. Jay Inslee (D) ⁴³ 2. Rick Larsen (D) 3. Jaime Herrera Beutler (R) 4. Doc Hastings (R) 5. Cathy McMorris Rodgers (R) 6. Norman D. Dicks (D) 7. Jim McDermott (D) 8. David G. Reichert (R) 9. Adam Smith (D)	Jan 1993 Jan 2001 Jan 2011 Jan 1995 Jan 2005 Jan 1977 Jan 1989 Jan 2005 Jan 1997
Texas (+2)	1. Louie Gohmert (R) 2. Ted Poe (R) 3. Sam Johnson (R) 4. Ralph M. Hall (R) 5. Jeb Hensarling (R) 6. Joe Barton (R) 7. John Abney Culberson (R) 8. Kevin Brady (R) 9. Al Green (D) 10. Michael T. McCaul (R) 11. K. Michael Conaway (R) 12. Kay Granger (R) 13. Mac Thornberry (R) 14. Ron Paul (R) 15. Rubén Hinojosa (D) 16. Silvestre Reyes (D) 17. Bill Flores (R) 18. Sheila Jackson-Lee (D) 19. Randy Neugebauer (R) ⁴⁰ 20. Charles A. Gonzalez (D) 21. Lamar Smith (R) 22. Pete Olson (R) 23. Francisco (Quico) Canseco (R) 24. Kenny Marchant (R) 25. Lloyd Doggett (D)	Jan 2005 Jan 2005 May 1991 Jan 1981 Jan 2003 Jan 1985 Jan 2001 Jan 1997 Jan 2005 Jan 2005 Jan 1997 Jan 1995 Jan 1997 Jan 1997 Jan 1997 Jan 2011 Jan 1995 Jun 2003 Jan 1999 Jan 1987 Jan 2009 Jan 2011 Jan 2005 Jan 2005	West Virginia	1. David McKinley (R) 2. Shelley Moore Capito (R) 3. Nick J. Rahall II (D)	Jan 2011 Jan 2001 Jan 1977
			Wisconsin (-1)	1. Paul Ryan (R) 2. Tammy Baldwin (D) 3. Ron Kind (D) 4. Gwen Moore (D) 5. F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr. (R) 6. Thomas E. Petri (R) 7. Sean Duffy (R) 8. Reid Ribble (R)	Jan 1999 Jan 1999 Jan 1997 Jan 2005 Jan 1979 Apr 1979 Jan 2011 Jan 2011
			Wyoming	Cynthia M. Lummis (R)	Jan 2009
JURISDICTION	REPRESENTATIVES	SERVICE BEGAN			
American Samoa	(Delegate) Eni F.H. Faleomavaega (D)	Jan 1989			
District of Columbia	(Delegate) Eleanor Holmes Norton (D)	Jan 1991			
Guam	(Delegate) Madeleine Z. Bordallo (D)	Jan 2003			
Northern Mariana Islands	(Delegate) Gregorio Kilili Camacho Sablan (D)	Jan 2009			
Puerto Rico	(Resident Commissioner) Pedro R. Pierluisi (New Progressive)	Jan 2009			
US Virgin Islands	(Delegate) Donna M. Christensen (D)	Jan 1997			

¹Doris O. Matsui was elected 8 Mar 2005 following the death of Robert T. Matsui. ²John Garamendi was elected 3 Nov 2009 following the resignation of Ellen O. Tauscher. ³Jackie Speier was elected 8 Apr 2008 following the death of Tom Lantos. ⁴Judy Chu was elected 14 Jul 2009 following the resignation of Hilda L. Solis. ⁵Janice Hahn was elected 12 Jul 2011 following the resignation of Jane Harman. ⁶Laura Richard-

House of Representatives, 112th Congress (continued)

son was elected 21 Aug 2007 following the death of Juanita Millender-McDonald. ⁷John Campbell was elected 6 Dec 2005 following the resignation of Christopher Cox. ⁸Brian P. Bilbray did not serve 3 Jan 2001–6 Jun 2005. He was elected 6 Jun 2005 following the resignation of Randall ("Duke") Cunningham. ⁹Jeff Miller was elected 16 Oct 2001 following the resignation of Joe Scarborough. ¹⁰Theodore Deutch was elected 13 Apr 2010 following the resignation of Robert Wexler. ¹¹Tom Graves was elected 8 Jun 2010 following the resignation of Nathan Deal. ¹²Paul C. Broun was elected 17 Jul 2007 following the death of Charlie Norwood. ¹³Mike Quigley was elected 7 Apr 2009 following the resignation of Rahm Emanuel. ¹⁴Marlin Stutzman was elected 2 Nov 2010 following the resignation of Mark Souder. ¹⁵André Carson was elected 11 Mar 2008 following the death of Julia Carson. ¹⁶Ben Chandler was elected 17 Feb 2004 following the resignation of Ernie Fletcher. ¹⁷Steve Scalise was elected 3 May 2008 following the resignation of Bobby Jindal. ¹⁸Donna F. Edwards was elected 17 Jun 2007 following the resignation of Albert Russell Wynn. ¹⁹Niki Tsongas was elected 16 Oct 2007 following the resignation of Martin T. Meehan. ²⁰Stephen F. Lynch was elected 16 Oct 2001 following the death of John Joseph Moakley. ²¹Tim Walberg did not serve 3 Jan 2009–3 Jan 2011. ²²Vacant following the resignation of Dean Heller, 9 May 2011. ²³Charles F. Bass did not serve 3 Jan 2007–3 Jan 2011. ²⁴Albio Sires was elected 7 Nov 2006 following the resignation of Robert Menendez. ²⁵Stevan Pearce did not serve 3 Jan 2009–3 Jan 2011. ²⁶Vacant following the resignation of Anthony D. Weiner, 21 Jun 2011. ²⁷William Owens was elected 3 Nov 2009 following the resignation of John McHugh. ²⁸Kathy Hochul was elected 24 May 2011 and sworn in 1 Jun 2011 following the resignation of Christopher John Lee. ²⁹Tom Reed was elected 2 Nov 2010 following the resignation of Eric J.J. Massa. ³⁰G.K. Butterfield was elected 20 Jul 2004 following the resignation of Frank Ballance. ³¹Steve Chabot did not serve 3 Jan 2009–3 Jan 2011. ³²Robert E. Latta was elected 11 Dec 2007 following the death of Paul E. Gillmor. ³³Marcia L. Fudge was elected 18 Nov 2008 following the death of Stephanie Tubbs Jones. ³⁴John Sullivan was elected 8 Jan 2002 following the resignation of Steve Largent. ³⁵Vacant following the resignation of David Wu, 3 Aug 2011. ³⁶Michael G. Fitzpatrick did not serve 3 Jan 2007–3 Jan 2011. ³⁷Mark S. Critz was elected 18 May 2010 following the death of John P. Murtha. ³⁸Joe Wilson was elected 18 Dec 2001 following the death of Floyd Spence. ³⁹Jim Cooper did not serve 3 Jan 1995–3 Jan 2003. ⁴⁰Randy Neugebauer was elected 3 Jun 2003 following the resignation of Larry Combest. ⁴¹Robert J. Wittman was elected 11 Dec 2007 following the death of Jo Ann Davis. ⁴²J. Randy Forbes was elected 19 Jun 2001 following the death of Norman Sisisky. ⁴³Jay Inslee did not serve 3 Jan 1995–3 Jan 1999.

House of Representatives Standing and Select Committees

COMMITTEE	CHAIRMAN (PARTY-STATE)	RANKING MINORITY MEMBER (PARTY-STATE)	NUMBER OF MEMBERS		SUBCOM- MITTEES
			MAJORITY	MINORITY	
Agriculture	Frank D. Lucas (R-OK)	Collin C. Peterson (D-MN)	26	20	6
Appropriations	Harold Rogers (R-KY)	Norman D. Dicks (D-WA)	29	21	12
Armed Services	Howard P. "Buck" McKeon (R-CA)	Adam Smith (D-WA)	35	27	7
Budget	Paul Ryan (R-WI)	Chris Van Hollen (D-MD)	22	16	none
Education and the Workforce	John Kline (R-MN)	George Miller (D-CA)	23	16	4
Energy and Commerce	Fred Upton (R-MI)	Henry A. Waxman (D-CA)	31	23	6
Ethics	Jo Bonner (R-AL)	Linda T. Sánchez (D-CA)	5	5	none
Financial Services	Spencer Bachus (R-AL)	Barney Frank (D-MA)	34	27	6
Foreign Affairs	Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (R-FL)	Howard L. Berman (D-CA)	26	20	7
Homeland Security	Peter T. King (R-NY)	Bennie G. Thompson (D-MS)	19	14	6
House Administration	Daniel E. Lungren (R-CA)	Robert A. Brady (D-PA)	6	3	2
Judiciary	Lamar Smith (R-TX)	John Conyers, Jr. (D-MI)	23	16	5
Natural Resources	Doc Hastings (R-WA)	Edward J. Markey (D-MA)	27	21	5
Oversight and Government Reform	Darrell E. Issa (R-CA)	Elijah E. Cummings (D-MD)	23	17	7
Rules	David Dreier (R-CA)	Louise McIntosh Slaughter (D-NY)	9	4	none
Science, Space, and Technology	Ralph M. Hall (R-TX)	Eddie Bernice Johnson (D-TX)	23	16	5
Small Business	Sam Graves (R-MO)	Nydia M. Velázquez (D-NY)	15	11	5
Transportation and Infrastructure	John L. Mica (R-FL)	Nick J. Rahall II (D-WV)	33	26	6
Veterans' Affairs	Jeff Miller (R-FL)	Bob Filner (D-CA)	15	11	4
Ways and Means	Dave Camp (R-MI)	Sander M. Levin (D-MI)	22	15	6
Permanent Select Com- mittee on Intelligence	Mike Rogers (R-MI)	C.A. ("Dutch") Ruppers- berger (D-MD)	11	8	3

Joint Committees of Congress

The joint committees of Congress include members from both the Senate and the House of Representatives. They function as overseeing entities but do not have the power to approve appropriations or legislation. Chairmanship of the Joint Economic Committee is determined by seniority and alternates between the Senate and the House every Congress. The Joint Committee on the Library of Congress is evenly made up of members from the House

Administration Committee and the Senate Rules and Administration Committee. Chairmanship and vice-chairmanship of the Joint Committee on Printing alternate between the House and the Senate every Congress. The Joint Committee on Taxation is composed of five members from the Senate Committee on Finance and five members from the House Committee on Ways and Means (three majority and two minority members from each).

COMMITTEE	CHAIRMAN (PARTY-STATE)	VICE-CHAIRMAN (PARTY-STATE)	NUMBER OF MEMBERS	
			DEMOCRATIC	REPUBLICAN
Economic	Sen. Robert P. Casey (D-PA)	Rep. Kevin Brady (R-TX)	10	10
Library	Sen. Charles E. Schumer (D-NY)	Rep. Daniel E. Lungren (R-CA)	5	5
Printing	Rep. Daniel E. Lungren (R-CA)	Sen. Charles E. Schumer (D-NY)	5	5
Taxation	Rep. Dave Camp (R-MI)	Sen. Max Baucus (D-MT)	5	5

Did you know?

The nonlethal TASER stun gun uses compressed gas to send two electrodes connected by a wire toward a target. If these attach themselves to the skin or clothing of the target, a charge of up to 50,000 volts is delivered, momentarily incapacitating the target. TASER stands for Thomas A. Swift Electric Rifle, named after the young protagonist in a series of science fiction novels from the early 20th century.

Electoral Votes by State

Each state receives one electoral vote for each of its representatives and one for each of its two senators, ensuring at least three votes for each state, as the Constitution guarantees at least one representative

regardless of population. Allocations are based on the 2010 census and are applicable for subsequent elections.

Total: 538; Majority needed to elect president and vice president: 270

STATE	NUMBER OF VOTES	STATE	NUMBER OF VOTES	STATE	NUMBER OF VOTES
Alabama	9	Kentucky	8	North Dakota	3
Alaska	3	Louisiana	8	Ohio	18
Arizona	11	Maine	4	Oklahoma	7
Arkansas	6	Maryland	10	Oregon	7
California	55	Massachusetts	11	Pennsylvania	20
Colorado	9	Michigan	16	Rhode Island	4
Connecticut	7	Minnesota	10	South Carolina	9
Delaware	3	Mississippi	6	South Dakota	3
District of Columbia	3	Missouri	10	Tennessee	11
Florida	29	Montana	3	Texas	38
Georgia	16	Nebraska	5	Utah	6
Hawaii	4	Nevada	6	Vermont	3
Idaho	4	New Hampshire	4	Virginia	13
Illinois	20	New Jersey	14	Washington	12
Indiana	11	New Mexico	5	West Virginia	5
Iowa	6	New York	29	Wisconsin	10
Kansas	6	North Carolina	15	Wyoming	3

Congressional Apportionment

The US Constitution requires a decennial census to determine the apportionment of representatives for each state in the House of Representatives.

STATE	REPRESENTATIVES	STATE	REPRESENTATIVES	STATE	REPRESENTATIVES
Alabama	7	Georgia	14	Maine	2
Alaska	1	Hawaii	2	Maryland	8
Arizona	9	Idaho	2	Massachusetts	9
Arkansas	4	Illinois	18	Michigan	14
California	53	Indiana	9	Minnesota	8
Colorado	7	Iowa	4	Mississippi	4
Connecticut	5	Kansas	4	Missouri	8
Delaware	1	Kentucky	6	Montana	1
Florida	27	Louisiana	6	Nebraska	3

Congressional Apportionment (continued)

STATE	REPRESENTATIVES	STATE	REPRESENTATIVES	STATE	REPRESENTATIVES
Nevada	4	Oklahoma	5	Utah	4
New Hampshire	2	Oregon	5	Vermont	1
New Jersey	12	Pennsylvania	18	Virginia	11
New Mexico	3	Rhode Island	2	Washington	10
New York	27	South Carolina	7	West Virginia	3
North Carolina	13	South Dakota	1	Wisconsin	8
North Dakota	1	Tennessee	9	Wyoming	1
Ohio	16	Texas	36	Total	435

United States Military Affairs

US Military Leadership

President, Commander in Chief:	Barack Obama (20 Jan 2009)
Secretary of Defense:	Leon E. Panetta (1 Jul 2011)
Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff:	Gen. Martin Dempsey (1 Oct 2011)
Vice Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff:	Adm. James A. Winnefeld, Jr. (4 Aug 2011)

RANK/POSITION	NAME (DATE ASSUMED POST)	RANK/POSITION	NAME (DATE ASSUMED POST)
Army			
Chief of Staff	Gen. Raymond T. Odierno (7 Sep 2011)	Chief of Staff	Gen. Norton A. Schwartz (12 Aug 2008)
Vice Chief of Staff	Gen. Peter W. Chiarelli (4 Aug 2008)	Vice Chief of Staff	Gen. Philip M. Breedlove (14 Jan 2011)
Sergeant Major	Raymond F. Chandler III (1 Mar 2011)	Chief Master Sgt.	James A. Roy (30 Jun 2009)
Sec. of the Army	John M. McHugh (21 Sep 2009)	Sec. of the Air Force	Michael B. Donley (2 Oct 2008)
Under Sec. of the Army	Joseph W. Westphal (21 Sep 2009)	Under Sec. of the Air Force	Erin C. Conaton (4 Mar 2010)
Navy			
Chief of Naval Operations	Adm. Jonathan W. Greenert (September 2011)	Marine Corps	
Vice Chief of Naval Operations	Vice Adm. Mark Ferguson (September 2011)	Commandant	Gen. James F. Amos (22 Oct 2010)
Master Chief Petty Officer	Rick D. West (12 Dec 2008)	Asst. Commandant	Gen. Joseph F. Dunford, Jr. (23 Oct 2010)
Sec. of the Navy	Ray Mabus (19 May 2009)	Sergeant Major	Micheal P. Barrett (9 Jun 2011)
Under Sec. of the Navy	Robert O. Work (19 May 2009)	Coast Guard	
		Commandant	Adm. Robert J. Papp, Jr. (25 May 2010)
		Vice Commandant	Vice Adm. Sally Brice-O'Hara (24 May 2010)
		Dep. Commandant for Mission Control	Vice Adm. John P. Currier (August 2009)
		Master Chief Petty Officer	Michael P. Leavitt (21 May 2010)

Unified Combatant Commands

The Unified Combatant Commands provide operational control of US combat forces and are organized geographically to a significant extent. Unified Commanders receive orders through the

chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Although the number of commands may vary, each command must be composed of forces from at least two of the armed services. Information is current as of August 2011.

COMMAND	HEADQUARTERS	COMMANDER
US European Command	Stuttgart-Vaihingen, Germany	Adm. James G. Stavridis, USN
US Pacific Command	Camp H.M. Smith, Hawaii	Adm. Robert F. Willard, USN
US Southern Command	Doral FL	Gen. Douglas M. Fraser, USAF
US Central Command	MacDill Air Force Base, Florida	Gen. James N. Mattis, USMC
US Northern Command	Peterson Air Force Base, Colorado	Gen. Charles H. Jacoby, Jr., USA
US Special Operations Command	MacDill Air Force Base, Florida	Adm. William H. McRaven, USN
US Transportation Command	Scott Air Force Base, Illinois	Gen. William M. Fraser III, USAF
US Strategic Command	Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska	Gen. C. Robert Kehler, USAF
US Africa Command	Stuttgart-Möhringen, Germany	Gen. Carter F. Ham, USA

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) International Commands

The NATO military command structure comprises two main strategic commands, *Allied Command Operations (ACO)* and *Allied Command Transformation (ACT)*, which works closely with the *US Joint Forces Command*. Their subordinate centers, also listed, change as their security measures evolve.

ALLIED COMMAND OPERATIONS (ACO)

Headquarters: Casteau, Belgium
Supreme Allied Commander, Europe (SACEUR):
Adm. James G. Stavridis, USN (2 Jul 2009–)

SUBORDINATE OPERATIONAL COMMANDS

Allied Joint Force Command (JFC) Brunssum,
JFC Headquarters: Brunssum, Netherlands
Commander in Chief: Gen. Wolf Langheld (Army,
Germany) (29 Sep 2010–)

Allied Joint Force Command (JFC) Naples,
JFC Headquarters: Naples, Italy
Commander in Chief: Adm. Sam J. Locklear III (USN)
(6 Oct 2010–)

Allied Joint Command (JC) Lisbon,
JC Headquarters: Oeiras, Portugal
Commander in Chief: Gen. Philippe Stoltz (Army,
France) (20 Jul 2009–)

ALLIED COMMAND TRANSFORMATION (ACT)

Headquarters: Norfolk VA
Supreme Allied Commander, Transformation (SACT):
Gen. Stéphane Abrial (Air Force, France)
(29 Jul 2009–)

SUBORDINATE CENTERS AND SCHOOLS

Joint Analysis and Lessons Learned Centre (JALLC),
Monsanto, Portugal
Joint Force Training Centre (JFTC), Bydgoszcz, Poland
Joint Warfare Centre (JWC), Stavanger, Norway
NATO Communications and Information Systems
School (NCISS), Latina, Italy
NATO Defense College (NDC), Rome, Italy
NATO Maritime Interdiction Operational Training
Centre (NMIOTC), Chania, Greece
NATO School, Oberammergau, Germany
NATO Undersea Research Centre (NURC), La Spezia,
Italy

Chairmen of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

The 1949 amendments to the National Security Act of 1947 created the position of chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the principal military adviser to the president, the secretary of defense, and the National Security Council. The president appoints the chairman for a two-year term with the advice and consent of the Senate. In 1986 the chairman's eligibility for

service increased from two to three reappointments (there is no limit on reappointment during wartime). The Joint Chiefs of Staff consist of the chairman, a vice chairman, the chief of staff of the Army, the chief of staff of the Air Force, the chief of naval operations, and the commandant of the Marine Corps. Acting chairmen are not included in this table.

NAME	MILITARY BRANCH	DATES OF SERVICE
Gen. of the Army Omar N. Bradley	US Army	16 Aug 1949–14 Aug 1953
Adm. Arthur W. Radford	US Navy	15 Aug 1953–14 Aug 1957
Gen. Nathan F. Twining	US Air Force	15 Aug 1957–30 Sep 1960
Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer	US Army	1 Oct 1960–30 Sep 1962
Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor	US Army	1 Oct 1962–1 Jul 1964
Gen. Earle G. Wheeler	US Army	3 Jul 1964–1 Jul 1970
Adm. Thomas H. Moorer	US Navy	2 Jul 1970–30 Jun 1974
Gen. George S. Brown	US Air Force	1 Jul 1974–20 Jun 1978
Gen. David C. Jones	US Air Force	21 Jun 1978–17 Jun 1982
Gen. John W. Vessey, Jr.	US Army	18 Jun 1982–30 Sep 1985
Adm. William J. Crowe, Jr.	US Navy	1 Oct 1985–30 Sep 1989
Gen. Colin L. Powell	US Army	1 Oct 1989–30 Sep 1993
Gen. John M. Shalikashvili	US Army	25 Oct 1993–30 Sep 1997
Gen. Harry Shelton	US Army	1 Oct 1997–30 Sep 2001
Gen. Richard B. Myers	US Air Force	1 Oct 2001–29 Sep 2005
Gen. Peter Pace	US Marine Corps	30 Sep 2005–30 Sep 2007
Adm. Mike Mullen	US Navy	1 Oct 2007–30 Sep 2011
Gen. Martin Dempsey	US Army	1 Oct 2011–

Worldwide Deployment of the US Military

Deployments of active duty military personnel as of 1 Jan 2011. Regional totals include countries and areas not shown in the table. Source: US Department of Defense.

COUNTRY/REGIONAL AREA	TOTAL	ARMY	NAVY	MARINE CORPS	AIR FORCE
US and territories ¹					
contiguous US	940,372	450,983	104,081	122,442	262,866
Alaska	20,510	12,815	40	17	7,638

Worldwide Deployment of the US Military (continued)

COUNTRY/REGIONAL AREA	TOTAL	ARMY	NAVY	MARINE CORPS	AIR FORCE
US and territories ¹ (continued)					
Hawaii	38,892	22,511	5,461	6,194	4,726
Guam	3,030	41	909	43	2,037
Puerto Rico	226	122	58	1	24
transients	50,801	8,869	8,079	29,037	4,816
afloat	83,880	0	83,880	0	0
total ashore and afloat	1,137,716	495,341	202,508	157,756	282,111
Europe					
Belgium	1,248	681	97	33	437
Germany ¹	54,431	38,972	218	379	14,862
Greece	305	9	247	9	40
Greenland	153	0	0	0	153
Italy ¹	9,779	3,418	2,155	57	4,149
Netherlands	435	207	14	17	197
Portugal	704	21	20	8	655
Spain	1,345	90	754	136	365
Turkey	1,485	57	4	17	1,407
United Kingdom ¹	9,318	385	292	81	8,560
afloat	253	0	253	0	0
total ashore and afloat	79,940	43,940	4,063	938	30,999
East Asia and Pacific					
Australia	127	26	16	23	62
Japan ¹	35,329	2,684	3,524	16,583	12,538
Philippines	166	11	3	142	10
Singapore	120	7	76	25	12
afloat	8,521	0	6,673	1,848	0
total ashore and afloat	44,537	2,829	10,300	18,738	12,670
Africa, Near East, and South Asia					
Afghanistan (Operation Enduring Freedom) ²	103,700	66,600	6,500	19,800	10,800
Iraq (Operation New Dawn) ²	85,600	51,900	16,400	2,200	15,100
Bahrain	1,401	25	1,081	270	25
Diego Garcia	241	0	204	1	36
Djibouti	1,373	57	887	162	267
Egypt	267	204	3	29	31
Pakistan	146	6	2	127	11
Qatar	602	366	0	41	195
Saudi Arabia	239	115	25	27	72
United Arab Emirates	119	6	0	25	88
afloat	2,550	0	415	2,135	0
total ashore and afloat (excluding Iraq and Afghanistan)	7,517	902	2,643	3,166	806
Western Hemisphere					
Canada	126	6	19	10	91
Cuba (Guantánamo Bay)	936	338	459	139	0
Honduras	383	210	1	10	162
total ashore and afloat	1,958	704	559	371	324
all foreign countries (excluding Iraq and Afghanistan)					
ashore	274,063	69,585	111,334	40,694	52,450
afloat	17,588	0	13,605	3,983	0
total ashore and afloat	291,651	69,585	124,939	44,677	52,450
worldwide (excluding Iraq and Afghanistan)					
ashore	1,327,899	564,926	229,962	198,450	334,561
afloat	101,468	0	97,485	3,983	0
total ashore and afloat	1,429,367	564,926	327,447	202,433	334,561

¹Includes service members deployed to Operation New Dawn and Operation Enduring Freedom.²Includes deployed Reserve/National Guard.

Number of Living US Veterans¹

Source: Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2011.

AGE IN YEARS	KOREAN CONFLICT	VIETNAM ERA	GULF WAR ²	TOTAL WARTIME ^{3,4}	TOTAL PEACETIME	TOTAL VETERANS ⁴
under 35	—	—	1,953,000	1,953,000	—	1,953,000
35–39	—	—	1,049,000	1,049,000	60,000	1,109,000
40–44	—	—	919,000	919,000	560,000	1,480,000
45–49	—	—	643,000	643,000	1,203,000	1,846,000
50–54	—	389,000	436,000	785,000	1,153,000	1,938,000
55–59	—	1,689,000	285,000	1,828,000	307,000	2,135,000
60–64	—	3,250,000	156,000	3,292,000	118,000	3,411,000
65 and over	2,621,000	2,325,000	65,000	6,703,000	2,490,000	9,195,000
female, total	64,000	253,000	881,000	1,276,000	548,000	1,824,000
total ^{5,6}	2,621,000	7,653,000	5,507,000	17,175,000	5,892,000	23,067,000

¹As of 30 Sep 2009. Includes those living outside of the US. Estimated. ²Service from 2 Aug 1990 to the present. ³Veterans who served in more than one wartime period are counted only once. ⁴Includes an estimated 2,272,000 veterans of World War II, all 75 or over, of which 110,000 are female. ⁵Total includes female veterans. ⁶Detail may not add to total given because of rounding.

US Casualties of War

Data prior to World War I are based on incomplete records. Casualty data exclude personnel captured or missing in action. N/A means not available. Sources: US Department of Defense and US Coast Guard.

WAR	SERVICE BRANCH	NUMBER OF COMBATANTS	CASUALTIES			
			WOUNDED ¹	BATTLE DEATHS	OTHER DEATHS	TOTAL DEATHS
Revolutionary War (1775–83)	Army	N/A	6,004	4,044	N/A	N/A
	Navy	N/A	114	342	N/A	N/A
	Marines	N/A	70	49	N/A	N/A
	total	184,000–250,000 ²	6,188	4,435	20,000 ²	24,435
War of 1812 (1812–15)	Army	N/A	4,000	1,950	N/A	N/A
	Navy	N/A	439	265	N/A	N/A
	Marines	N/A	66	45	N/A	N/A
	Coast Guard	100	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
	total	286,830	4,505 ³	2,260	N/A	N/A
Indian Wars (about 1817–98)	total	106,000 ²	N/A	1,000 ²	N/A	N/A
Mexican-American War (1846–48)	Army	N/A	4,102	1,721	11,550	13,271
	Navy	N/A	3	1	N/A	1
	Marines	N/A	47	11	N/A	11
	Coast Guard	71	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	total	78,789	4,152 ³	1,733 ³	11,550 ³	13,283
Civil War (1861–65)	Army	2,128,948	280,040	138,154	221,374	359,528
	Navy	N/A	1,710	2,112	2,411	4,523
	Marines	84,415	131	148	312	460
	Coast Guard	219	N/A	1	N/A	N/A
	total	N/A	281,881 ³	140,415	224,097 ³	364,512 ³
Confederate ⁴	total	600,000–1,500,000	137,000 ²	74,524	124,000 ²	198,524
Spanish-American War (1898)	Army	280,564	1,594	369	2,061	2,430
	Navy	22,875	47	10	N/A	10
	Marines	3,321	21	6	N/A	6
	Coast Guard	660	N/A	0	N/A	0
	total	307,420	1,662 ³	385	2,061 ³	2,446 ³
World War I (1917–18)	Army ⁵	4,057,101	193,663	50,510	55,868	106,378
	Navy	599,051	819	431	6,856	7,287
	Marines	78,839	9,520	2,461	390	2,851
	Coast Guard	8,835	N/A	111	81	192
	total	4,743,826	204,002 ³	53,513	63,195	116,708
World War II (1941–46)	Army ⁵	11,260,000	565,861	234,874	83,400	318,274
	Navy	4,183,466	37,778	36,950	25,664	62,614
	Marines	669,100	67,207	19,733	4,778	24,511
	Coast Guard	241,093	N/A	574	1,343	1,917
	total	16,353,659	670,846 ³	292,131	115,185	407,316
Korean War (1950–53)	Army	2,834,000	77,596	27,731	2,125	29,856
	Navy	1,177,000	1,576	503	154	657
	Marines	424,000	23,744	4,267	242	4,509

US Casualties of War (continued)

WAR	SERVICE BRANCH	NUMBER OF COMBATANTS	CASUALTIES			
			WOUNDED ¹	BATTLE DEATHS	OTHER DEATHS	TOTAL DEATHS
Korean War (1950–53) (cont.)	Air Force	1,285,000	368	1,238	314	1,552
	Coast Guard	8,500 ⁶	0	0	0	0
	total	5,764,143	103,284	33,739	2,835	36,574
Vietnam War (1964–73)	Army	4,368,000	96,802	30,963	7,261	38,224
	Navy	1,842,000	4,178	1,631	935	2,566
	Marines	794,000	51,392	13,095	1,749	14,844
	Air Force	1,740,000	931	1,745	841	2,586
	Coast Guard	8,000	60	7	N/A	7
	total	8,752,000	153,363⁷	47,441	10,786³	58,227
Persian Gulf War ⁸ (1990–91)	Army	338,636	354	98	126	224
	Navy	152,419	12 ⁹	6 ⁹	50 ⁹	56 ⁹
	Marines	97,878	92	24	44	68
	Air Force	76,543	9	20	15	35
	Coast Guard	400	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	total	665,876	467	148	235	383
War on Terrorism ¹⁰ (2001–)	Army	N/A	6,595	792	213	1,005
	Navy ⁹	N/A	196	41	26	67
	Marines	N/A	2,956	253	52	305
	Air Force	N/A	224	32	28	60
	Coast Guard	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	total	N/A	9,971	1,118	319	1,437
Iraq War ¹¹ (2003–)	Army	N/A	22,221	2,538	694	3,232
	Navy ⁹	N/A	638	65	38	103
	Marines	N/A	8,627	851	171	1,022
	Air Force	N/A	449	29	22	51
	Coast Guard	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	total	N/A	31,935	3,483	925	4,408
other ¹²						

¹Data in this column account for the total number of wounds, except for Marine Corps data for World War II, the Spanish-American War, and earlier wars, which represent the number of combatants wounded. ²Estimate. ³Excluding unavailable data from one or more service branches. ⁴US service members only. ⁵Includes air service. ⁶Number eligible for Korean Service Medal. ⁷Excludes 150,341 wounded who did not require hospital care. ⁸Data for military personnel serving in the theater of operation. ⁹Includes Coast Guard. ¹⁰Operation Enduring Freedom; data for 7 Oct 2001–3 Jan 2011. ¹¹Operation Iraqi Freedom; data for 19 Mar 2003–3 Jan 2011. ¹²US casualties of other recent military operations: in Grenada (1983) 119 wounded, 19 battle deaths; in Panama (1989) 324 wounded, 23 battle deaths; in Somalia (1992–94) 153 wounded, 43 battle deaths.

Leading Department of Defense Contractors

Top 40 Department of Defense contractors listed according to net value of prime contract awards, fiscal year 2009. Source: <www.fpd.gov>.

RANK	CONTRACTOR	AMOUNT (US\$)	RANK	CONTRACTOR	AMOUNT (US\$)
1	Lockheed Martin	31,348,453,591	19	Bell Boeing Joint Project Office	2,620,340,066
2	Boeing	20,604,690,107	20	Bechtel Group	2,297,043,828
3	Northrop Grumman	18,293,375,394	21	Booz Allen Hamilton	2,272,314,245
4	General Dynamics	15,662,063,160	22	Agility	2,010,685,577
5	Raytheon	15,332,423,922	23	Royal Dutch Shell	1,905,472,234
6	United Technologies	7,047,569,735	24	DRS Technologies	1,884,448,151
7	L-3 Communications Holdings	6,841,410,117	25	URS	1,838,845,209
8	BAE Systems	6,704,063,087	26	Honeywell International	1,831,554,928
9	Oshkosh Truck	6,379,043,578	27	Bahrain Petroleum	1,754,513,644
10	KBR ¹	4,635,422,289	28	Alliant Techsystems	1,751,511,170
11	Science Applications International	4,338,700,255	29	MIT	1,748,121,169
12	General Electric	3,442,880,553	30	BP	1,691,945,021
13	Humana	3,437,897,070	31	CACI International	1,646,613,385
14	Health Net	2,833,980,613	32	Veritas Capital Management	1,548,270,236
15	Computer Sciences	2,752,215,384	33	Federal Express Charter Program Team Arrangement	1,505,847,350
16	ITT	2,740,731,493	34	Harris	1,442,080,726
17	MacAndrews & Forbes Holdings	2,726,138,648	35	Hensel Phelps Construction	1,371,398,205
18	TriWest Healthcare Alliance	2,672,212,524	36	General Atomic Technologies	1,346,105,622
			37	Evergreen International Airlines	1,322,675,791

Leading Department of Defense Contractors (continued)

RANK	CONTRACTOR	AMOUNT (US\$)	RANK	CONTRACTOR	AMOUNT (US\$)
38	International Military and Government	1,317,741,892	39	Electronic Data Systems	1,297,572,492
			40	Textron	1,275,116,557

¹Until April 2007 KBR was a subsidiary of Halliburton.

CIA Directors

The National Security Act of 26 Jul 1947 established the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) on 18 Sep 1947. Acting and interim directors are not included in this table.

NAME	DATES OF SERVICE	NAME	DATES OF SERVICE
Rear Adm. Sidney W. Souers, USNR	23 Jan 1946–9 Jun 1946	George H.W. Bush	30 Jan 1976–20 Jan 1977
Lt. Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, USA	10 Jun 1946–30 Apr 1947	Adm. Stansfield Turner, USN	9 Mar 1977–20 Jan 1981
Rear Adm. Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter, USN	1 May 1947–6 Oct 1950	William J. Casey	28 Jan 1981–29 Jan 1987
Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, USA	7 Oct 1950–9 Feb 1953	William H. Webster	26 May 1987–31 Aug 1991
Allen W. Dulles	26 Feb 1953–28 Nov 1961	Robert M. Gates	6 Nov 1991–20 Jan 1993
John A. McCone	29 Nov 1961–27 Apr 1965	R. James Woolsey	5 Feb 1993–10 Jan 1995
Vice Adm. William F. Raborn, Jr., USN	28 Apr 1965–29 Jun 1966	John M. Deutch	10 May 1995–15 Dec 1996
Richard M. Helms	30 Jun 1966–1 Feb 1973	George J. Tenet	11 Jul 1997–11 Jul 2004
James R. Schlesinger	2 Feb 1973–2 Jul 1973	Porter J. Goss	24 Sep 2004–26 May 2006
William E. Colby	4 Sep 1973–29 Jan 1976	Gen. Michael V. Hayden, USAF	30 May 2006–12 Feb 2009
		Leon E. Panetta	13 Feb 2009–30 Jun 2011
		David Petraeus	September 2011–

National Security Council (NSC)

The National Security Act of 1947 established the NSC to advise the president on issues relating to national security.

chair	Barack Obama (president)
members	Joe Biden (vice president)
	Hillary Clinton (secretary of state)
	Leon E. Panetta (secretary of defense)
	Steven Chu (secretary of energy)
	Tim Geithner (secretary of the treasury)
	Eric Holder (attorney general)
	Janet Napolitano (secretary of homeland security)
	Susan Rice (US ambassador to the United Nations)
	William Daley (chief of staff to the president)
	Thomas E. Donilon (assistant to the president for national security affairs)
military adviser	Martin Dempsey (chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff)
intelligence adviser	James Clapper (director of national intelligence)
additional participants ¹	Robert F. Bauer (counsel to the president)
	Denis McDonough (deputy assistant to the president for national security affairs)

In 1953 Pres. Dwight D. Eisenhower established the office of assistant to the president for national security

affairs (commonly referred to as the national security advisor). Holders of this office are listed below.

NAME	DATES OF SERVICE	NAME	DATES OF SERVICE
Robert Cutler	23 Mar 1953–1 Apr 1955	Robert C. McFarlane	17 Oct 1983–3 Dec 1985
Dillon Anderson	2 Apr 1955–1 Sep 1956	John M. Poindexter	4 Dec 1985–25 Nov 1986
Robert Cutler	7 Jan 1957–23 Jun 1958	Frank C. Carlucci	2 Dec 1986–22 Nov 1987
Gordon Gray	24 Jun 1958–13 Jan 1961	Colin L. Powell	23 Nov 1987–19 Jan 1989
McGeorge Bundy	20 Jan 1961–28 Feb 1966	Brent Scowcroft	20 Jan 1989–19 Jan 1993
Walt W. Rostow	1 Apr 1966–1 Dec 1968	W. Anthony Lake	20 Jan 1993–13 Mar 1997
Henry A. Kissinger	2 Dec 1968–2 Nov 1975 ²	Samuel R. Berger	14 Mar 1997–20 Jan 2001
Brent Scowcroft	3 Nov 1975–19 Jan 1977	Condoleezza Rice	22 Jan 2001–25 Jan 2005
Zbigniew Brzezinski	20 Jan 1977–20 Jan 1981	Stephen Hadley	26 Jan 2005–19 Jan 2009
Richard V. Allen	21 Jan 1981–4 Jan 1982	James L. Jones	20 Jan 2009–October 2010
William P. Clark	4 Jan 1982–16 Oct 1983	Thomas E. Donilon	October 2010–

¹Regular attendees include the secretary of commerce, the US trade representative, the assistant to the president for economic policy, the chair of the Council of Economic Advisers, and the assistant to the president for homeland security and counterterrorism. ²Kissinger served concurrently as secretary of state from 21 Sep 1973.

United States Population

US Population by Race, Sex, Median Age, and Residence

Numbers are in thousands ('000) except for the median age figures and the residency percentages.

N/A means not available. Source: US Census Bureau.

YEAR	RACE			SEX		MEDIAN	RESIDENCE ²	
	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER ¹	MALE	FEMALE	AGE	URBAN (%)	RURAL (%)
1790	3,172	757	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.1	94.9
1800	4,306	1,002	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.1	93.9
1810	5,862	1,378	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.3	92.7
1820	7,867	1,772	N/A	4,897	4,742	16.7	7.2	92.8
1830	10,537	2,329	N/A	6,532	6,334	17.2	8.8	91.2
1840	14,196	2,874	N/A	8,689	8,381	17.8	10.8	89.2
1850	19,553	3,639	N/A	11,838	11,354	18.9	15.4	84.6
1860	26,923	4,442	79	16,085	15,358	19.4	19.8	80.2
1870	34,337	5,392	89	19,494	19,065	20.2	25.7	74.3
1880	43,403	6,581	172	25,519	24,637	20.9	28.2	71.8
1890	55,101	7,489	358	32,237	30,711	22.0	35.1	64.9
1900	66,809	8,834	351	38,816	37,178	22.9	39.6	60.4
1910	81,732	9,828	413	47,332	44,640	24.1	45.6	54.4
1920	94,821	10,463	427	53,900	51,810	25.3	51.2	48.8
1930	110,287	11,891	597	62,137	60,638	26.4	56.1	43.9
1940	118,215	12,866	589	66,062	65,608	29.0	56.5	43.5
1950	134,942	15,042	713	74,833	75,864	30.2	64.0	36.0
1960	158,832	18,872	1,620	88,331	90,992	29.5	69.9	30.1
1970	178,098	22,581	2,557	98,926	104,309	28.0	73.6	26.3
1980	194,713	26,683	5,150	110,053	116,493	30.0	73.7	26.3
1990	199,686	29,986	9,233	121,271	127,494	32.8	78.0	22.0
2000	211,461	34,658	13,118	138,054	143,368	35.3	79.0	21.0
2010	223,553	38,929	27,156	151,781	156,964	37.2	82.3	17.7

¹"Other" refers to Asians, Native Hawaiians, other Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and those belonging to two or more races. Data for Alaska and Hawaii are not included until 1960, the first census after they became states in 1959. ²The census definitions for urban and rural areas have changed through the decades.

US Population by Race and Hispanic Origin

Census 2000 was the first US census in which individuals could report themselves as being of more than one race. For the comparison between these census results and the 2010 data, this table uses the

2000 census information that was revised in April 2000. Hispanic or Latino people may be of any race.

Source: US Census Bureau.

RACE	2000 CENSUS		2010		DIFFERENCE 2000/2010
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	
white	211,460,626	75.1	223,553,265	72.4	+5.7
black or African American	34,658,190	12.3	38,929,319	12.6	+12.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,475,956	0.9	2,932,248	0.9	+18.4
Asian	10,242,998	3.6	14,674,252	4.8	+43.3
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	398,835	0.1	540,013	0.2	+35.4
some other race	15,359,073	5.5	19,107,368	6.2	+24.4
two or more races	6,826,228	2.4	9,009,073	2.9	+32.0
total population	281,421,906	100.0 ¹	308,745,538	100.0 ¹	+9.7

HISPANIC OR LATINO POPULATION	2000 CENSUS		2010		DIFFERENCE 2000/2010
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	35,305,818	12.5	50,477,594	16.3	+43.0
not Hispanic or Latino	246,116,088	87.5	258,267,944	83.7	+4.9
total population	281,421,906	100.0 ¹	308,745,538	100.0 ¹	+9.7

¹Detail may not add to total given because of rounding.

State Populations, 1790–2010

Resident population of the states and the District of Columbia. Numbers are in thousands ('000)¹.

Source: US Census Bureau.

STATE	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
AL		1	9	128	310	591	772	964	997	1,263	1,513	1,829
AK										33	32	64
AZ									10	40	88	123
AR			1	14	30	98	210	435	484	803	1,128	1,312
CA							93	380	560	865	1,213	1,485
CO								34	40	194	413	540
CT	238	251	262	275	298	310	371	460	537	623	746	908
DE	59	64	73	73	77	78	92	112	125	147	168	185
DC		8	15	23	30	34	52	75	132	178	230	279
FL					35	54	87	140	188	269	391	529
GA	83	163	252	341	517	691	906	1,057	1,184	1,542	1,837	2,216
HI												154
ID									15	33	89	162
IL			12	55	157	476	851	1,712	2,540	3,078	3,826	4,822
IN		6	25	147	343	686	988	1,350	1,681	1,978	2,192	2,516
IA						43	192	675	1,194	1,625	1,912	2,232
KS								107	364	996	1,428	1,470
KY	74	221	407	564	688	780	982	1,156	1,321	1,649	1,859	2,147
LA			77	153	216	352	518	708	727	940	1,119	1,382
ME	97	152	229	298	399	502	583	628	627	649	661	694
MD	320	342	381	407	447	470	583	687	781	935	1,042	1,188
MA	379	423	472	523	610	738	995	1,231	1,457	1,783	2,239	2,805
MI			5	9	32	212	398	749	1,184	1,637	2,094	2,421
MN							6	172	440	781	1,310	1,751
MS		8	31	75	137	376	607	791	828	1,132	1,290	1,551
MO			20	67	140	384	682	1,182	1,721	2,168	2,679	3,107
MT									21	39	143	243
NE								29	123	452	1,063	1,066
NV								7	42	62	47	42
NH	142	184	214	244	269	285	318	326	318	347	377	412
NJ	184	211	246	278	321	373	490	672	906	1,131	1,445	1,884
NM							62	94	92	120	160	195
NY	340	589	959	1,373	1,919	2,429	3,097	3,881	4,383	5,083	6,003	7,269
NC	394	478	556	639	738	753	869	993	1,071	1,400	1,618	1,894
ND								5	2	37	191	319
OH		45	231	581	938	1,519	1,980	2,340	2,665	3,198	3,672	4,158
OK											259	790
OR							12	52	91	175	318	414
PA	434	602	810	1,049	1,348	1,724	2,312	2,906	3,522	4,283	5,258	6,302
RI	69	69	77	83	97	109	148	175	217	277	346	429
SC	249	346	415	503	581	594	669	704	706	996	1,151	1,340
SD									12	98	349	402
TN	36	106	262	423	682	829	1,003	1,110	1,259	1,542	1,768	2,021
TX							213	604	819	1,592	2,236	3,049
UT							11	40	87	144	211	277
VT	85	154	218	236	281	292	314	315	331	332	332	344
WA	692	808	878	938	1,044	1,025	1,119	1,220	1,225	1,513	1,656	1,854
WV							1	12	24	75	357	518
WY	56	79	105	137	177	225	302	377	442	618	763	959
WI						31	305	776	1,055	1,315	1,693	2,069
WY									9	21	63	93
US total ²	3,929	5,308	7,240	9,638	12,866	17,069	23,192	31,443	39,818 ³	50,156	62,948	75,995

¹Detail may not add to total given because of rounding. ²Data for Alaska and Hawaii are not included until 1960.

State Populations, 1790–2010 (continued)

1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010 EST.
2,138	2,348	2,646	2,833	3,062	3,267	3,444	3,894	4,040	4,447	4,780
64	55	59	73	129	226	300	402	550	627	710
204	334	436	499	750	1,302	1,771	2,718	3,665	5,131	6,392
1,574	1,752	1,854	1,949	1,910	1,786	1,923	2,286	2,351	2,673	2,916
2,378	3,427	5,677	6,907	10,586	15,717	19,953	23,668	29,811	33,872	37,254
799	940	1,036	1,123	1,325	1,754	2,207	2,890	3,294	4,301	5,029
1,115	1,381	1,607	1,709	2,007	2,535	3,032	3,108	3,287	3,406	3,574
202	223	238	267	318	446	548	594	666	784	898
331	438	487	663	802	764	757	638	607	572	602
753	968	1,468	1,897	2,771	4,952	6,789	9,746	12,938	15,982	18,801
2,609	2,896	2,909	3,124	3,445	3,943	4,590	5,463	6,478	8,186	9,688
192	256	368	423	500	633	769	965	1,108	1,212	1,360
326	432	445	525	589	667	713	944	1,007	1,294	1,568
5,639	6,485	7,631	7,897	8,712	10,081	11,114	11,427	11,431	12,419	12,831
2,701	2,930	3,239	3,428	3,934	4,662	5,194	5,490	5,544	6,080	6,484
2,225	2,404	2,471	2,538	2,621	2,758	2,824	2,914	2,777	2,926	3,046
1,691	1,769	1,881	1,801	1,905	2,179	2,247	2,364	2,478	2,688	2,853
2,290	2,417	2,615	2,846	2,945	3,038	3,219	3,661	3,687	4,042	4,339
1,656	1,799	2,102	2,364	2,684	3,257	3,641	4,206	4,222	4,469	4,533
742	768	797	847	914	969	992	1,125	1,228	1,275	1,328
1,295	1,450	1,632	1,821	2,343	3,101	3,922	4,217	4,781	5,296	5,774
3,366	3,852	4,250	4,317	4,691	5,149	5,689	5,737	6,016	6,349	6,548
2,810	3,668	4,842	5,256	6,372	7,823	8,875	9,262	9,295	9,938	9,884
2,076	2,387	2,564	2,792	2,982	3,414	3,805	4,076	4,376	4,919	5,304
1,797	1,791	2,010	2,184	2,179	2,178	2,217	2,521	2,575	2,845	2,967
3,293	3,404	3,629	3,785	3,955	4,320	4,677	4,917	5,117	5,595	5,989
376	549	538	559	591	675	694	787	799	902	989
1,192	1,296	1,378	1,316	1,326	1,411	1,483	1,570	1,578	1,711	1,826
82	77	91	110	160	285	489	800	1,202	1,998	2,701
431	443	465	492	533	607	738	921	1,109	1,236	1,316
2,537	3,156	4,041	4,160	4,835	6,067	7,168	7,365	7,748	8,414	8,792
327	360	423	532	681	951	1,016	1,303	1,515	1,819	2,059
9,114	10,385	12,588	13,479	14,830	16,782	18,237	17,558	17,991	18,976	19,378
2,206	2,559	3,170	3,572	4,062	4,556	5,082	5,882	6,632	8,049	9,535
577	647	681	642	620	632	618	653	639	642	673
4,767	5,759	6,647	6,908	7,947	9,706	10,652	10,798	10,847	11,353	11,537
1,657	2,028	2,396	2,336	2,233	2,328	2,559	3,025	3,146	3,451	3,751
673	783	954	1,090	1,521	1,769	2,091	2,633	2,842	3,421	3,831
7,665	8,720	9,631	9,900	10,498	11,319	11,794	11,864	11,883	12,281	12,702
543	604	687	713	792	859	947	947	1,003	1,048	1,053
1,515	1,684	1,739	1,900	2,117	2,383	2,591	3,122	3,486	4,012	4,625
584	637	693	643	653	681	666	691	696	755	814
2,185	2,338	2,617	2,916	3,292	3,567	3,924	4,591	4,877	5,689	6,346
3,897	4,663	5,825	6,415	7,711	9,580	11,197	14,229	16,986	20,852	25,146
373	449	508	550	689	891	1,059	1,461	1,723	2,233	2,764
356	352	360	359	378	390	444	511	563	609	626
2,062	2,309	2,422	2,678	3,319	3,967	4,648	5,347	6,189	7,079	8,001
1,142	1,357	1,563	1,736	2,379	2,853	3,409	4,132	4,867	5,894	6,725
1,221	1,464	1,729	1,902	2,006	1,860	1,744	1,950	1,793	1,808	1,853
2,334	2,632	2,939	3,138	3,435	3,952	4,418	4,706	4,892	5,364	5,687
146	194	226	251	291	330	332	470	454	494	564
91,972	105,711	122,775	131,669	150,697	179,323	203,302 ³	226,546 ³	248,791 ³	281,422 ³	308,746

the first census after they became states in 1959. ³Figures were revised by the Census Bureau after the census.

Population of US Territories

Total midyear population. Source: US Census Bureau.

YEAR						NORTHERN
	PUERTO RICO	GUAM	VIRGIN ISLANDS	AMERICAN SAMOA	MARIANA ISLANDS	
1960	2,358,000	66,900	32,500	20,000		8,861
1965	2,596,774	74,100	43,500	24,600		10,465
1970	2,721,754	86,470	63,476	27,267		12,359
1975	2,935,124	102,110	94,484	29,640		14,938
1980	3,209,648	106,869	99,636	32,418		16,890
1985	3,382,106	120,615	100,760	38,633		21,386
1990	3,536,910	134,125	103,963	47,199		44,037
1995	3,683,103	144,190	107,817	53,906		57,229
2000	3,814,413	155,324	108,639	57,771		69,706
2005	3,910,707	168,614	109,600	62,399		70,636
2011	3,989,133	183,286	109,666	67,242		46,050

Foreign-Born Population in the US, 1850–2009

The foreign-born population consists of persons born outside the United States to parents who were not US citizens. Populations of Alaska and Hawaii were included starting in 1960. In 1850 and 1860 data, the entire slave population was considered native-born.

Source: Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2011.

YEAR	POPULATION		% OF	TOTAL	YEAR	POPULATION		% OF	TOTAL
	TOTAL	FOREIGN-BORN				TOTAL	FOREIGN-BORN		
1850	23,191,876	2,244,602	9.7		1940	131,669,275	11,594,896	8.8	
1860	31,443,321	4,138,697	13.2		1950	150,216,110	10,347,395	6.9	
1870	38,558,371	5,567,229	14.4		1960	179,325,671	9,738,091	5.4	
1880	50,155,783	6,679,943	13.3		1970	203,210,158	9,619,302	4.7	
1890	62,622,250	9,249,547	14.8		1980	226,545,805	14,079,906	6.2	
1900	75,994,575	10,341,276	13.6		1990	248,709,873	19,767,316	7.9	
1910	91,972,266	13,515,886	14.7		2000	281,421,906	31,107,889	11.1	
1920	105,710,620	13,920,692	13.2		2008 ¹	299,106,000	37,264,000	12.5	
1930	122,775,046	14,204,149	11.6		2009 ¹	307,006,550	36,750,000	12.0	

¹As of March.

Total Immigrants Admitted to the US, 1901–2010

Numbers shown include only immigrant aliens admitted for permanent residence and are for fiscal years. Currently the fiscal year begins 1 October and ends 30 September. Prior to 1976, the fiscal year began 1 July and ended 30 June.

Source: <www.dhs.gov>.

YEAR		NUMBER	YEAR		NUMBER	YEAR		NUMBER	YEAR		NUMBER
1901		487,918	1911		878,587	1921		805,228	1931		97,139
1902		648,743	1912		838,172	1922		309,556	1932		35,576
1903		857,046	1913		1,197,892	1923		522,919	1933		23,068
1904		812,870	1914		1,218,480	1924		706,896	1934		29,470
1905		1,026,499	1915		326,700	1925		294,314	1935		34,956
1906		1,100,735	1916		298,826	1926		304,488	1936		36,329
1907		1,285,349	1917		295,403	1927		335,175	1937		50,244
1908		782,870	1918		110,618	1928		307,255	1938		67,895
1909		751,786	1919		141,132	1929		279,678	1939		82,998
1910		1,041,570	1920		430,001	1930		241,700	1940		70,756
totals	1901–10	8,795,386	1911–20	5,735,811	1921–30	4,107,209	1931–40	528,431			
1941		51,776	1951		205,717	1961		271,344	1971		370,478
1942		28,781	1952		265,520	1962		283,763	1972		384,685
1943		23,725	1953		170,434	1963		306,260	1973		398,515
1944		28,551	1954		208,177	1964		292,248	1974		393,919
1945		38,119	1955		237,790	1965		296,697	1975		385,378
1946		108,721	1956		321,625	1966		323,040	1976 ¹		499,093
1947		147,292	1957		326,867	1967		361,972	1977		458,755
1948		170,570	1958		253,265	1968		454,448	1978		589,810
1949		188,317	1959		260,686	1969		358,579	1979		394,244
1950		249,187	1960		265,398	1970		373,326	1980		524,295
totals	1941–50	1,035,039	1951–60	2,515,479	1961–70	3,321,677	1971–80	4,399,172			

Total Immigrants Admitted to the US, 1901–2010 (continued)

YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER
1981	595,014	1991	1,826,595	2001	1,058,902
1982	533,624	1992	973,445	2002	1,059,356
1983	550,052	1993	903,916	2003	703,542
1984	541,811	1994	803,993	2004	957,883
1985	568,149	1995	720,177	2005	1,122,257
1986	600,027	1996	915,560	2006	1,266,129
1987	599,889	1997	797,847	2007	1,052,415
1988	641,346	1998	653,206	2008	1,107,126
1989	1,090,172	1999	644,787	2009	1,130,818
1990	1,535,872	2000	841,002	2010	1,042,625
totals 1981–90	7,255,956	1991–2000	9,080,528	2001–10	10,501,053

totals 1901–2010: 57,275,741

¹Includes the 15 months from 1 Jul 1975 through 30 Sep 1976.

Immigrants Admitted to the US by State of Residence and Country of Birth

Fiscal year 2010. Korea used to designate both North and South Korea.

Source: <www.dhs.gov>.

STATE OF RESIDENCE	TOTAL IMMIGRANTS	TOP FIVE COUNTRIES OF BIRTH (NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS)
Alabama	3,740	Mexico (369), India (361), China (315), Korea (259), Philippines (181)
Alaska	1,703	Philippines (607), Korea (86), Dominican Republic (67), Mexico (65), Canada (54)
Arizona	18,243	Mexico (7,690), Iraq (1,221), India (805), Philippines (779), China (542)
Arkansas	2,684	Mexico (897), India (239), China (169), Philippines (164), El Salvador (141)
California	208,446	Mexico (50,645), Philippines (24,082), China (18,680), India (15,099), Vietnam (11,501)
Colorado	12,489	Mexico (3,117), China (605), Ethiopia (601), Vietnam (442), India (413)
Connecticut	12,222	India (1,007), Jamaica (976), Dominican Republic (830), China (648), Haiti (504)
Delaware	2,198	India (346), Mexico (166), Kenya (153), China (123), Haiti (105)
District of Columbia	2,897	Ethiopia (568), El Salvador (256), Dominican Republic (152), China (115), Nigeria (79)
Florida	107,276	Cuba (27,301), Haiti (11,865), Colombia (8,277), Jamaica (5,499), Venezuela (5,074)
Georgia	24,833	India (2,436), Mexico (2,422), China (1,063), Vietnam (993), Korea (940)
Hawaii	7,037	Philippines (4,515), China (595), Japan (392), Korea (242), Vietnam (146)
Idaho	2,556	Mexico (727), Iraq (243), Bhutan (158), China (151), Philippines (114)
Illinois	37,909	Mexico (7,399), India (4,845), Poland (2,426), China (2,134), Philippines (2,124)
Indiana	8,539	Myanmar (Burma) (1,284), Mexico (1,216), India (705), China (593), Thailand (479)
Iowa	4,245	Mexico (845), India (262), Myanmar (Burma) (231), China (226), Vietnam (212)
Kansas	5,501	Mexico (1,548), India (399), Vietnam (301), China (289), Myanmar (Burma) (213), Philippines (213)
Kentucky	4,930	Cuba (522), Mexico (343), India (336), China (275), Iraq (261)
Louisiana	4,397	Mexico (401), Vietnam (373), China (324), Honduras (303), India (259)
Maine	1,349	Somalia (166), China (103), Canada (88), Iraq (88), Kenya (71)
Maryland	26,450	India (1,750), Nigeria (1,750), El Salvador (1,555), China (1,530), Ethiopia (1,449)
Massachusetts	31,069	Dominican Republic (4,149), China (2,631), India (2,067), Haiti (1,838), Brazil (1,812)
Michigan	18,579	Iraq (3,591), India (1,697), China (1,040), Mexico (924), Bangladesh (807)
Minnesota	12,408	Somalia (1,188), Ethiopia (1,026), Kenya (792), India (725), Liberia (693)
Mississippi	1,709	Mexico (217), India (199), Vietnam (130), China (129), Philippines (127)
Missouri	7,151	Mexico (652), China (561), India (544), Iraq (304), Philippines (276)
Montana	457	Philippines (57), Canada (52), China (41), Ethiopia (25), Mexico (25)

Immigrants Admitted to the US by State of Residence and Country of Birth (continued)

STATE OF RESIDENCE	TOTAL IMMIGRANTS	TOP FIVE COUNTRIES OF BIRTH (NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS)
Nebraska	4,400	Mexico (900), Myanmar (Burma) (472), Thailand (326), Vietnam (250), Somalia (208)
Nevada	10,803	Mexico (2,586), Philippines (2,109), Cuba (620), China (571), Ethiopia (455)
New Hampshire	2,556	Bhutan (271), India (226), Dominican Republic (190), Nepal (166), China (132)
New Jersey	56,920	Dominican Republic (8,444), India (8,123), Colombia (2,465), Philippines (2,321), China (2,253)
New Mexico	3,528	Mexico (1,840), Philippines (178), China (151), Vietnam (137), India (107)
New York	147,999	Dominican Republic (26,249), China (18,859), Bangladesh (7,597), Jamaica (6,844), India (5,116)
North Carolina	16,112	Mexico (1,795), India (1,370), China (872), Vietnam (725), Myanmar (Burma) (570)
North Dakota	1,058	Iraq (133), Bhutan (127), Canada (61), India (57), China (56)
Ohio	13,585	India (1,418), China (1,061), Philippines (512), Mexico (507), Ghana (458)
Oklahoma	4,627	Mexico (1,307), Myanmar (Burma) (321), India (292), Vietnam (287), China (240)
Oregon	7,997	Mexico (1,507), Vietnam (757), China (745), India (462), Philippines (457)
Pennsylvania	24,130	India (2,510), Dominican Republic (2,077), China (2,027), Vietnam (862), Liberia (818)
Rhode Island	4,027	Dominican Republic (1,204), Cape Verde (335), Guatemala (316), Colombia (238), Liberia (202)
South Carolina	4,401	Mexico (435), India (356), Philippines (277), China (255), Colombia (251)
South Dakota	987	Ethiopia (98), Myanmar (Burma) (83), China (58), Philippines (52), Iraq (50)
Tennessee	8,156	Mexico (959), India (644), Egypt (563), China (557), Iraq (423)
Texas	87,750	Mexico (32,811), India (5,777), Vietnam (3,700), China (3,280), Philippines (2,545)
Utah	6,085	Mexico (1,308), Peru (280), China (251), Iraq (193), Philippines (184)
Vermont	867	Bhutan (128), Canada (47), Nepal (46), Myanmar (Burma) (44), Thailand (38)
Virginia	28,607	India (2,613), El Salvador (1,561), Ethiopia (1,491), Philippines (1,462), China (1,350)
Washington	22,283	Mexico (2,181), India (1,957), Philippines (1,843), China (1,749), Vietnam (1,538)
West Virginia	729	China (83), Philippines (69), India (59), Canada (33), Pakistan (26)
Wisconsin	6,189	Mexico (1,117), India (624), China (494), Philippines (264), Canada (161)
Wyoming	452	Mexico (93), China (50), Philippines (46), Canada (20), Peru (16)

Americans 65 and Older, 1900–2011

Data for Hawaii and Alaska are included after 1950. Source: US Census Bureau.

CENSUS YEAR	NUMBER OF PEOPLE 65 AND OLDER	% OF TOTAL POPULATION	CENSUS YEAR	NUMBER OF PEOPLE 65 AND OLDER	% OF TOTAL POPULATION
1900	3,080,498	4.1	1960	16,559,580	9.2
1910	3,949,524	4.3	1970	20,065,502	9.8
1920	4,933,215	4.7	1980	25,549,427	11.3
1930	6,633,805	5.4	1990	31,241,831	12.6
1940	9,019,314	6.8	2000	34,991,753	12.4
1950	12,269,537	8.1	2011	41,122,905	13.1

Poverty Level by State, 1980–2009

Source: US Census Bureau. Detail may not add to total given because of rounding.

STATE	% OF PEOPLE IN POVERTY			NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN POVERTY ('000)		
	1980	1990	2009	1980	1990	2009
Alabama	21.2	19.2	16.6	810	779	770
Alaska	9.6	11.4	11.7	36	57	81
Arizona	12.8	13.7	21.2	354	484	1,381

Poverty Level by State, 1980–2009 (continued)

STATE	% OF PEOPLE IN POVERTY			NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN POVERTY ('000)		
	1980	1990	2009	1980	1990	2009
Arkansas	21.5	19.6	18.9	484	472	538
California	11.0	13.9	15.3	2,619	4,128	5,638
Colorado	8.6	13.7	12.3	247	461	613
Connecticut	8.3	6.0	8.4	255	196	292
Delaware	11.8	6.9	12.3	68	48	109
District of Columbia	20.9	21.1	17.9	131	120	107
Florida	16.7	14.4	14.6	1,692	1,896	2,676
Georgia	13.9	15.8	18.4	727	1,001	1,775
Hawaii	8.5	11.0	12.5	81	121	156
Idaho	14.7	14.9	13.7	138	157	209
Illinois	12.3	13.7	13.2	1,386	1,606	1,690
Indiana	11.8	13.0	16.1	645	714	1,023
Iowa	10.8	10.4	10.7	311	289	319
Kansas	9.4	10.3	13.7	215	259	374
Kentucky	19.3	17.3	17.0	701	628	727
Louisiana	20.3	23.6	14.3	868	952	636
Maine	14.6	13.1	11.4	158	162	148
Maryland	9.5	9.9	9.6	389	468	543
Massachusetts	9.5	10.7	10.8	542	626	717
Michigan	12.9	14.3	14.0	1,194	1,315	1,376
Minnesota	8.7	12.0	11.1	342	524	576
Mississippi	24.3	25.7	23.1	591	684	658
Missouri	13.0	13.4	15.5	625	700	926
Montana	13.2	16.3	13.5	102	134	131
Nebraska	13.0	10.3	9.9	199	167	176
Nevada	8.3	9.8	13.0	70	119	343
New Hampshire	7.0	6.3	7.8	63	68	103
New Jersey	9.0	9.2	9.3	659	711	806
New Mexico	20.6	20.9	19.3	268	319	381
New York	13.8	14.3	15.8	2,391	2,571	3,018
North Carolina	15.0	13.0	16.9	877	829	1,576
North Dakota	15.5	13.7	10.9	99	87	69
Ohio	9.8	11.5	13.3	1,046	1,256	1,526
Oklahoma	13.9	15.6	12.9	406	481	468
Oregon	11.5	9.2	13.4	309	267	510
Pennsylvania	9.8	11.0	11.1	1,142	1,328	1,376
Rhode Island	10.7	7.5	13.0	97	71	134
South Carolina	16.8	16.2	13.7	534	548	618
South Dakota	18.8	13.3	14.1	127	93	113
Tennessee	19.6	16.9	16.5	884	833	1,031
Texas	15.7	15.9	17.3	2,247	2,684	4,262
Utah	10.0	8.2	9.7	148	143	270
Vermont	12.0	10.9	9.4	62	61	58
Virginia	12.4	11.1	10.7	647	705	831
Washington	12.7	8.9	11.7	538	434	781
West Virginia	15.2	18.1	15.8	297	328	285
Wisconsin	8.5	9.3	10.8	403	448	599
Wyoming	10.4	11.0	9.2	49	51	50
all US	13.0	13.5	14.3	29,272	33,585	43,569

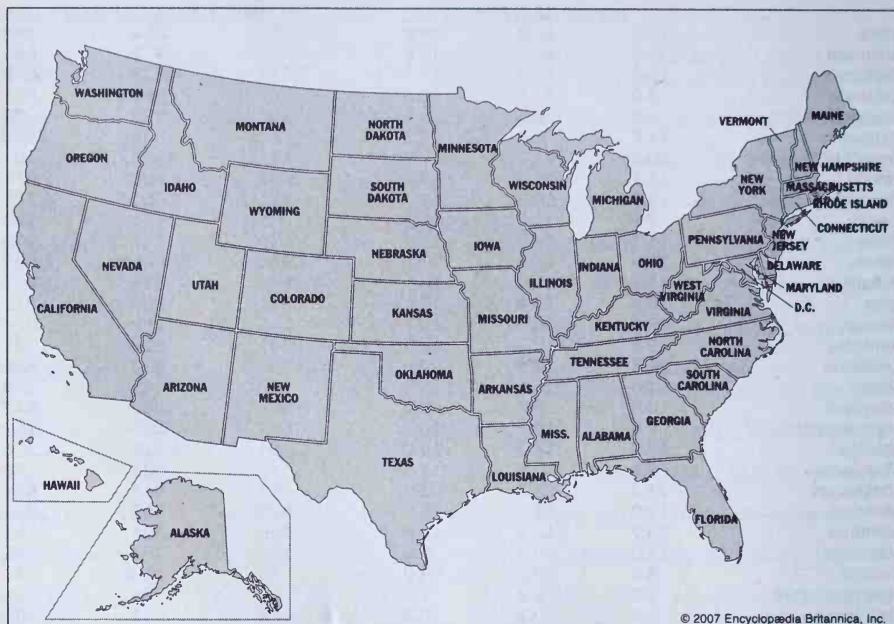
Poverty Level by Race, 2009

Source: US Census Bureau. Detail may not add to total given because of rounding and because Hispanic people may be of any race.

RACE	NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN POVERTY ('000)	% OF PEOPLE IN POVERTY
	2009	2009
White	29,830	12.3
Black	9,944	25.8
Asian	1,746	12.5
Other ¹	2,049	22.2
Hispanic	12,350	25.3
TOTAL	43,569	14.3

¹Includes Pacific Islanders and Native Americans.

States and Other Areas of the United States



© 2007 Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.

Alabama

Name: Alabama, from the Choctaw language, meaning "thicket clearers." **Nickname:** Heart of Dixie. **Capital:** Montgomery. **Rank:** population: 23rd; area: 30th. **Motto:** "Audemus jura nostra defendere" ("We dare defend our rights"). **Song:** "Alabama," words by Julia S. Tutwiler and music by Edna Gockel Gussen. **Amphibian:** Red Hills salamander. **Bird:** yellowhammer. **Fish:** largemouth bass (freshwater); tarpon (saltwater). **Flower:** camellia. **Fossil:** *Basilosaurus cetoides*. **Gemstone:** star blue quartz. **Insect:** monarch butterfly. **Mineral:** hematite. **Reptile:** Alabama red-bellied turtle. **Rock:** marble. **Tree:** southern longleaf pine.

Natural features

Land area: 51,701 sq mi, 133,905 sq km. **Mountain ranges:** Appalachian, Raccoon, Lookout. **Highest point:** Cheaha Mountain, 734 m (2,407 ft). **Largest lake:** Lake Guntersville. **Major rivers:** Mobile, Alabama, Tombigbee, Tennessee, Chatahoochee. **Natural regions:** the Appalachian Plateau, extending across the north-central region; Interior Low Plateaus, far north; Valley and Ridge Province and small portion of the Piedmont Province, covering the east; Coastal Plain, covering the southern half of the state. **Land use:** forest, 64.4%; agricultural, 7.5%; pasture, 0.2%; other, 27.9%.

People

Population (2010): 4,779,736; persons per sq mi 92.4, persons per sq km 35.7. **Vital statistics (2009):** per 1,000 population: birth rate, 13.3; death rate, 10.1; marriage rate, 7.9; divorce rate, 4.3. **Major cities (2010):** Birmingham 212,237; Montgomery

205,764; Mobile 195,111; Huntsville 180,105; Tuscaloosa 90,468.

Government

Statehood: entered the Union on 14 Dec 1819 as the 22nd state. **State constitution:** adopted 1901. **Representation in US Congress:** 2 senators; 7 representatives. **Electoral college:** 9 votes. **Political divisions:** 67 counties.

Economy

Employment (2008): services 30.6%; government 15.6%; trade 14.4%; finance, insurance, real estate 13.8%; manufacturing 11.1%. **Production (2009):** finance, insurance, real estate 23.3%; government 17.4%; manufacturing 15.9%; services 15.8%; trade 12.7%. **Chief agricultural products:** Crops: cotton, corn (maize), soybeans, peanuts (groundnuts), potatoes, sweet potatoes, peaches, pecans, winter wheat. **Livestock:** cattle and calves, poultry, hogs. **Fish catch:** catfish, shrimp, crab, mussels, oysters. **Chief manufactured products:** food products; textiles; wearing apparel; wood products; mobile homes; refined petroleum products; plastics and rubber products; base metals.

Internet resources: <www.alabama.travel>; <www.alabama.gov>.

Alaska

Name: Alaska, from the Aleut words *alaxsxa* and *alaxsxi*, meaning "mainland" or "great land." **Nickname:** The Last Frontier. **Capital:** Juneau. **Rank:** population: 47th; area: 1st. **Motto:** "North to the future." **Song:** "Alaska's Flag," words by Marie Drake and

music by Elinor Dusenbury. **Bird:** willow ptarmigan. **Fish:** giant king salmon. **Flower:** forget-me-not. **Fossil:** *Mammuthus primigenius* (woolly mammoth). **Gemstone:** jade. **Insect:** four-spot skimmer dragonfly. **Mammal:** moose. **Marine mammal:** bowhead whale. **Mineral:** gold. **Tree:** sitka spruce.

Natural features

Land area: 590,693 sq mi, 1,529,888 sq km. **Mountain ranges:** Wrangell, Chugach, Alaska, Brooks, Aleutian, Boundary. **Highest point:** Mt. McKinley (Denali), 6,194 m (20,320 ft). **Largest lake:** Iliamna Lake. **Major rivers:** Yukon, Porcupine, Tanana, Koyukuk, Noatak. **Natural regions:** panhandle, a narrow strip of land that includes portions of the Coast Mountains; coastal archipelago and the Gulf of Alaska islands; the Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian island chain that separates the North Pacific from the Bering Sea; the Alaska Range, extending across the south-central region; the Interior Plateau, including the basin of the Yukon River, the central plains and tablelands of the interior, the Seward Peninsula to the west, and the Brooks Range, sometimes called the North Slope, to the north; the Arctic Coastal Plain, a treeless region of tundra lying along the northernmost edge of the state; tundra-covered islands of the Bering Sea. **Land use:** forest, 24.1%; pasture, 0.0%; other, 75.9%.

People

Population (2010): 710,231; persons per sq mi 1.2, person per sq km 0.5. **Vital statistics** (2009; per 1,000 population): birth rate, 16.2; death rate, 5.2; marriage rate, 7.9; divorce rate, 4.8. **Major cities** (2010): Anchorage 291,826; Fairbanks 31,535; Juneau 31,275; Sitka 8,881; Ketchikan 8,050.

Government

Statehood: entered the Union on 3 Jan 1959 as the 49th state. **State constitution:** adopted 1956. **Representation in US Congress:** 2 senators; 1 representative. **Electoral college:** 3 votes. **Political divisions:** 16 boroughs.

Economy

Employment (2008): services 28.9%; government 23.5%; finance, insurance, real estate 12.0%; trade 11.9%; transportation, public utilities 7.7%. **Production** (2009): mining 21.9%; government 19.2%; finance, insurance, real estate 17.2%; transportation, public utilities 15.1%; services 12.2%. **Chief agricultural products:** Crops: hay, milk, potatoes, timber. **Livestock:** cattle and calves, pigs. **Fish catch:** salmon, herring, groundfish, shellfish, crab, shrimp. **Chief manufactured products:** processed fish and seafood (fresh, frozen, canned, and cured); wood products; paper products; transportation products.

Internet resources: <www.travelalaska.com>; <www.alaska.gov>.

Arizona

Name: Arizona, derived from the Basque term for "place of oaks" or "the good oak tree." **Nickname:**

Grand Canyon State. **Capital:** Phoenix. **Rank:** population: 16th; area: 6th. **Motto:** "Ditat Deus" ("God enriches"). **Song:** "Arizona March Song," words by Margaret Rowe Clifford and music by Maurice Blumenthal. **Amphibian:** Arizona treefrog. **Bird:** cactus wren. **Fish:** Arizona trout. **Flower:** saguaro blossom. **Fossil:** petrified wood. **Gemstone:** turquoise. **Mammal:** ringtail. **Reptile:** Arizona ridgenose rattlesnake. **Tree:** palo verde.

Natural features

Land area: 113,991 sq mi, 295,235 sq km. **Mountain ranges:** Black, Gila Bend, Chuska, Hualapai, San Francisco, White. **Highest point:** Humphreys Peak, 3,851 m (12,633 ft). **Largest lake:** Lake Roosevelt. **Major rivers:** Colorado, Little Colorado, Verde, Salt, Gila. **Natural regions:** the Colorado Plateaus, northeast third of the state, include the Grand Canyon and the Painted Desert; the Basin and Range Province, south, east, central, and northwest, includes the Sonoran Desert in the southwest corner and part of the Great Basin Desert to the northwest. **Land use:** pasture, 44.2%; forest, 5.7%; agricultural, 1.3%; other, 48.8%.

People

Population (2010): 6,392,017; persons per sq mi 56.1, persons per sq km 21.7. **Vital statistics** (2009; per 1,000 population): birth rate, 14.1; death rate, 6.9; marriage rate, 5.4; divorce rate, 3.5. **Major cities** (2010): Phoenix 1,445,632; Tucson 520,116; Mesa 439,041; Chandler 236,123; Glendale 226,721; Scottsdale 217,385; Gilbert 208,453; Tempe 161,719.

Government

Statehood: entered the Union on 14 Feb 1912 as the 48th state. **State constitution:** adopted 1911. **Representation in US Congress:** 2 senators; 9 representatives. **Electoral college:** 11 votes. **Political divisions:** 15 counties.

Economy

Employment (2008): services 33.6%; finance, insurance, real estate 18.9%; trade 14.9%; government 13.3%; construction 7.2%. **Production** (2009): finance, insurance, real estate 31.5%; services 19.0%; government 13.6%; trade 12.9%; manufacturing 8.1%. **Chief agricultural products:** Crops: cotton and cottonseed, wheat, sorghum, hay, barley, corn (maize), potatoes, grapes, apples, dairy products. **Livestock:** cattle and calves, hogs and pigs, sheep and lambs, angora goats. **Chief manufactured products:** semiconductors; telecommunications equipment; electrical equipment; transportation equipment; soap products; nonferrous metal products.

Internet resources: <www.arizonaguide.com>; <http://az.gov>.

Did you know?

Oraibi, a Hopi pueblo (village) in northern Arizona, is thought by some to be the oldest continuously occupied settlement in the United States.

Arkansas

Name: Arkansas, from *akansea*, an Illinois Indian word describing the Quapaw tribe (also known as the Arkansas), meaning "people who live downstream." **Nickname:** Natural State. **Capital:** Little Rock. **Rank:** population: 32nd; area: 27th. **Motto:** "Regnat populus" ("The people rule"). **Songs:** "Arkansas," words and music by Wayland Holyfield; "Oh, Arkansas," words and music by by Terry Rose and Gary Klaff. **Bird:** mockingbird. **Flower:** apple blossom. **Gemstone:** diamond. **Insect:** honeybee. **Mammal:** white-tailed deer. **Mineral:** quartz crystal. **Rock:** bauxite. **Tree:** pine tree.

Natural features

Land area: 53,179 sq mi, 137,733 sq km. **Mountain ranges:** Ozark, Ouachita. **Highest point:** Mt. Magazine, 839 m (2,753 ft). **Largest lake:** Lake Chicot. **Major rivers:** Arkansas, Red, Ouachita, White. **Natural regions:** the Ozark Plateaus, including the Boston Mountains, north and northwest regions; the Ouachita Province, including the Arkansas valley and the Ouachita Mountains, central region; the Coastal Plain, extends from southwest to northeast. **Land use:** forest, 44.1%; agricultural, 22.1%; pasture, 0.1%; other, 33.7%.

People

Population (2010): 2,915,918; persons per sq mi 54.8, persons per sq km 21.2. **Vital statistics (2009; per 1,000 population):** birth rate, 13.8; death rate, 10.0; marriage rate, 10.9; divorce rate, 5.6. **Major cities (2010):** Little Rock 193,524; Fort Smith 86,209; Fayetteville 73,580; Springdale 69,797; Jonesboro 67,263.

Government

Statehood: entered the Union on 15 Jun 1836 as the 25th state. **State constitution:** adopted 1874. **Representation in US Congress:** 2 senators; 4 representatives. **Electoral college:** 6 votes. **Political divisions:** 75 counties.

Economy

Employment (2008): services 29.3%; government 14.5%; trade 13.7%; finance, insurance, real estate 12.6%; manufacturing 11.7%. **Production (2009):** finance, insurance, real estate 21.8%; services 15.8%; government 14.6%; manufacturing 14.4%; trade 13.7%. **Chief agricultural products:** Crops: corn (maize), cotton, soybeans, wheat, apples, blueberries, grapes, peaches, pecans, strawberries. **Livestock:** cattle and calves, hogs and pigs, poultry. **Fish catch:** catfish. **Chief manufactured products:** food products; lumber and paper products; refined petroleum products; chemical products; plastic and rubber products; base metals; fabricated metal products; machinery and apparatus; transportation equipment.

Internet resources: <www.arkansas.com>; <www.arkansas.gov>.

California

Name: California, from unknown origins. **Nickname:** Golden State. **Capital:** Sacramento. **Rank:** popula-

tion: 1st; area: 3rd. **Motto:** "Eureka" ("I have found it"). **Song:** "I Love You, California," words by F.B. Silverwood and music by A.F. Frankenstein. **Bird:** California quail. **Fish:** golden trout (freshwater); garibaldi (saltwater). **Flower:** California poppy. **Fossil:** saber-tooth cat. **Gemstone:** benitoite. **Insect:** California dogface butterfly. **Mammal:** California grizzly bear. **Marine mammal:** California gray whale. **Mineral:** gold. **Reptile:** desert tortoise. **Rock:** serpentine. **Tree:** California redwood.

Natural features

Land area: 158,608 sq mi, 410,793 sq km. **Mountain ranges:** Coast, Sierra Nevada, Cascade, Santa Lucia, Klamath, Tehachapi, San Gabriel, San Bernardino. **Highest point:** Mt. Whitney, 4,418 m (14,494 ft). **Largest lake:** Lake Tahoe. **Major rivers:** Colorado, Sacramento, Pit, San Joaquin. **Natural regions:** Basin and Range Province, northeast corner, also eastern border with Arizona and southern Nevada; Cascade-Sierra Mountains, running from north to south along the east-central region; Pacific Border Province, west, including the Coast Ranges to the west, the Klamath Mountains to the north, the Los Angeles Ranges to the south, and the California Trough (commonly referred to as the Central Valley) to the east; Lower Californian Province, southwestern tip. **Land use:** pasture, 17.5%; forest, 13.7%; agricultural, 9.3%; other, 59.5%.

People

Population (2010): 37,253,956; persons per sq mi 234.9, persons per sq km 90.7. **Vital statistics (2009; per 1,000 population):** birth rate, 14.4; death rate, 6.3; marriage rate, 5.8; divorce rate (2001), 6.6. **Major cities (2010):** Los Angeles 3,792,621; San Diego 1,307,402; San Jose 945,942; San Francisco 805,235; Fresno 494,665; Sacramento 466,488; Long Beach 462,257; Oakland 390,724.

Government

Statehood: entered the Union on 9 Sep 1850 as the 31st state. **State constitution:** adopted 1879. **Representation in US Congress:** 2 senators; 53 representatives. **Electoral college:** 55 votes. **Political divisions:** 58 counties.

Economy

Employment (2008): services 32.5%; finance, insurance, real estate 19.7%; trade 13.7%; government 13.1%; manufacturing 7.2%. **Production (2009):** finance, insurance, real estate 33.0%; services 16.2%; government 12.0%; manufacturing 11.9%; trade 11.0%. **Chief agricultural products:** Crops: wheat, oats, rice, apples, apricots, cherries, grapes, olives, peaches, pears, strawberries, onions, lima beans, artichokes, broccoli, snap beans, dairy products, eggs. **Livestock:** cattle and calves, sheep and lambs. **Fish catch:** bonito, halibut, mackerel, groundfish, rockfish (Pacific red snapper), sablefish (black cod), soles and sand dabs, sardines, white sea bass, shark, swordfish, tuna, crab, California spiny lobster, Pacific Ocean shrimp, prawns, squid. **Chief manufactured products:** food products; soft drinks; beer and wine; textiles; wearing apparel; lumber and wood products; paper products; printing; refined petroleum products; as-

phalt; chemical products; plastic and rubber products; glass products; construction materials; base metals; fabricated metal products; machinery and apparatus; telecommunications equipment; semiconductors and computers; electronics; transportation equipment; furniture; medical equipment; sporting goods.

Internet resources: <www.visitcalifornia.com>; <www.ca.gov>.

Colorado

Name: Colorado, from a Spanish word meaning "red." **Nickname:** Centennial State. **Capital:** Denver. **Rank:** population: 22nd; area: 8th. **Motto:** "Nil sine numine" ("Nothing without Providence"). **Songs:** "Where the Columbines Grow," words and music by A.J. Flynn; "Rocky Mountain High," words and music by John Denver. **Bird:** lark bunting. **Fish:** greenback cutthroat trout. **Flower:** white and lavender columbine. **Fossil:** stegosaurus. **Gemstone:** aquamarine. **Insect:** Colorado hairstreak butterfly. **Mammal:** Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep. **Tree:** Colorado blue spruce.

Natural features

Land area: 104,095 sq mi, 269,605 sq km. **Mountain ranges:** Rocky, Front, Medicine Bow, Park, Rabbit Ears, San Juan, Sangre de Cristo, Sawatch. **Highest point:** Mt. Elbert, 4,399 m (14,433 ft). **Largest lakes:** Blue Mesa Reservoir (man-made); Grand Lake (natural). **Major rivers:** Colorado, Arkansas, South Platte, Rio Grande. **Natural regions:** the Great Plains Province, eastern half of state, includes the High Plains to the east, Colorado Piedmont to the west, and Raton Section to the south; Southern Rocky Mountains, running down the middle of the state; Middle Rocky Mountains and Wyoming Basin, northwest corner; Colorado Plateau, western and southwestern border, include the Uinta Basin to the north, the Canyon Lands in the middle, and the Navajo Section to the south. **Land use:** pasture, 37.2%; agricultural, 12.5%; forest, 4.9%; other, 45.4%.

People

Population (2010): 5,029,196; persons per sq mi 48.3, persons per sq km 18.7. **Vital statistics (2009; per 1,000 population):** birth rate, 13.7; death rate, 6.2; marriage rate, 7.5; divorce rate, 4.2. **Major cities (2010):** Denver 600,158; Colorado Springs 416,427; Aurora 325,078; Fort Collins 143,986; Lakewood 142,980.

Government

Statehood: entered the Union on 1 Aug 1876 as the 38th state. **State constitution:** adopted 1876. **Representation in US Congress:** 2 senators; 7 representatives. **Electoral college:** 9 votes. **Political divisions:** 64 counties.

Economy

Employment (2008): services 31.1%; finance, insurance, real estate 21.1%; trade 13.3%; government

13.3%; construction 7.6%. **Production (2009):** finance, insurance, real estate 31.3%; services 16.5%; government 12.8%; transportation, public utilities 12.7%; trade 10.4%. **Chief agricultural products:** Crops: millet, corn (maize), potatoes, onions, sugar beets, sunflowers, wheat, dairy products, eggs, greenhouse products. **Livestock:** cattle and calves, hogs and pigs, sheep and lambs. **Chief manufactured products:** meat products; beverages; printing; semiconductors; computer and electronic products.

Internet resources: <www.colorado.com>; <www.colorado.gov>.

Did you know?

Colorado's Rocky Mountains, which make up part of the North American Cordillera stretching more than 3,000 miles from Alaska to Mexico, contain some of the

highest peaks in North America. The most impressive of these, perhaps, are the "Fourteeners," which is the name that mountain climbers give to the peaks that top 14,000 feet. In the state of Colorado, there are more than 50 "Fourteeners."

Connecticut

Name: Connecticut, from the Algonquian Indian word *Quinnehtukut*, meaning "land on the long tidal river." **Nickname:** Constitution State. **Capital:** Hartford. **Rank:** population: 29th; area: 48th. **Motto:** "Qui transtulit sustinet" ("He who transplanted still sustains"). **Song:** "Yankee Doodle," words and music from folk tradition. **Bird:** robin. **Flower:** mountain laurel. **Fossil:** *Eubrontes giganteus*. **Insect:** praying mantis. **Mammal:** sperm whale. **Mineral:** garnet. **Shellfish:** eastern oyster. **Tree:** white oak.

Natural features

Land area: 5,004 sq mi, 12,960 sq km. **Mountain range:** Berkshire Hills. **Highest point:** Mt. Frissell, 725 m (2,380 ft). **Largest lake:** Candlewood Lake. **Major rivers:** Connecticut, Housatonic, Thames. **Natural regions:** the New England Province covers the state, divided into the Western Upland, Central Lowland (Connecticut Valley), and Eastern Upland. **Land use:** forest, 53.4%; agricultural, 5.4%; other, 41.2%.

People

Population (2010): 3,574,097; persons per sq mi 714.2, persons per sq km 275.8. **Vital statistics (2009; per 1,000 population):** birth rate, 11.1; death rate, 8.1; marriage rate, 5.6; divorce rate, 3.1. **Major cities (2010):** Bridgeport 144,229; New Haven 129,779; Hartford 124,775; Stamford 122,643; Waterbury 110,366.

Government

Statehood: entered the Union on 9 Jan 1788 as the 5th state. **State constitution:** adopted 1965. **Representation in US Congress:** 2 senators; 5 representatives. **Electoral college:** 7 votes. **Political divisions:** 8 counties.

Economy

Employment (2008): services 33.4%; finance, insurance, real estate 21.8%; trade 13.5%; government 11.9%; manufacturing 8.6%. **Production** (2009): finance, insurance, real estate 41.4%; services 16.9%; manufacturing 11.9%; trade 10.2%; government 9.8%. **Chief agricultural products:** Crops: corn (maize), silage, hay, tobacco, apples, pears, dairy products, eggs. **Livestock:** poultry, cattle and calves, sheep and lambs, horses. **Fish catch:** lobster, clams, oysters, shad. **Chief manufactured products:** printing; pharmaceutical products; soap and cleaning products; plastic products; fabricated metal products; machinery and apparatus; telecommunications equipment; electronics; aerospace products; aircraft engines.

Internet resources: <www.ctvisit.com>; <www.ct.gov>.

Delaware

Name: Delaware, from Delaware River and Bay; named in turn for Sir Thomas West, Baron De La Warr. **Nickname:** First State. **Capital:** Dover. **Rank:** population: 45th; area: 49th. **Motto:** "Liberty and independence." **Song:** "Our Delaware," words by George B. Hynson and music by Will M.S. Brown. **Bird:** Blue Hen chicken. **Fish:** weakfish. **Flower:** peach blossom. **Insect:** ladybug. **Mineral:** sillimanite. **Tree:** American holly.

Natural features

Land area: 2,023 sq mi, 5,240 sq km. **Highest point:** Ebright Azimuth, 137 m (448 ft). **Largest lake:** Red Mill Pond. **Major rivers:** Delaware, Nanticoke, Pocomoke. **Natural regions:** the Piedmont Province, including the Piedmont Upland, covers the northernmost tip of the state; the remainder consists of the Coastal Plain. **Land use:** agricultural, 29.8%; forest, 22.2%; other, 48.0%.

People

Population (2010): 897,934; persons per sq mi 443.9, persons per sq km 171.4. **Vital statistics** (2009; per 1,000 population): birth rate, 12.9; death rate, 8.6; marriage rate, 5.8; divorce rate, 3.9. **Major cities** (2010): Wilmington 70,851; Dover 36,047; Newark 31,454; Middletown 18,871; Smyrna 10,023.

Government

Statehood: entered the Union on 7 Dec 1787 as the 1st state. **State constitution:** adopted 1897. **Representation in US Congress:** 2 senators; 1 representative. **Electoral college:** 3 votes. **Political divisions:** 3 counties.

Economy

Employment (2008): services 32.3%; finance, insurance, real estate 22.7%; trade 14.2%; government 12.9%; construction 6.7%. **Production** (2009): finance, insurance, real estate 55.3%; services 12.7%; government 9.7%; trade 7.4%; manufacturing 7.0%. **Chief agricultural products:** Crops: corn (maize), soybeans, wheat, barley, peas, dairy products. **Livestock:** poultry, cattle and calves, hogs. **Fish catch:** crustaceans, crab, clams. **Chief manufactured products:** chemical products; food products; paper products;

rubber and plastics products; fabricated metal products; printing.

Internet resources: <www.visitdelaware.com>; <www.delaware.gov>.

District of Columbia

Name: District of Columbia, named in honor of Christopher Columbus. **Motto:** "Justitia omnibus" ("Justice for all"). **Bird:** woodthrush. **Flower:** American Beauty rose. **Tree:** scarlet oak.

Natural features

Land area: 68 sq mi, 176 sq km. **Major river:** Potomac.

People

Population (2010): 601,723; persons per sq mi 8,848.9, persons per sq km 3,418.9. **Vital statistics** (2009; per 1,000 population): birth rate, 13.2; death rate, 8.1; marriage rate, 3.2; divorce rate, 2.2.

Government

Representation in US Congress: 1 congressional delegate. **Political divisions:** 8 wards.

Economy

Employment (2008): services 37.8%; government 31.0%; finance, insurance, real estate 21.7%; transportation, public utilities 4.0%; trade 3.4%. **Production** (2009): government 34.9%; finance, insurance, real estate 34.5%; services 20.3%; transportation, public utilities 7.1%; trade 1.9%. **Chief manufactured products:** printing and publishing products.

Internet resources: <www.washington.org>; <www.dc.gov>.

Florida

Name: Florida, in honor of Pascua Florida ("feast of the flowers"), Spain's Easter celebration. **Nickname:** Sunshine State. **Capital:** Tallahassee. **Rank:** population: 4th; area: 23rd. **Motto:** "In God we trust." **Song:** "Old Folks at Home" ("Swanee River"), words and music by Stephen Foster. **Bird:** mockingbird. **Butterfly:** zebra longwing. **Fish:** sailfish (saltwater); largemouth bass (freshwater). **Flower:** orange blossom. **Gemstone:** moonstone. **Animal:** Florida panther. **Marine mammal:** manatee. **Saltwater mammal:** porpoise. **Reptile:** alligator. **Rock:** agatized coral. **Tree:** sabal palm.

Natural features

Land area: 58,976 sq mi, 152,747 sq km. **Highest point:** Britton Hill 105 m (345 ft). **Largest lake:** Lake Okechobee. **Major rivers:** Kissimmee, Suwannee, St. Johns, Caloosahatchee, Indian. **Natural regions:** Western Highlands, a region at the westernmost end of the panhandle; Marianna Lowlands, east of the Western Highlands; Tallahassee Hills, covering the northern border with Georgia; Central Highlands, extending down the middle two-thirds of the peninsula;

Coastal Lowlands, curving along the eastern, southern, and western coasts of the peninsula; the Everglades, far southern quarter of the peninsula. **Land use:** forest, 33.9%; agricultural, 7.7%; pasture, 7.2%; other, 51.2%.

People

Population (2010): 18,801,310; persons per sq mi 318.8, persons per sq km 123.1. **Vital statistics** (2009; per 1,000 population): birth rate, 11.9; death rate, 9.2; marriage rate, 7.6; divorce rate, 4.3. **Major cities** (2010): Jacksonville 821,784; Miami 399,457; Tampa 335,709; St. Petersburg 244,769; Orlando 238,300; Hialeah 224,669; Tallahassee 181,376; Fort Lauderdale 165,521.

Government

Statehood: entered the Union on 3 Mar 1845 as the 27th state. **State constitution:** adopted 1968. **Representation in US Congress:** 2 senators; 27 representatives. **Electoral college:** 29 votes. **Political divisions:** 67 counties.

Economy

Employment (2008): services 37.3%; finance, insurance, real estate 18.8%; trade 14.8%; government 11.6%; construction 6.8%. **Production** (2009): finance, insurance, real estate 32.7%; services 20.8%; trade 13.4%; government 12.9%; transportation, public utilities 9.3%. **Chief agricultural products:** Crops: citrus fruit, cotton, peanuts (groundnuts), soybeans, sugarcane, tobacco, honey, dairy products, eggs, nursery plants and flowers. **Livestock:** cattle and calves, poultry, hogs and pigs. **Fish catch:** catfish, crab, shrimp, oysters. **Chief manufactured products:** food products; soft drinks; wearing apparel; paper products; pesticides and fertilizers; agricultural chemicals; plastic products; construction materials; fabricated metal products; machinery and apparatus; telecommunications equipment; semiconductors; electronics; aerospace products; airplane engines; ships and boats; medical and surgical equipment.

Internet resources: <www.flausa.com>; <www.myflorida.com>.

Georgia

Name: Georgia, named for George II, king of England at the time the colony of Georgia was founded. **Nicknames:** Empire State of the South; Peach State. **Capital:** Atlanta. **Rank:** population: 9th; area: 24th. **Mottoes:** "Wisdom, justice, and moderation"; "Agriculture and commerce, 1776." **Song:** "Georgia on My Mind," words by Stuart Gorrell and music by Hoagy Carmichael. **Bird:** brown thrasher. **Fish:** largemouth bass. **Flower:** Cherokee rose. **Fossil:** shark tooth. **Gemstone:** quartz. **Insect:** honeybee. **Marine mammal:** right whale. **Mineral:** staurolite. **Reptile:** gopher tortoise. **Tree:** live oak.

Natural features

Land area: 58,921 sq mi, 152,605 sq km. **Mountain range:** Blue Ridge. **Highest point:** Brasstown Bald, 1,458 m (4,784 ft). **Largest lake:** Lanier. **Major**

rivers: Chattahoochee, Flint, Apalachicola, Ocmulgee, Oconee. **Natural regions:** Blue Ridge Province, north-central edge; Valley and Ridge Province, northwest corner; Piedmont Province, northern half of state; Coastal Plain, southern half of state, divided into the Sea Island Section (southeast) and the East Gulf Coastal Plain (southwest). **Land use:** forest, 58.0%; agricultural, 11.0%; other, 31.0%.

People

Population (2010): 9,687,653; persons per sq mi 164.4, persons per sq km 63.5. **Vital statistics** (2009; per 1,000 population): birth rate, 14.4; death rate, 6.9; marriage rate, 6.5; divorce rate (2001), 3.8. **Major cities** (2010): Atlanta 420,003; Augusta 195,844; Columbus 189,885; Savannah 136,286; Athens 115,452.

Government

Statehood: entered the Union on 2 Jan 1788 as the 4th state. **State constitution:** adopted 1982. **Representation in US Congress:** 2 senators; 14 representatives. **Electoral college:** 16 votes. **Political divisions:** 159 counties.

Economy

Employment (2008): services 32.3%; finance, insurance, real estate 16.4%; government 14.5%; trade 14.5%; manufacturing 7.7%. **Production** (2009): finance, insurance, real estate 27.6%; services 16.6%; government 14.7%; trade 13.3%; transportation, public utilities 12.4%. **Chief agricultural products:** Crops: peanuts (groundnuts), pecans, cotton and cottonseed, tobacco, peaches, apples, blueberries, grapes, honey, dairy products. **Livestock:** poultry, pigs, cattle and calves. **Fish catch:** catfish, trout. **Chief manufactured products:** food products; soft drinks; textiles; wood products; paper products; chemical products; transportation equipment.

Internet resources: <www.exploregeorgia.org>; <www.georgia.gov>.

Hawaii

Name: Hawaii, from the Polynesian Hawaiki, the name for the ancestral home of Polynesians. **Nickname:** Aloha State. **Capital:** Honolulu. **Rank:** population: 40th; area: 47th. **Motto:** "Ua mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono" ("The life of the land is perpetuated in righteousness"). **Song:** "Hawai'i Pono'i" ("Our Hawaii"), words by King David Kalakaua and music by Henry Berger. **Bird:** nene, or Hawaiian goose. **Fish:** rectangular triggerfish. **Flower:** yellow hibiscus. **Gemstone:** black coral. **Marine mammal:** humpback whale. **Tree:** candlenut.

Natural features

Land area: 6,468 sq mi, 16,752 sq km; the eight largest islands: *Hawaii:* 4,030 sq mi, 10,438 sq km; *Mau:* 728 sq mi, 1,886 sq km; *Oahu:* 597 sq mi, 1,546 sq km; *Kauai:* 552 sq mi, 1,430 sq km; *Molokai:* 261 sq mi, 676 sq km; *Lanai:* 140 sq mi,

363 sq km; *Niihau*: 70 sq mi, 180 sq km; *Kahoolawe*: 45 sq mi, 117 sq km. **Mountain ranges**: Koolau, Waianae (both Oahu). **Highest point**: Mauna Kea (Hawaii), 4,205 m (13,796 ft). **Major rivers**: Wailuku (Hawaii); Waimea, Hanalei (Kauai). **Natural regions**: The eight major islands at the eastern end of the 1,500-mile-long chain of islands are, from west to east, Niihau, Kauai, Oahu, Molokai, Lanai, Kahoolawe, Maui, and Hawaii; each island contains regions of mountains, deeps, ridges, and wide beaches; active volcanoes are found on the island of Hawaii. **Land use**: forest, 28.9%; pasture, 23.4%; agricultural, 7.1%; other, 40.6%.

People

Population (2010): Total, 1,360,301; persons per sq mi 210.3, persons per sq km 81.2. **Vital statistics** (2009; per 1,000 population): birth rate, 14.6; death rate, 7.5; marriage rate, 17.2; divorce rate (2001), 3.8. **Major cities** (2010): Honolulu 387,170; Pearl City 47,698; Hilo 43,263; Kailua 38,635; Waipahu 38,216.

Government

Statehood: entered the Union on 21 Aug 1959 as the 50th state. **State constitution**: adopted 1950. **Representation in US Congress**: 2 senators; 2 representatives. **Electoral college**: 4 votes. **Political divisions**: 4 counties.

Economy

Employment (2008): services 37.0%; government 20.7%; finance, insurance, real estate 14.4%; trade 12.8%; construction 5.8%. **Production** (2009): finance, insurance, real estate 28.6%; government 24.0%; services 21.2%; trade 9.7%; transportation, public utilities 8.3%. **Chief agricultural products**: Crops: pineapples, sugarcane, cut flowers, macadamia nuts, coffee, dairy products, eggs. Livestock: cattle and calves. **Fish catch**: fish, shellfish. **Chief manufactured products**: food products, including processed sugar, canned pineapple, and preserved fruits and vegetables; wearing apparel; textiles; printing and publishing.

Internet resources: <www.hawaii-tourism-authority.org>; <www.ehawaii.gov>.

Did you know?

Any island not named as part of a specific county in Hawaii is considered part of the city of Honolulu, making this the city with the longest borders in the entire world.

Containing all of the islands in the Hawaiian and Pacific Islands National Wildlife Refuge, Honolulu officially stretches more than 1,300 miles.

Idaho

Name: Idaho, from a Shoshone Indian phrase meaning "gem of the mountains." **Nickname**: Gem State. **Capital**: Boise. **Rank**: population: 39th; area: 14th. **Motto**: "Esto perpetua" ("It is forever"). **Song**: "Here We Have Idaho," words by McKinley Helm and Albert J. Tompkins and music by Sallie

Hume Douglas. **Bird**: mountain bluebird. **Fish**: cut-throat trout. **Flower**: syringa. **Fossil**: Hagerman horse fossil (*Equus simplicidens*). **Gemstone**: star garnet. **Horse**: Appaloosa. **Insect**: monarch butterfly. **Tree**: western white pine.

Natural features

Land area: 83,569 sq mi, 216,443 sq km. **Mountain ranges**: Northern Rocky, Middle Rocky, Sawtooth, Pioneer, Continental Divide, Beaverhead, Clearwater, Bitterroot, Salmon River, Lost River, Lemhi. **Highest point**: Borah Peak, 3,859 m (12,662 ft). **Largest lake**: Lake Pend Oreille. **Major rivers**: Snake, Salmon. **Natural regions**: Northern Rocky Mountains, covering most of the northern half of the state; Columbia Plateau, extending across the south-central and southwestern regions; Great Basin region of the Basin and Range Province, southeast; Middle Rocky Mountains, extreme southeastern tip. **Land use**: pasture, 12.0%; agricultural, 10.2%; forest, 7.5%; other, 70.3%.

People

Population (2010): 1,567,582; persons per sq mi 18.8, persons per sq km 7.2. **Vital statistics** (2009; per 1,000 population): birth rate, 15.4; death rate, 7.2; marriage rate, 9.0; divorce rate, 5.0. **Major cities** (2010): Boise 205,671; Nampa 81,557; Meridian 75,092; Idaho Falls 56,813; Pocatello 54,255.

Government

Statehood: entered the Union on 3 Jul 1890 as the 43rd state. **State constitution**: adopted 1889. **Representation in US Congress**: 2 senators; 2 representatives. **Electoral college**: 4 votes. **Political divisions**: 44 counties.

Economy

Employment (2008): services 29.5%; finance, insurance, real estate 15.8%; trade 14.9%; government 13.8%; construction 8.1%. **Production** (2009): finance, insurance, real estate 27.1%; services 16.8%; government 14.9%; trade 13.1%; manufacturing 10.8%. **Chief agricultural products**: Crops: potatoes, timber, sugar beets, alfalfa, Kentucky bluegrass seed, hops, onions, peas, honey, dairy products. Livestock: cattle and calves, sheep and lambs. **Fish catch**: trout. **Chief manufactured products**: food products; lumber and wood products; paper products; printing; chemical products; plastics and rubber products; cement, bricks, and ceramics; fabricated metal products; machinery and apparatus; computers and electronics.

Internet resources: <www.visitidaho.org>; <www.idaho.gov>.

Illinois

Name: Illinois, from a Native American word meaning "tribe of superior men." **Nickname**: Prairie State. **Capital**: Springfield. **Rank**: population: 5th; area: 25th. **Motto**: "State sovereignty, national union." **Slogan**: Land of Lincoln. **Song**: "Illinois," words by Charles H. Chamberlain and music by Archibald

Johnston. **Bird:** cardinal. **Fish:** bluegill. **Flower:** violet. **Fossil:** Tully monster. **Insect:** monarch butterfly. **Mammal:** white-tailed deer. **Mineral:** fluorite. **Tree:** white oak.

Natural features

Land area: 57,916 sq mi, 150,002 sq km. **Highest point:** Charles Mound, 376 m (1,235 ft). **Largest lake:** Carlyle Lake. **Major rivers:** Mississippi, Ohio, Wabash. **Natural regions:** Central Lowland, a region of sloping hills and broad, shallow river valleys covering almost the entire state; Ozark Plateaus, extreme southwest; Interior Low Plateaus and Coastal Plain, extreme southeastern tip. **Land use:** agricultural, 66.5%; forest, 11.0%; other, 22.5%.

People

Population (2010): 12,830,632; persons per sq mi 221.5, persons per sq km 85.5. **Vital statistics (2009; per 1,000 population):** birth rate, 13.3; death rate, 7.8; marriage rate, 5.6; divorce rate, 2.5. **Major cities (2010):** Chicago 2,695,598; Aurora 197,899; Rockford 152,871; Joliet 147,433; Naperville 141,853; **Springfield 116,250.**

Government

Statehood: entered the Union on 3 Dec 1818 as the 21st state. **State constitution:** adopted 1970. **Representation in US Congress:** 2 senators; 18 representatives. **Electoral college:** 20 votes. **Political divisions:** 102 counties.

Economy

Employment (2008): services 33.6%; finance, insurance, real estate 18.7%; trade 14.1%; government 11.8%; manufacturing 8.9%. **Production (2009):** finance, insurance, real estate 35.1%; services 17.5%; trade 11.9%; manufacturing 11.2%; government 10.3%. **Chief agricultural products:** Crops: corn (maize), soybeans, wheat, oats, sorghum, apples, peaches, snap beans, sweet corn, potatoes, cabbage, dairy products, eggs. **Livestock:** pigs, cattle and calves, horses, poultry. **Chief manufactured products:** food products; beverages; textiles; leather goods; wearing apparel; wood products; paper products; printing; refined petroleum and coal products; asphalt; chemical products; plastics and rubber products; cement, bricks, and ceramics; base metals; fabricated metal products; machinery and apparatus; computers and electronics; transportation equipment.

Internet resources: <www.enjoyillinois.com>; <www.illinois.gov>.

Indiana

Name: Indiana, generally thought to mean "land of the Indians." **Nickname:** Hoosier State. **Capital:** Indianapolis. **Rank:** population: 15th; area: 38th. **Motto:** "The crossroads of America." **Song:** "On the Banks of the Wabash, Far Away," words and music by Paul Dresser. **Bird:** cardinal. **Flower:** peony. **Rock:** limestone. **Tree:** tulip tree (yellow poplar).

Natural features

Land area: 36,417 sq mi, 94,320 sq km. **Highest point:** Hoosier Hill, 383 m (1,257 ft). **Largest lake:** Lake Monroe. **Major rivers:** Wabash, Ohio. **Natural regions:** Central Lowland comprises most of the state and includes the Eastern Lake Section to the north and the Till Plains in the center; Interior Low Plateaus, including the Highland Rim Section, cover the southern quarter of the state. **Land use:** agricultural, 57.5%; forest, 16.5%; other, 26.0%.

People

Population (2010): 6,483,802; persons per sq mi 178.0, persons per sq km 68.7. **Vital statistics (2009; per 1,000 population):** birth rate, 13.5; death rate, 8.7; marriage rate, 8.2; divorce rate, N/A. **Major cities (2010):** Indianapolis 820,445; Fort Wayne 253,691; Evansville 117,429; South Bend 101,168; Hammond 80,830.

Government

Statehood: entered the Union on 11 Dec 1816 as the 19th state. **State constitution:** adopted 1851. **Representation in US Congress:** 2 senators; 9 representatives. **Electoral college:** 11 votes. **Political divisions:** 92 counties.

Economy

Employment (2008): services 32.3%; trade 14.4%; manufacturing 14.4%; finance, insurance, real estate 12.7%; government 12.3%. **Production (2009):** manufacturing 25.1%; finance, insurance, real estate 22.1%; services 17.6%; trade 11.2%; government 10.8%. **Chief agricultural products:** Crops: corn (maize), soybeans, wheat, popcorn, tobacco, peppermint, spearmint, blueberries, apples, eggs. **Livestock:** pigs, cattle and calves, poultry. **Chief manufactured products:** base metals; fabricated metal products; motor vehicle parts; machinery and apparatus; food products; dairy products; soft drinks; wood products; paper products; mobile homes.

Internet resources: <www.visitindiana.net>; <www.in.gov>.

Iowa

Name: Iowa, named for the Iowa (or loway) Indians who once inhabited the area. **Nickname:** Hawkeye State. **Capital:** Des Moines. **Rank:** population: 30th; area: 26th. **Motto:** "Our liberties we prize and our rights we will maintain." **Song:** "The Song of Iowa," words by S.H.M. Byers, to the tune of "O Tannenbaum." **Bird:** eastern goldfinch. **Flower:** wild rose. **Rock:** geode. **Tree:** oak.

Natural features

Land area: 56,273 sq mi, 145,746 sq km. **Highest point:** Hawkeye Point, 509 m (1,670 ft). **Largest lake:** Spirit Lake. **Major rivers:** Des Moines, Mississippi, Missouri, Big Sioux. **Natural regions:** overall, Central Lowland, including the Western Lake Section, north and central regions; Dissected Till Plains, south; Wisconsin

Driftless Section, northeast corner. **Land use:** agricultural, 70.8%; forest, 6.4%; other, 22.8%.

People

Population (2010): 3,046,355; persons per sq mi 54.1, persons per sq km 20.9. **Vital statistics** (2009; per 1,000 population): birth rate, 13.2; death rate, 9.2; marriage rate, 7.0; divorce rate, 2.4. **Major cities** (2010): **Des Moines 203,433**; Cedar Rapids 126,326; Davenport 99,685; Sioux City 82,684; Waterloo 68,406.

Government

Statehood: entered the Union on 28 Dec 1846 as the 29th state. **State constitution:** adopted 1857. **Representation in US Congress:** 2 senators; 4 representatives. **Electoral college:** 6 votes. **Political divisions:** 99 counties.

Economy

Employment (2008): services 29.8%; trade 14.8%; finance, insurance, real estate 13.4%; government 13.2%; manufacturing 11.6%. **Production** (2009): finance, insurance, real estate 27.7%; manufacturing 17.4%; services 14.9%; government 11.9%; trade 11.3%. **Chief agricultural products:** Crops: corn (maize), soybeans, oats, milk, eggs, butter, honey, popcorn, sorghum. **Livestock:** poultry, hogs and pigs, beef cattle, sheep and lambs. **Chief manufactured products:** food products; dairy products; pesticides, fertilizers, and other agricultural chemicals; farm machinery; construction machinery; motor vehicle parts.

Internet resources: <www.traveliowa.com>; <www.iowa.gov>.

Did you know?

The geodetic center of North America, the center point from which all maps of the continent base their coordinates and borders, was located in 1901 on

Meade's Ranch in north-central Kansas. Some 40 miles north, near the town of Lebanon KS, lies the geographic center of the 48 coterminous US states.

Kansas

Name: Kansas, from the Sioux word *kansa* ("people of the south wind") for the Native Americans who lived in the region. **Nickname:** Sunflower State. **Capital:** Topeka. **Rank:** population: 33rd; area: 15th. **Motto:** "Ad astra per aspera" ("To the stars through difficulties"). **Song:** "Home on the Range," words by Brewster Higley and music by Dan Kelly. **Amphibian:** barred tiger salamander. **Bird:** western meadowlark. **Flower:** wild native sunflower. **Insect:** honeybee. **Mammal:** American buffalo. **Reptile:** ornate box turtle. **Tree:** cottonwood.

Natural features

Land area: 82,278 sq mi, 213,099 sq km. **Highest point:** Mt. Sunflower, 1,231 m (4,039 ft). **Largest lake:** Milford Lake. **Major rivers:** Kansas, Arkansas,

Big Blue, Republican, Solomon. **Natural regions:** the Great Plains Province, covering the western half of the state, consists of the High Plains to the west and the Plains Border to the east; the Central Lowland covers the eastern half of the state and consists of the Dissected Till Plains to the north and the Osage Plains to the south. **Land use:** agricultural, 50.3%; pasture, 30.1%; forest, 2.9%; other, 16.7%.

People

Population (2010): 2,853,118; persons per sq mi 34.7, persons per sq km 13.4. **Vital statistics** (2009; per 1,000 population): birth rate, 14.8; death rate, 8.4; marriage rate, 6.6; divorce rate, 3.7. **Major cities** (2010): Wichita 382,368; Overland Park 173,372; Kansas City 145,786; Topeka 127,473; Olathe 125,872.

Government

Statehood: entered the Union on 29 Jan 1861 as the 34th state. **State constitution:** adopted 1859. **Representation in US Congress:** 2 senators; 4 representatives. **Electoral college:** 6 votes. **Political divisions:** 105 counties.

Economy

Employment (2008): services 29.4%; government 15.9%; finance, insurance, real estate 14.0%; trade 13.8%; manufacturing 10.3%. **Production** (2009): finance, insurance, real estate 23.3%; services 16.3%; government 15.2%; manufacturing 13.7%; trade 12.5%. **Chief agricultural products:** Crops: wheat, corn (maize), sorghum, soybeans, sunflower seed and oil, apples, peaches, pecans. **Livestock:** beef cattle, dairy cattle, hogs, sheep and lambs, horses and other equines. **Chief manufactured products:** food products; printing; refined petroleum products; soap and cleaning products; plastic products; aerospace products and parts; aircraft.

Internet resources: <www.travelks.com>; <www.kansas.gov>.

Kentucky

Name: Kentucky, possibly from the Iroquois Indian word for "prairie." **Nickname:** Bluegrass State. **Capital:** Frankfort. **Rank:** population: 26th; area: 37th. **Motto:** "United we stand, divided we fall." **Song:** "My Old Kentucky Home," words and music by Stephen Foster. **Bird:** cardinal. **Butterfly:** viceroy butterfly. **Fish:** Kentucky bass. **Flower:** goldenrod. **Horse:** Thoroughbred. **Tree:** tulip poplar. **Wild animal:** gray squirrel.

Natural features

Land area: 40,411 sq mi, 104,664 sq km. **Mountain ranges:** Cumberland, Pine. **Highest point:** Black Mountain, 1,263 m (4,145 ft). **Largest lake:** Kentucky Lake. **Major rivers:** Mississippi, Ohio, Big Sandy, Licking, Kentucky. **Natural regions:** Appalachian Plateau covers the eastern third of the state; Interior Low Plateaus, including the Highland Rim Section and the Lexington Plain, cover the re-

mainder, with the exception of the Coastal Plain, which covers the extreme southwestern tip. **Land use:** forest, 40.6%; agricultural, 21.2%; other, 38.2%.

People

Population (2010): 4,339,367; persons per sq mi 107.4, persons per sq km 41.5. **Vital statistics** (2009; per 1,000 population): birth rate, 13.3; death rate, 9.3; marriage rate, 7.7; divorce rate, 4.6. **Major cities** (2010): Louisville 597,337; Lexington 295,803; Bowling Green 58,067; Owensboro 57,265; Covington 40,640; Frankfort 25,527.

Government

Statehood: entered the Union on 1 Jun 1792 as the 15th state. **State constitution:** adopted 1891. **Representation in US Congress:** 2 senators; 6 representatives. **Electoral college:** 8 votes. **Political divisions:** 120 counties.

Economy

Employment (2008): services 30.3%; government 15.1%; trade 14.0%; finance, insurance, real estate 12.7%; manufacturing 10.4%. **Production** (2009): finance, insurance, real estate 21.4%; services 17.0%; government 16.5%; manufacturing 16.2%; trade 12.4%. **Chief agricultural products:** Crops: tobacco, soybeans, corn (maize), wheat, hay, sorghum, eggs, dairy products. **Livestock:** racing and show horses, beef cattle, dairy cattle, hogs, poultry, sheep and lambs. **Chief manufactured products:** food products; meatpacking; beverages; tobacco; wearing apparel; paper products; printing; chemical products; resin and synthetic rubber products; plastic products; iron and steel; aluminum; fabricated metal products; machinery; appliances; motor vehicles.

Internet resources: <www.kentuckytourism.com>; <www.kentucky.gov>.

Louisiana

Name: Louisiana, named for Louis XIV, king of France. **Nickname:** Pelican State. **Capital:** Baton Rouge. **Rank:** population: 25th; area: 32nd. **Motto:** "Union, justice, and confidence." **Songs:** "Give Me Louisiana," words and music by Doralice Fontane; "You Are My Sunshine," words and music by Jimmy H. Davis and Charles Mitchell. **Amphibian:** green tree frog. **Bird:** brown pelican. **Crustacean:** crawfish. **Fish:** white perch (freshwater); spotted sea trout, or speckled trout (saltwater). **Flower:** magnolia. **Fossil:** petrified palmwood. **Gemstone:** agate. **Insect:** honeybee. **Mammal:** black bear. **Reptile:** alligator. **Tree:** bald cypress.

Natural features

Land area: 47,632 sq mi, 123,366 sq km. **Highest point:** Driskill Mountain, 163 m (535 ft). **Largest lake:** Lake Pontchartrain. **Major rivers:** Mississippi, Red, Sabine. **Natural regions:** the entire state consists of the Coastal Plain and is divided into the West Gulf Coastal Plain to the west, the Mis-

issippi Alluvial Plain to the northeast, and the East Gulf Coastal Plain in the southeast. **Land use:** forest, 42.5%; agricultural, 17.3%; pasture, 0.9%; other, 39.3%.

People

Population (2010): 4,533,372; persons per sq mi 95.2, persons per sq km 36.7. **Vital statistics** (2009; per 1,000 population): birth rate, 14.5; death rate, 8.7; marriage rate, 6.4; divorce rate, N/A. **Major cities** (2010): New Orleans 343,829; Baton Rouge 229,493; Shreveport 199,311; Lafayette 120,623; Lake Charles 71,993.

Government

Statehood: entered the Union on 30 Apr 1812 as the 18th state. **State constitution:** adopted 1974. **Representation in US Congress:** 2 senators, 6 representatives. **Electoral college:** 8 votes. **Political divisions:** 64 parishes.

Economy

Employment (2008): services 33.0%; government 15.4%; finance, insurance, real estate 13.7%; trade 13.7%; construction 7.9%. **Production** (2009): manufacturing 20.1%; finance, insurance, real estate 18.5%; services 15.0%; government 11.7%; trade 10.6%. **Chief agricultural products:** Crops: soybeans, cotton, sorghum, sugarcane, rice, wheat, sweet potatoes, pecans, strawberries, peaches. **Livestock:** cattle and calves, chickens, hogs. **Fish catch:** catfish, crawfish, shrimp, oysters. **Chief manufactured products:** industrial chemicals; agricultural chemicals; plastics; refined petroleum products; cane sugar products; paper products; fabricated metal products; wood products; telecommunications equipment; ships, boats, and nautical equipment.

Internet resources: <www.louisianatravel.com>; <www.louisiana.gov>.

Maine

Name: Maine, possibly named for the former French province of Maine, or used to distinguish the mainland portion of the territory from offshore islands. **Nickname:** Pine Tree State. **Capital:** Augusta. **Rank:** population: 41st; area: 39th. **Motto:** "Dirigo" ("I direct"). **Song:** "State of Maine Song," words and music by Roger Vinton Snow. **Bird:** chickadee. **Fish:** landlocked salmon. **Flower:** white pine cone and tassel. **Fossil:** *Pertica quadrifaria*. **Gemstone:** tourmaline. **Insect:** honeybee. **Mammal:** moose. **Tree:** white pine.

Natural features

Land area: 33,123 sq mi, 85,788 sq km. **Mountain ranges:** Appalachian, Longfellow. **Highest point:** Mt. Katahdin, 1,606 m (5,268 ft). **Largest lake:** Moosehead Lake. **Major rivers:** Saco, Androscoggin, Kennebec, Penobscot, St. John's. **Natural regions:** entire state is part of the larger New England Province, subdivided into the White Moun-

tain section (southwest), Seaboard Lowland Section (southeast coastline), and New England Upland Section (north and central regions). **Land use:** forest, 84.0%; agricultural, 1.8%; other 14.2%.

People

Population (2010): 1,328,361; persons per sq mi 40.1, persons per sq km 15.5. **Vital statistics** (2009; per 1,000 population): birth rate, 10.2; death rate, 9.5; marriage rate, 7.2; divorce rate, 4.0. **Major cities** (2010): Portland 66,194; Lewiston 36,592; Bangor 33,039; South Portland 25,002; Auburn 23,055; Augusta 19,136.

Government

Statehood: entered the Union on 15 Mar 1820 as the 23rd state. **State constitution:** adopted 1819. **Representation in US Congress:** 2 senators; 2 representatives. **Electoral college:** 4 votes. **Political divisions:** 16 counties.

Economy

Employment (2008): services 34.6%; trade 15.4%; finance, insurance, real estate 13.8%; government 13.5%; manufacturing 7.6%. **Production** (2009): finance, insurance, real estate 28.2%; services 22.0%; government 14.5%; trade 13.2%; manufacturing 10.4%. **Chief agricultural products:** Crops: potatoes, blueberries, apples, cranberries, oats, honey, corn (maize), dairy products, eggs. **Livestock:** poultry, cattle and calves, sheep and lambs. **Fish catch:** salmon, rainbow trout, lobster, shrimp, crab, clams, haddock, cod, mackerel. **Chief manufactured products:** paper products; leather products; lumber and wood products; food products; semiconductors; wearing apparel; printing and publishing; plastic products; ships and boats.

Internet resources: <www.visitmaine.com>; <www.maine.gov>.

Maryland

Name: Maryland, in honor of Henrietta Maria, queen of England at the time the colony of Maryland was founded. **Nickname:** Old Line State. **Capital:** Annapolis. **Rank:** population: 19th; area: 42nd. **Motto:** "Fatti maschii, parole femine" ("Manly deeds, womanly words"). **Song:** "Maryland, My Maryland," words by James Ryder Randall, to the tune of "O Tannenbaum." **Bird:** Baltimore oriole. **Crustacean:** Maryland blue crab. **Dinosaur:** *Astrodon johnstoni*. **Fish:** rockfish (striped bass). **Flower:** black-eyed Susan. **Insect:** Baltimore checkerspot. **Reptile:** diamondback terrapin. **Tree:** white oak.

Natural features

Land area: 10,441 sq mi, 27,042 sq km. **Mountain ranges:** Allegheny, Appalachian. **Highest point:** Backbone Mountain, 1,024 m (3,360 ft). **Largest lake:** Deep Creek Lake. **Major rivers:** Potomac, Patuxent, Susquehanna. **Natural regions:** Coastal Plain, eastern half of the state, includes the Embayed Section near the southwest corner of the peninsula; Piedmont Province, central, includes the Piedmont Upland to the north and

the Piedmont Lowlands to the west; Blue Ridge Province, northwest; Valley and Ridge Province, part of western neck; Appalachian Plateau, extreme western neck. **Land use:** forest, 30.1%; agricultural, 19.3%; other, 50.6%.

People

Population (2010): 5,773,552; persons per sq mi 553.0, persons per sq km 213.5. **Vital statistics** (2009; per 1,000 population): birth rate, 13.4; death rate, 7.6; marriage rate, 5.7; divorce rate, 2.7. **Major cities** (2010): Baltimore 620,961; Frederick 65,239; Rockville 61,209; Gaithersburg 59,933; Bowie 54,727; Annapolis 38,394.

Government

Statehood: entered the Union on 28 Apr 1788 as the 7th state. **State constitution:** adopted 1867. **Representation in US Congress:** 2 senators; 8 representatives. **Electoral college:** 10 votes. **Political divisions:** 23 counties.

Economy

Employment (2008): services 33.9%; finance, insurance, real estate 20.3%; government 15.9%; trade 13.2%; construction 7.2%. **Production** (2009): finance, insurance, real estate 35.2%; government 18.5%; services 18.1%; trade 10.0%; transportation, public utilities 7.7%. **Chief agricultural products:** Crops: corn (maize), soybeans, wheat, potatoes, tobacco, dairy products, eggs. **Livestock:** cattle and calves, pigs, poultry. **Fish catch:** hybrid striped bass, catfish, tilapia, trout, oysters, blue crab, other crustaceans, oysters, mollusks. **Chief manufactured products:** base metals; food products; transportation equipment, including motor vehicles and ships and boats; chemical products; plastics and rubber products; fabricated metal products; machinery and apparatus; computers and electronics.

Internet resources: <<http://visitmaryland.org>>; <www.maryland.gov>.

Massachusetts

Name: Massachusetts, named for the Massachusetts tribe of Native Americans who lived in the Great Blue Hill region south of Boston; the word *massachusset* means "near the great hill." **Nickname:** Bay State. **Capital:** Boston. **Rank:** population: 14th; area: 45th. **Motto:** "Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem" ("By the sword we seek peace, but peace only under liberty"). **Song:** "All Hail to Massachusetts," words and music by Arthur J. Marsh. **Bird:** black-capped chickadee. **Fish:** cod. **Flower:** mayflower. **Fossil:** theropod dinosaur tracks. **Gemstone:** rhodonite. **Insect:** ladybug. **Marine mammal:** right whale. **Mineral:** babingtonite. **Rock:** Roxbury puddingstone. **Tree:** American elm.

Natural features

Land area: 8,262 sq mi, 21,398 sq km. **Mountain ranges:** Berkshire Mountains, Hoosac Range, Taconic Range. **Highest point:** Mt. Greylock, 1,064 m (3,491 ft). **Largest lake:** Webster Lake. **Major rivers:** Connecticut, Charles, Merrimack,

Housatonic, Taunton. **Natural regions:** the New England Province, comprising most of the state, subdivided into the Taconic Section along the west, the New England Upland Section in the central region, and the Seaboard Lowland Section, covering the eastern third of the state; Coastal Plain, comprising the peninsula region. **Land use:** forest, 49.9%; agricultural, 4.7%; other, 45.4%.

People

Population (2010): 6,547,629; persons per sq mi 792.5, persons per sq km 306.0. **Vital statistics** (2009; per 1,000 population): birth rate, 11.3; death rate, 7.9; marriage rate, 5.6; divorce rate, 1.9. **Major cities** (2010): Boston 617,594; Worcester 181,045; Springfield 153,060; Lowell 106,519; Cambridge 105,162.

Government

Statehood: entered the Union on 6 Feb 1788 as the 6th state. **State constitution:** adopted 1780. **Representation in US Congress:** 2 senators; 9 representatives. **Electoral college:** 11 votes. **Political divisions:** 14 counties.

Economy

Employment (2008): services 37.1%; finance, insurance, real estate 21.1%; trade 13.1%; government 10.6%; manufacturing 7.0%. **Production** (2009): finance, insurance, real estate 39.4%; services 21.2%; trade 9.7%; government 9.4%; manufacturing 9.2%. **Chief agricultural products:** Crops: tobacco, cranberries, potatoes, sweet corn, dairy products, eggs. **Livestock:** cattle and calves, poultry. **Fish catch:** lobster, crab, mollusks, oysters, quahogs, soft-shelled clams, scallops. **Chief manufactured products:** food products; dairy products; soft drinks; textiles; paper products; printing; pharmaceuticals; plastic products; cement, bricks, and ceramics; fabricated metal products.

Internet resources: <www.mass-vacation.com>; <www.mass.gov>.

Michigan

Name: Michigan, from the Ojibwa Indian word *michi-gama*, meaning "large lake." **Nicknames:** Wolverine State; Great Lake State. **Capital:** Lansing. **Rank:** population: 8th; area: 11th. **Motto:** "Si quaeris peninsulam amoenam, circumspice" ("If you seek a pleasant peninsula, look around you"). **Song:** "Michigan, My Michigan," words by Giles Kavanagh and music by H.J. O'Reilly Clint. **Bird:** robin. **Fish:** brook trout. **Flower:** apple blossom. **Gemstone:** chlorastrolite. **Mammal:** white-tailed deer (game mammal). **Reptile:** painted turtle. **Rock:** Petoskey stone. **Tree:** white pine.

Natural features

Land area: 96,713 sq mi, 250,486 sq km. **Highest point:** Mt. Arvon, 603 m (1,979 ft). **Largest lake:** Houghton Lake. **Major rivers:** Montreal, Brule, Menominee, St. Clair. **Natural regions:** the Central

Lowland, Eastern Lake Section, covers all of Lower Michigan and part of the Upper Peninsula region; the western half of the Upper Peninsula consists of Superior Upland, as do two small areas at the eastern end. **Land use:** forest, 44.7%; agricultural, 21.7%; other, 33.6%.

People

Population (2010): 9,883,640; persons per sq mi 102.2, persons per sq km 39.5. **Vital statistics** (2009; per 1,000 population): birth rate, 11.8; death rate, 8.6; marriage rate, 5.3; divorce rate, 3.3. **Major cities** (2010): Detroit 713,777; Grand Rapids 188,040; Warren 134,056; Sterling Heights 129,699; Lansing 114,297.

Government

Statehood: entered the Union on 26 Jan 1837 as the 26th state. **State constitution:** adopted 1963. **Representation in US Congress:** 2 senators; 14 representatives. **Electoral college:** 16 votes. **Political divisions:** 83 counties.

Economy

Employment (2008): services 34.6%; finance, insurance, real estate 16.4%; trade 14.3%; government 12.3%; manufacturing 11.2%. **Production** (2009): finance, insurance, real estate 29.9%; services 19.1%; manufacturing 14.3%; government 12.8%; trade 12.5%. **Chief agricultural products:** Crops: apples, asparagus, blueberries, cherries, flowers, grapes and wine, honey, maple syrup, mint, plums. **Livestock:** beef cattle, dairy cattle, pigs, poultry, sheep and lambs. **Fish catch:** rainbow, brook, and brown trout, yellow perch, catfish. **Chief manufactured products:** motor vehicles; plastic products; pharmaceuticals; soaps; milled grain and dry cereals; agricultural machinery; furniture; dairy products; printing; electrical equipment.

Internet resources: <www.michigan.org>; <www.michigan.gov>.

Minnesota

Name: Minnesota, from a Dakota Indian word meaning "sky-tinted water." **Nickname:** North Star State. **Capital:** St. Paul. **Rank:** population: 21st; area: 12th. **Motto:** "L'Étoile du nord" ("The star of the north"). **Song:** "Hail! Minnesota," first verse and music by Truman E. Rickard, second verse by Arthur E. Upson. **Bird:** common loon. **Fish:** walleye pike. **Flower:** pink and white lady slipper. **Gemstone:** Lake Superior agate. **Insect:** monarch butterfly. **Tree:** Norway pine.

Natural features

Land area: 86,935 sq mi, 225,161 sq km. **Mountain ranges:** Mesabi, Vermillion, Cuyuna. **Highest point:** Eagle Mountain, 701 m (2,301 ft). **Largest lake:** Red Lake. **Major rivers:** Minnesota, St. Croix, Mississippi. **Natural regions:** Superior Upland, northeast corner; Central Lowland, covering most of the state; Western Lake Section, center; Dis-

sected Till Plains, extreme southwest corner and south-central edge; Wisconsin Driftless Section, extreme southeast. **Land use:** agricultural, 39.1%; forest, 30.3%; other, 30.6%.

People

Population (2010): 5,303,925; persons per sq mi 61.0, persons per sq km 23.6. **Vital statistics** (2009; per 1,000 population): birth rate, 13.4; death rate, 7.2; marriage rate, 5.4; divorce rate (2004), 2.8. **Major cities** (2010): Minneapolis 382,578; St. Paul 285,068; Rochester 106,769; Duluth 86,265; Bloomington 82,893.

Government

Statehood: entered the Union on 11 May 1858 as the 32nd state. **State constitution:** adopted 1857. **Representation in US Congress:** 2 senators; 8 representatives. **Electoral college:** 10 votes. **Political divisions:** 87 counties.

Economy

Employment (2008): services 32.8%; finance, insurance, real estate 17.7%; trade 14.4%; government 11.8%; manufacturing 9.8%. **Production** (2009): finance, insurance, real estate 33.1%; services 18.0%; manufacturing 12.4%; trade 11.8%; government 10.9%. **Chief agricultural products:** Crops: corn (maize), green peas, onions, apples, spring wheat, barley, potatoes, sugar beets, flaxseed, dairy products. **Livestock:** pigs, cattle and calves, poultry, sheep and lambs. **Chief manufactured products:** food products; malt beverages and other alcoholic products; dairy products; machinery and apparatus; computers and office machinery; electronics and electrical equipment; precision instruments; printing and publishing; information technology; lumber and wood products.

Internet resources: <www.exploreminnesota.com>; <www.state.mn.us>.

Did you know?

The original name of Saint Paul, the capital of the state of Minnesota, was Pig's Eye Landing. Named after Pierre ("Pig's Eye") Parrant, a French-Canadian tavern owner who in 1838 made the first official land claim on the area, the community that was to become Minnesota's second largest city did not receive its current name until 1841.

Mississippi

Name: Mississippi, from a Native American word meaning "great waters" or "father of waters." **Nickname:** Magnolia State. **Capital:** Jackson. **Rank:** population: 31st; area: 31st. **Motto:** "Virtute et armis" ("By valor and arms"). **Song:** "Go, Mississippi," words and music by Houston Davis. **Bird:** mockingbird. **Fish:** largemouth bass. **Flower:** magnolia. **Fossil:** prehistoric whale. **Insect:** honeybee. **Mammal:** white-tailed deer. **Marine mammal:** bottle-nosed dolphin (porpoise). **Rock:** petrified wood. **Tree:** magnolia tree.

Natural features

Land area: 47,692 sq mi, 123,522 sq km. **Highest point:** Woodall Mountain, 246 m (806 ft). **Major rivers:** Mississippi, Pearl, Big Black, Yazoo, Tombigbee. **Natural regions:** the entire state consists of the Coastal Plain, subdivided into the Mississippi Alluvial Plain, in the west, and the East Gulf Coastal Plain, comprising the central and eastern regions. **Land use:** forest, 54.9%; agricultural, 16.3%; other, 28.8%.

People

Population (2010): 2,967,297; persons per sq mi 62.2, persons per sq km 24.0. **Vital statistics** (2009; per 1,000 population): birth rate, 14.6; death rate, 9.5; marriage rate, 4.9; divorce rate, 4.1. **Major cities** (2010): Jackson 173,514; Gulfport 67,793; Southaven 48,982; Hattiesburg 45,989; Biloxi 44,054.

Government

Statehood: entered the Union on 10 Dec 1817 as the 20th state. **State constitution:** adopted 1890. **Representation in US Congress:** 2 senators; 4 representatives. **Electoral college:** 6 votes. **Political divisions:** 82 counties.

Economy

Employment (2008): services 30.1%; government 18.3%; trade 13.6%; finance, insurance, real estate 10.9%; manufacturing 10.6%. **Production** (2009): finance, insurance, real estate 19.0%; government 18.7%; manufacturing 17.2%; services 16.7%; trade 12.2%. **Chief agricultural products:** Crops: cotton, soybeans, rice, wheat, corn (maize), greenhouse and nursery plants, sweet potatoes, pecans. **Livestock:** cattle and calves. **Fish catch:** catfish, pearls, shrimp, oysters, crustaceans. **Chief manufactured products:** food products; transportation equipment; wearing apparel; textiles; electrical equipment; rubber products.

Internet resources: <www.visitmississippi.org>; <www.mississippi.gov>.

Missouri

Name: Missouri, named for a Native American tribe that lived in the region; the name means "town of the large canoes." **Nickname:** Show Me State. **Capital:** Jefferson City. **Rank:** population: 18th; area: 20th. **Motto:** "Salus populi suprema lex esto" ("The welfare of the people shall be the supreme law"). **Song:** "Missouri Waltz," words by J.R. Shannon and music by John Valentine Eppel. **Aquatic animal:** paddlefish. **Bird:** bluebird. **Fish:** channel catfish. **Flower:** white hawthorn blossom. **Fossil:** crinoid. **Insect:** honeybee. **Mammal:** Missouri mule. **Mineral:** galena. **Rock:** moarkite. **Tree:** flowering dogwood.

Natural features

Land area: 69,703 sq mi, 180,530 sq km. **Mountain ranges:** Ozark Plateaus, St. Francois. **Highest point:** Taum Sauk Mountain, 540 m (1,772 ft). **Largest lake:** Truman Lake. **Major rivers:** Missouri, Mississippi, Des Plaines. **Natural regions:** Central Lowland, northwest-

ern, subdivided into the Dissected Till Plains to the north and the Osage Plains to the west; Ozark Plateaus, including the Springfield-Salem Plateaus, southeast; Coastal Plain, including the Mississippi Alluvial Plain, extreme southeastern tip. **Land use:** agricultural, 30.7%; forest, 28.1%; pasture, 0.2%; other, 41.0%.

People

Population (2010): 5,988,927; persons per sq mi 85.9, persons per sq km 33.2. **Vital statistics** (2009; per 1,000 population): birth rate, 13.1; death rate, 9.1; marriage rate, 6.6; divorce rate, 3.9. **Major cities** (2010): Kansas City 459,787; St. Louis 319,294; Springfield 159,498; Independence 116,830; Columbia 108,500; Jefferson City 43,079.

Government

Statehood: entered the Union on 10 Aug 1821 as the 24th state. **State constitution:** adopted 1945. **Representation in US Congress:** 2 senators; 8 representatives. **Electoral college:** 10 votes. **Political divisions:** 114 counties.

Economy

Employment (2008): services 32.3%; finance, insurance, real estate 16.2%; trade 14.3%; government 13.4%; manufacturing 8.2%. **Production** (2009): finance, insurance, real estate 27.0%; services 19.6%; government 13.3%; trade 12.5%; manufacturing 11.7%. **Chief agricultural products:** Crops: soybeans, corn (maize), cotton, rice, sorghum, wheat, dairy products. **Livestock:** cattle and calves, pigs, sheep and lambs, poultry. **Chief manufactured products:** industrial machinery; transportation equipment; food products; malt beverages and other alcoholic products; soft drinks; soaps and detergents; agricultural chemicals; pharmaceuticals; printing and publishing; base metals.

Internet resources: <www.visitmo.com>; <www.mo.gov>.

Montana

Name: Montana, from the Spanish word *montaña* ("mountain," or "mountainous region"). **Nickname:** Treasure State. **Capital:** Helena. **Rank:** population: 44th; area: 4th. **Motto:** "Oro y plata" ("Gold and silver"). **Song:** "Montana," words by Charles C. Cohan and music by Joseph E. Howard. **Bird:** western meadowlark. **Fish:** cutthroat trout. **Flower:** bitterroot. **Fossil:** *Malasaura*. **Gemstones:** agate; sapphire. **Mammal:** grizzly bear. **Tree:** ponderosa pine.

Natural features

Land area: 147,039 sq mi, 380,829 sq km. **Mountain ranges:** Rocky, Grand Teton. **Highest point:** Granite Peak, 3,901 m (12,799 ft). **Largest lake:** Flathead Lake. **Major rivers:** Kootenai, Clark Fork, Flathead, Missouri, Yellowstone. **Natural regions:** Northern Rocky Mountains, western two-fifths of the state; Middle Rocky Mountains, small area along the south-central border; Missouri Plateau re-

gion of the Great Plains Province, eastern three-fifths of the state. **Land use:** pasture, 39.0%; agricultural, 15.4%; forest, 5.7%; other, 39.9%.

People

Population (2010): 989,415; persons per sq mi 6.7, persons per sq km 2.6. **Vital statistics** (2009; per 1,000 population): birth rate, 12.5; death rate, 8.9; marriage rate, 7.3; divorce rate, 4.0. **Major cities** (2010): Billings 104,170; Missoula 66,788; Great Falls 58,505; Bozeman 37,280; Butte-Silver Bow 33,525; Helena 28,190.

Government

Statehood: entered the Union on 8 Nov 1889 as the 41st state. **State constitution:** adopted 1972. **Representation in US Congress:** 2 senators; 1 representative. **Electoral college:** 3 votes. **Political divisions:** 56 counties.

Economy

Employment (2008): services 32.7%; trade 14.6%; government 14.4%; finance, insurance, real estate 14.4%; construction 8.1%. **Production** (2009): finance, insurance, real estate 23.6%; services 19.5%; government 16.7%; trade 11.6%; transportation, public utilities 9.9%. **Chief agricultural products:** Crops: wheat, safflowers, sunflowers, mustard, sugar beets, grapes, garlic, potatoes, honey, cherries. **Livestock:** beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep and lambs, poultry, horses, llamas. **Chief manufactured products:** food products; lumber and wood products; fabricated metal products; refined petroleum products; chemical products; cement, bricks, and ceramics; machinery and apparatus.

Internet resources: <www.visitmt.com>; <www.mt.gov>.

Nebraska

Name: Nebraska, from the Oto Indian word *ne-brathka*, meaning "flat water," a reference to the Platte River. **Nickname:** Cornhusker State. **Capital:** Lincoln. **Rank:** population: 38th; area: 16th. **Motto:** "Equality before the law." **Song:** "Beautiful Nebraska," words by Jim Fras and Guy Gage Miller and music by Jim Fras. **Bird:** western meadowlark. **Fish:** channel catfish. **Flower:** goldenrod. **Fossil:** mammoth. **Gemstone:** blue agate. **Insect:** honeybee. **Mammal:** white-tailed deer. **Rock:** prairie agate. **Tree:** cottonwood.

Natural features

Land area: 77,349 sq mi, 200,333 sq km. **Highest point:** Panorama Point 1,653 m (5,424 ft). **Largest lake:** Lake McConaughy. **Major rivers:** Missouri, Platte, Elkhorn, Loup, Republican. **Natural regions:** Great Plains Province, western three-quarters of the state; Missouri Plateau, at the northern corners; High Plains, central and north central; Plains Border, southern border; Central Lowland, including the Dissected Till Plains, eastern quarter of the state. **Land use:** pasture, 46.6%; agricultural, 39.5%; forest, 1.6%; other, 12.3%.

For details about state governments, see pages 608–613; for energy data, see pages 627–628.

People

Population (2010): 1,826,341; persons per sq mi 23.6, persons per sq km 9.1. **Vital statistics** (2009; per 1,000 population): birth rate, 15.0; death rate, 8.3; marriage rate, 6.9; divorce rate, 3.0. **Major cities** (2010): Omaha 408,958; Lincoln 258,379; Bellevue 50,137; Grand Island 48,520; Kearney 30,787.

Government

Statehood: entered the Union on 1 Mar 1867 as the 37th state. **State constitution:** adopted 1875. **Representation in US Congress:** 2 senators; 3 representatives. **Electoral college:** 5 votes. **Political divisions:** 93 counties.

Economy

Employment (2008): services 30.0%; finance, insurance, real estate 15.7%; trade 14.4%; government 13.8%; manufacturing 8.4%. **Production** (2009): finance, insurance, real estate 26.3%; services 15.6%; government 13.8%; transportation, public utilities 12.3%; trade 11.5%. **Chief agricultural products:** Crops: corn (maize), soybeans, wheat, sorghum, dry beans, sugar beets. **Livestock:** beef cattle, dairy cattle, pigs, sheep and lambs, poultry. **Chief manufactured products:** food products, including canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, flour, cereal, grain products, and livestock feeds; beverages; dairy products; transportation equipment; printing and publishing; plastics and rubber goods; fabricated metal products; base metals.

Internet resources: <www.visitnebraska.org>; <www.nebraska.gov>.

Nevada

Name: Nevada, from the Spanish *nevada* ("snow-clad"), a reference to the high mountain scenery of the Sierra Nevada on the southwestern border with California. **Nicknames:** Sagebrush State; Silver State. **Capital:** Carson City. **Rank:** population: 35th; area: 7th. **Motto:** "All for our country." **Song:** "Home Means Nevada," words and music by Bertha Raffeto. **Bird:** mountain bluebird. **Fish:** Lahontan cutthroat trout. **Flower:** sagebrush. **Fossil:** ichthyosaur. **Gemstones:** fire opal; turquoise. **Mammal:** desert bighorn sheep. **Metal:** silver. **Reptile:** desert tortoise. **Rock:** sandstone. **Trees:** single-leaf piñon; bristlecone pine.

Natural features

Land area: 110,572 sq mi, 286,380 sq km. **Mountain ranges:** Snake, Schell Creek, Monitor, Toiyabe, Shoshone, Humboldt, Santa Rosa. **Highest point:** Boundary Peak, 4,006 m (13,143 ft). **Largest lakes:** Pyramid Lake (natural); Lake Mead (man-made). **Major rivers:** Humboldt, Truckee, Carson, Walker, Muddy. **Natural regions:** the Basin and Range Province covers all of the state, except for the southwestern corner, which consists of the Cascade-Sierra Mountains, and the northeastern corner, which comprises part of the Columbia Plateau. **Land use:** pasture, 11.7%; agricultural, 0.9%; forest, 0.4%; other, 87.0%.

People

Population (2010): 2,700,551; persons per sq mi 24.4, persons per sq km 9.4. **Vital statistics** (2009; per 1,000 population): birth rate, 14.7; death rate, 7.4; marriage rate, 40.9; divorce rate, 6.7. **Major cities** (2010): Las Vegas 583,756; Henderson 257,729; Reno 225,221; North Las Vegas 216,961; Sparks 90,264; Carson City 55,274.

Government

Statehood: entered the Union on 31 Oct 1864 as the 36th state. **State constitution:** adopted 1864. **Representation in US Congress:** 2 senators; 4 representatives. **Electoral college:** 6 votes. **Political divisions:** 16 counties; 1 independent city.

Economy

Employment (2008): services 40.0%; finance, insurance, real estate 18.3%; trade 12.9%; government 10.6%; construction 8.5%. **Production** (2009): finance, insurance, real estate 31.8%; services 25.1%; government 11.2%; trade 10.1%; transportation, public utilities 7.3%. **Chief agricultural products:** Crops: wheat, corn (maize), potatoes, rye, alfalfa, barley, dairy products. **Livestock:** cattle and calves, horses, sheep and lambs, hogs, poultry. **Chief manufactured products:** food products, including candy and frozen desserts; dairy products; soft drinks; paper products; chemical products, notably pharmaceuticals; plastics; construction materials; machinery and apparatus, significantly agricultural equipment; printing and publishing.

Internet resources: <<http://travelnevada.com>>; <www.nevada.gov>.

New Hampshire

Name: New Hampshire, named for Hampshire, England, by Captain John Mason. **Nickname:** Granite State. **Capital:** Concord. **Rank:** population: 42nd; area: 44th. **Motto:** "Live free or die." **Songs:** "Old New Hampshire," words by John F. Holmes and music by Maurice Hoffmann; "New Hampshire, My New Hampshire," words by Julius Richelson and music by Walter P. Smith. **Amphibian:** red-spotted newt. **Bird:** purple finch. **Fish:** brook trout (freshwater); striped bass (saltwater). **Flower:** purple lilac. **Gemstone:** smoky quartz. **Insect:** ladybug. **Mammal:** white-tailed deer. **Mineral:** beryl. **Rock:** granite. **Tree:** white birch.

Natural features

Land area: 9,280 sq mi, 24,035 sq km. **Mountain ranges:** White, Ossipee, Sandwich, Presidential. **Highest point:** Mt. Washington, 1,917 m (6,288 ft). **Largest lake:** Lake Winnepesaukee. **Major rivers:** Merrimack, Salmon Falls, Connecticut, Saco, Piscataqua. **Natural regions:** the New England Province covers the entire state and is subdivided into the White Mountain Section in the northern third, the New England Upland Section in the south-central region, and the Seaboard Lowland Section in the southeast corner. **Land use:** forest, 65.6%; agricultural, 2.1%; other, 32.3%.

People

Population (2010): 1,316,470; persons per sq mi 141.9, persons per sq km 54.8. **Vital statistics** (2009; per 1,000 population): birth rate, 10.4; death rate, 7.7; marriage rate, 6.4; divorce rate, 3.7. **Major cities** (2010): Manchester 109,565; Nashua 86,494; Concord 42,695; Dover 29,987; Rochester 29,752.

Government

Statehood: entered the Union on 21 Jun 1788 as the 9th state. **State constitution**: adopted 1784. **Representation in US Congress**: 2 senators; 2 representatives. **Electoral college**: 4 votes. **Political divisions**: 10 counties.

Economy

Employment (2008): services 33.1%; trade 17.3%; finance, insurance, real estate 16.7%; government 11.2%; manufacturing 9.4%. **Production** (2009): finance, insurance, real estate 33.1%; services 21.2%; trade 13.1%; manufacturing 11.2%; government 10.6%. **Chief agricultural products**: Crops: apples, honey, ornamental horticulture, Christmas trees, dairy products, eggs, maple syrup. **Livestock**: horses, dairy cattle, sheep and lambs. **Chief manufactured products**: machinery and apparatus; computers and software; electrical equipment; semiconductors; food products; medical, surgical, and precision instruments; fabricated metal products; plastics and rubber products; printing and publishing; paper products.

Internet resources: <www.visitnh.gov>; <www.nh.gov>.

New Jersey

Name: New Jersey, named for the island of Jersey in the English Channel. **Nickname**: Garden State. **Capital**: Trenton. **Rank**: population: 11th; area: 46th. **Motto**: "Liberty and prosperity." **Bird**: eastern goldfinch. **Fish**: brook trout. **Flower**: violet. **Fossil**: *Hadrosaurus foulkii*. **Insect**: honeybee. **Mammal**: horse. **Tree**: red oak.

Natural features

Land area: 7,812 sq mi, 20,233 sq km. **Mountain range**: Appalachian. **Highest point**: Kittatinny Mountain, 550 m (1,803 ft). **Largest lake**: Lake Hopatcong. **Major rivers**: Delaware, Hudson, Passaic, Hackensack, Raritan. **Natural regions**: the Valley and Ridge Province, Middle Section, northwest corner; the New England Province, consisting of the New England Upland Section, east of the Valley and Ridge area; the Piedmont Province, including the Piedmont Lowlands, extending from the northeast corner to part of the border with Pennsylvania; the Coastal Plain, Embayed Section, southern half of the state. **Land use**: forest, 30.8%; agricultural, 10.1%; other, 59.1%.

People

Population (2010): 8,791,894; persons per sq mi 1,125.4, persons per sq km 434.5. **Vital statistics**

(2009; per 1,000 population): birth rate, 12.6; death rate, 7.8; marriage rate, 5.3; divorce rate, 2.8. **Major cities** (2010): Newark 277,140; Jersey City 247,597; Paterson 146,199; Elizabeth 124,969; Edison 99,967; Trenton 84,913.

Government

Statehood: entered the Union on 18 Dec 1787 as the 3rd state. **State constitution**: adopted 1947. **Representation in US Congress**: 2 senators; 12 representatives. **Electoral college**: 14 votes. **Political divisions**: 21 counties.

Economy

Employment (2008): services 32.3%; finance, insurance, real estate 21.8%; trade 15.3%; government 12.7%; transportation, public utilities 6.4%. **Production** (2009): finance, insurance, real estate 38.3%; services 16.6%; trade 13.2%; government 11.3%; transportation, public utilities 9.2%. **Chief agricultural products**: Crops: cranberries, blueberries, peaches, asparagus, bell peppers, spinach, sweet corn, escarole and endive, eggplants, nursery and greenhouse products. **Livestock**: horses, cattle, poultry. **Fish catch**: bluefish, tilefish, flounder, hake, shellfish. **Chief manufactured products**: chemical products, including pharmaceuticals; electronics and electrical equipment; telecommunications equipment; semiconductors; industrial equipment; refined petroleum products; fabricated metal products; cement, bricks, and ceramics; food products.

Internet resources: <www.visitnj.org>; <www.newjersey.gov>.

New Mexico

Name: New Mexico, named for the country of Mexico. **Nickname**: Land of Enchantment. **Capital**: Santa Fe. **Rank**: population: 36th; area: 5th. **Motto**: "Crescit eundo" ("It grows as it goes"). **Songs**: "O, Fair New Mexico," words and music by Elizabeth Garrett; "Así es Nuevo Mexico," words and music by Amadeo Lucero. **Bird**: roadrunner. **Fish**: New Mexico cutthroat trout. **Flower**: yucca. **Fossil**: coelophysis. **Gemstone**: turquoise. **Insect**: tarantula hawk wasp. **Tree**: piñon pine.

Natural features

Land area: 121,590 sq mi, 314,917 sq km. **Mountain ranges**: Rocky, Sangre de Cristo. **Highest point**: Wheeler Peak, 4,011 m (13,161 ft). **Largest lake**: Elephant Butte Reservoir. **Major rivers**: Rio Grande, Pecos, Canadian, San Juan, Gila. **Natural regions**: Great Plains Province, eastern third of the state, subdivided into the Raton Section to the north, the High Plains along the eastern edge, and the Pecos Valley to the west; Southern Rocky Mountains, north-central region; Colorado Plateau, northwest corner, including the Navajo Section and Dátil Section; Basin and Range Province, central region and southwest corner, with the Sacramento Section to the east and the Mexican Highland to the south. **Land use**: pasture, 51.3%; forest, 7.0%; agricultural, 2.0%; other, 39.7%.

People

Population (2010): 2,059,179; persons per sq mi 16.9, persons per sq km 6.5. **Vital statistics** (2009; per 1,000 population): birth rate, 14.4; death rate, 7.6; marriage rate, 5.1; divorce rate, 4.0. **Major cities** (2010): Albuquerque 545,852; Las Cruces 97,618; Rio Rancho 87,521; Santa Fe 67,947; Roswell 48,366.

Government

Statehood: entered the Union on 6 Jan 1912 as the 47th state. **State constitution**: adopted 1911. **Representation in US Congress**: 2 senators; 3 representatives. **Electoral college**: 5 votes. **Political divisions**: 33 counties.

Economy

Employment (2008): services 31.9%; government 19.0%; finance, insurance, real estate 15.2%; trade 13.4%; construction 7.1%. **Production** (2009): finance, insurance, real estate 25.3%; government 20.8%; services 17.5%; trade 10.0%; transportation, public utilities 7.5%. **Chief agricultural products**: Crops: pecans, apples, potatoes, onions, chilies, peanuts (groundnuts), sorghum, corn (maize), wheat, eggs. **Livestock**: dairy cattle, beef cattle, poultry, sheep and lambs. **Chief manufactured products**: electronics; semiconductors; printing and publishing; food products.

Internet resources: <www.newmexico.org>; <www.newmexico.gov>.

New York

Name: New York, named in honor of the English duke of York. **Nickname**: Empire State. **Capital**: Albany. **Rank**: population: 3rd; area: 28th. **Motto**: "Excelsior" ("Ever upward"). **Song**: "I Love New York," words and music by Steve Karmen. **Bird**: bluebird. **Fish**: brook trout. **Flower**: rose. **Fossil**: *Eurypterus remipes*. **Gemstone**: garnet. **Mammal**: beaver. **Tree**: sugar maple.

Natural features

Land area: 53,095 sq mi, 137,515 sq km. **Mountain ranges**: Adirondack, Catskill, Shawangunk, Taconic. **Highest point**: Mt. Marcy, 1,629 m (5,344 ft). **Largest lake**: Oneida Lake. **Major rivers**: Hudson, Mohawk, Genesee, Oswego, Delaware. **Natural regions**: Central Lowland, Eastern Lake Section, extends along the northern coast of Lake Ontario; St. Lawrence Valley, Northern Section, extends along the northern border with Canada; Adirondack Province, northeast; Appalachian Plateau, including the Mohawks, Southern New York, and Catskill Sections, extends along the southern border with Pennsylvania and up halfway through the state; Valley and Ridge Province, southeastern edge bordering Connecticut and Massachusetts; Coastal Plain, Embayed Section, covers the islands of Manhattan and Long Island. **Land use**: forest, 56.1%; agricultural, 17.1%; other, 26.8%.

People

Population (2010): 19,378,102; persons per sq mi 365.0, persons per sq km 140.9. **Vital statistics** (2009; per 1,000 population): birth rate, 13.1; death rate, 7.5; marriage rate, 6.1; divorce rate, 2.4. **Major**

cities (2010): New York 8,175,133; Buffalo 261,310; Rochester 210,565; Yonkers 195,976; Syracuse 145,170; Albany 97,856.

Government

Statehood: entered the Union on 26 Jul 1788 as the 11th state. **State constitution**: adopted 1894. **Representation in US Congress**: 2 senators; 27 representatives. **Electoral college**: 29 votes. **Political divisions**: 62 counties.

Economy

Employment (2008): services 35.8%; finance, insurance, real estate 21.2%; government 13.5%; trade 12.9%; transportation, public utilities 6.1%. **Production** (2009): finance, insurance, real estate 41.4%; services 18.0%; government 11.4%; transportation, public utilities 10.7%; trade 9.7%. **Chief agricultural products**: Crops: apples, cabbage, corn (maize), potatoes, onions, grapes, snap beans, cherries, strawberries, maple syrup, horticultural products, milk, other dairy products, eggs. **Livestock**: cattle and calves, chickens. **Chief manufactured products**: food products; chemical products; wearing apparel; base metals; machinery and apparatus; computers and software; scientific and measuring instruments; transportation equipment; electronics and electrical equipment; printing and publishing; biotechnology products.

Internet resources: <www.iloveny.com>; <www.ny.gov>.

North Carolina

Name: North Carolina, named in honor of Charles I of England. **Nickname**: Old North State. **Capital**: Raleigh. **Rank**: population: 10th; area: 29th. **Motto**: "Esse quam videri" ("To be rather than to seem"). **Song**: "The Old North State," words by William Gaston, to the tune of a traditional German melody. **Bird**: cardinal. **Fish**: channel bass. **Flower**: dogwood. **Gemstone**: emerald. **Insect**: honeybee. **Mammal**: gray squirrel. **Reptile**: eastern box turtle. **Rock**: granite. **Tree**: pine.

Natural features

Land area: 52,663 sq mi, 136,397 sq km. **Mountain ranges**: Appalachian, Great Smoky, Blue Ridge. **Highest point**: Mt. Mitchell, 2,037 m (6,684 ft). **Largest lake**: Lake Mattamuskeet. **Major rivers**: Roanoke, Yadkin, Pee Dee. **Natural regions**: Valley and Ridge Province, far western edge; Piedmont Province, consisting of the Piedmont Upland, extending in a southwest to northeast direction through the center of the state; Coastal Plain, eastern third, divided into the Sea Island Section to the south and the Embayed Section to the north. **Land use**: forest, 45.9%; agricultural, 16.4%; other, 37.7%.

People

Population (2010): 9,535,483; persons per sq mi 181.1, persons per sq km 69.9. **Vital statistics** (2009; per 1,000 population): birth rate, 13.6; death rate, 8.2; marriage rate, 7.0; divorce rate, 3.9. **Major cities** (2010): Charlotte 731,424; Raleigh 403,892;

Greensboro 269,666; Winston-Salem 229,617; Durham 228,330; Fayetteville 200,564; Cary 135,234; Wilmington 106,476.

Government

Statehood: entered the Union on 21 Nov 1789 as the 12th state. **State constitution:** adopted 1970. **Representation in US Congress:** 2 senators, 13 representatives. **Electoral college:** 15 votes. **Political divisions:** 100 counties.

Economy

Employment (2008): services 31.9%; government 15.5%; finance, insurance, real estate 15.4%; trade 13.9%; manufacturing 9.8%. **Production (2009):** finance, insurance, real estate 29.0%; manufacturing 18.3%; services 15.7%; government 15.2%; trade 10.5%. **Chief agricultural products:** Crops: tobacco, peanuts (groundnuts), apples, blueberries, grapes, peaches, pecans, strawberries, sweet potatoes, Christmas trees. **Livestock:** cattle and calves, chickens, pigs, horses. **Fish catch:** catfish, trout. **Chief manufactured products:** textiles; cotton and synthetic fibers, yarns, and threads; cigarettes and tobacco products; chemical products; electronics and electrical equipment; furniture; lumber; paper products; food products.

Internet resources: <www.visitnc.com>; <www.ncgov.com>.

North Dakota

Name: North Dakota, from the Dakota division of the Sioux, the Native American tribe that inhabited the plains before the arrival of Europeans; *dakota* may be the Sioux word for "friend." **Nickname:** Peace Garden State. **Capital:** Bismarck. **Rank:** population: 48th; area: 18th. **Motto:** "Liberty and union now and forever, one and inseparable." **Song:** "North Dakota Hymn," words by James W. Foley and music by C.S. Putnam. **Bird:** western meadowlark. **Fish:** northern pike. **Flower:** wild prairie rose. **Fossil:** Teredo petrified wood. **Tree:** American elm.

Natural features

Land area: 70,698 sq mi, 183,107 sq km. **Highest point:** White Butte, 1,069 m (3,506 ft). **Largest lake:** Devils Lake. **Major rivers:** Red, Souris, Missouri, Little Missouri, James. **Natural regions:** Central Lowland covers eastern half of the state, with the Western Lake Section lying in the east-central region; Great Plains Province covers western half of the state, including sections of the Missouri Plateau to the north and south. **Land use:** agricultural, 53.6%; pasture, 24.5%; forest, 1.0%; other, 20.9%.

People

Population (2010): 672,591; persons per sq mi 9.5, persons per sq km 3.7. **Vital statistics (2009; per 1,000 population):** birth rate, 13.8; death rate, 9.3; marriage rate, 6.7; divorce rate, 2.5. **Major cities (2010):** Fargo 105,549; Bismarck 61,272; Grand Forks 52,838; Minot 40,888; West Fargo 25,830.

Government

Statehood: entered the Union on 2 Nov 1889 as the 39th state. **State constitution:** adopted 1889. **Representation in US Congress:** 2 senators; 1 representative. **Electoral college:** 3 votes. **Political divisions:** 53 counties.

Economy

Employment (2008): services 29.4%; government 16.3%; trade 15.2%; finance, insurance, real estate 12.9%; agriculture, forestry, fishing 7.2%. **Production (2009):** finance, insurance, real estate 22.2%; services 15.5%; government 13.8%; trade 13.6%; transportation, public utilities 10.2%. **Chief agricultural products:** Crops: spring wheat, durum wheat, flaxseed, canola, dry beans, sunflowers, barley, honey, potatoes, dairy products. **Livestock:** cattle and calves, sheep and lambs, pigs. **Chief manufactured products:** food products; wood products; refined petroleum products; transportation equipment; machinery and apparatus.

Internet resources: <www.ndtourism.com>; <www.nd.gov>.

Did you know?

A 12-foot-tall bronze statue of Sakakawea (Sacagawea), the Shoshone woman who traveled thousands of miles providing indispensable aid to the famous Lewis and Clark Expedition (1804-06), stands on the grounds of the North Dakota Heritage Center in Bismarck.

Ohio

Name: Ohio, from an Iroquois Indian word meaning "great water." **Nickname:** Buckeye State. **Capital:** Columbus. **Rank:** population: 7th; area: 34th. **Motto:** "With God, all things are possible." **Song:** "Beautiful Ohio," words by Ballard MacDonald and music by Mary Earl. **Bird:** cardinal. **Flower:** red carnation. **Fossil:** *Trilobite isotelus*. **Gemstone:** flint. **Insect:** ladybug. **Mammal:** white-tailed deer. **Reptile:** black racer snake. **Tree:** Ohio buckeye.

Natural features

Land area: 44,825 sq mi, 116,096 sq km. **Highest point:** Campbell Hill, 472 m (1,549 ft). **Largest lake:** Grand Lake St. Marys. **Major rivers:** Ohio, Maumee, Cuyahoga, Miami, Scioto. **Natural regions:** the Appalachian Plateau, eastern half of the state, includes the Southern New York Section to the north and the Kanawha Section to the east; the Central Lowlands, western half of the state, includes the Eastern Lake Section in the northwest corner, the Till Plains in the central region, and the Lexington Plain in the southwest. **Land use:** agricultural, 42.5%; forest, 27.3%; other, 30.2%.

People

Population (2010): 11,536,504; persons per sq mi 257.4, persons per sq km 99.4. **Vital statistics (2009; per 1,000 population):** birth rate, 12.6; death

rate, 9.3; marriage rate, 5.6; divorce rate, 3.2. **Major cities** (2010): **Columbus** 787,033; **Cleveland** 396,815; **Cincinnati** 296,943; **Toledo** 287,208; **Akron** 199,110; **Dayton** 141,527.

Government

Statehood: entered the Union on 1 Mar 1803 as the 17th state. **State constitution:** adopted 1851. **Representation in US Congress:** 2 senators; 16 representatives. **Electoral college:** 18 votes. **Political divisions:** 88 counties.

Economy

Employment (2008): services 33.7%; finance, insurance, real estate 15.8%; trade 14.4%; government 12.4%; manufacturing 11.2%. **Production** (2009): finance, insurance, real estate 29.7%; services 18.3%; manufacturing 15.7%; trade 12.3%; government 11.9%. **Chief agricultural products:** *Crops:* corn (maize), soybeans, grapes, apples, tobacco, winter wheat, dairy products, eggs, greenhouse and nursery products. *Livestock:* cattle and calves, hogs, poultry, goats. **Chief manufactured products:** machinery and apparatus; nonelectrical machinery; food products; transportation equipment; fabricated metal products; base metals; chemical products; rubber products.

Internet resources: <<http://consumer.discoverohio.com>>; <www.ohio.gov>.

Did you know?

Cambridge, Ohio's own John Glenn is famous for having been the first American astronaut to orbit Earth and later for serving four terms as a US senator from Ohio. Less

known is the fact that in late 1998 Glenn returned to space on the space shuttle *Discovery*, at 77 becoming the oldest person ever to travel in space.

Oklahoma

Name: Oklahoma, from two Choctaw Indian words: *okla*, meaning "people," and *humma*, meaning "red." **Nickname:** Sooner State. **Capital:** Oklahoma City. **Rank:** population: 28th; area: 19th. **Motto:** "Labor omnia vincit" ("Labor conquers all things"). **Song:** "Oklahoma," words by Oscar Hammerstein and music by Richard Rodgers. **Bird:** scissor-tailed flycatcher. **Fish:** white, or sand, bass. **Flower:** mistletoe. **Insect:** honeybee. **Mammal:** bison. **Reptile:** collared lizard (also known as the mountain boomer). **Rock:** rose rock. **Tree:** redbud.

Natural features

Land area: 69,899 sq mi, 181,038 sq km. **Mountain ranges:** Ouachita, Arbuckle, Wichita, Sandstone Hills. **Highest point:** Black Mesa, 1,516 m (4,973 ft). **Largest lake:** Lake Eufaula. **Major rivers:** Arkansas, Red, Canadian. **Natural regions:** Great Plains Province, panhandle region, includes the High Plains to the west and the Plains Border to the east; Central Lowland, covering most of the state, includes the Osage Plains in the central region; West Gulf Coastal Plain, southeastern corner; Oua-

chita Province, east-central region, includes the Arkansas Valley in the center and the Ouachita Mountains to the south; Ozark Plateaus, northeast corner, include the Boston Mountains and Springfield-Salem Plateaus. **Land use:** pasture, 31.6%; agricultural, 20.1%; forest, 16.5%; other, 31.8%.

People

Population (2010): 3,751,351; persons per sq mi 53.7, persons per sq km 20.7. **Vital statistics** (2009; per 1,000 population): birth rate, 14.6; death rate, 9.6; marriage rate, 6.4; divorce rate, 4.6. **Major cities** (2010): **Oklahoma City** 579,999; **Tulsa** 391,906; **Norman** 110,925; **Broken Arrow** 98,850; **Lawton** 96,867.

Government

Statehood: entered the Union on 16 Nov 1907 as the 46th state. **State constitution:** adopted 1907. **Representation in US Congress:** 2 senators; 5 representatives. **Electoral college:** 7 votes. **Political divisions:** 77 counties.

Economy

Employment (2008): services 30.2%; government 16.5%; finance, insurance, real estate 13.1%; trade 13.1%; manufacturing 7.2%. **Production** (2009): finance, insurance, real estate 18.6%; government 17.1%; services 14.7%; mining 14.9%; manufacturing 11.4%. **Chief agricultural products:** *Crops:* wheat, sorghum, soybeans, cotton, dairy products. *Livestock:* cattle and calves, poultry, hogs and pigs. **Chief manufactured products:** electronics and electrical equipment; telecommunications equipment; transportation equipment; food products; refined petroleum products.

Internet resources: <www.travelok.com>; <www.ok.gov>.

Oregon

Name: Oregon, thought to be of Native American origin. **Nickname:** Beaver State. **Capital:** Salem. **Rank:** population: 27th; area: 10th. **Motto:** "Alis volat propriis" ("She flies with her own wings"). **Song:** "Oregon, My Oregon," words by J.A. Buchanan and music by Henry B. Murtagh. **Bird:** western meadowlark. **Fish:** chinook salmon. **Flower:** Oregon grape. **Gemstone:** Oregon sunstone. **Insect:** Oregon swallowtail. **Mammal:** beaver. **Rock:** thunder egg. **Tree:** Douglas fir.

Natural features

Land area: 97,048 sq mi, 251,353 sq km. **Mountain ranges:** Coast, Klamath, Cascade, Blue, Willowa. **Highest point:** Mt. Hood, 3,425 m (11,239 ft). **Largest lake:** Upper Klamath Lake. **Major rivers:** Snake, Owyhee, Columbia, Coquille. **Natural regions:** northern Rocky Mountains, northeastern corner, include the Blue Mountain Section; Columbia Plateau, north and north-central region, includes the Walla Walla Plateau in the central region, Harney Section to the south, and Payette Section to the southeast; Basin and Range Province, south-central border, includes the Great Basin; Cascade Sierra Mountains, west central region, include the Middle and Southern Cascades; Pacific

Border Province, western coast, includes the Klamath Mountains to the south, the Oregon Coast Range in the center and north, and the Puget Trough to the east. **Land use:** forest, 20.5%; pasture, 15.1%; agricultural, 6.0%; other, 58.4%.

People

Population (2010): 3,831,074; persons per sq mi 39.5, persons per sq km 15.2. **Vital statistics** (2009): per 1,000 population: birth rate, 12.3; death rate, 8.2; marriage rate, 6.2; divorce rate, 3.5. **Major cities** (2010): Portland 583,776; Eugene 156,185; **Salem** 154,637; Gresham 105,594; Hillsboro 91,611.

Government

Statehood: entered the Union on 14 Feb 1859 as the 33rd state. **State constitution:** adopted 1857. **Representation in US Congress:** 2 senators; 5 representatives. **Electoral college:** 7 votes. **Political divisions:** 36 counties.

Economy

Employment (2008): services 32.7%; finance, insurance, real estate 15.9%; trade 14.4%; government 12.6%; manufacturing 9.0%. **Production** (2009): finance, insurance, real estate 26.9%; manufacturing 19.1%; services 16.8%; government 13.0%; trade 11.0%. **Chief agricultural products:** Crops: horticultural and nursery products, Christmas trees, pears, cherries, apples, hazelnuts, potatoes, mint, hops, sugar beets. **Livestock:** cattle and calves, horses, mink, poultry, sheep and lambs. **Fish catch:** tuna, salmon, shellfish, crab, shrimp. **Chief manufactured products:** lumber and wood products; food products; aircraft and spacecraft; semiconductors; computers.

Internet resources: <www.traveloregon.com>; <www.oregon.gov>.

Pennsylvania

Name: Pennsylvania, named for Adm. Sir William Penn, father of the territory's founder, William Penn, and also including the Latin term *sylvania* ("woodlands"). **Nickname:** Keystone State. **Capital:** Harrisburg. **Rank:** population: 6th; area: 33rd. **Motto:** "Virtue, liberty, and independence." **Song:** "Pennsylvania," words and music by Eddie Khoury and Ronnie Bonner. **Bird:** ruffed grouse. **Fish:** brook trout. **Flower:** mountain laurel. **Fossil:** *Phacops rana*. **Insect:** firefly. **Mammal:** white-tailed deer. **Tree:** hemlock.

Natural features

Land area: 46,055 sq mi, 119,282 sq km. **Mountain ranges:** Appalachian, Allegheny. **Highest point:** Mt. Davis, 979 m (3,213 ft). **Largest lake:** Raystown Lake. **Major rivers:** Delaware, Lehigh, Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Ohio. **Natural regions:** Central Lowland, Eastern Lake Section, extreme northwestern edge; Appalachian Plateau, including the Southern New York, Allegheny Mountain, and Kanawha sections, western

half of state; Valley and Ridge Province, central region, including portions of the Appalachian Mountains; Piedmont Province, comprising the Piedmont Lowlands and Upland, southeast corner; Coastal Plain, extreme southeast edge; New England Province, New England Upland Section, east-central border. **Land use:** forest, 53.9%; agricultural, 17.7%; other, 28.4%.

People

Population (2010): 12,702,379; persons per sq mi 275.8, persons per sq km 106.5. **Vital statistics** (2009): per 1,000 population: birth rate, 11.7; death rate, 9.9; marriage rate, 5.1; divorce rate, 2.3. **Major cities** (2010): Philadelphia 1,526,006; Pittsburgh 305,704; Allentown 118,032; Erie 101,786; Reading 88,082; Harrisburg 49,528.

Government

Statehood: entered the Union on 12 Dec 1787 as the 2nd state. **State constitution:** adopted 1968. **Representation in US Congress:** 2 senators, 18 representatives. **Electoral college:** 20 votes. **Political divisions:** 67 counties.

Economy

Employment (2008): services 35.5%; finance, insurance, real estate 17.2%; trade 14.3%; government 11.0%; manufacturing 9.1%. **Production** (2009): finance, insurance, real estate 32.2%; services 20.3%; manufacturing 12.5%; trade 11.3%; government 10.3%. **Chief agricultural products:** Crops: mushrooms, apples, tobacco, grapes, peaches, cut flowers, dairy products. **Livestock:** cattle and calves, poultry, pigs, horses. **Chief manufactured products:** electronics; telecommunications equipment; semiconductors; chemical products; food products; base metals; machinery and apparatus; transportation equipment; paper products.

Internet resources: <www.visitpa.com>; <www.pa.gov>.

Rhode Island

Name: Rhode Island, from the Greek island of Rhodes or the Dutch name *Roodt Eyland* ("Red Island"). **Nicknames:** Little Rhody; Ocean State. **Capital:** Providence. **Rank:** population: 43rd; area: 50th. **Motto:** "Hope." **Song:** "Rhode Island's It for Me," words by Charlie Hall and music by Maria Day. **Bird:** Rhode Island Red chicken. **Flower:** violet. **Mineral:** bowenite. **Rock:** cumberlandite.

Natural features

Land area: 1,221 sq mi, 3,162 sq km. **Highest point:** Jerimoth Hill, 247 m (812 ft). **Largest lake:** Scituate Reservoir. **Major rivers:** Blackstone, Pawtuxet, Pawcatuck. **Natural regions:** the entire state is part of the New England Province, subdivided into the New England Upland (western two-thirds) and the Seaboard Lowland (eastern third). **Land use:** forest, 45.9%; agricultural, 2.5%; other, 51.6%.

People

Population (2010): 1,052,567; persons per sq mi 862.1, persons per sq km 332.9. **Vital statistics** (2009; per 1,000 population): birth rate, 10.9; death rate, 8.9; marriage rate, 6.2; divorce rate, 3.2. **Major cities** (2010): **Providence** 178,042; Warwick 82,672; Cranston 80,387; Pawtucket 71,148; East Providence 47,037.

Government

Statehood: entered the Union on 29 May 1790 as the 13th state. **State constitution:** adopted 1986. **Representation in US Congress:** 2 senators; 2 representatives. **Electoral college:** 4 votes. **Political divisions:** 5 counties.

Economy

Employment (2008): services 38.5%; finance, insurance, real estate 17.9%; trade 12.8%; government 12.2%; manufacturing 8.2%. **Production** (2009): finance, insurance, real estate 35.3%; services 21.1%; government 13.3%; trade 10.1%; manufacturing 8.4%. **Chief agricultural products:** Crops: apples, peaches, dairy products, eggs, potatoes. **Livestock:** poultry, cattle and calves, sheep and lambs. **Fish catch:** shellfish. **Chief manufactured products:** jewelry; silverware; textiles; fabricated metal products; electrical equipment; machinery and apparatus; surgical instruments; plastics.

Internet resources: <www.visitrhodeisland.com>; <www.ri.gov>.

South Carolina

Name: South Carolina, named in honor of Charles I of England. **Nickname:** Palmetto State. **Capital:** Columbia. **Rank:** population: 24th; area: 40th. **Mottoes:** "Animis opibusque parati" ("Prepared in mind and resources"); "Dum Spiro Spero" (While I Breathe, I Hope). **Songs:** "Carolina," words by Henry Timrod and music by Anne Custis Burgess; "South Carolina on My Mind," words and music by Hank Martin and Buzz Arledge. **Amphibian:** spotted salamander. **Bird:** Carolina wren. **Fish:** striped bass. **Flower:** Carolina jessamine. **Gemstone:** amethyst. **Insect:** Carolina mantid. **Mammal:** white-tailed deer. **Reptile:** loggerhead turtle. **Rock:** blue granite. **Tree:** palmetto.

Natural features

Land area: 31,114 sq mi, 80,585 sq km. **Mountain range:** Blue Ridge. **Highest point:** Sassafras Mountain, 1,085 m (3,560 ft). **Largest lake:** Lake Marion. **Major rivers:** Pee Dee, Savannah, Ashley, Combahee, Edisto. **Natural regions:** Coastal Plain covers the eastern two-thirds of the state and includes the Sea Island Section in the central region; Piedmont Province extends across the central and western region and includes the Piedmont Upland; Blue Ridge Province covers the far northwestern corner and includes the Southern Section. **Land use:** forest, 56.0%; agricultural, 11.9%; other, 32.1%.

People

Population (2010): 4,625,364; persons per sq mi 148.7, persons per sq km 57.4. **Vital statistics**

(2009; per 1,000 population): birth rate, 13.2; death rate, 8.4; marriage rate, 6.4; divorce rate, 2.7. **Major cities** (2010): **Columbia** 129,272; Charleston 120,083; North Charleston 97,471; Mount Pleasant 67,843; Rock Hill 66,154.

Government

Statehood: entered the Union on 23 May 1788 as the 8th state. **State constitution:** adopted 1895. **Representation in US Congress:** 2 senators; 7 representatives. **Electoral college:** 9 votes. **Political divisions:** 46 counties.

Economy

Employment (2008): services 33.7%; government 15.6%; trade 14.1%; finance, insurance, real estate 14.0%; manufacturing 9.7%. **Production** (2009): finance, insurance, real estate 23.3%; government 18.1%; services 17.6%; manufacturing 15.3%; trade 12.7%. **Chief agricultural products:** Crops: tobacco, cotton, barley, peanuts (groundnuts), peaches, apples, pecans, sweet potatoes, snap beans, dairy products. **Livestock:** cattle and calves, chickens, pigs. **Fish catch:** marine fish, oysters, clams, shrimp. **Chief manufactured products:** chemical products, including pharmaceuticals and fertilizers; textiles; wearing apparel; machinery and apparatus; plastics and rubber products; paper and paperboard; electronics and electrical equipment; transportation equipment; lumber.

Internet resources: <www.discoverouthcarolina.com>; <www.sc.gov>.

South Dakota

Name: South Dakota, from the Dakota division of the Sioux, the Native American tribe that inhabited the plains before the arrival of Europeans; *dakota* may be the Sioux word for "friend." **Nickname:** Mount Rushmore State. **Capital:** Pierre. **Rank:** population: 46th; area: 17th. **Motto:** "Under God the people rule." **Song:** "Hail! South Dakota," words and music by Deecort Hammitt. **Bird:** Chinese ring-necked pheasant. **Fish:** walleye. **Flower:** pasque. **Fossil:** triceratops. **Gemstone:** Fairburn agate. **Insect:** honeybee. **Mammal:** coyote. **Mineral:** rose quartz. **Tree:** Black Hills spruce.

Natural features

Land area: 77,116 sq mi, 199,730 sq km. **Mountain range:** Black Hills. **Highest point:** Harney Peak, 2,207 m (7,242 ft). **Largest lake:** Lake Thompson. **Major rivers:** Big Sioux, Vermillion, James, Grand, Moreau. **Natural regions:** the Central Lowland, eastern third of the state, includes the Dissected Till Plains along the eastern edge and the Western Lake Section at the center; the Great Plains Province, western two-thirds of the state; the Black Hills, far west; the High Plains, southern border; the Missouri Plateau, west. **Land use:** pasture, 44.7%; agricultural, 34.6%; forest, 1.0%; other, 19.7%.

People

Population (2010): 814,180; persons per sq mi 10.6, persons per sq km 4.1. **Vital statistics** (2009; per 1,000 population): birth rate, 14.8; death rate, 8.6; marriage rate, 7.2; divorce rate, 3.2. **Major cities**

(2010): Sioux Falls 153,888; Rapid City 67,956; Aberdeen 26,091; Brookings 22,056; Watertown 21,482; Pierre 13,646.

Government

Statehood: entered the Union on 2 Nov 1889 as the 40th state. **State constitution:** adopted 1889. **Representation in US Congress:** 2 senators; 1 representative. **Electoral college:** 3 votes. **Political divisions:** 66 counties.

Economy

Employment (2008): services 30.6%; trade 15.1%; government 14.4%; finance, insurance, real estate 14.2%; manufacturing 7.9%. **Production** (2009): finance, insurance, real estate 33.8%; services 16.1%; government 11.9%; trade 11.8%; manufacturing 8.6%. **Chief agricultural products:** Crops: corn (maize), wheat, sunflowers, dairy products, eggs, flaxseed, barley, rye. **Livestock:** cattle and calves, pigs, sheep and lambs. **Chief manufactured products:** machinery and apparatus; office machinery; computers; food products; electronics; printing and publishing; lumber; fabricated metal products; medical instruments; jewelry.

Internet resources: <www.travelsd.com>; <www.sd.gov>.

Did you know?

The state of Tennessee was once called Franklin. Settlers from the east moved into the area in 1768, and by 1777 the territory had become Washington County, a part of North Carolina. In 1784 some of the settlers declared themselves independent of North Carolina and formed the State of Franklin, adopting their own constitution.

Tennessee

Name: Tennessee, from *Tanasi*, a Cherokee Indian village. **Nickname:** Volunteer State. **Capital:** Nashville. **Rank:** population: 17th; area: 35th. **Motto:** "Agriculture and commerce." **Songs:** "My Homeland, Tennessee," words by Nell Grayson Taylor and music by Roy Lamont Smith; "When It's Iris Time in Tennessee," words and music by Willa Mae Waid; "The Tennessee Waltz," words and music by Redd Stewart and Pee Wee King; "Rocky Top," words and music by Boudleaux and Felice Bryant; "The Pride of Tennessee," words and music by Fred Condon, Thomas Vaughn, and Carol Elliot. **Amphibian:** cave salamander. **Bird:** mockingbird. **Fish:** largemouth bass; channel catfish. **Flower:** iris. **Gemstone:** river pearl. **Insects:** firefly; ladybug. **Mammal:** raccoon. **Reptile:** box turtle. **Rocks:** limestone; agate. **Tree:** tulip poplar.

Natural features

Land area: 42,145 sq mi, 109,155 sq km. **Mountain ranges:** Unaka, Great Smoky. **Highest point:** Clingmans Dome, 2,025 m (6,643 ft). **Largest lake:** Reelfoot. **Major rivers:** Tennessee, Cumberland, Mississippi. **Natural regions:** Blue Ridge Province, eastern border; Valley and Ridge Province, extending from southwest to northeast; Appalachian Plateau, central,

running from south to north, includes the Cumberland Plateau Section in the center and the Cumberland Mountain Section at the northern end; Interior Low Plateaus, west central, includes the Nashville Basin and Highland Rim Section. **Land use:** forest, 44.3%; agricultural, 17.6%; other, 38.1%.

People

Population (2010): 6,346,105; persons per sq mi 150.6, persons per sq km 58.1. **Vital statistics** (2009; per 1,000 population): birth rate, 13.0; death rate, 9.2; marriage rate, 8.8; divorce rate, 4.1. **Major cities** (2010): Memphis 646,889; Nashville 601,222; Knoxville 178,874; Chattanooga 167,674; Clarksville 132,929.

Government

Statehood: entered the Union on 1 Jun 1796 as the 16th state. **State constitution:** adopted 1870. **Representation in US Congress:** 2 senators; 9 representatives. **Electoral college:** 11 votes. **Political divisions:** 95 counties.

Economy

Employment (2008): services 33.3%; trade 14.8%; finance, insurance, real estate 14.1%; government 12.1%; manufacturing 10.0%. **Production** (2009): finance, insurance, real estate 25.3%; services 22.2%; manufacturing 14.4%; trade 13.8%; government 11.7%. **Chief agricultural products:** Crops: cotton, tobacco, peaches, apples, tomatoes, snap beans, honey, dairy products, wheat, sorghum. **Livestock:** cattle and calves, poultry, hogs, sheep and lambs. **Fish catch:** catfish, trout. **Chief manufactured products:** transportation equipment, including motor vehicles, aircraft parts, and boats; chemical products; printing and publishing; electronics; lumber; paper products; wearing apparel; surgical instruments and supplies.

Internet resources: <www.tnvacation.com>; <www.tn.gov>.

Texas

Name: Texas, from the Caddo Indian word *theças*, meaning "allies" or "friends." **Nickname:** Lone Star State. **Capital:** Austin. **Rank:** population: 2nd; area: 2nd. **Motto:** "Friendship." **Song:** "Texas, Our Texas," words and music by William J. Marsh and Gladys Yoakum Wright. **Bird:** mockingbird. **Fish:** Guadalupe bass. **Flower:** bluebonnet. **Fossil:** *pleurocoelus*. **Gemstone:** Texas blue topaz. **Insect:** monarch butterfly. **Mammal:** Mexican free-tailed bat (flying); longhorn (large); armadillo (small). **Reptile:** horned lizard. **Rock:** petrified palmwood. **Tree:** pecan.

Natural features

Land area: 266,833 sq mi, 691,094 sq km. **Mountain ranges:** Rocky, Guadalupe. **Highest point:** Guadalupe Peak, 2,667 m (8,749 ft). **Largest lake:** Caddo Lake. **Major rivers:** Red, Trinity, Brazos, Colorado, Rio Grande. **Natural regions:** Coastal Plain, southern and eastern regions, includes the West

Gulf Coastal Plain near the east-central coast; Central Lowland, north central, includes the Osage Plains; Great Plains Province, extending from the panhandle across most of central and western Texas, includes the Edwards Plateau to the south, Pecos Valley to the west, High Plains to the north, and Central Texas Section; Basin and Range Province, extreme western region, comprises the Mexican Highland to the south and the Sacramento Section to the north. **Land use:** pasture, 56.2%; agricultural, 14.9%; forest, 6.2%; other, 22.7%.

People

Population (2010): 25,145,561; persons per sq mi 94.2, persons per sq km 36.4. **Vital statistics** (2009; per 1,000 population): birth rate, 16.0; death rate, 6.5; marriage rate, 7.3; divorce rate, 3.1. **Major cities** (2010): Houston 2,099,451; San Antonio 1,327,407; Dallas 1,197,816; Austin 790,390; Fort Worth 741,206; El Paso 649,121; Arlington 365,438; Corpus Christi 305,215.

Government

Statehood: entered the Union on 29 Dec 1845 as the 28th state. **State constitution:** adopted 1876. **Representation in US Congress:** 2 senators; 36 representatives. **Electoral college:** 38 votes. **Political divisions:** 254 counties.

Economy

Employment (2008): services 31.0%; finance, insurance, real estate 16.6%; trade 14.2%; government 13.4%; construction 7.4%. **Production** (2009): finance, insurance, real estate 24.0%; services 15.2%; manufacturing 12.9%; government 12.2%; trade 12.2%. **Chief agricultural products:** Crops: cotton, apples, greenhouse and nursery products, corn (maize), sorghum, wheat, dairy products, eggs, rice. **Livestock:** cattle and calves, pigs, chickens. **Fish catch:** shrimp. **Chief manufactured products:** refined petroleum products; food products; computers; electronics; chemical products; plastics; wearing apparel; wood products; paper products; nonelectrical machinery; fabricated metal products; transportation equipment, including aerospace products and parts, aircraft parts, and motor vehicle parts.

Internet resources: <www.traveltex.com>; <www.texas.gov>.

Utah

Name: Utah, named for the Ute Indian tribe; the word *ute* means "people of the mountains." **Nickname:** Beehive State. **Capital:** Salt Lake City. **Rank:** population: 34th; area: 13th. **Motto:** "Industry." **Song:** "Utah, This Is the Place," words by Sam and Gary Francis and music by Gary Francis. **Bird:** California seagull. **Fish:** Bonneville cutthroat trout. **Flower:** sego lily. **Fossil:** allosaurus. **Gemstone:** topaz. **Insect:** honeybee. **Mammal:** Rocky Mountain elk. **Mineral:** copper. **Rock:** coal. **Tree:** blue spruce.

Natural features

Land area: 84,897 sq mi, 219,882 sq km. **Mountain ranges:** Uinta, Wasatch, Rocky. **Highest point:** Kings

Peak, 4,123 m (13,528 ft). **Largest lake:** Great Salt Lake. **Major rivers:** Colorado, Green, Sevier. **Natural regions:** Basin and Range Province, western half of the state, includes the Great Salt Lake Desert and Bonneville Salt Flats to the north and the Great Basin to the south; Middle Rocky Mountains, northeast; Colorado Plateau, east-central and southeast regions, includes the Grand Canyon Section to the south, the High Plateaus of Utah and Canyon Lands in the center, the Navajo Section in the extreme southeast corner, and the Uinta Basin to the north. **Land use:** pasture, 19.6%; forest, 3.5%; agricultural, 3.1%; other, 73.8%.

People

Population (2010): 2,763,885; persons per sq mi 32.6, persons per sq km 12.6. **Vital statistics** (2009; per 1,000 population): birth rate, 19.4; death rate, 5.1; marriage rate, 8.6; divorce rate, 3.9. **Major cities** (2010): Salt Lake City 186,440; West Valley City 129,480; Provo 112,488; West Jordan 103,712; Orem 88,328.

Government

Statehood: entered the Union on 4 Jan 1896 as the 45th state. **State constitution:** adopted 1895. **Representation in US Congress:** 2 senators; 4 representatives. **Electoral college:** 6 votes. **Political divisions:** 29 counties.

Economy

Employment (2008): services 29.1%; finance, insurance, real estate 20.0%; trade 14.2%; government 13.5%; manufacturing 7.9%. **Production** (2009): finance, insurance, real estate 31.3%; services 15.6%; government 14.1%; manufacturing 11.5%; trade 11.4%. **Chief agricultural products:** Crops: peaches, cherries, onions, dairy products. **Livestock:** cattle and calves, sheep and lambs, mink, poultry. **Fish catch:** trout. **Chief manufactured products:** machinery and apparatus; computers; office machinery; transportation equipment, including aerospace products, missile parts, and motor vehicle parts; surgical tools and electromedical equipment; food products.

Internet resources: <www.utah.com>; <www.utah.gov>.

Vermont

Name: Vermont, from the French words *vert* and *mont*, meaning "green mountains." **Nickname:** Green Mountain State. **Capital:** Montpelier. **Rank:** population: 49th; area: 43rd. **Motto:** "Freedom and unity." **Song:** "These Green Mountains," words and music by Diane Martin. **Bird:** hermit thrush. **Flower:** red clover. **Insect:** honeybee. **Mammal:** Morgan horse. **Tree:** sugar maple.

Natural features

Land area: 9,617 sq mi, 24,908 sq km. **Mountain ranges:** Green, Appalachian, Hoosac, Taconic. **Highest point:** Mt. Mansfield, 1,339 m (4,393 ft). **Largest lake:** Lake Champlain. **Major rivers:** Lam- oille, Winooski, Otter Creek, Poultney, White. **Nat-**

ural regions: the New England Province, eastern two-thirds of the state, includes the Taconic Section to the south, the Green Mountain Section in the center, the New England Upland Section along the east-central edge, and the White Mountain Section in the far northeast corner; the St. Lawrence Valley, western edge of the state, includes the Champlain Section in the central portion; the Valley and Ridge Province, small section along the west-central edge, includes the Hudson Valley. **Land use:** forest, 67.1%; agricultural, 9.5%; other, 23.4%.

People

Population (2010): 625,741; persons per sq mi 65.1, persons per sq km 25.1. **Vital statistics** (2009; per 1,000 population): birth rate, 9.8; death rate, 8.0; marriage rate, 7.6; divorce rate, 3.4. **Major cities** (2010): Burlington 42,417; South Burlington 17,904; Rutland 16,495; Essex Junction 9,271; Barre 9,052; Montpelier 7,855.

Government

Statehood: entered the Union on 4 Mar 1791 as the 14th state. **State constitution:** adopted 1793. **Representation in US Congress:** 2 senators; 1 representative. **Electoral college:** 3 votes. **Political divisions:** 14 counties.

Economy

Employment (2008): services 36.2%; trade 14.2%; government 13.1%; finance, insurance, real estate 12.9%; manufacturing 8.9%. **Production** (2009): finance, insurance, real estate 26.6%; services 22.8%; government 14.5%; trade 12.5%; manufacturing 11.4%. **Chief agricultural products:** Crops: apples, honey, greenhouse and nursery products, Christmas trees, maple syrup, dairy products, eggs. **Livestock:** cattle and calves, chickens, turkeys, sheep and lambs, horses. **Chief manufactured products:** electronics and electrical equipment; fabricated metal products; nonelectrical machinery; paper products; printing and publishing; food products; transportation equipment; lumber and wood products.

Internet resources: <www.travel-vermont.com>; <www.vermont.gov>.

Did you know?

Hampton Roads, Virginia, witnessed a battle on 9 Mar 1862 between USS *Monitor* and CSS *Virginia* (formerly USS *Merrimack*).

The battle, which ended in a draw, featured the first combat between two iron-armored ships and ushered in the age of modern naval warfare.

Virginia

Name: Virginia, named in honor of Elizabeth I of England, known as the Virgin Queen. **Nickname:** Old Dominion. **Capital:** Richmond. **Rank:** population: 12th; area: 36th. **Motto:** "Sic semper tyrannis" ("Thus ever to tyrants"). **Song:** "Carry Me Back to Old Virginia," words and music by James B. Bland. **Bird:** cardinal. **Fish:** brook trout. **Flower:**

dogwood. **Fossil:** *Chesapecten jeffersonius*. **Insect:** tiger swallowtail butterfly. **Tree:** dogwood.

Natural features

Land area: 40,599 sq mi, 105,151 sq km. **Mountain ranges:** Blue Ridge, Appalachian. **Highest point:** Mt. Rogers, 1,746 m (5,729 ft). **Largest lake:** Smith Mountain Lake. **Major rivers:** Potomac, Shenandoah, James, Roanoke. **Natural regions:** Coastal Plain, eastern region below the Potomac River; Piedmont Province, extending from the south-central border up to the border with Maryland, includes the Piedmont Upland and Piedmont Lowlands; Blue Ridge Province, west of the Piedmont Province; Valley and Ridge region, covering most of western Virginia, includes the Shenandoah Valley and Allegheny, Shenandoah, and Appalachian mountains; Appalachian Plateau, extreme western tip of the state, includes the Cumberland Mountain and Kanawha sections. **Land use:** forest, 48.7%; agricultural, 10.6%; other, 40.7%.

People

Population (2010): 8,001,024; persons per sq mi 197.1, persons per sq km 76.1. **Vital statistics** (2009; per 1,000 population): birth rate, 13.3; death rate, 7.4; marriage rate, 6.9; divorce rate, 3.6. **Major cities** (2010): Virginia Beach 437,994; Norfolk 242,803; Chesapeake 222,209; Richmond 204,214; Newport News 180,719; Alexandria 139,966; Hampton 137,436.

Government

Statehood: entered the Union on 26 Jun 1788 as the 10th state. **State constitution:** adopted 1970. **Representation in US Congress:** 2 senators; 11 representatives. **Electoral college:** 13 votes. **Political divisions:** 95 counties.

Economy

Employment (2008): services 30.1%; finance, insurance, real estate 20.2%; government 17.7%; trade 12.9%; construction 6.7%. **Production** (2009): finance, insurance, real estate 36.6%; government 18.9%; services 14.8%; trade 9.0%; transportation, public utilities 8.5%. **Chief agricultural products:** Crops: tobacco, soybeans, peanuts (groundnuts), cotton, apples, tomatoes, wheat, potatoes, honey. **Livestock:** chickens, turkeys, pigs, cattle and calves, sheep and lambs. **Fish catch:** clams, soft-shell and blue crabs, oysters, trout, catfish, hybrid striped bass. **Chief manufactured products:** electronics and electrical equipment; paper products; tobacco products; plastics and rubber products; chemical products; food products; printing and publishing.

Internet resources: <www.virginia.org>; <www.virginia.gov>.

Washington

Name: Washington, named in honor of George Washington. **Nickname:** Evergreen State. **Capital:** Olympia. **Rank:** population: 13th; area: 21st. **Motto:** "Alki" ("By and by"). **Song:** "Washington My

Home," words and music by Helen Davis. **Bird:** willow goldfinch. **Fish:** steelhead trout. **Flower:** coast rhododendron. **Fossil:** Columbian mammoth. **Gemstone:** petrified wood. **Insect:** green darner dragonfly. **Tree:** western hemlock.

Natural features

Land area: 68,095 sq mi, 176,365 sq km. **Mountain ranges:** Olympic, Cascade, Blue. **Highest point:** Mt. Rainier, 4,392 m (14,410 ft). **Largest lake:** Moses Lake. **Major rivers:** Columbia, Pend Oreille, Snake, Yakima. **Natural regions:** Pacific Border Province, western quarter of the state, includes the Olympic Mountains to the west and the Puget Trough to the east; Cascade-Sierra Mountains, running north to south down center of state, include the Northern and Middle Cascades; Northern Rocky Mountains, northeast corner; Columbia Plateau, eastern, central, and southern regions, includes the Walla Walla Plateau in the center and the Blue Mountain Section in the southeast corner. **Land use:** forest, 28.9%; agricultural, 14.7%; pasture, 13.3%; other, 43.1%.

People

Population (2010): 6,724,540; persons per sq mi 98.8, persons per sq km 38.1. **Vital statistics (2009; per 1,000 population):** birth rate, 13.4; death rate, 7.2; marriage rate, 6.1; divorce rate, 3.9. **Major cities (2010):** Seattle 608,660; Spokane 208,916; Tacoma 198,397; Vancouver 161,791; Bellevue 122,363; Olympia 46,478.

Government

Statehood: entered the Union on 11 Nov 1889 as the 42nd state. **State constitution:** adopted 1889. **Representation in US Congress:** 2 senators; 10 representatives. **Electoral college:** 12 votes. **Political divisions:** 39 counties.

Economy

Employment (2008): services 29.9%; finance, insurance, real estate 17.0%; government 15.6%; trade 13.8%; manufacturing 7.7%. **Production (2009):** finance, insurance, real estate 27.6%; services 15.4%; government 15.0%; transportation, public utilities 12.2%; trade 11.9%. **Chief agricultural products:** Crops: apples, peaches, pears, cherries, grapes, apricots, raspberries, asparagus, sweet corn, mint. **Livestock:** cattle and calves, chickens, turkeys, horses. **Fish catch:** oysters, clams, mussels, crab, shrimp, geoduck, sea cucumbers, salmon. **Chief manufactured products:** aerospace equipment; food products; forest products; advanced medical and technology products; aluminum products.

Internet resources: <www.experiencewa.com>; <<http://access.wa.gov>>.

West Virginia

Name: West Virginia, named in honor of Elizabeth I of England, known as the Virgin Queen. **Nickname:** Mountain State. **Capital:** Charleston. **Rank:** popula-

tion: 37th; area: 41st. **Motto:** "Montani semper liberi" ("Mountaineers are always free"). **Songs:** "This Is My West Virginia," words and music by Iris Bell; "West Virginia, My Home Sweet Home," words and music by Julian G. Hearne, Jr.; "The West Virginia Hills," words by Ellen King and music by H.E. Engle. **Bird:** cardinal. **Fish:** brook trout. **Flower:** rhododendron. **Gemstone:** West Virginia fossil coral. **Insect:** monarch butterfly. **Mammal:** black bear. **Tree:** sugar maple.

Natural features

Land area: 24,230 sq mi, 62,755 sq km. **Mountain ranges:** Appalachian, Allegheny. **Highest point:** Spruce Knob, 1,482 m (4,863 ft). **Largest lake:** Summersville Lake. **Major rivers:** Ohio, Big Sandy, Guyandotte, Great Kanawha, Little Kanawha. **Natural regions:** the Valley and Ridge Province, eastern edge of the state, includes portions of the Shenandoah Mountains; the remainder of the state consists of the Appalachian Plateau and includes the Kanawha Section to the south, and the Allegheny Mountains in the northeast. **Land use:** forest, 68.1%; agricultural, 5.3%; other, 26.6%.

People

Population (2010): 1,852,994; persons per sq mi 76.5, persons per sq km 29.5. **Vital statistics (2009; per 1,000 population):** birth rate, 11.5; death rate, 11.7; marriage rate, 6.8; divorce rate, 5.1. **Major cities (2010):** Charleston 51,400; Huntington 49,138; Parkersburg 31,492; Morgantown 29,660; Wheeling 28,486.

Government

Statehood: entered the Union on 20 Jun 1863 as the 35th state. **State constitution:** adopted 1872. **Representation in US Congress:** 2 senators; 3 representatives. **Electoral college:** 5 votes. **Political divisions:** 55 counties.

Economy

Employment (2008): services 33.1%; government 16.7%; trade 14.8%; finance, insurance, real estate 10.8%; manufacturing 6.3%. **Production (2009):** government 19.8%; finance, insurance, real estate 19.4%; services 17.9%; trade 11.5%; mining 9.6%. **Chief agricultural products:** Crops: apples, tobacco, peaches, dairy products. **Livestock:** cattle and calves, sheep and lambs, poultry. **Chief manufactured products:** chemical products; automobile parts; base metals; fabricated metal products; glassware; computer software; wood products; electrical equipment; machinery and apparatus.

Internet resources: <www.wvtourism.com>; <www.wv.gov>.

Wisconsin

Name: Wisconsin, an anglicized version of a French rendering of the Algonquian Indian name *Meskousing*, said to mean "this stream of red stone." **Nickname:** Badger State. **Capital:** Madison. **Rank:** population: 20th; area: 22nd. **Motto:** "Forward." **Song:**

"On, Wisconsin," words and music by William T. Purdy. **Bird:** robin. **Fish:** muskellunge (muskie). **Flower:** wood violet. **Fossil:** trilobite. **Insect:** honeybee. **Mammal:** badger. **Mineral:** galena. **Rock:** red granite. **Tree:** sugar maple.

Natural features

Land area: 65,496 sq mi, 169,634 sq km. **Mountain ranges:** Baraboo, Rib, Gogebic. **Highest point:** Timms Hill, 595 m (1,952 ft). **Largest lake:** Lake Winnebago. **Major rivers:** Wisconsin, St. Croix, Rock, Mississippi, Namekagon. **Natural regions:** Superior Upland, northern half of the state, divided into highland and lowland sections; Central Lowland, southern half of the state, divided into the Wisconsin Driftless Section to the west and the Eastern Lake Section to the east, with a section of the Till Plains occupying a small area at the southern border. **Land use:** forest, 40.4%; agricultural, 28.7%; other, 30.9%.

People

Population (2010): 5,686,986; persons per sq mi 86.8, persons per sq km 33.5. **Vital statistics (2009; per 1,000 population):** birth rate, 12.6; death rate, 8.0; marriage rate, 5.4; divorce rate, 3.1. **Major cities (2010):** Milwaukee 594,833; Madison 233,209; Green Bay 104,057; Kenosha 99,218; Racine 78,860.

Government

Statehood: entered the Union on 29 May 1848 as the 30th state. **State constitution:** adopted 1848. **Representation in US Congress:** 2 senators; 8 representatives. **Electoral college:** 10 votes. **Political divisions:** 72 counties.

Economy

Employment (2008): services 31.3%; trade 14.6%; finance, insurance, real estate 14.4%; manufacturing 14.1%; government 11.9%. **Production (2009):** finance, insurance, real estate 28.5%; manufacturing 17.7%; services 17.7%; government 11.5%; trade 11.5%. **Chief agricultural products:** Crops: dairy products, corn (maize), honey, maple syrup, potatoes, strawberries, cherries, cranberries, Christmas trees, mint oil. **Livestock:** cattle and calves, hogs, mink. **Fish catch:** bass, trout, pike. **Chief manufactured products:** food products; beer; machinery and apparatus; paper products; fabricated metal products; transportation equipment; household appliances.

Internet resources: <www.travelwisconsin.com>; <www.wisconsin.gov>.

Wyoming

Name: Wyoming, from a Delaware Indian word meaning "land of vast plains." **Nicknames:** Equality State; Cowboy State. **Capital:** Cheyenne. **Rank:** population: 50th; area: 9th. **Motto:** "Equal rights." **Song:** "Wyoming," words by Charles E. Winter and music by George E. Knapp. **Bird:** meadowlark. **Fish:**

cutthroat trout. **Flower:** Indian paintbrush. **Fossil:** *Knightia*. **Gemstone:** jade. **Mammal:** bison. **Reptile:** horned toad. **Tree:** plains cottonwood.

Natural features

Land area: 97,812 sq mi, 253,332 sq km. **Mountain ranges:** Rocky, Big Horn, Grand Teton, Wind River, Continental Divide, Sierra Madre, Washakie. **Highest point:** Gannett Peak, 4,207 m (13,804 ft). **Largest lake:** Yellowstone Lake. **Major rivers:** Snake, Colorado, Green, Columbia. **Natural regions:** Great Plains Province, eastern third of the state, includes the Black Hills in the northeast corner, the High Plains in the southwest corner, and the Missouri Plateau in the center; Wyoming Basin, central and southern regions; Southern Rocky Mountains, southern border; Middle Rocky Mountains, northwest third of the state, also cover a small area on the southern border; Northern Rocky Mountains, extreme northwestern tip of the state. **Land use:** pasture, 44.0%; agricultural, 3.5%; forest, 1.5%; other, 51.0%.

People

Population (2010): 563,626; persons per sq mi 5.8, persons per sq km 2.2. **Vital statistics (2009; per 1,000 population):** birth rate, 14.3; death rate, 7.7; marriage rate, 8.7; divorce rate, 5.2. **Major cities (2010):** Cheyenne 59,466; Casper 55,316; Laramie 30,816; Gillette 29,087; Rock Springs 23,036.

Government

Statehood: entered the Union on 10 Jul 1890 as the 44th state. **State constitution:** adopted 1889. **Representation in US Congress:** 2 senators; 1 representative. **Electoral college:** 3 votes. **Political divisions:** 23 counties.

Economy

Employment (2008): services 26.0%; government 17.8%; finance, insurance, real estate 13.1%; trade 12.8%; construction 9.5%. **Production (2009):** mining 34.0%; finance, insurance, real estate 13.8%; government 13.5%; services 10.1%; transportation, public utilities 8.7%. **Chief agricultural products:** Crops: wheat, barley, sugar beets, corn (maize). **Livestock:** cattle and calves, sheep and lambs. **Chief manufactured products:** refined petroleum products; lumber and wood products; food products; fabricated metal products.

Internet resources: <www.wyomingtourism.org>; <www.wyoming.gov>.

Did you know?

Yellowstone National Park, the oldest national park in the world and one of the largest, was established by Congress in 1872 and lies mostly within the boundaries of Wyoming. In Yellowstone is Steamboat Geyser. The largest geyser in the world, it erupts and shoots a million gallons of water up to 300 feet into the air.

State Government

Governors of US States and Territories

Governors of New Hampshire and Vermont serve two-year terms; all others serve four-year terms. Parties: Democratic (D); Republican (R); Independent (I); New Progressive (NP); Covenant (C). Sources: National Governors Association; Council of State Governments.

STATE	GOVERNOR	IN OFFICE SINCE	PRESENT TERM EXPIRES
Alabama	Robert Bentley (R)	January 2011	January 2015*
Alaska	Sean R. Parnell (R) ¹	July 2009	December 2014*
Arizona	Jan Brewer (R) ²	January 2009	January 2015
Arkansas	Mike Beebe (D)	January 2007	January 2015
California	Edmund "Jerry" Brown (D)	January 2011	January 2015*
Colorado	John Hickenlooper (D)	January 2011	January 2015*
Connecticut	Dan Malloy (D)	January 2011	January 2015*
Delaware	Jack Markell (D)	January 2009	January 2013*
Florida	Rick Scott (R)	January 2011	January 2015*
Georgia	Nathan Deal (R)	January 2011	January 2015*
Hawaii	Neil Abercrombie (D)	December 2010	December 2014*
Idaho	C.L. "Butch" Otter (R)	January 2007	January 2015*
Illinois	Pat Quinn (D) ³	January 2009	January 2015*
Indiana	Mitch Daniels (R)	January 2005	January 2013
Iowa	Terry Branstad (R)	January 2011	January 2015*
Kansas	Sam Brownback (R)	January 2011	January 2015*
Kentucky	Steve Beshear (D)	December 2007	December 2011*
Louisiana	Bobby Jindal (R)	January 2008	January 2012*
Maine	Paul LePage (R)	January 2011	January 2015*
Maryland	Martin O'Malley (D)	January 2007	January 2015
Massachusetts	Deval Patrick (D)	January 2007	January 2015*
Michigan	Rick Snyder (R)	January 2011	January 2015*
Minnesota	Mark Dayton (D)	January 2011	January 2015*
Mississippi	Haley Barbour (R)	January 2004	January 2012
Missouri	Jay Nixon (D)	January 2009	January 2013*
Montana	Brian Schweitzer (D)	January 2005	January 2013
Nebraska	Dave Heineman (R) ⁴	January 2005	January 2015
Nevada	Brian Sandoval (R)	January 2011	January 2015*
New Hampshire	John Lynch (D)	January 2005	January 2015*
New Jersey	Christopher J. Christie (R)	January 2010	January 2014*
New Mexico	Susana Martinez (R)	January 2011	January 2015*
New York	Andrew Cuomo (D)	January 2011	January 2015*
North Carolina	Beverly Perdue (D)	January 2009	January 2013*
North Dakota	Jack Dalrymple (R) ⁵	December 2010	December 2012*
Ohio	John Kasich (R)	January 2011	January 2015*
Oklahoma	Mary Fallin (R)	January 2011	January 2015*
Oregon	John Kitzhaber (D)	January 2011	January 2015*
Pennsylvania	Tom Corbett (R)	January 2011	January 2015*
Rhode Island	Lincoln Chafee (I)	January 2011	January 2015*
South Carolina	Nikki Haley (R)	January 2011	January 2015*
South Dakota	Dennis Daugaard (R)	January 2011	January 2015*
Tennessee	Bill Haslam (R)	January 2011	January 2015*
Texas	Rick Perry (R) ⁶	December 2000	January 2015*
Utah	Gary Herbert (R) ⁷	August 2009	January 2013*
Vermont	Peter Shumlin (D)	January 2011	January 2013*
Virginia	Robert McDonnell (R)	January 2010	January 2014
Washington	Chris Gregoire (D)	January 2005	January 2013*
West Virginia	Earl Ray Tomblin (D) ⁸	November 2010	January 2013*
Wisconsin	Scott Walker (R)	January 2011	January 2015*
Wyoming	Matt Mead (R)	January 2011	January 2015*

TERRITORY	GOVERNOR	IN OFFICE SINCE	PRESENT TERM EXPIRES
American Samoa	Togiola T.A. Tulafono (D) ⁹	April 2003	January 2013
Guam	Eddie Calvo (R)	January 2011	January 2015*
Northern Mariana Islands	Benigno Fitial (C)	January 2006	January 2015
Puerto Rico	Luis G. Fortuño (R) (NP)	January 2009	January 2013*
Virgin Islands	John deJongh, Jr. (D)	January 2007	January 2015

*Present governor is eligible for reelection.

Governors of US States and Territories (continued)

¹Lieut. Gov. Sean R. Parnell became governor on 26 Jul 2009 following Sarah Palin's resignation. ²Secretary of State Jan Brewer became governor on 21 Jan 2009 following Janet Napolitano's appointment to the office of US secretary of homeland security. ³Lieut. Gov. Patrick Quinn became governor on 29 Jan 2009 following Rod Blagojevich's removal from office. ⁴Lieut. Gov. Dave Heineman became governor on 21 Jan 2005 following Mike Johanns's appointment to the office of US secretary of agriculture. Gov. Heineman was elected to a full term in November 2006. ⁵Lt. Gov. Dailrymple became governor on 21 Dec 2010 following John Hoeven's election to the US Senate. ⁶Lieut. Gov. Rick Perry became governor in December 2000 following George W. Bush's election as president of the United States. Gov. Perry was elected to a full term in November 2002. ⁷Lieut. Gov. Gary Herbert became governor on 10 Aug 2009 following the appointment of Jon M. Huntsman, Jr., as ambassador to China. ⁸Senate president Earl Ray Tomblin became governor on 15 Nov 2010 following Joe Machin III's election to the US Senate. ⁹Lieut. Gov. Togiola T.A. Tulafono became governor in April 2003 following the death of Gov. Tauese Sunia. Gov. Tulafono was elected to a full term in November 2004.

State Officers and Legislatures

Sources: Web sites of the Individual states; The Book of the States, vol. 43; and the CSG State Directory, published by the Council of State Governments. Legislature figures are as of March 2011. N/A means not available.

* designates an office that is filled by an appointed officeholder, for whom no political affiliation is given.

STATE/OFFICE	OFFICEHOLDER	PAY ¹	STATE/OFFICE	OFFICEHOLDER	PAY ¹
Alabama			California (continued)		
Governor	Robert Bentley (R)	US\$119,950	Legislature		
Lieut. Gov.	Kay Ivey (R)	US\$72,000	Senate	Dem: 25; Rep: 15	
Sec. of State	Beth Chapman (R)	US\$82,237	Assembly	Dem: 52; Rep: 27; vacant: 1	
Atty. Gen.	Luther Strange (R)	US\$178,503			
Treasurer	Young Boozer III (R)	US\$74,845	Colorado		
Legislature			Governor	John Hickenlooper (R)	US\$90,000
Senate	Dem: 12; Rep: 22; Ind: 1		Lieut. Gov.	Joseph Garcia (D)	US\$68,500
House	Dem: 39; Rep: 65; vacant: 1		Sec. of State	Scott Gessler (R)	US\$68,500
			Atty. Gen.	John W. Suthers (R)	US\$80,000
Alaska			Treasurer	Walker Stapleton (R)	US\$68,500
Governor	Sean R. Parnell (R)	US\$125,000	General Assembly		
Lieut. Gov.	Mead Treadwell (R)	US\$100,000	Senate	Dem: 20; Rep: 15	
Sec. of State ²			House	Dem: 32; Rep: 33	
Atty. Gen.*	John J. Burns	US\$135,000			
Treasurer* ³	Jerry Burnett (Deputy Revenue Commissioner)	US\$125,928	Connecticut		
Legislature			Governor	Dan Malloy (D)	US\$150,000
Senate	Dem: 10; Rep: 10		Lieut. Gov.	Nancy Wyman (D)	US\$110,000
House	Dem: 16; Rep: 24		Sec. of State	Denise Merrill (D)	US\$110,000
			Atty. Gen.	George Jepsen (D)	US\$110,000
Arizona			Treasurer	Denise L. Nappier (D)	US\$110,000
Governor	Jan Brewer (R)	US\$95,000	General Assembly		
Lieut. Gov. ⁴			Senate	Dem: 22; Rep: 14	
Sec. of State	Ken Bennett (R)	US\$70,000	House	Dem: 98; Rep: 52; vacant: 1	
Atty. Gen.	Tom Horne (R)	US\$90,000			
Treasurer	Doug Ducey (R)	US\$70,000	Delaware		
Legislature			Governor	Jack Markell (D)	US\$171,000
Senate	Dem: 9; Rep: 21		Lieut. Gov.	Matthew Denn (D)	US\$76,250
House	Dem: 20; Rep: 40		Sec. of State*	Jeffrey Bullock	US\$123,850
			Atty. Gen.	Joseph Biden III (D)	US\$140,950
Arkansas			Treasurer	Chip Flowers (D)	US\$110,050
Governor	Mike Beebe (D)	US\$86,890	General Assembly		
Lieut. Gov.	Mark Darr (R)	US\$41,896	Senate	Dem: 14; Rep: 7	
Sec. of State	Mark Martin (R)	US\$54,305	House	Dem: 26; Rep: 15	
Atty. Gen.	Dustin McDaniel (D)	US\$72,408			
Treasurer	Martha A. Shoffner (D)	US\$54,305	Florida		
General Assembly			Governor	Rick Scott (R)	US\$130,273
Senate	Dem: 20; Rep: 15		Lieut. Gov.	Jennifer Carroll (R)	US\$124,851
House	Dem: 54; Rep: 44; vacant: 2		Sec. of State*	Kurt Browning	US\$140,000
			Atty. Gen.	Pam Bondi (R)	US\$128,972
California			Treasurer ³	Jeff Atwater (R) (Chief Financial Officer)	US\$128,972
Governor	Edmund "Jerry" Brown (D)	US\$173,987	Legislature		
Lieut. Gov.	Gavin Newsom (D)	US\$130,490	Senate	Dem: 12; Rep: 28	
Sec. of State	Debra Bowen (D)	US\$130,490	House	Dem: 38; Rep: 81; vacant: 1	
Atty. Gen.	Kamala Harris (D)	US\$151,127			
Treasurer	Bill Lockyer (D)	US\$139,189	Georgia		
			Governor	Nathan Deal (R)	US\$139,339
			Lieut. Gov.	Casey Cagle (R)	US\$91,609

State Officers and Legislatures (continued)

STATE/OFFICE	OFFICEHOLDER	PAY ¹	STATE/OFFICE	OFFICEHOLDER	PAY ¹
Georgia (continued)			Kansas (continued)		
Sec. of State	Brian Kemp (R)	US\$123,636	Legislature		
Atty. Gen.	Sam Olens (R)	US\$137,791	Senate	Dem: 8; Rep: 32	
Treasurer* ³	Thomas Hills (Director, Office of Treasury and Fiscal Services)	US\$130,308	House	Dem: 33; Rep: 92	
General Assembly			Kentucky		
Senate	Dem: 20; Rep: 36		Governor	Steve Beshear (D)	US\$147,798
House	Dem: 63; Rep: 116; Ind.: 1		Lieut. Gov.	Daniel Mongiardo (D)	US\$110,346
Hawaii			Sec. of State	Elaine Walker (D)	US\$110,346
Governor	Neil Abercrombie (D)	US\$117,312	Atty. Gen.	Jack Conway (D)	US\$110,346
Lieut. Gov.	Brian Schatz (D)	US\$114,420	Treasurer	Todd Hollenbach (D)	US\$110,346
Sec. of State ²			General Assembly		
Atty. Gen.*	David Louie	US\$114,420	Senate	Dem: 15; Rep: 22; Ind.: 1	
Treasurer* ³	Kalbert Young (Director of Finance)	US\$108,972	House	Dem: 58; Rep: 42	
Legislature			Louisiana		
Senate	Dem: 24; Rep: 1		Governor	Bobby Jindal (R)	US\$130,000
House	Dem: 43; Rep: 8		Lieut. Gov.	Jay Dardenne (R)	US\$115,000
Idaho			Sec. of State	Tom Schedler (R)	US\$115,000
Governor	C.L. "Butch" Otter (R)	US\$110,734	Atty. Gen.	James D. Caldwell (D)	US\$115,000
Lieut. Gov.	Brad Little (R)	US\$29,184	Treasurer	John Kennedy (R)	US\$115,000
Sec. of State	Ben Ysursa (R)	US\$90,006	Legislature		
Atty. Gen.	Lawrence Wasden (R)	US\$99,825	Senate	Dem: 19 Rep: 20	
Treasurer	Ron G. Crane (R)	US\$90,006	House	Dem: 47; Rep: 52; Ind: 4; vacant: 2	
Legislature			Maine		
Senate	Dem: 7; Rep: 28		Governor	Paul LePage (R)	US\$70,000
House	Dem: 13; Rep: 57		Lieut. Gov. ⁵		
Illinois			Sec. of State	Charles Summers (R)	US\$69,264
Governor	Pat Quinn (D)	US\$182,100	Atty. Gen.	William J. Schneider (R)	US\$92,248
Lieut. Gov.	Sheila Simon (D)	US\$139,200	Treasurer	Bruce Poliquin	US\$69,264
Sec. of State	Jesse White (D)	US\$160,700	Legislature		
Atty. Gen.	Lisa Madigan (D)	US\$160,700	Senate	Dem: 14; Rep: 20; unenrolled: 1	
Treasurer	Dan Rutherford (R)	US\$139,200	House	Dem: 72; Rep: 78; unenrolled: 1	
General Assembly			Maryland		
Senate	Dem: 34; Rep: 24; vacant: 1		Governor	Martin O'Malley (D)	US\$150,000
House	Dem: 64; Rep: 54		Lieut. Gov.	Anthony G. Brown (D)	US\$125,000
Indiana			Sec. of State*	John McDonough	US\$87,500
Governor	Mitch Daniels (R)	US\$95,000	Atty. Gen.	Douglas F. Gansler (D)	US\$125,000
Lieut. Gov.	Becky Skillman (R)	US\$79,172	Treasurer	Nancy K. Kopp (D)	US\$125,000
Sec. of State	Charlie White (R)	US\$68,772	General Assembly		
Atty. Gen.	Greg Zoeller (R)	US\$82,734	Senate	Dem: 35; Rep: 12	
Treasurer	Richard E. Mourdock (R)	US\$68,772	House	Dem: 98; Rep: 43	
General Assembly			Massachusetts		
Senate	Dem: 13; Rep: 37		Governor	Deval Patrick (D)	US\$140,535
House	Dem: 40; Rep: 60		Lieut. Gov.	Timothy Murray (D)	US\$124,920
Iowa			Sec. of State	William F. Galvin (D)	US\$130,916
Governor	Terry Branstad (R)	US\$130,000	Atty. Gen.	Martha Coakley (D)	US\$133,644
Lieut. Gov.	Kim Reynolds (R)	US\$103,212	Treasurer	Steve Grossman (D)	US\$130,916
Sec. of State	Matt Schultz (R)	US\$103,212	General Court (legislature)		
Atty. Gen.	Tom Miller (D)	US\$123,669	Senate	Dem: 36; Rep: 4	
Treasurer	Michael L. Fitzgerald (D)	US\$103,212	House	Dem: 128; Rep: 31; vacant: 1	
General Assembly			Michigan		
Senate	Dem: 26; Rep: 24		Governor	Rick Snyder (R)	US\$159,300
House	Dem: 40; Rep: 60		Lieut. Gov.	Brian Calley (R)	US\$123,900
Kansas			Sec. of State	Ruth Johnson (R)	US\$124,900
Governor	Sam Brownback (R)	US\$99,636	Atty. Gen.	Bill Schuette (R)	US\$124,900
Lieut. Gov.	Jeff Colyer (R)	US\$54,000	Treasurer*	Andy Dillon	US\$174,204
Sec. of State	Kris Kobach (R)	US\$86,003	Legislature		
Atty. Gen.	Derek Schmidt (R)	US\$98,901	Senate	Dem: 12; Rep: 26	
Treasurer	Ron Estes (R)	US\$86,003	House	Dem: 47; Rep: 63	
Minnesota			Governor	Mark Dayton (D)	US\$120,303
			Lieut. Gov.	Yvonne Prettner Solon (D)	US\$78,197

State Officers and Legislatures (continued)

STATE/OFFICE	OFFICEHOLDER	PAY ¹	STATE/OFFICE	OFFICEHOLDER	PAY ¹
Minnesota (continued)			New Hampshire (continued)		
Sec. of State	Mark Ritchie (D)	US\$90,227	Treasurer	Catherine Provencher	US\$104,364
Atty. Gen.	Lori Swanson (D)	US\$114,288	General Court (legislature)		
Treasurer* ³	James Schowalter (Commissioner of Management and Budget)	US\$108,388	Senate	Dem: 5; Rep: 19	
			House	Dem: 102; Rep: 296; Ind: 1; vacant: 1	
Legislature			New Jersey		
Senate	Dem: 30; Rep: 37		Governor	Christopher J. Christie (R)	US\$175,000
House	Dem: 62; Rep: 72		Lieut. Gov.	Kim Guadagno (R)	US\$141,000
Mississippi			Sec. of State ²		
Governor	Haley Barbour (R)	US\$122,160	Atty. Gen.*	Paula T. Dow	US\$141,000
Lieut. Gov.	Phil Bryant (R)	US\$61,714	Treasurer*	Andrew P. Sidamon- Eristoff	US\$141,000
Sec. of State	C. Delbert Hosemann, Jr. (R)	US\$85,500	Legislature		
Atty. Gen.	Jim Hood (D)	US\$103,512	Senate	Dem: 24; Rep: 16	
Treasurer	Tate Reeves (R)	US\$85,500	General Assembly	Dem: 47; Rep: 33	
Legislature			New Mexico		
Senate	Dem: 25; Rep: 27		Governor	Susana Martinez (R)	US\$110,000
House	Dem: 69; Rep: 53		Lieut. Gov.	John Sanchez (R)	US\$85,000
Missouri			Sec. of State	Dianna Duran (R)	US\$85,000
Governor	Jay Nixon (D)	US\$133,821	Atty. Gen.	Gary K. King (D)	US\$95,000
Lieut. Gov.	Peter Kinder (R)	US\$86,484	Treasurer	James B. Lewis (D)	US\$85,000
Sec. of State	Robin Carnahan (D)	US\$107,746	Legislature		
Atty. Gen.	Chris Koster (D)	US\$116,437	Senate	Dem: 27; Rep: 15	
Treasurer	Clint Zweifel (D)	US\$107,746	House	Dem: 37; Rep: 33	
General Assembly			New York		
Senate	Dem: 7; Rep: 26; vacant: 1		Governor	Andrew M. Cuomo (D)	US\$179,000
House	Dem: 57; Rep: 106		Lieut. Gov.	Robert Duffy (D)	US\$151,500
Montana			Sec. of State*	Ruth Noemí Colón	US\$120,800
Governor	Brian Schweitzer (D)	US\$104,400	Atty. Gen.	Eric Schneiderman (D)	US\$151,500
Lieut. Gov.	John Bohlinger (R)	US\$83,394	Treasurer*	Aida Brewer	US\$127,000
Sec. of State	Linda McCulloch (D)	US\$79,129	Legislature		
Atty. Gen.	Steve Bullock (D)	US\$104,076	Senate	Dem: 30; Rep: 32	
Treasurer* ³	Janet Kelly (Dir., Dept. of Administration)	US\$96,967	Assembly	Dem: 98; Rep: 51; Independence: 1	
Legislature			North Carolina		
Senate	Dem: 22; Rep: 28		Governor	Beverly Perdue (D)	US\$139,590
House	Dem: 32; Rep: 68		Lieut. Gov.	Walter Dalton (D)	US\$123,198
Nebraska			Sec. of State	Elaine F. Marshall (D)	US\$123,198
Governor	Dave Heineman (R)	US\$105,000	Atty. Gen.	Roy Cooper (D)	US\$123,198
Lieut. Gov.	Rick Sheehy (R)	US\$75,000	Treasurer	Jane Cowell (D)	US\$123,198
Sec. of State	John A. Gale (R)	US\$85,000	General Assembly		
Atty. Gen.	Jon Bruning (R)	US\$95,000	Senate	Dem: 19; Rep: 31	
Treasurer	Don Stenberg (R)	US\$85,000	House	Dem: 51; Rep: 67; Ind.: 1; vacant: 1	
Legislature (unicameral)	49 nonpartisan members		North Dakota		
Nevada			Governor	Jack Dalrymple (R)	US\$110,283
Governor	Brian Sandoval (R)	US\$141,000	Lieut. Gov.	Drew Wrigley (R)	US\$85,614
Lieut. Gov.	Brian K. Krolicki (R)	US\$60,000	Sec. of State	Alvin A. Jaeger (R)	US\$87,728
Sec. of State	Ross Miller (D)	US\$97,000	Atty. Gen.	Wayne Stenehjem (R)	US\$113,266
Atty. Gen.	Catherine Cortez Masto (D)	US\$133,000	Treasurer	Kelly Schmidt (R)	US\$82,849
Treasurer	Kate Marshall (D)	US\$97,000	Legislative Assembly		
Legislature			Senate	Dem: 12; Rep: 35	
Senate	Dem: 11; Rep: 10		House	Dem: 25; Rep: 69	
Assembly	Dem: 26; Rep: 16		Ohio		
New Hampshire			Governor	John Kasich (R)	US\$144,269
Governor	John Lynch (D)	US\$113,834	Lieut. Gov.	Mary Taylor (R)	US\$142,501
Lieut. Gov. ⁵			Sec. of State	John Husted (R)	US\$109,554
Sec. of State	William Gardner (D)	US\$104,364	Atty. Gen.	Mike Dewine (R)	US\$109,554
Atty. Gen.*	Michael Delaney	US\$110,114	Treasurer	Josh Mandel (R)	US\$109,554
			General Assembly		
			Senate	Dem: 10; Rep: 23	
			House	Dem: 40; Rep: 59	

State Officers and Legislatures (continued)

STATE/OFFICE	OFFICEHOLDER	PAY ¹	STATE/OFFICE	OFFICEHOLDER	PAY ¹
Oklahoma					
Governor	Mary Fallin (R)	US\$147,000	Tennessee (continued)		
Lieut. Gov.	Todd Lamb (R)	US\$114,713	General Assembly		
Sec. of State*	Glenn Coffee	US\$94,500	Senate	Dem: 13; Rep: 20	
Atty. Gen.	Scott Pruitt (R)	US\$132,850	House	Dem: 34; Rep: 64; Carter County Rep: 1	
Treasurer	Ken Miller (R)	US\$114,713	Texas		
Legislature			Governor	Rick Perry (R)	US\$150,000
Senate	Dem: 16; Rep: 32		Lieut. Gov.	David Dewhurst (R)	US\$7,200
House	Dem: 31; Rep: 70		Sec. of State*	Esperanza Andrade	US\$125,880
Oregon			Atty. Gen.	Greg Abbott (R)	US\$150,000
Governor	John Kitzhaber (D)	US\$93,600	Treasurer ³	Susan Combs	US\$150,000
Lieut. Gov. ⁴				(R) (Comptroller)	
Sec. of State	Kate Brown (D)	US\$72,000	Legislature		
Atty. Gen.	John R. Kroger (D)	US\$77,200	Senate	Dem: 12; Rep: 19	
Treasurer	Ted Wheeler (D)	US\$72,000	House	Dem: 49; Rep: 101	
Legislative Assembly			Utah		
Senate	Dem: 16; Rep: 14		Governor	Gary Herbert (R)	US\$109,470
House	Dem: 30; Rep: 30		Lieut. Gov.	Greg Bell (R)	US\$104,000
Pennsylvania			Sec. of State ²		
Governor	Tom Corbett (R)	US\$177,888	Atty. Gen.	Mark Shurtleff (R)	US\$98,509
Lieut. Gov.	Jim Cawley (R)	US\$149,424	Treasurer	Richard K. Ellis (R)	US\$104,000
Sec. of State*	Carol Aichele	US\$128,080	Legislature		
Atty. Gen.	William H. Ryan, Jr. (R)	US\$148,003	Senate	Dem: 7; Rep: 22	
Treasurer	Robert McCord (D)	US\$148,003	House	Dem: 17; Rep: 58	
General Assembly			Vermont		
Senate	Dem: 19; Rep: 30; vacant: 1		Governor	Peter Shumlin (D)	US\$142,542
House	Dem: 91; Rep: 112		Lieut. Gov.	Phil Scott (R)	US\$60,507
Rhode Island			Sec. of State	Jim Condos (D)	US\$90,376
Governor	Lincoln Chafee (I)	US\$129,210	Atty. Gen.	William H. Sorrell (D)	US\$108,202
Lieut. Gov.	Elizabeth H. Roberts (D)	US\$108,808	Treasurer	Elizabeth Pearce (D)	US\$90,376
Sec. of State	A. Ralph Mollis (D)	US\$108,808	General Assembly		
Atty. Gen.	Peter Kilmartin (D)	N/A	Senate	Dem: 21; Rep: 8; Progressive: 1	
Treasurer	Gina Raimondo (D)	US\$108,808	House	Dem: 94; Rep: 48; Ind: 3; Progressive: 5	
General Assembly			Virginia		
Senate	Dem: 29; Rep: 8 Ind.: 1		Governor	Robert McDonnell (R)	US\$175,000
House	Dem: 65; Rep: 10		Lieut. Gov.	Bill Bolling (R)	US\$36,321
South Carolina			Sec. of State*	Janet Polarek	US\$152,793
Governor	Nikki Haley (R)	US\$106,078	Atty. Gen.	Ken Cuccinelli (R)	US\$150,000
Lieut. Gov.	Ken Ard (R)	US\$100,000	Treasurer*	Manju Ganeriwala	US\$149,761
Sec. of State	Mark Hammond (R)	US\$92,007	General Assembly		
Atty. Gen.	Alan Wilson (R)	US\$92,007	Senate	Dem: 22; Rep: 18	
Treasurer	Curtis Loftis (R)	US\$92,007	House	Dem: 39; Rep: 58; Ind: 2; vacant: 1	
General Assembly			Washington		
Senate	Dem: 19; Rep: 26; vacant: 1		Governor	Chris Gregoire (D)	US\$166,891
House	Dem: 48; Rep: 76		Lieut. Gov.	Brad Owen (D)	US\$93,948
South Dakota			Sec. of State	Sam Reed (R)	US\$116,950
Governor	Dennis Daugaard (R)	US\$98,031	Atty. Gen.	Rob McKenna (R)	US\$151,718
Lieut. Gov.	Matt Michels (R)	US\$17,699	Treasurer	James L. McIntire (D)	US\$116,950
Sec. of State	Jason Gant (R)	US\$78,363	Legislature		
Atty. Gen.	Martin Jackley (R)	US\$97,928	Senate	Dem: 27; Rep: 22	
Treasurer	Richard Sattgast (R)	US\$78,363	House	Dem: 56; Rep: 42	
Legislature			West Virginia		
Senate	Dem: 5; Rep: 30		Governor	Earl Ray Tomblin (D)	US\$150,000
House	Dem: 19; Rep: 50; Ind.: 1		Lieut. Gov. ⁷	vacant	N/A
Tennessee			Sec. of State	Natalie Tennant (D)	US\$95,000
Governor	Bill Haslam (R)	US\$170,340	Atty. Gen.	Darrell V. McGraw, Jr. (D)	US\$95,000
Lieut. Gov. ⁶	Ron Ramsey (R)	US\$57,027	Treasurer		
Sec. of State	Tre Hargett (R)	US\$180,000	John D. Perdue (D)	US\$95,000	
Atty. Gen.*	Robert E. Cooper, Jr.	US\$165,336	Legislature		
Treasurer	David H. Lillard, Jr.	US\$180,000	Senate	Dem: 28; Rep: 6	
			House	Dem: 65; Rep: 35	

State Officers and Legislatures (continued)

STATE/OFFICE	OFFICEHOLDER	PAY ¹	STATE/OFFICE	OFFICEHOLDER	PAY ¹
Wisconsin			Wyoming		
Governor	Scott Walker (R)	US\$144,423	Governor	Matt Mead (R)	US\$105,000
Lieut. Gov.	Rebecca Kleefisch (R)	US\$76,261	Lieut. Gov. ⁴		
Sec. of State	Douglas La Follette (D)	US\$68,556	Sec. of State	Max Maxfield (R)	US\$92,000
Atty. Gen.	J.B. Van Hollen (R)	US\$140,147	Atty. Gen.*	Greg A. Phillips	US\$137,150
Treasurer	Kurt Schuller (R)	US\$68,556	Treasurer	Joseph B. Meyer (R)	US\$92,000
Legislature			Legislature		
Senate	Dem: 14; Rep: 19		Senate	Dem: 4; Rep: 26	
Assembly	Dem: 38; Rep: 60; Ind.: 1		House	Dem: 10; Rep: 50	

¹The salary rates are from April 2011. ²The lieutenant governor serves as secretary of state. ³No official state treasurer; the official in charge of the general treasury performs duties. ⁴The secretary of state assumes duties of lieutenant governor. ⁵No official lieutenant governor; the president of the Senate succeeds the governor. ⁶In Tennessee the speaker of the Senate and the lieutenant governor are one and the same.

⁷In West Virginia the president of the Senate and the lieutenant governor are one and the same.

United States Cities

US Urban Growth, 1850–2010

Source: US Census Bureau.

RANK	CITY	1850	1900	1950	1990	2000	2010
1	New York NY ¹	515,547	3,437,202	7,891,957	7,322,564	8,008,278	8,175,133
2	Los Angeles CA	1,610	102,479	1,970,358	3,485,398	3,694,820	3,792,621
3	Chicago IL	29,963	1,698,575	3,620,962	2,783,726	2,896,016	2,695,598
4	Houston TX	2,396	44,633	596,163	1,630,553	1,953,631	2,099,451
5	Philadelphia PA ¹	121,376	1,293,697	2,071,605	1,585,577	1,517,550	1,526,006
6	Phoenix AZ		5,544	106,818	983,403	1,321,045	1,445,632
7	San Antonio TX	3,488	53,321	408,442	935,933	1,144,646	1,327,407
8	San Diego CA		17,700	334,387	1,110,549	1,223,400	1,307,402
9	Dallas TX		42,638	434,462	1,006,877	1,188,580	1,197,816
10	San Jose CA		21,500	95,280	782,248	894,943	945,942
11	Indianapolis IN ¹	8,091	169,164	427,173	731,726 ²	781,870 ²	829,718
12	Jacksonville FL	1,045	28,429	204,517	635,230	735,617	821,784
13	San Francisco CA ¹	34,776	342,782	775,357	733,959	776,733	805,235
14	Austin TX	629	22,258	132,459	465,622	656,562	790,390
15	Columbus OH	17,882	125,560	375,901	632,910	711,470	787,033
16	Fort Worth TX		26,688	278,778	447,619	534,694	741,206
17	Charlotte NC	1,065	18,091	134,042	395,934	540,828	731,424
18	Detroit MI	21,019	285,704	1,849,568	1,027,974	951,270	713,777
19	El Paso TX		15,906	130,485	515,342	563,662	649,121
20	Memphis TN	8,841	102,320	396,000	610,337	650,100	646,889
21	Nashville TN ¹	10,165	80,865	174,307	488,374 ²	545,524 ²	626,681
22	Baltimore MD	169,054	508,957	949,708	736,014	651,154	620,961
23	Boston MA	136,881	560,892	801,444	574,283	589,141	617,594
24	Seattle WA		80,671	467,591	516,259	563,374	608,660
25	Denver CO ¹		133,859	415,786	467,610	554,636	600,158

¹Cities with boundaries contiguous with their respective counties (year consolidated): New York (1683), Philadelphia (1854), San Francisco (1856), Indianapolis (1970), Nashville (1963), and Denver (1902). ²Figure represents the "balance," or the population of the consolidated city minus any semi-incorporated places located within the consolidated city.

Fifteen Fastest-Growing Cities in the US

Based on a population of 100,000 or more. Source: US Census Bureau.

CITY	POPULATION		CHANGE (%)
	1 APR 2000	1 APR 2010	
Surprise AZ	30,848	117,517	+281.0
Frisco TX	33,714	116,989	+247.0
McKinney TX	54,369	131,117	+141.2
Murrieta CA	44,282	103,466	+133.7
Gilbert AZ	109,697	208,453	+90.0

Fifteen Fastest-Growing Cities in the US (continued)

CITY	1 APR 2000	1 APR 2010	CHANGE (%)
North Las Vegas NV	115,488	216,961	+87.9
Port St. Lucie FL	88,769	164,603	+85.4
Victorville CA	64,029	115,903	+81.0
Temecula CA	57,716	100,097	+73.4
Miramar FL	72,739	122,041	+67.8
Fayetteville NC	121,015	200,564	+65.7
Murfreesboro TN	68,816	108,755	+58.0
Fontana CA	128,929	196,069	+52.1
West Jordan UT	68,336	103,712	+51.8
Cape Coral FL	102,286	154,305	+50.9

Fifteen Cities with the Greatest Population Losses in the US

Based on a population of 100,000 or more. Source: US Census Bureau.

POPULATION				POPULATION			
CITY	1 APR 2000	1 APR 2010	CHANGE (%)	CITY	1 APR 2000	1 APR 2010	CHANGE (%)
New Orleans LA	484,674	343,829	-29.1	Pittsburgh PA	334,563	305,704	-8.6
Detroit MI	951,270	713,777	-25.0	Toledo OH	313,619	287,208	-8.4
Flint MI	124,943	102,434	-18.0	St. Louis MO	348,189	319,294	-8.3
Cleveland OH	478,403	396,815	-17.1	Akron OH	217,074	199,110	-8.3
Dayton OH	166,179	141,527	-14.8	Chicago IL	2,896,016	2,695,598	-6.9
Birmingham AL	242,820	212,237	-12.6	Hampton VA	146,437	137,436	-6.1
Buffalo NY	292,648	261,310	-10.7	South Bend IN	107,789	101,168	-6.1
Cincinnati OH	331,285	296,943	-10.4				

Racial Makeup of the Fifteen Largest US Cities

Information is given in percent of the total population. The Hispanic or Latino category is listed for comparative purposes even though Hispanic or Latino people may be of any race; thus, the rows of racial percentages will not add up to 100 if the Hispanic or Latino entries are included. Data are preliminary.
Source: US Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey.

CITY	WHITE	AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE			NATIVE HAWAIIAN AND OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER			TWO OR MORE RACES	HISPANIC OR LATINO	TOTAL POPULATION
		BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	AND ALASKA NATIVE	ASIAN	OTHER	SOME OTHER RACE	OTHER RACES			
New York NY	46.6	25.1	0.4	12.0	—	13.5	2.4	27.6	8,391,881	
Los Angeles CA	52.0	9.6	0.6	10.9	0.2	23.8	2.8	48.6	3,831,880	
Chicago IL	46.6	33.2	0.3	5.3	—	13.0	1.6	27.3	2,850,502	
Houston TX	60.6	22.7	0.5	5.9	—	8.8	1.3	42.4	2,260,918	
Phoenix AZ	80.5	5.6	2.0	2.8	0.1	6.7	2.3	43.2	1,593,660	
Philadelphia PA	44.1	42.4	0.2	5.6	—	5.6	2.0	11.7	1,547,297	
San Antonio TX	74.0	6.9	0.9	2.1	0.1	13.5	2.5	61.5	1,373,677	
San Diego CA	69.5	6.6	0.5	14.5	0.7	4.1	4.1	28.6	1,306,228	
Dallas TX	53.4	22.4	0.4	2.8	—	18.8	2.2	43.1	1,299,590	
San Jose CA	46.6	2.9	0.6	31.8	0.3	13.8	4.0	32.6	964,679	
Detroit MI	16.7	76.3	0.3	1.7	—	3.2	1.8	7.4	910,848	
San Francisco CA	54.5	6.1	0.4	30.9	0.5	3.8	3.8	14.4	815,358	
Jacksonville FL	61.4	30.8	0.3	4.0	—	1.2	2.3	6.6	813,518	
Indianapolis IN	65.6	26.6	0.2	1.8	—	3.5	2.3	7.7	807,640	
Austin TX	69.1	8.5	0.5	5.4	—	14.2	2.1	35.1	790,593	

— Less than 0.05 percent. Detail may not add to total given because of rounding.

Area and Zip Codes Web Sites

US telephone area codes and postal codes change frequently to accommodate telecommunications user patterns and expansions and shifts in patterns of business and residential development. Check local listings to determine whether to dial "1" before dialing outside of the area code or to dial the area code as well as the telephone number when dialing within the area code.
Area codes: <www.nanpa.com>.
Zip codes: <<http://zip4.usps.com/zip4/welcome.jsp>>.

United States Law and Crime

State Crime Rates, 2002–09

Estimates of crimes reported to the police per 100,000 population.

STATE	2002 TOTAL	2003 TOTAL	2004 TOTAL	2005 TOTAL	2006 TOTAL	2007 TOTAL	2008 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
AL	4,465	4,475	4,452	4,324	4,361	4,420	4,536	4,222
AK	4,310	4,360	4,018	4,244	4,293	4,041	3,584	3,579
AZ	6,386	6,147	5,845	5,351	5,129	4,897	4,738	3,965
AR	4,158	4,088	4,512	4,585	4,519	4,483	4,339	4,291
CA	3,944	4,006	3,971	3,849	3,703	3,556	3,444	3,204
CO	4,348	4,299	4,293	4,436	3,843	3,354	3,192	3,004
CT	2,997	2,984	2,913	2,833	2,785	2,656	2,757	2,634
DE	3,939	4,090	3,732	3,744	4,099	4,059	4,289	3,986
DC ¹	8,022	7,489	6,230	6,206	6,162	6,328	6,542	6,091
FL	5,421	5,188	4,891	4,716	4,698	4,812	4,830	4,453
GA	4,507	4,715	4,722	4,621	4,360	4,394	4,494	4,093
HI	6,044	5,547	5,047	5,048	4,512	4,498	3,844	3,936
ID	3,173	3,175	3,039	2,955	2,666	2,486	2,330	2,217
IL ²	4,016	3,844	3,729	3,632	3,561	3,469	3,458	3,234
IN	3,750	3,708	3,723	3,780	3,817	3,730	3,670	3,449
IA	3,448	3,254	3,176	3,125	3,086	2,910	2,705	2,588
KS	4,087	4,408	4,349	4,174	4,175	4,131	3,788	3,608
KY	2,903 ²	2,759 ²	2,783	2,797	2,808	2,813	2,880	2,771
LA	5,098	4,948	5,049	4,278	4,691	4,806	4,479	4,415
ME	2,656	2,559	2,514	2,525	2,634	2,547	2,570	2,523
MD	4,747	4,503	4,341	4,247	4,159	4,073	4,146	3,791
MA	3,094	3,036	2,919	2,821	2,838	2,823	2,849	2,761
MI	3,874	3,790	3,548	3,643	3,775	3,602	3,436	3,335
MN ²	3,535	3,376	3,309	3,381	3,391	3,325	3,113	2,885
MS	4,159	4,031	3,774	3,539	3,507	3,492	3,225	3,235
MO	4,602	4,575	4,395	4,453	4,372	4,243	4,168	3,877
MT	3,513	3,461	3,230	3,424	2,941	3,053	2,861	2,718
NE	4,257	4,046	3,830	3,710	3,623	3,464	3,182	3,043
NV	4,498	4,903	4,823	4,848	4,830	4,528	4,172	3,758
NH	2,220	2,203	2,207	1,928	2,013	2,029	2,249	2,321
NJ	3,024	2,914	2,785	2,688	2,643	2,542	2,620	2,391
NM	5,078	4,756	4,885	4,851	4,580	4,390	4,559	4,355
NY	2,804	2,715	2,641	2,554	2,488	2,393	2,392	2,321
NC	4,721	4,725	4,608	4,543	4,596	4,554	4,511	4,072
ND	2,406	2,190	1,996	2,076	2,128	2,032	2,061	2,133
OH	4,107	3,984	4,015	4,014	4,029	3,798	3,760	3,603
OK	4,743	4,818	4,743	4,551	4,102	4,026	3,969	4,075
OR	4,868	5,061	4,929	4,687	3,952	3,814	3,539	3,222
PA	2,841	2,828	2,826	2,842	2,883	2,778	2,820	2,582
RI	3,589	3,281	3,131	2,970	2,814	2,850	3,090	2,863
SC	5,297	5,328	5,289	5,101	5,008	5,060	4,964	4,559
SD	2,279	2,177	2,106	1,952	1,791	1,822	1,847	1,905
TN	5,019	5,080	5,002	5,028	4,888	4,842	4,765	4,422
TX	5,190	5,153	5,035	4,862	4,598	4,632	4,494	4,506
UT	4,452	4,505	4,322	4,096	3,741	3,735	3,579	3,488
VT	2,530	2,343	2,420	2,400	2,441	2,447	2,674	2,533
VA	3,140	3,000	2,953	2,921	2,760	2,736	2,774	2,656
WA	5,107	5,102	5,193	5,239	4,826	4,364	4,090	3,998
WV	2,515	2,594	2,777	2,898	2,901	2,800	2,842	2,823
WI	3,253	3,101	2,873	2,902	3,102	3,129	3,030	2,865
WY	3,581	3,578	3,564	3,385	3,220	3,105	2,949	2,865
US	4,119	4,067	3,983	3,899	3,808	3,730	3,668	3,465

**Did
you?
know?**

For the first time ever, the United States in 2010 was the world's largest consumer of wine, accepting delivery of almost 330 million cases of wine in that year. France, which has historically been the world's leading wine consumer as well as a major producer, consumed almost 10 million cases less. Wine from California constituted more than 60% of the American consumption.

State Crime Rates, 2002–09 (continued)

2009 CRIME RATES IN DETAIL

STATE	VIOLENT CRIME RATES					PROPERTY CRIME RATES			
	MURDER ³	FORCIBLE RAPE	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	ROBBERY	TOTAL ⁴	BURGLARY	LARCENY/ THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	TOTAL ⁴
AL	6.9	31.9	278	132.9	450	1,037	2,500	235	3,772
AK	3.1	73.3	463	93.8	633	515	2,189	242	2,946
AZ	5.4	32.0	248	122.8	408	810	2,353	394	3,557
AR	6.2	47.3	375	89.4	518	1,203	2,359	211	3,774
CA	5.3	23.6	270	173.4	472	623	1,665	444	2,732
CO	3.5	44.6	222	67.4	338	530	1,888	248	2,666
CT	3.0	18.5	164	113.4	299	428	1,695	213	2,336
DE	4.6	38.2	405	188.8	637	783	2,351	216	3,350
DC ¹	24.0	25.0	565	731.9	1,346	616	3,207	923	4,745
FL	5.5	29.7	411	166.7	613	981	2,589	271	3,841
GA	5.8	23.4	248	148.6	426	1,001	2,329	337	3,667
HI	1.7	30.3	163	79.8	275	709	2,581	372	3,661
ID	1.4	35.7	175	15.8	228	424	1,471	93	1,989
IL ²	6.0	30.2	283	177.6	497	603	1,927	207	2,737
IN	4.8	25.5	188	114.5	333	762	2,139	216	3,116
IA	1.1	28.4	210	39.7	279	539	1,640	129	2,309
KS	4.2	38.9	294	63.4	400	691	2,306	211	3,208
KY	4.1	35.0	135	84.1	259	689	1,683	141	2,513
LA	11.8	30.3	442	136	620	1,030	2,504	261	3,795
ME	2.0	28.5	59	30.3	120	510	1,816	77	2,404
MD	7.7	20.3	351	211	590	650	2,207	344	3,201
MA	2.6	25.8	316	113	457	526	1,600	178	2,304
MI	6.3	45.3	322	124	497	761	1,783	295	2,838
MN ²	1.4	34.0	140	68.7	244	484	1,995	162	2,641
MS	6.4	31.8	143	100	281	988	1,783	183	2,953
MO	6.4	26.8	334	125	492	731	2,362	292	3,385
MT	2.9	30.2	199	22.2	254	347	1,967	149	2,464
NE	2.2	33.1	178	67.8	282	484	2,084	194	2,762
NV	5.9	38.6	430	228	702	832	1,755	468	3,056
NH	0.8	30.2	94.3	34.4	160	372	1,704	85	2,161
NJ	3.7	12.0	162	134	312	428	1,474	178	2,080
NM	8.7	52.6	465	93.1	619	1,096	2,318	322	3,736
NY	4.0	13.2	224	144	385	322	1,503	112	1,936
NC	5.3	24.6	248	126	404	1,150	2,305	214	3,668
ND	1.5	34.8	148	16.2	201	364	1,437	132	1,933
OH	4.5	34.8	139	154	332	903	2,170	198	3,271
OK	6.2	41.5	363	90.7	501	1,030	2,262	282	3,574
OR	2.2	30.5	158	64.3	255	507	2,203	258	2,967
PA	5.2	29.0	207	139	381	435	1,626	141	2,202
RI	2.9	27.3	148	74.6	253	546	1,838	227	2,611
SC	6.3	35.3	503	126	671	993	2,598	298	3,889
SD	2.6	54.8	115	13.7	186	305	1,314	100	1,719
TN	7.3	31.7	476	153	668	1,011	2,505	238	3,754
TX	5.4	33.4	299	154	491	969	2,737	309	4,016
UT	1.3	32.5	132	46.6	213	544	2,483	248	3,275
VT	1.1	19.9	92.5	17.9	131	555	1,774	72	2,401
VA	4.4	19.2	124	79.4	227	401	1,883	145	2,429
WA	2.7	38.1	190	101	331	792	2,519	355	3,667
WV	4.6	23.8	218	50.4	297	657	1,719	151	2,527
WI	2.5	19.6	149	85.8	257	473	1,977	158	2,608
WY	2.4	33.8	178	14.1	228	410	2,086	142	2,637
Total US	5.0	28.7	263	133	429	716	2,061	259	3,036

¹Up until 2008 includes reported offenses at the National Zoo and, from 2002 to 2008, offenses reported by the Metro Transit Police. ²Data are estimated or incomplete. ³Includes nonnegligent manslaughter.

⁴Detail may not add to total given because of rounding.

Source: US Bureau of Justice Statistics, <<http://www.ucrdatatool.gov>>.

Crime in the US, 1990–2009

This table presents the number of crimes reported in the seven categories that, with arson, are known as Part I crimes and are used by the Federal Bureau of

Investigation to assess trends in criminality in the country.

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation.

YEAR	VIOLENT CRIME				PROPERTY CRIME		
	MURDER ¹	FORCIBLE RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRA- VATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY/ THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
1990	23,438	102,555	639,271	1,054,863	3,073,909	7,945,670	1,635,907
1991	24,703	106,593	687,732	1,092,739	3,157,150	8,142,228	1,661,738
1992	23,760	109,062	672,478	1,126,974	2,979,884	7,915,199	1,610,834
1993	24,526	106,014	659,870	1,135,607	2,834,808	7,820,909	1,563,060
1994	23,326	102,216	618,949	1,113,179	2,712,774	7,879,812	1,539,287
1995	21,606	97,470	580,509	1,099,207	2,593,784	7,997,710	1,472,441
1996	19,645	96,252	535,594	1,037,049	2,506,400	7,904,685	1,394,238
1997	18,208	96,153	498,534	1,023,201	2,460,526	7,743,760	1,354,189
1998	16,974	93,144	447,186	976,583	2,332,735	7,376,311	1,242,781
1999	15,522	89,411	409,371	911,740	2,100,739	6,955,520	1,152,075
2000	15,586	90,178	408,016	911,706	2,050,992	6,971,590	1,160,002
2001	16,037	90,863	423,557	909,023	2,116,531	7,092,267	1,228,391
2002	16,204	95,136	420,637	894,348	2,151,875	7,052,922	1,246,096
2003	16,528	93,883	414,235	859,030	2,154,834	7,026,802	1,261,226
2004	16,148	95,089	401,470	847,381	2,144,446	6,937,089	1,237,851
2005	16,740	94,347	417,438	862,220	2,155,448	6,783,447	1,235,859
2006	17,318	94,782	449,803	874,048	2,196,304	6,636,615	1,198,440
2007	17,157	91,874	447,155	865,804	2,187,277	6,587,040	1,098,498
2008	16,442	90,479	443,574	842,134	2,228,474	6,588,046	958,629
2009	15,241	88,097	408,217	806,843	2,199,125	6,327,230	794,616

Crime trends: percent change in number of offenses²

YEARS COMPARED	VIOLENT CRIME				PROPERTY CRIME		
	MURDER ¹	FORCIBLE RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRA- VATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY/ THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
2009/2008	-7.3	-2.6	-8.0	-4.2	-1.3	-4.0	-17.1
2009/2005	-9.0	-6.6	-2.2	-6.4	+2.0	-6.7	-35.7
2009/2000	-2.2	-2.3	+0.1	-11.5	+7.2	-9.2	-31.5

¹Includes the crime of nonnegligent manslaughter.

²A minus sign indicates a decrease in crime; a plus sign indicates an increase.

US Cities with Most and Fewest Violent Crimes

This table ranks cities with populations greater than 100,000 by the number of violent crimes reported during 2010. Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Preliminary Annual Uniform Crime Report, January to December 2010.

CITIES	VIOLENT CRIMES ¹		FORCIBLE		AGGRAVATED		LARCENY/ THEFT	
	MURDER		RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	BURGLARY		CAR THEFT
Most Violent Crimes								
New York NY	48,489	536	1,036	19,608	27,309	17,926	111,370	10,319
Chicago IL ²	28,402	432	2	14,213	13,757	26,203	74,764	19,078
Houston TX	22,491	269	712	9,449	12,061	27,924	74,582	12,817
Los Angeles CA	21,484	293	923	10,924	9,344	17,410	55,248	17,046
Philadelphia PA	18,535	306	945	8,363	8,921	10,796	39,924	7,068
Detroit MI	16,976	310	405	5,538	10,723	17,090	18,095	12,602
Las Vegas NV	12,648	107	652	4,003	7,886	13,824	22,231	7,164
Memphis TN	10,369	89	415	3,236	6,629	13,090	25,106	3,928
Baltimore MD	9,316	223	265	3,336	5,492	7,573	16,298	4,409
Dallas TX	9,161	148	505	4,487	4,021	19,594	36,147	8,384
Fewest Violent Crimes								
Temecula CA	74	2	3	42	27	535	1,642	174
Murrieta CA	99	1	10	33	55	429	852	126
Surprise AZ	106	0	13	35	58	440	1,438	99
Round Rock TX	116	0	26	35	55	464	2,452	100
Frisco TX	119	0	14	21	84	382	1,800	113
Irvine CA	120	0	24	40	56	480	2,197	121

US Cities with Most and Fewest Violent Crimes (continued)

CITIES	VIOLENT CRIMES ¹	MURDER	FORCIBLE RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY/ THEFT	CAR THEFT
Fewest Violent Crimes								
(continued)								
Cary NC	120	1	14	35	70	535	1,580	64
Amherst NY	121	2	10	33	76	218	1,801	47
Simi Valley CA	129	1	14	37	77	388	1,687	134
Norman OK	138	2	47	36	53	811	2,628	112

¹Data for overall incidents of violent crimes are composites of data for murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Data are not available for Naperville IL, on the list for fewest violent crimes in recent years.

²Data for forcible rape in Chicago are not available.

Total Arrests in the US, 2009

Estimates for the year 2009. Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 2009.

TYPE OF CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	TYPE OF CRIME	NUMBER OF ARRESTS
violent crime		other crime types (continued)	
aggravated assault	421,215	drunkenness	594,300
robbery	126,725	vandalism	270,439
forcible rape	21,407	fraud	210,255
murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	12,418	weapons (carrying, possessing, etc.)	166,334
violent crime total	581,765	curfew and loitering law violations	112,593
		offenses against the family and children	114,564
property crime		stolen property (buying,	105,303
larceny/theft	1,334,933	receiving, possessing)	
burglary	299,351	runaways	93,434
motor vehicle theft	81,797	forgery and counterfeiting	85,844
arson	12,204	sex offenses (except forcible rape	77,326
property crime total	1,728,285	and prostitution)	
		prostitution and commercialized vice	71,355
other crime types		vagrancy	33,388
drug abuse violations	1,663,582	embezzlement	17,920
driving under the influence	1,440,409	gambling	10,360
other assaults	1,319,458	suspicion (not included in total)	1,975
disorderly conduct	655,322	all other offenses (except traffic)	3,764,672
liquor laws	570,333	total arrests	13,687,241

US State and Federal Prison Population

Source: US Bureau of Justice Statistics.

STATE	NUMBER OF PRISONERS				% CHANGE (31 DEC 2008 TO 31 DEC 2009)
	31 DEC 1990	31 DEC 2000	31 DEC 2008	31 DEC 2009	
Alabama	15,665	26,332	30,508	31,874	+4.5
Alaska ¹	2,622	4,173	5,014	5,285	+5.4
Arizona ²	14,261	26,510	39,589	40,627	+2.6
Arkansas	7,322	11,915	14,716	15,208	+3.3
California	97,309	163,001	173,670	171,275	-1.4
Colorado	7,671	16,833	23,274	22,795	-2.1
Connecticut ¹	10,500	18,355	20,661	19,716	-4.6
Delaware ¹	3,471	6,921	7,075	6,794	-4.0
Florida	44,387	71,319	102,388	103,915	+1.5
Georgia ²	22,411	44,232	52,719	53,371	+1.2
Hawaii ¹	2,533	5,053	5,955	5,891	-1.1
Idaho	1,961	5,535	7,290	7,400	+1.5
Illinois	27,516	45,281	45,474	45,161	-0.7
Indiana	12,736	20,125	28,322	28,808	+1.7
Iowa	3,967	7,955	8,766	8,813	+0.5
Kansas	5,775	8,344	8,539	8,641	+1.2
Kentucky	9,023	14,919	21,706	21,638	-0.3
Louisiana	18,599	35,207	38,381	39,780	+3.6
Maine	1,523	1,679	2,195	2,206	+0.5
Maryland	17,848	23,538	23,324	22,255	-4.6
Massachusetts	8,345	10,722	11,408	11,316	-0.8

US State and Federal Prison Population (continued)

STATE	NUMBER OF PRISONERS				% CHANGE (31 DEC 2008 TO 31 DEC 2009)
	31 DEC 1990	31 DEC 2000	31 DEC 2008	31 DEC 2009	
Michigan	34,267	47,718	48,738	45,478	-6.7
Minnesota	3,176	6,238	9,910	9,986	+0.8
Mississippi	8,375	20,241	22,754	21,482	-5.6
Missouri	14,943	27,543	30,186	30,563	+1.2
Montana	1,425	3,105	3,545	3,605	+1.7
Nebraska	2,403	3,895	4,520	4,474	-1.0
Nevada	5,322	10,063	12,743	12,482	-2.0
New Hampshire	1,342	2,257	2,702	2,731	+1.1
New Jersey	21,128	29,784	25,953	25,382	-2.2
New Mexico	3,187	5,342	6,402	6,519	+1.8
New York	54,895	70,199	60,347	58,687	-2.8
North Carolina	18,411	31,266	39,482	39,860	+1.0
North Dakota	483	1,076	1,452	1,486	+2.3
Ohio	31,822	45,833	51,686	51,606	-0.2
Oklahoma	12,285	23,181	25,864	26,397	+2.1
Oregon	6,492	10,580	14,167	14,403	+1.7
Pennsylvania	22,290	36,847	49,215	51,429	+4.5
Rhode Island ¹	2,392	3,286	4,045	3,674	-9.2
South Carolina	17,319	21,778	24,326	24,288	-0.2
South Dakota	1,341	2,616	3,342	3,434	+2.8
Tennessee	10,388	22,166	27,228	26,965	-1.0
Texas	50,042	166,719	172,506	171,249	-0.7
Utah	2,496	5,637	6,552	6,533	-0.3
Vermont ¹	1,049	1,697	2,116	2,220	+4.9
Virginia	17,593	30,168	38,276	38,092	-0.5
Washington	7,995	14,915	17,926	18,233	+1.7
West Virginia	1,565	3,856	6,059	6,367	+5.1
Wisconsin	7,465	20,754	23,379	23,153	-1.0
Wyoming	1,110	1,680	2,084	2,075	-0.4
state	708,393	1,245,845	1,408,479	1,405,622	-0.2
federal ³	65,526	145,416	201,280	208,118	+3.4
US total	773,919	1,391,261	1,609,759	1,613,740	+0.2

¹Jails and prisons are part of an integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations. ²Population figures are based on custody counts. ³As of the end of 2001, when the transfer of responsibility for sentenced felons from the District of Columbia to the Federal Bureau of Prisons was completed, the District of Columbia no longer operates a prison system, and its prisoners are from that date forward included in federal data only.

Directors of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

The FBI evolved from an unnamed force appointed by Attorney General Charles J. Bonaparte on 26 Jul 1908. It is the unit of the Department of Justice responsible for investigating foreign intelligence and terrorist activities and violations of federal

criminal law. The president appoints the director of the FBI with confirmation from the Senate. Since J. Edgar Hoover's tenure, a director's term may not exceed 10 years. Acting directors are not included in this table.

NAME	DATES OF SERVICE	NAME	DATES OF SERVICE
Stanley Finch	26 Jul 1908–30 Apr 1912	Clarence M. Kelley	9 Jul 1973–15 Feb 1978
Alexander Bruce Bielaski	30 Apr 1912–10 Feb 1919	William H. Webster	23 Feb 1978–25 May 1987
William J. Flynn	1 Jul 1919–21 Aug 1921	William S. Sessions	2 Nov 1987–19 Jul 1993
William J. Burns	22 Aug 1921–14 Jun 1924	Louis J. Freeh	1 Sep 1993–25 Jun 2001
J. Edgar Hoover	10 Dec 1924–2 May 1972	Robert S. Mueller, III	4 Sep 2001–

Did
you?
know!

According to the research firm eMarketer, in 2010 spending on online advertising in the United States eclipsed spending from print newspaper advertising for the first time. Online advertising reached an estimated US\$25.8 billion, while advertising in print newspapers declined to roughly US\$22.8 billion. When online and print newspaper advertising were combined, however, spending totalled roughly US\$25.7 billion.

United States Society

Average US Family Size, 1950–2009

Source: Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2011.

NUMBER OF FAMILIES ('000)		PEOPLE PER FAMILY (AVERAGE)	NUMBER OF FAMILIES ('000)		PEOPLE PER FAMILY (AVERAGE)	NUMBER OF FAMILIES ('000)		PEOPLE PER FAMILY (AVERAGE)
YEAR			YEAR			YEAR		
1950	39,303	3.54	1970	51,586	3.58	1990	66,090	3.17
1955	41,951	3.59	1975	55,712	3.42	1995	69,305	3.19
1960	45,111	3.67	1980	59,550	3.29	2000	72,025	3.17
1965	47,956	3.70	1985	62,706	3.23	2009	78,850	3.15

US Population by Age, 2011

Numbers are in thousands ('000). Source: US Census Bureau. Detail may not add to total given because of rounding.

POPULATION			POPULATION		
AGE	NUMBER	(%)	AGE	NUMBER	(%)
under 5 years	21,289,920	6.8	55 to 64 years	37,442,694	12.0
5 to 9 years	21,016,363	6.7	65 to 74 years	22,195,826	7.1
10 to 14 years	20,583,440	6.6	75 years and over	18,927,079	6.0
15 to 19 years	21,570,136	6.9	total population	313,232,044	100
20 to 24 years	22,113,826	7.0			
25 to 34 years	42,443,740	13.6	under 20 years	84,459,859	27.0
35 to 44 years	41,058,300	13.1	20 years and over	228,772,185	73.0
45 to 54 years	44,590,720	14.2	65 years and over	41,122,905	13.1

Living Arrangements of Children Under 18 in the US, 2010

Numbers in thousands ('000). Hispanics may be of any race. Detail may not add to total given because of rounding. Source: US Census Bureau.

LIVING IN HOUSEHOLD WITH	RACE/ETHNICITY			
	ALL RACES	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC
both parents	51,823	42,243	4,424	11,345
mother only	17,283	10,316	5,601	4,457
father only	2,572	1,963	405	462
neither parent	3,041	1,895	843	677
total	74,718	56,416	11,272	16,941

Children Under 18 in the US Living Below the Poverty Level, 1985–2009

Numbers are in thousands ('000). Hispanics may be of any race.
N/A means not available.

Source: US Census Bureau. For the definition of the poverty level, see <www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/methods/definitions.html>.

% OF CHILDREN BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL						NUMBER OF CHILDREN BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL					
YEAR	ASIAN/ PACIFIC					ALL ¹	ASIAN/ PACIFIC				
	ALL ¹	WHITE ²	BLACK	ISLANDER	HISPANIC		ALL ¹	WHITE ²	BLACK	ISLANDER	HISPANIC
1985	20.7	12.8	43.6	N/A	40.3	13,010	5,745	4,157	N/A	2,606	
1986	20.5	13.0	43.1	N/A	37.7	12,876	5,789	4,148	N/A	2,507	
1987	20.3	11.8	45.1	23.5	39.3	12,843	5,230	4,385	455	2,670	
1988	19.5	11.0	43.5	24.1	37.6	12,455	4,888	4,296	474	2,631	
1989	19.6	11.5	43.7	19.8	36.2	12,590	5,110	4,375	392	2,603	
1990	20.6	12.3	44.8	17.6	38.4	13,431	5,532	4,550	374	2,865	
1991	21.8	13.1	45.9	17.5	40.4	14,341	5,918	4,755	360	3,094	
1992	22.3	13.2	46.6	16.4	40.0	15,294	6,017	5,106	363	3,637	
1993	22.7	13.6	46.1	18.2	40.9	15,727	6,255	5,125	375	3,873	
1994	21.8	12.5	43.8	18.3	41.5	15,289	5,823	4,906	318	4,075	
1995	20.8	11.2	41.9	19.5	40.0	14,665	5,115	4,761	564	4,080	
1996	20.5	11.1	39.9	19.5	40.3	14,463	5,072	4,519	571	4,237	
1997	19.9	11.4	37.2	20.3	36.8	14,113	5,204	4,225	628	3,972	
1998	18.9	10.6	36.7	18.0	34.4	13,467	4,822	4,151	564	3,837	
1999	16.9	9.4	33.2	11.9	30.3	12,280	4,155	3,813	381	3,693	

Children Under 18 in the US Living Below the Poverty Level, 1985–2009 (continued)

YEAR	% OF CHILDREN BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL					NUMBER OF CHILDREN BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL				
	ALL ¹	WHITE ²	BLACK	ASIAN/ PACIFIC ISLANDER	HISPANIC	ALL ¹	WHITE ²	BLACK	ASIAN/ PACIFIC ISLANDER	HISPANIC
2000	16.2	9.1	31.2	12.7	28.4	11,587	4,018	3,581	420	3,522
2001	16.3	9.5	30.2	11.5	28.0	11,733	4,194	3,492	369	3,570
2002	16.7	9.4	32.3	12.2	28.6	12,133	4,090	3,645	351	3,782
2003	17.6	9.8	34.1	12.7	29.7	12,866	4,233	3,877	377	4,077
2004	17.8	10.5	33.7	10.1	28.9	13,041	4,519	3,788	305	4,098
2005	17.6	10.0	34.5	11.0	28.3	12,896	4,254	3,841	333	4,143
2006	17.4	10.0	33.4	12.5	26.9	12,827	4,208	3,777	391	4,072
2007	18.0	10.1	34.5	12.5	28.6	13,324	4,255	3,904	398	4,482
2008	19.0	10.6	34.7	15.5	30.6	14,068	4,364	3,878	514	5,010
2009	20.7	11.9	35.7	14.8	33.1	15,451	4,850	4,033	526	5,610

¹Includes other and unclassified. ²Excludes Hispanic population.

US Adoptions of Foreign-Born Children

Adoptions of foreign children by US citizens are tracked by the number of immigrant visas issued to orphans entering the US. Source: US Department of State.

ADOPTIONS			ADOPTIONS			TOTAL FOREIGN ADOPTIONS	
TOP 10 COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN	FISCAL YEAR		TOP 10 COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN	FISCAL YEAR		FISCAL YEAR	ADOPTIONS
	2009	2010		2009	2010	2005	22,734
1 China	3,001	3,401	6 Taiwan	253	285	2006	20,680
2 Ethiopia	2,277	2,513	7 India	297	243	2007	19,609
3 Russia	1,586	1,082	8 Colombia	238	235	2008	17,475
4 Rep. of Korea	1,080	863	9 Philippines	281	214	2009	12,753
5 Ukraine	610	445	10 Nigeria	110	189	2010	11,059

US Nursing Home Population

The data in these tables were gathered through interviews conducted for the most recent National Nursing Home Survey (2004) and through the publication *Health, United States, 2010*. Only those residents who described themselves as being of one

race are included. Data on residents under the age of 65 are not available. Detail may not add to total given because of rounding.

Source: US National Center for Health Statistics.

AGE AT INTERVIEW	TOTAL RESIDENTS		GENDER (2004)			
		%	MALE	%	FEMALE	%
65–74	174,100	13.2	75,400	22.4	98,800	10.1
75–84	468,700	35.6	140,900	41.8	327,800	33.4
85 and older	674,500	51.2	120,600	35.8	553,900	56.5
total	1,317,300	100.0	336,900	100.0	980,400	100.0

	RACE (2004)			
	WHITE	%	BLACK	%
65–74	134,200	11.7	34,500	23.7
75–84	405,800	35.3	54,600	37.6
85 and older	608,900	53.0	56,300	38.7
total	1,148,900	100.0	145,400	100.0

	RESIDENT LOCATION (1999)							
	NORTHEAST	%	MIDWEST	%	SOUTH	%	WEST	%
65–74	46,400	12.1	58,900	11.8	63,400	11.9	26,100	12.1
75–84	118,500	30.9	153,200	30.8	179,100	33.7	66,800	31.1
85 and older	184,300	48.1	241,100	48.4	237,700	44.7	94,000	43.7
total	383,400	100.0	498,200	100.0	531,500	100.0	215,200	100.0

TOTAL RESIDENTS	RESIDENT LOCATION (2009)							
	NORTHEAST	%	MIDWEST	%	SOUTH	%	WEST	%
	330,143	23.6	404,357	28.8	478,403	34.1	188,815	13.5

Marital Status of US Population by Sex, 1950–2010

The data in this table are taken from surveys of individuals 18 or over conducted by the US Census Bureau and exclude members of the armed forces except those living off post or with their families on post. Data exclude Alaska and Hawaii prior to 1960. Detail may not add to total given because of rounding.

Source: US Census Bureau.

	TOTAL						
	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
Total individuals surveyed in hundred thousands ('000,000)	111.7	125.5	132.5	159.5	181.8	201.8	229.1
Percentage of individuals never married	22.8	22.0	16.2	20.3	22.2	23.9	26.9
Percentage of individuals married	67.0	67.3	71.7	65.5	61.9	59.5	54.2
Percentage of individuals widowed	8.3	8.4	8.9	8.0	7.6	6.8	6.3
Percentage of individuals divorced	1.9	2.3	3.2	6.2	8.3	9.8	10.4
Percentage of males never married	26.2	25.3	18.9	23.8	25.8	27.0	30.4
Percentage of males married	68.0	69.1	75.3	68.4	64.3	61.5	55.9
Percentage of males widowed	4.2	3.7	3.3	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
Percentage of males divorced	1.7	1.9	2.5	5.2	7.2	8.8	9.0
Percentage of females never married	11.1	12.3	13.7	17.1	18.9	21.1	23.6
Percentage of females married	37.6	42.6	68.5	63.0	59.7	57.6	52.5
Percentage of females widowed	7.0	8.3	13.9	12.8	12.1	10.5	9.6
Percentage of females divorced	1.2	1.7	3.9	7.1	9.3	10.8	11.7

Unmarried-Couple Households in the US

Data based on Current Population Survey or American Community Survey except for census years of 1960 and 1970. 2008 data shown separately. Numbers in thousands ('000). Source: Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2011.

YEAR	TOTAL US HOUSEHOLDS	UNMARRIED-COUPLE HOUSEHOLDS (OPPOSITE SEX)	% OF TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	NO CHILDREN UNDER 15	WITH CHILDREN UNDER 15
1960 census	52,799	439	0.8	242	197
1970 census	63,401	523	0.8	327	196
1980	80,776	1,589	2.0	1,159	431
1985	86,789	1,983	2.3	1,380	603
1990	93,347	2,856	3.1	1,966	891
1995	98,990	3,668	3.7	2,349	1,319
2000	104,705	4,736	4.5	3,061	1,675
UNMARRIED-COUPLE HOUSEHOLDS		2008			
male householder/female partner		2,903			
male householder/male partner		271			
female householder/female partner		294			
female householder/male partner		2,746			
unmarried-couple households		6,214			
total households		113,101			

United States Education

Educational Attainment in the US by Gender and Race

For persons ages 25 years old and older. Percentage rates for 1960, 1970, and 1980 are based on sample data from the decennial censuses. Rates for

1990, 2000, and 2009 are based on the Current Population Survey. N/A means not available.

Source: US Census Bureau.

Educational Attainment in the US by Gender and Race (continued)

Percentage who had graduated from high school¹

YEAR	ALL RACES ²		WHITE		BLACK		ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER		HISPANIC ³	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
1960	39.5	42.5	41.6	44.7	18.2	21.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1970	51.9	52.8	54.0	55.0	30.1	32.5	61.3	63.1	37.9	34.2
1980	67.3	65.8	69.6	68.1	50.8	51.5	78.8	71.4	45.4	42.7
1990	77.7	77.5	79.1	79.0	65.8	66.5	84.0	77.2	50.3	51.3
2000	84.2	84.0	84.8	85.0	78.7	78.3	88.2	83.4	56.6	57.5
2009	86.2	87.1	86.5	87.7	84.0	84.1	90.4	86.2	60.6	63.3

Percentage who had graduated from college⁴

YEAR	ALL RACES ²		WHITE		BLACK		ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER		HISPANIC ³	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
1960	9.7	5.8	10.3	6.0	2.8	3.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1970	13.5	8.1	14.4	8.4	4.2	4.6	23.5	17.3	7.8	4.3
1980	20.1	12.8	21.3	13.3	8.4	8.3	39.8	27.0	9.4	6.0
1990	24.4	18.4	25.3	19.0	11.9	10.8	44.9	35.4	9.8	8.7
2000	27.8	23.6	28.5	23.9	16.3	16.7	47.6	40.7	10.7	10.6
2009	30.1	29.1	30.6	29.3	17.8	20.6	55.7	49.3	12.5	14.0

¹Through 1990, finished four years or more of high school. ²Includes races not shown separately in the table.

³Hispanics may be of any race. ⁴Through 1990, finished four years or more of college.

National Spelling Bee

A spelling bee is a contest in which players attempt to spell correctly and aloud words assigned them by an impartial judge. Competition may be individual, with players eliminated when they misspell a word and the last remaining player being the winner, or between teams, the winner being the team with the most players remaining at the close of the contest. The spelling bee is an old custom that was revived in schools in the United States in the late 19th century and enjoyed a great vogue there and in Great Britain. In the US, local, regional, and na-

tional competitions continue to be held annually. The US National Spelling Bee was begun by the Louisville *Courier-Journal* newspaper in 1925, and it was taken over by Scripps Howard, Inc., in 1941. To qualify, spellers (who are sponsored by an organization, usually a newspaper) must meet 12 requirements, including that they have neither reached their 16th birthday nor passed beyond the eighth grade.

National Spelling Bee Web site:
<www.spellingbee.com>.

YEAR	CHAMPION	WINNING WORD
1925	Frank Neuhauser, <i>Courier-Journal</i> (Louisville KY)	gladiolus
1926	Pauline Bell, <i>Courier-Journal</i> (Louisville KY)	cerise
1927	Dean Lucas, <i>Akron Beacon Journal</i> (Ohio)	abrogate
1928	Betty Robinson, <i>South Bend News-Tribune</i> (Indiana)	knack
1929	Virginia Hogan, <i>Omaha World-Herald</i> (Nebraska)	luxuriance
1930	Helen Jensen, <i>Des Moines Register & Tribune</i> (Iowa)	albumen
1931	Ward Randall, <i>White Hall Register-Republican</i> (Illinois)	foulard
1932	Dorothy Greenwald, <i>Des Moines Register & Tribune</i> (Iowa)	invulnerable ¹
1933	Alma Roach, <i>Akron Beacon Journal</i> (Ohio)	torsion
1934	Sarah Wilson, <i>Portland Evening Express</i> (Maine)	brethren
1935	Clara Mohler, <i>Akron Beacon Journal</i> (Ohio)	intelligible
1936	Jean Trowbridge, <i>Des Moines Register & Tribune</i> (Iowa)	eczema
1937	Waneeta Beckley, <i>Courier-Journal</i> (Louisville KY)	promiscuous
1938	Marian Richardson, <i>Louisville Times</i> (Kentucky)	sanitarium
1939	Elizabeth Ann Rice, <i>Worcester Telegram & Gazette</i> (Massachusetts)	canonical
1940	Laurel Kuykendall, <i>Knoxville News-Sentinel</i> (Tennessee)	therapy ¹
1941	Louis Edward Sissman, <i>Detroit News</i> (Michigan)	initials
1942	Richard Earnhart, <i>El Paso Herald-Post</i> (Texas)	sacrilegious
1943-45		not held
1946	John McKinney, <i>Des Moines Register & Tribune</i> (Iowa)	semaphore
1947	Mattie Lou Pollard, <i>Atlanta Journal</i> (Georgia)	chlorophyll
1948	Jean Chappellear, <i>Akron Beacon Journal</i> (Ohio)	psychiatry
1949	Kim Calvin, <i>Canton Repository</i> (Ohio)	onerous
1950	Diana Reynard, <i>Cleveland Press</i> (Ohio); Colquitt Dean, <i>Atlanta Journal</i> (Georgia) (tied)	meerscham
1951	Irving Belz, <i>Memphis Press-Scimitar</i> (Tennessee)	meticulosity
		insouciant

National Spelling Bee (continued)

YEAR	CHAMPION	WINNING WORD
1952	Doris Ann Hall, <i>Winston-Salem Journal</i> (North Carolina)	vignette
1953	Elizabeth Hess, <i>Arizona Republic</i> (Phoenix AZ)	soubrette
1954	William Cashore, <i>Norristown Times Herald</i> (Pennsylvania)	transept
1955	Sandra Sloss, <i>St. Louis Globe-Democrat</i> (Missouri)	crustaceology
1956	Melody Sachko, <i>Pittsburgh Press</i> (Pennsylvania)	condominium
1957	Sandra Owen, <i>Canton Repository</i> (Ohio); Dana Bennett, <i>Rocky Mountain News</i> (Denver CO) (tied)	schappe ²
1958	Jolitta Schlehuber, <i>Topeka Daily Capital</i> (Kansas)	syllipsis
1959	Joel Montgomery, <i>Rocky Mountain News</i> (Denver CO)	catamaran
1960	Henry Feldman, <i>Knoxville News-Sentinel</i> (Tennessee)	eudaemonic
1961	John Capehart, <i>Tulsa Tribune</i> (Oklahoma)	smaragdine
1962	Nettie Crawford, <i>El Paso Herald-Post</i> (Texas); Michael Day, <i>St. Louis Democrat</i> (Missouri) (tied)	esquamulose ²
1963	Glen Van Slyke III, <i>Knoxville News-Sentinel</i> (Tennessee)	equipage
1964	William Kerek, <i>Akron Beacon Journal</i> (Ohio)	sycophant
1965	Michael Kerpan, Jr., <i>Tulsa Tribune</i> (Oklahoma)	eczema
1966	Robert A. Wake, <i>Houston Chronicle</i> (Texas)	ratoon
1967	Jennifer Reinke, <i>Omaha World-Herald</i> (Nebraska)	Chihuahua
1968	Robert L. Walters, <i>Topeka Daily Capital</i> (Kansas)	abalone
1969	Susan Yoachum, <i>Dallas Morning News</i> (Texas)	interlocutory
1970	Libby Childress, <i>Winston-Salem Journal & Sentinel</i> (North Carolina)	croissant
1971	Jonathan Knisely, <i>Philadelphia Bulletin</i> (Pennsylvania)	shallow
1972	Robin Kral, <i>Lubbock Avalanche-Journal</i> (Texas)	macerate
1973	Barrie Trinkle, <i>Fort Worth Press</i> (Texas)	vouchsafe
1974	Julie Ann Junkin, <i>Birmingham Post-Herald</i> (Alabama)	hydrophyte
1975	Hugh Tosteson, <i>San Juan Star</i> (Puerto Rico)	incisor
1976	Tim Kneale, <i>Syracuse Herald Journal-American</i> (New York)	narcolepsy
1977	John Paola, <i>Pittsburgh Press</i> (Pennsylvania)	cambist
1978	Peg McCarthy, <i>Topeka Capital-Journal</i> (Kansas)	deification
1979	Katie Kerwin, <i>Rocky Mountain News</i> (Denver CO)	maculature
1980	Jacques Bailly, <i>Rocky Mountain News</i> (Denver CO)	elucubrate
1981	Paige Pipkin, <i>El Paso Herald-Post</i> (Texas)	sarcophagus
1982	Molly Dieveney, <i>Rocky Mountain News</i> (Denver CO)	psoriasis
1983	Blake Giddens, <i>El Paso Herald-Post</i> (Texas)	Purim
1984	Daniel Greenblatt, <i>Loudoun Times-Mirror</i> (Virginia)	luge
1985	Balu Natarajan, <i>Chicago Tribune</i> (Illinois)	milieu
1986	Jon Pennington, <i>Patriot News</i> (Harrisburg PA)	odontalgia
1987	Stephanie Petit, <i>Pittsburgh Press</i> (Pennsylvania)	staphylococci
1988	Rageshree Ramachandran, <i>Sacramento Bee</i> (California)	elegiacal
1989	Scott Isaacs, <i>Rocky Mountain News</i> (Denver CO)	spoliator
1990	Amy Marie Dimak, <i>Seattle Times</i> (Washington)	fibranne
1991	Joanne Lagatta, <i>Wisconsin State Journal</i> (Madison WI)	antipyretic
1992	Amanda Goad, <i>Richmond News Leader</i> (Virginia)	lyceum
1993	Geoff Hooper, <i>Commercial Appeal</i> (Memphis TN)	kamikaze
1994	Ned G. Andrews, <i>Knoxville News-Sentinel</i> (Tennessee)	antediluvian
1995	Justin Tyler Carroll, <i>Commercial Appeal</i> (Memphis TN)	xanthosis
1996	Wendy Guey, <i>Palm Beach Post</i> (Florida)	viviseulture
1997	Rebecca Sealfon, <i>Daily News</i> (New York NY)	eponym
1998	Jody-Anne Maxwell, Phillips & Phillips Stationery Suppliers, Ltd. (Kingston, Jamaica)	chiaroscuro
1999	Nupur Lala, <i>Tampa Tribune</i> (Florida)	logorrhea
2000	George Abraham Thampy, <i>St. Louis Post-Dispatch</i> (Missouri)	demarche
2001	Sean Conley, <i>Aitkin Independent Age</i> (Minnesota)	succedaneum
2002	Pratyush Buddiga, <i>Rocky Mountain News</i> (Denver CO)	prospicience
2003	Sai R. Gunturi, <i>Dallas Morning News</i> (Texas)	pococurante
2004	David Tidmarsh, <i>South Bend Tribune</i> (Indiana)	autochthonous
2005	Anurag Kashyap, <i>San Diego Union-Tribune</i> (California)	appoggiatura
2006	Kerry Close, <i>Asbury Park Press/Home News Tribune</i> (New Jersey)	Ursprache
2007	Evan M. O'Dorney, <i>Contra Costa Times</i> (Walnut Creek CA)	serrefine
2008	Sameer Mishra, <i>Journal and Courier</i> (Lafayette IN)	guerdon
2009	Kavya Shivashankar, <i>Olathe News</i> (Kansas)	Laodicean
2010	Anamika Veeramani, <i>Plain Dealer</i> (Cleveland OH)	stromuhr
2011	Sukanya Roy, <i>Times Leader</i> (Wilkes-Barre PA)	comotrichous

¹It has not been independently verified that this was the winning, or final, word.
²Neither winning contestant spelled the winning word correctly, and the contest was declared a draw.

²Neither winning contestant spelled the winning word correctly, and the contest was declared a draw.

Business

Want to Make More than a Banker? Become a Farmer!

by Stephen Gandel, TIME

If you want to become rich, Jim Rogers, investment whiz, best-selling author and one of Wall Street's towering personalities, has this advice: Become a farmer. Food prices have been high recently. Some have questioned how long that can continue. Not Rogers. He predicts that farming incomes will rise dramatically in the next few decades, faster than those in most other industries—even Wall Street.

The essence of Rogers's argument is this: We don't need more bankers. What we need are more farmers. The invisible hand will do its magic. "The world has got a serious food problem," says Rogers. "The only real way to solve it is to draw more people back to agriculture."

It's been decades since the American heartland has been a money pump and longer since farming was a major source of employment. Old rural towns have emptied as families—and the US—have moved on. Technology, service jobs, and finance have been the basis of the economy since at least the 1980s. Farming became the economic equivalent of a protected species—supported by a mix of government handouts, lax regulation (agriculture is one of the few industries shielded from certain child-labor laws), and charity concerts.

But in the past few years, thanks to a wealthier (and hungrier) emerging-market middle class and a boom in biofuels, the business of growing has once again become a growth business. At a time when the overall economy was limping along at an anemic growth rate of 1.9%, net farm income was up 27% in 2010 and was expected to jump another 20% in 2011. Real estate prices in general were again falling in 2011. But according to the Federal Reserve, the average farm has doubled in value in the past six years. Farmland is quickly emerging as one of the hottest investments on Wall Street. "We've been doing this for a number of years, long before anyone thought this was sexy," says Jeff Conrad, who heads Hancock Agricultural Investment Group. "Now we are getting a lot of calls, and we are noticing more competition. There's a lot of interest in New York."

These days, a trip to Grand Island NE, a city of 48,500 surrounded by farms, is a trip to an economic bizarro land. Business is booming. None of the half-dozen or so local banks in town have failed or even come close to failing. In fact, profits are up. "A lot of local banks are sitting with a lot of cash," says Colby Collins, Grand Island branch manager for Five Points Bank. The largest local manufacturing plant, which makes combine harvesters, is at full capacity. Case IH plant manager Bill Baasch has hired 130 workers in the past nine months. Sales at Global Industries, a company based in Grand Island that makes grain-storage bins and other building materials, are up 130% since 2003. Tom Dinsdale, who owns the local General Motors car dealership, says 2010 was the best year he's ever had. Customers who would normally buy a Chevy Suburban are buying a Cadillac Escalade. Dinsdale is adding an infinity pool to his nearby riverfront second home. "Business is good," he says.

Even housing has done well in the past few years. Realtor Lisa Crumrine says her office has sold 48 homes in Grand Island in 2011 and that prices are up slightly. Greg Baxter, a cattle rancher and real estate developer, says he has sold six lots so far this year in a development just off Grand Island's commercial strip. Local homebuilders are busy constructing custom homes on the properties. That's one reason Nebraska's unemployment rate is 4.1%, the second lowest in the country behind that of mining-heavy North Dakota. Iowa's unemployment rate is a slightly higher 6%, still far lower than California's 11.7%, New York's 7.9%, or the national average of 9.1% as of early summer 2011.

Even with the recent uptick, however, agriculture accounts for only 1% of US GDP. Add in all those other things that are part of the farm economy—tractors, fertilizer, seeds—and you still get to only about 4%. That's smaller than real estate—about 13%—and far smaller than the nation's service sector, which makes up about 70% of the economy. As Jamie Dimon, head of JPMorgan Chase, tells TIME, "We don't make up what we lose to the world in buying oil by selling them corn."

But some experts believe agriculture can do more to fuel job growth. Chuck Fluharty of the Rural Policy Research Institute at the University of Missouri sees a possible renaissance in farm towns. As money flows back into those areas, he predicts, farmers will need somewhere to invest. As they did with ethanol, he says, farmers will put their money in new industries that will create uses for their crops, like biodegradable plastics or other kinds of biofuels. The result will be more jobs. "Agriculture is the most critical story in our economy today," says Fluharty. "It will affect the future of the world."

The main reason for US farmers' unlikely recovery is as familiar as the outcome is foreign. Wealthier consumers in places like China and India are eating more, and in particular they are eating more meat. Half of US corn production goes to feed cattle, pigs, and poultry, which drives up demand for grain. Ethanol has increased the demand for corn as well. As a result of both trends, corn prices more than doubled from the spring of 2010 to the spring of 2011. Soybeans, which are the US's largest farm export to China, are up too.

Meanwhile, a number of innovations have made US farmers significantly more productive than they were just two decades ago. Bioengineered seeds mean they can use smaller amounts of pesticides and water. And with GPS-aided, computer-monitored planting, some farmers are able to squeeze two rows in a space not much bigger than what used to fit only one. An average acre produced 91 bushels of corn in 1980; it now produces 152. That, along with higher prices, is boosting profits and making farmland dramatically more valuable—and farmers richer. "These are some of the best economic conditions I have seen in my career," Nebraska farmer Ken Woitaszewski told TIME. It's a sentiment that's welcome—and rarely heard these days beyond the Midwest's amber waves of grain.

US Economy

Denominations of US Currency

VALUE	PORTRAIT ON FRONT	PAPER MONEY		WHEN CIRCULATED
		DESIGN ON BACK		
\$1	George Washington	Great Seal of US		1929–
\$2	Thomas Jefferson	Monticello		1929–75
\$2	Thomas Jefferson	John Trumbull's <i>Signing of the Declaration of Independence</i>		1976–
\$5 ¹	Abraham Lincoln	Lincoln Memorial		2000–
\$10 ¹	Alexander Hamilton	US Treasury		2000–
\$20 ¹	Andrew Jackson	White House		1998–
\$50 ¹	Ulysses S. Grant	US Capitol		1997–
\$100 ¹	Benjamin Franklin	Independence Hall		1996–
\$500	William McKinley	ornate figure of value		1929–69
\$1,000	Grover Cleveland	ornate figure of value		1929–69
\$5,000	James Madison	ornate figure of value		1929–69
\$10,000	Salmon P. Chase	ornate figure of value		1929–69
\$100,000 ²	Woodrow Wilson	ornate figure of value		—

¹Earlier versions issued starting in 1929 had same subjects as current version. ²Never issued to public.

COINS				
VALUE	PORTRAIT ON FRONT	DESIGN ON BACK		WHEN CIRCULATED
1¢	Abraham Lincoln	"one cent" and wheat		1909–58
1¢	Abraham Lincoln	Lincoln Memorial		1959–2008
1¢	Abraham Lincoln	scenes from Lincoln's life		2009
1¢	Abraham Lincoln	Union shield with scroll		2010
5¢	Thomas Jefferson	Monticello		1938–2003; 2006–
5¢	Thomas Jefferson	"Westward Journey" designs		2004–05
10¢	Franklin D. Roosevelt	torch		1946–
25¢	George Washington	eagle		1932–74; 1977–98
25¢ (bicentennial)	George Washington	colonial drummer		1975–76
25¢	George Washington	50 state designs		1999–2008
25¢	George Washington	Washington DC, US territories designs		2009
25¢	George Washington	national parks and sites designs		2010–21
50¢	John F. Kennedy	presidential seal		1964–74; 1977–
50¢ (bicentennial)	John F. Kennedy	Independence Hall		1975–76
\$1	Dwight D. Eisenhower	eagle		1971–74; 1977–78
\$1 (bicentennial)	Dwight D. Eisenhower	Liberty Bell and Moon		1975–76
\$1	Susan B. Anthony	eagle		1979–80; 1999
\$1	Sacagawea	eagle		2000–06
\$1	Sacagawea	Native American farmer		2009–
\$1	presidential portraits	Statue of Liberty		2007–16

50 STATE QUARTERS PROGRAM

STATE	WHEN ISSUED	STATE	WHEN ISSUED	STATE	WHEN ISSUED
Alabama	2003	Louisiana	2002	Ohio	2002
Alaska	2008	Maine	2003	Oklahoma	2008
Arizona	2008	Maryland	2000	Oregon	2005
Arkansas	2003	Massachusetts	2000	Pennsylvania	1999
California	2005	Michigan	2004	Rhode Island	2001
Colorado	2006	Minnesota	2005	South Carolina	2000
Connecticut	1999	Mississippi	2002	South Dakota	2006
Delaware	1999	Missouri	2003	Tennessee	2002
Florida	2004	Montana	2007	Texas	2004
Georgia	1999	Nebraska	2006	Utah	2007
Hawaii	2008	Nevada	2006	Vermont	2001
Idaho	2007	New Hampshire	2000	Virginia	2000
Illinois	2003	New Jersey	1999	Washington	2007
Indiana	2002	New Mexico	2008	West Virginia	2005
Iowa	2004	New York	2001	Wisconsin	2004
Kansas	2005	North Carolina	2001	Wyoming	2007
Kentucky	2001	North Dakota	2006		

PRESIDENTIAL \$1 COINS PROGRAM

2007	George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison
2008	James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren

Denominations of US Currency (continued)

PRESIDENTIAL \$1 COINS PROGRAM (CONTINUED)

2009	William Henry Harrison, John Tyler, James K. Polk, Zachary Taylor
2010	Millard Fillmore, Franklin Pierce, James Buchanan, Abraham Lincoln
2011	Andrew Johnson, Ulysses S. Grant, Rutherford B. Hayes, James A. Garfield

US Currency and Coins in Circulation

*Currency and coins outstanding and currency in circulation by denomination,
31 Dec 2010. Source: Treasury Bulletin, March 2011.*

	TOTAL CURRENCY AND COINS	CURRENCY	COINS ¹
amounts in circulation	\$ 982,716,270,064	\$ 942,019,808,434	\$40,696,461,630
amounts held by:			
US Treasury	206,126,157	24,982,448	181,143,709
Federal Reserve Banks	182,261,874,202	180,081,591,539	2,180,282,663
total amounts outstanding	1,165,184,270,423	1,122,126,382,421	43,057,888,002

DENOMINATION	TOTAL CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION	FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES ²	US NOTES	CURRENCY NO LONGER ISSUED
\$1	\$ 9,732,882,535	\$ 9,590,709,212	\$ 143,503	\$142,029,820
\$2	1,803,399,444	1,671,375,554	132,011,318	12,572
\$5	11,459,172,275	11,324,648,435	108,511,710	26,012,130
\$10	16,585,970,140	16,565,225,440	6,300	20,738,400
\$20	130,625,801,540	130,605,693,620	3,840	20,104,080
\$50	66,902,695,100	66,891,196,200	500	11,498,400
\$100	704,596,949,800	704,574,961,300	— ³	21,988,500
\$500	142,203,000	142,014,000	5,500	183,500
\$1,000	165,519,000	165,317,000	5,000	197,000
\$5,000	1,765,000	1,710,000	—	55,000
\$10,000	3,450,000	3,360,000	—	90,000
fractional notes ⁴	600	—	90	510
total currency	942,019,808,434	941,536,210,761	240,687,761	242,909,912

¹Excludes coins sold to collectors at premium prices. ²Issued on or after 1 Jul 1929. ³Represents prior month adjustment. ⁴Represents value of certain partial denominations not presented for redemption.

Energy**Energy Consumption by Source, 2009**

Figures represent '000,000,000,000 BTU.

Source: US Energy Information Administration, <www.eia.doe.gov>.

	PETROLEUM	NATURAL GAS	COAL	HYDRO- ELECTRIC POWER ¹	NUCLEAR ELECTRIC POWER	TOTAL ²
Alabama	593	474	631	122	415	2,236
Alaska	258	344	15	13	0	629
Arizona	540	377	413	63	321	1,714
Arkansas	349	248	264	41	159	1,061
California	3,590	2,391	52	272	332	6,638
Colorado	480	530	350	18	0	1,379
Connecticut	353	188	26	5	174	747
Delaware	95	52	34	0	0	180
District of Columbia	20	34	0	0	0	54
Florida	1,683	1,082	582	2	305	3,653
Georgia	1,062	475	723	32	331	2,624
Hawaii	234	3	19	1	0	257
Idaho	154	87	8	102	0	351
Illinois	1,282	958	1,015	1	999	4,256
Indiana	792	514	1,365	5	0	2,677
Iowa	423	317	445	10	49	1,244
Kansas	393	289	356	0	92	1,130
Kentucky	680	214	937	32	0	1,864
Louisiana	1,385	1,300	253	12	176	3,126
Maine	206	73	2	41	0	322
Maryland	545	205	267	18	152	1,187
Massachusetts	595	409	92	12	56	1,164
Michigan	861	747	736	13	229	2,586

Energy Consumption by Source, 2009 (continued)

	PETROLEUM	NATURAL GAS	COAL	HYDRO- ELECTRIC POWER ¹	NUCLEAR ELECTRIC POWER	TOTAL ²
Minnesota	626	406	329	8	130	1,497
Mississippi	415	371	142	0	115	1,043
Missouri	677	267	766	18	107	1,834
Montana	175	76	173	93	0	517
Nebraska	215	165	250	4	99	732
Nevada	250	284	84	24	0	642
New Hampshire	163	62	33	16	92	367
New Jersey	1,111	639	60	0	359	2,169
New Mexico	252	247	306	3	0	807
New York	1,465	1,166	156	270	455	3,511
North Carolina	871	251	679	51	427	2,278
North Dakota	129	58	423	14	0	624
Ohio	1,205	769	1,267	5	159	3,405
Oklahoma	501	678	373	35	0	1,587
Oregon	373	255	33	322	0	983
Pennsylvania	1,318	834	1,224	26	809	4,210
Rhode Island	100	95	0	³	0	195
South Carolina	561	197	372	23	546	1,698
South Dakota	120	66	38	43	0	267
Tennessee	778	223	478	100	282	1,860
Texas	5,512	3,462	1,498	10	434	10,917
Utah	271	224	365	8	0	868
Vermont	85	9	0	15	56	164
Virginia	864	331	335	14	295	1,839
Washington	777	319	84	712	69	1,962
West Virginia	218	114	743	16	0	1,091
Wisconsin	552	393	426	14	133	1,517
Wyoming	166	146	474	9	0	795
total ²	36,321	23,414	19,693	2,669	8,356	90,453

¹Data do not include results from pumped-storage hydroelectricity. ²Detail may not add to total given because of rounding and the inclusion of energy that has not been allocated to a state. ³Negligible.

Travel and Tourism

Passports, Visas, and Immunizations

With certain exceptions, a **passport** (also called a passport book) is required by law for all US citizens, including infants, to travel outside the United States and its territories. The exceptions of travel without passport to Mexico, Canada, Bermuda, and countries in the Caribbean were eliminated in 2007 by implementation of the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative. A wallet-sized **passport card** was created as a more convenient, less expensive alternative to the passport book for reentry only into the US from those formerly exempt areas. A new passport card costs US\$55 for persons ages 16 and older and US\$40 for those under 16; the renewal fee is US\$30. Passports can be applied for at more than 9,400 passport acceptance facilities nationwide, including most government facilities. State Department passport agencies accept applications only by appointment, usually from those in need of expedited service (two weeks or less). Passport agencies are located in Aurora CO, Boston MA, Buffalo NY, Chicago IL, Dallas TX, Detroit MI, Honolulu HI, Hot Springs AR, Houston TX, Los Angeles CA, Miami FL, Minneapolis MN, New Orleans LA, New York NY, Norwalk CT, Philadelphia PA, Portsmouth NH, San Francisco CA, Seattle WA, Tucson AZ, and Washington DC. Everyone must apply in person for his or her first passport; those issued to persons ages 16 and older may be renewed by mail if the person's expiring passport is undamaged, is in his or her possession, and was issued no more than 15 years previously. Appropriate paperwork should be submitted several months in advance of planned travel to allow for processing. New passport fees total US\$135 for persons ages 16 and older (US\$110 application fee, US\$25 execution fee) and US\$105 for those under 16 (US\$80 application fee, US\$25 execution fee); expedited service is an additional US\$60. Renewal fees are US\$110 for adults; minors must reapply in person at the cost of US\$105. Passports are mailed to applicants in about six weeks or about two weeks for rush service. The status of a passport application may be checked online at <http://travel.state.gov/passport/status/status_2567.html> or by contacting the National Passport Information Center at 1-877-487-2778 (toll-free; automated information; representatives are available weekdays 8 AM to 10 PM ET, except federal holidays).

Applying in person for a passport requires submission of an application form; proof of US citizenship, such as a certified birth certificate; proof of identity, such as a driver's license; two identical recent 2×2-inch photographs; a social security number; and all applicable fees. Options for proving identity or citizenship are listed on the State Department Web site. A passport is valid for 10 years, or 5 years if issued to a person age 15

Passports, Visas, and Immunizations (continued)

or younger. Renewing by mail requires submission of an application form, the most recent passport, two identical photographs, and applicable fees. Frequent travelers may request a passport with extra pages. A passport that is lost or stolen in a foreign country must immediately be reported to local police and the nearest US embassy or consulate to allow for the citizen's reentry into the US. Replacing a lost or stolen passport requires completion of a form reporting the loss or theft and an application for a new passport, as well as the usual documentation, photographs, and fees.

Visas. A visa is usually a stamp placed on a US passport by a foreign country's officials allowing the passport owner to visit that country. Travelers should check visa regulations and obtain visas where necessary before traveling to a foreign country. Visas may be acquired from the embassy or consulate of the intended destination and can be applied for by mail. Processing fees vary among countries.

Immunizations. Under regulations adopted by the World Health Organization, some countries require International Certificates of Vaccination against yellow fever. Other immunizations, such as those for tetanus and polio, should also be up-to-date. Preventive measures for malaria are recommended for some destinations. There are no immunization requirements for returning to the United States. Many countries require HIV/AIDS testing for work, study, or residence permits or for long-term stays.

For passport information, forms, and office locations, access the State Department Web site at <<http://travel.state.gov/passport>>. Entry requirements for foreign countries, including necessity of visas, immunizations, and HIV testing, are available at <http://travel.state.gov/travel/cis_pa_tw/cis/cis_4965.html>. Additional information on required or recommended health care measures can be obtained from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) at <www.cdc.gov/travel> or by calling 1-800-CDC-INFO; also helpful are local health departments and the Government Printing Office publication *Health Information for International Travel*, available at the CDC Web site.

Travelers to and from the US

Data for 2002 showed that overseas travel to the US dropped significantly during 2002, primarily as a response to the terrorist attacks of 11 Sep 2001. Since then, however, travel has rebounded at varying levels. Data for 2010 for all US resident travel to specific

overseas countries are not available, but data for air travel to the various regions, as well as to Mexico and Canada, are presented below. Source: US Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration, Office of Travel and Tourism Industries.

TOP COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN FOR VISITORS TO THE US (2010)

		% CHANGE FROM 2009
UK	3,850,864	-1.2
Japan	3,386,076	+16.0
Germany	1,726,193	+2.3
France	1,342,207	+11.4
Brazil	1,197,866	+34.2
Republic of Korea	1,107,518	+48.9
Australia	904,247	+25.0
Italy	838,225	+11.3
China ¹	801,738	+52.8
India	650,935	+18.5
total overseas	26,362,616	+11.0
Canada	19,959,000	+11.0
Mexico	13,423,000	+1.5
total worldwide	59,744,616	+8.7

REGIONAL DESTINATION OF US AIR TRAVELERS ABROAD (2010)

		% CHANGE FROM 2009
Europe	9,997,655	-16.2
Caribbean	5,903,086	+7.0
Asia	3,831,595	-27.2
South America	1,624,325	-36.7
Central America	2,005,981	-20.6
Middle East	1,148,789	-4.7
Oceania	496,621	-36.7
Africa	345,578	-13.0
total overseas	25,353,630	-16.0
Mexico	5,692,023	+8.4
Canada	3,465,111	+5.7
total worldwide	34,510,764	-10.9

TOP 10 STATES AND CITIES VISITED BY OVERSEAS VISITORS (2010)²

STATE	VISITORS/ IN THOUSANDS	% CHANGE FROM 2009	CITY	VISITORS/ IN THOUSANDS	% CHANGE FROM 2009
	('000)			('000)	
New York	8,647	+8.0	New York NY	8,462	+8.6
Florida	5,826	+10.5	Los Angeles CA	3,348	+33.0
California	5,615	+21.2	Miami FL	3,111	+16.9
Nevada	2,504	+31.8	Orlando FL	2,715	+13.2
Hawaii	2,135	+15.2	San Francisco CA	2,636	+18.0
Guam ³	1,318	+15.6	Las Vegas NV	2,425	+30.9
Massachusetts	1,292	+2.6	Washington DC	1,740	+12.7
Illinois	1,186	+1.9	Honolulu HI	1,634	+9.2
Texas	1,028	+13.8	Boston MA	1,186	+4.0
New Jersey	975	+5.3	Chicago IL	1,134	+1.5

¹Data for China include Hong Kong. ²Excludes Canadian and Mexican visitors to the US. ³Guam is a US territory. If Guam were excluded, Pennsylvania would rank 10th on the list with about 923,000 overseas visitors.

Customs Exemptions

Upon returning to the US from a foreign country, travelers must pay duty on items acquired outside the US if the value of the items is greater than the allowable exemption. The general exemption is US\$800 per person, but it can also be US\$200 or US\$1,600, depending on the country or countries visited. Exemptions apply if the items are in the traveler's possession, are for the traveler's own use, and are declared to US Customs. The traveler must also have been out of the country for at least 48 hours (unless returning from Mexico or the US Virgin Islands) and must not have used any part of the exemption within the past 30 days; if one or both of these requirements does not apply, the allowable exemption drops to US\$200 per person and includes additional restrictions. The general exemption of US\$800 includes no more than 200 previously exported cigarettes, 100 cigars, and no more than one liter of alcoholic beverages. Cuban tobacco products are prohibited. Family members may combine their total exemptions in a joint declaration except under the US\$200 exemption. The US\$800 exemption also applies to travelers returning from any of 28 countries and dependencies in the Caribbean Basin or Andean Region but may include two liters of alcoholic beverages, as long as one of the liters was produced in one of these. The 28 countries and dependencies are Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, the British Virgin Islands, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Hon-

duras, Jamaica, Montserrat, the Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago. A US\$1,600 exemption applies to travelers returning from a trip that included the US Virgin Islands, American Samoa, or Guam and includes 1,000 cigarettes and five liters of alcoholic beverages; of this amount, 800 cigarettes and one liter of alcohol must be from one of the US islands. The US\$1,600 exemption also applies to multi-country travel (such as a cruise) to a US possession and any of the 28 Caribbean Basin and Andean Region countries and dependencies, as long as no more than US\$800 worth of goods was purchased in those locations.

Gifts valued at US\$100 or less (US\$200 or less for gifts sent from American Samoa, Guam, or the US Virgin Islands) may be sent to the US without duty as long as no single person receives more than this value within 24 hours. Alcoholic beverages may not be sent by mail; tobacco and alcohol-based perfumes worth more than US\$5 are not included in the exemption. Travelers may ship goods home for personal use without duty if the value of the goods is US\$200 or less and no single person receives more than this value within a day. This exemption increases to US\$800 for goods from one of the 28 countries listed above and to US\$1,600 for goods from American Samoa, Guam, or the US Virgin Islands.

Customs information is available from the Customs and Border Protection Web site at: <www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/travel>.

US State Department Travel Warnings

The State Department issues Travel Warnings when it is believed best for Americans to avoid certain countries in the interest of safety. It also releases Travel Alerts of more short-term hazards, such as terrorist threats or political coups, that may endanger American travelers; these include an expiration date when the announcement need no longer be heeded. The department also makes available Consular Information Sheets for all countries, which may discuss safety conditions not severe enough to require a travel warning. Current information can be found at <<http://travel.state.gov>>.

Travel Warnings were in effect on 2 Aug 2011 for: Afghanistan, Algeria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire,

the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Guinea, Haiti, Iran, Iraq, Israel (including the West Bank and the Gaza Strip), Kenya, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Uzbekistan, and Yemen.

Travel Alerts in effect on the same day included advisories for Japan, Bahrain, Egypt, and Tunisia and general notices alerting US citizens to the dangers of the hurricane season in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, the Caribbean Sea, and the Gulf of Mexico. A worldwide caution on the continuing threat of terrorist acts and violence against Americans was also in effect.

Employment

US Employment by Gender and Occupation

Detail may not add to total given because of rounding. Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics.

OCCUPATION	WORKERS 16 YEARS AND OLDER (NUMBERS IN '000)					
	TOTAL		MEN		WOMEN	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
management, professional, and related occupations	52,219	51,743	25,385	25,070	26,833	26,673
management, business, and financial-operations occupations	21,529	20,938	12,330	11,945	9,199	8,993
management occupations	15,447	15,001	9,674	9,266	5,773	5,735
business and financial-operations occupations	6,082	5,937	2,655	2,679	3,426	3,258

US Employment by Gender and Occupation (continued)

OCCUPATION	WORKERS 16 YEARS AND OLDER (NUMBERS IN '000)					
	TOTAL		MEN		WOMEN	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
management, professional, and related occupations (cont.)						
professional and related occupations	30,690	30,805	13,056	13,125	17,634	17,680
computer and mathematical occupations	3,481	3,531	2,618	2,620	863	911
architecture and engineering occupations	2,740	2,619	2,363	2,282	377	337
life, physical, and social-science occupations	1,328	1,409	707	755	621	655
community and social-services occupations	2,341	2,337	868	836	1,474	1,500
legal occupations	1,710	1,716	859	878	851	838
education, training, and library occupations	8,627	8,628	2,221	2,261	6,407	6,367
arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	2,724	2,759	1,453	1,484	1,271	1,276
health-care-practitioner and technical occupations	7,738	7,805	1,968	2,009	5,770	5,796
service occupations	24,598	24,634	10,521	10,652	14,077	13,982
health-care-support occupations	3,309	3,332	350	370	2,959	2,962
protective-service occupations	3,164	3,289	2,457	2,587	707	703
food-preparation and serving-related occupations	7,733	7,660	3,422	3,439	4,310	4,221
building- and grounds-cleaning and maintenance occupations	5,349	5,328	3,186	3,164	2,163	2,164
personal-care and service occupations	5,043	5,024	1,106	1,092	3,937	3,932
sales and office occupations	33,787	33,433	12,498	12,419	21,289	21,015
sales and related occupations	15,641	15,386	7,880	7,703	7,761	7,683
office and administrative-support occupations	18,146	18,047	4,618	4,716	13,527	13,331
natural-resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	13,323	13,073	12,735	12,467	587	606
farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	926	987	736	755	190	231
construction and extraction occupations	7,439	7,175	7,248	6,990	191	185
installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	4,957	4,911	4,751	4,721	206	190
production, transportation, and material-moving occupations	15,951	16,180	12,530	12,751	3,421	3,429
production occupations	7,654	7,998	5,502	5,792	2,152	2,206
transportation and material-moving occupations	8,297	8,182	7,028	6,959	1,269	1,224
total	139,877	139,064	73,670	73,359	66,208	65,705

US Federal Minimum Wage Rates, 1955–2011

The table shows the actual minimum wage for the year in question and the value of that minimum wage adjusted for inflation in the year 2011. Source: US Department of Labor.

minimum wage			minimum wage			minimum wage		
YEAR	US DOLLARS	2011 DOLLARS	YEAR	US DOLLARS	2011 DOLLARS	YEAR	US DOLLARS	2011 DOLLARS
1955	0.75	6.16	1960	1.00	7.44	1965	1.25	8.74
1956	1.00	8.10	1961	1.15	8.47	1966	1.25	8.50
1957	1.00	7.84	1962	1.15	8.39	1967	1.40	9.23
1958	1.00	7.62	1963	1.25	9.00	1968	1.60	10.13
1959	1.00	7.57	1964	1.25	8.88	1969	1.60	9.60

US Federal Minimum Wage Rates, 1955–2011 (continued)

YEAR	minimum wage		YEAR	minimum wage		YEAR	minimum wage	
	US DOLLARS	2011 DOLLARS		US DOLLARS	2011 DOLLARS		US DOLLARS	2011 DOLLARS
1970	1.60	9.08	1984	3.35	7.10	1998	5.15	6.96
1971	1.60	8.70	1985	3.35	6.86	1999	5.15	6.81
1972	1.60	8.43	1986	3.35	6.73	2000	5.15	6.59
1973	1.60	7.94	1987	3.35	6.49	2001	5.15	6.40
1974	2.00	8.93	1988	3.35	6.24	2002	5.15	6.30
1975	2.10	8.60	1989	3.35	5.95	2003	5.15	6.16
1976	2.30	8.90	1990	3.80	6.40	2004	5.15	6.00
1977	2.30	8.36	1991	4.25	6.87	2005	5.15	5.81
1978	2.65	8.95	1992	4.25	6.67	2006	5.15	5.63
1979	2.90	8.80	1993	4.25	6.48	2007	5.85	6.21
1980	3.10	8.29	1994	4.25	6.32	2008	6.55	6.70
1981	3.35	8.12	1995	4.25	6.14	2009	7.25	7.44
1982	3.35	7.65	1996	4.75	6.67	2010	7.25	7.32
1983	3.35	7.41	1997	5.15	7.07	2011	7.25	7.25

US Workers Earning the Minimum Wage

This table refers to wage and salary workers who were paid hourly rates in 2010, excluding the incorporated self-employed. The prevailing federal minimum wage was US\$7.25. Workers earning less than minimum wage may have been working

in jobs that are exempted from the minimum-wage provision of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Numbers are in thousands ('000).

Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics.

WORKER CHARACTERISTICS	TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS	BELOW MINIMUM WAGE	AT MINIMUM WAGE	TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS AT OR BELOW MINIMUM WAGE	
				NUMBER	%
age					
16–24 years	14,061	1,180	955	2,135	15.2
25 years and over	58,842	1,360	865	2,225	3.8
total (16 years and over)	72,902	2,541	1,820	4,361	6.0
men					
16–24 years	6,913	438	413	851	12.3
25 years and over	28,585	505	257	762	2.7
16 years and over	35,498	943	669	1,612	4.5
women					
16–24 years	7,148	743	543	1,286	18.0
25 years and over	30,256	855	608	1,463	4.8
16 years and over	37,404	1,598	1,151	2,749	7.3
race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity ¹					
white (16 years and over)	58,529	2,015	1,414	3,429	5.9
black (16 years and over)	9,436	349	301	650	6.9
Asian (16 years and over)	2,920	104	36	140	4.8
Hispanic or Latino (16 years and over)	12,977	462	360	822	6.3
full- and part-time workers ²					
full-time	52,803	1,039	595	1,634	3.1
part-time	19,994	1,496	1,220	2,716	13.6

¹Hispanics may be of any race and are also included in white, black, and Asian population groups. For this reason, data within this category do not add up to total. ²Full- and part-time workers are distinguished by the number of hours worked. These data do not add up to total because of a small number of multiple jobholders whose status on the principal job is unknown.

**Did
you?
know?**

It was reported in early 2011 that Diet Coke surpassed Pepsi in sales in the United States in 2010. This marked the first time that Pepsi was not the second most popular carbonated beverage, and the first time that a diet soda occupied that position. Regular Coke has long been the most popular carbonated beverage in the United States. It holds roughly 17% of the market share, while Diet Coke and Pepsi both hold roughly 9%.

Median Income by Educational and Social Variables

This table refers to persons who worked full-time throughout the year and are 15 years old and older as of March of the following year. Median income dollar amounts are not adjusted for inflation. N/A means not available. Source: US Census Bureau.

	median income (US\$) males				median income (US\$) females			
	1980	1990	2000	2009	1980	1990	2000	2009
full-time workers	19,173	28,979	38,891	49,164	11,591	20,591	29,123	37,234
educational level ¹								
less than 9th grade	N/A	10,319	14,131	16,473	N/A	6,268	8,546	10,516
9th to 12th grade (no diploma)	N/A	14,736	18,915	19,720	N/A	7,055	10,063	12,278
high school graduate	N/A	21,546	27,480	30,303	N/A	10,818	15,153	18,340
some college (no degree)	N/A	26,591	33,319	36,693	N/A	13,963	20,166	23,107
associate degree	N/A	29,358	38,026	42,163	N/A	17,364	23,124	27,027
bachelor's degree	N/A	36,067	49,080	54,091	N/A	20,967	30,418	35,972
master's degree	N/A	43,125	59,732	69,825	N/A	29,747	40,619	50,576
professional degree	N/A	63,741	83,701	102,398	N/A	34,064	46,084	60,259
doctoral degree	N/A	51,845	71,271	89,845	N/A	37,242	51,460	65,587
race and origin ^{2,3}								
white	13,328	21,170	29,797	33,748	4,947	10,317	16,079	21,118
white (non-Hispanic)	13,681	21,958	31,508	36,785	4,980	10,581	16,665	21,939
black	8,009	12,868	21,343	23,738	4,580	8,328	15,881	19,470
Hispanic origin	9,659	13,470	19,498	22,256	4,405	7,532	12,248	16,210
age ²								
15 to 24 years	4,597	6,319	9,546	10,036	3,124	4,902	7,360	8,950
25 to 34 years	15,580	21,393	30,254	31,914	6,973	12,589	21,049	25,236
35 to 44 years	20,037	29,773	37,922	42,224	6,465	14,504	22,077	27,894
45 to 54 years	19,974	31,007	41,039	44,731	6,403	14,230	23,732	28,617
55 to 64 years	15,914	24,804	34,189	41,296	4,926	9,400	16,920	25,112
65 years and over	7,339	14,183	19,411	25,877	4,226	8,044	11,023	15,282
all workers over age 14	12,530	20,293	28,343	32,184	4,920	10,070	16,063	20,957

¹The income figures for the various educational levels are for workers 25 years old and over. Before 1991, the level of education categories used by the US Census Bureau differed from the categories presented in this table. Because of this, the 1980 figures for the median income by educational level are not completely comparable with the figures for later years. The figures presented in the 1990 column for educational levels are actually for 1991, the first year the educational categories listed in this table were used by the US Census Bureau. ²The figures presented in the 1980 column for race and origin and age pertain to civilian workers only. ³Hispanic people may be of any race.

The 20 US Metropolitan Areas with the Highest Average Annual Per Capita Incomes

Personal income is income received from all sources, including wages and salaries, property rental, transfers, and interest and dividends. Source: US Bureau of Economic Analysis.

METROPOLITAN AREA	INCOME ANNUAL INCOME (US\$) CHANGE			METROPOLITAN AREA	INCOME ANNUAL INCOME (US\$) CHANGE		
	2008	2009 ¹	(%) ²		2008	2009 ¹	(%) ²
Bridgeport, CT ³	79,108	73,720	-6.8	Napa, CA	52,169	50,569	-3.1
San Francisco, CA ⁴	62,598	59,696	-4.6	Hartford, CT ¹¹	50,755	49,667	-2.1
Naples, FL ⁵	62,559	57,548	-8.0	Midland, TX	53,968	49,441	-8.4
Washington, DC, VA, MD, WV ⁶	56,824	56,442	-0.7	Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA	51,140	49,222	-3.8
San Jose, CA ⁷	58,531	55,404	-5.3	Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	50,586	48,976	-3.2
Boston, MA, NH ⁸	55,187	53,713	-2.7	Casper, WY	52,185	48,759	-6.6
Trenton-Ewing, NJ	55,170	53,523	-3.0	Baltimore-Towson, MD	47,881	47,962	0.2
Sebastian, FL ⁹	57,107	53,277	-6.7	Boulder, CO	50,058	47,489	-5.1
New York, NY, NJ, PA ¹⁰	54,914	52,375	-4.6	Ocean City, NJ	46,001	46,638	1.4
Barnstable, MA	51,194	50,979	-0.4	Santa Barbara, CA ¹²	47,957	46,619	-2.8

¹Preliminary. ²Calculated from unrounded data. ³Includes Stamford and Norwalk. ⁴Includes Oakland and Fremont. ⁵Includes Marco Island. ⁶Includes Arlington and Alexandria. ⁷Includes Sunnyvale and Santa Clara. ⁸Includes Cambridge and Quincy. ⁹Includes Vero Beach. ¹⁰Includes northern New Jersey and Long Island. ¹¹Includes West Hartford and East Hartford. ¹²Includes Santa Maria and Goleta.

US Civilian Federal Employment

Source: Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2011.

AGENCIES	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009
legislative branch	29,939	39,710	37,495	31,157	29,997
judicial branch	6,879	15,178	23,605	32,186	33,754
executive branch	2,829,495	2,820,978	3,067,167	2,644,758	2,740,158 ¹
Executive Office of the President	997	1,886	1,731	1,658	1,723
executive departments	1,772,363	1,716,970	2,065,542	1,592,200	1,850,913
State	40,042	23,497	25,288	27,983	36,762
Treasury	90,683	124,663	158,655	143,508	110,686
Defense	1,169,173	960,116	1,034,152	676,268	714,483
Justice	40,075	56,327	83,932	125,970	111,214
Interior	71,671	77,357	77,679	73,818	71,536
Agriculture	114,309	129,139	122,594	104,466	97,803
Commerce	36,124	48,563	69,920	47,652	74,305
Labor	10,928	23,400	17,727	16,040	16,316
Health and Human Services	110,186	155,662	123,959	62,605	65,389
Housing and Urban Development	15,046	16,964	13,596	10,319	9,636
Transportation	66,970	72,361	67,364	63,598	56,310
Energy	7,156	21,557	17,731	15,692	15,613
Education	0	7,364	4,771	4,734	4,097
Veterans Affairs	169,241	228,285	248,174	219,547	289,335
Homeland Security	0	0	0	0	177,428
independent agencies ^{2,3}	1,056,135	1,102,122	999,894	1,050,900	887,522
Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System	N/A	N/A	1,525	2,372	1,873
Environmental Protection Agency	0	14,715	17,123	18,036	18,301
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	797	3,515	2,880	2,780	2,226
Federal Communications Commission	N/A	N/A	1,778	1,965	1,849
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	2,462	3,520	17,641	6,958	5,478
Federal Trade Commission	N/A	N/A	988	1,019	1,131
General Services Administration ⁴	37,661	37,654	20,277	14,334	12,157
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	30,674	23,714	24,872	18,819	18,441
National Archives and Records Administration	N/A	N/A	3,120	2,702	3,298
National Labor Relations Board	N/A	N/A	2,263	2,054	1,631
National Science Foundation	N/A	N/A	1,318	1,247	1,430
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	0	3,283	3,353	2,858	4,114
Office of Personnel Management	5,513	8,280	6,636	3,780	5,408
Peace Corps	N/A	N/A	1,178	1,065	978
Railroad Retirement Board	N/A	N/A	1,772	1,176	957
Securities and Exchange Commission	N/A	N/A	2,302	2,955	3,715
Small Business Administration	4,397	5,804	5,128	4,150	4,087
Smithsonian Institution	2,547	4,403	5,092	5,065	4,930
Social Security Administration	N/A	N/A	N/A	64,474	65,085
Tennessee Valley Authority	23,785	51,714	28,392	13,145	11,688
US Information Agency	10,156	8,138	8,555	2,436	1,959
US International Development Cooperation Agency	14,493	6,152	4,698	2,552	2,515
US Postal Service	721,183	660,014	816,886	860,726	703,658
total, all agencies ²	2,866,313	2,875,866	3,128,267	2,708,101	2,803,909 ¹

N/A means not available. ¹Detail may not add to total given because of a statistical discrepancy. ²Includes other agencies not shown separately. ³The Defense Intelligence Agency was excluded as of November 1984 and the National Imagery and Mapping Agency as of October 1996. Entries for 1990, 2000, and 2009 exclude the Central Intelligence Agency and the National Security Agency. ⁴Entries for 1970 and 1980 include the National Archives and Records Administration, which became an independent agency in 1985.

Strikes and Lockouts in the US

Strikes and lockouts are referred to as work stoppages by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This table covers work stoppages since 1953 involving 1,000 workers or more. The number of workers and stoppages are for stoppages begun during that year. The number of days of work lost pertains to all strikes or

lockouts in effect during the year, whether they began in that year or not. Percentage of working time pertains to all workers except those employed in private households, forestry, or fisheries. A minus sign (-) indicates a percentage less than 0.005.

Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Strikes and Lockouts in the US (continued)

strikes and lockouts					strikes and lockouts				
work time lost					work time lost				
WORKERS					WORKERS				
INVOLVED			DAYS LOST	% OF WORKING	INVOLVED			DAYS LOST	% OF WORKING
YEAR	NUMBER	('000)	('000)	TIME	YEAR	NUMBER	('000)	('000)	TIME
1953	437	1,623	18,130	0.14	1982	96	656	9,061	0.04
1954	265	1,075	16,630	0.13	1983	81	909	17,461	0.08
1955	363	2,055	21,180	0.16	1984	62	376	8,499	0.04
1956	287	1,370	26,840	0.20	1985	54	324	7,079	0.03
1957	279	887	10,340	0.07	1986	69	533	11,861	0.05
1958	332	1,587	17,900	0.13	1987	46	174	4,481	0.02
1959	245	1,381	60,850	0.43	1988	40	118	4,381	0.02
1960	222	896	13,260	0.09	1989	51	452	16,996	0.07
1961	195	1,031	10,140	0.07	1990	44	185	5,926	0.02
1962	211	793	11,760	0.08	1991	40	392	4,584	0.02
1963	181	512	10,020	0.07	1992	35	364	3,989	0.01
1964	246	1,183	16,220	0.11	1993	35	182	3,981	0.01
1965	268	999	15,140	0.10	1994	45	322	5,021	0.02
1966	321	1,300	16,000	0.10	1995	31	192	5,771	0.02
1967	381	2,192	31,320	0.18	1996	37	273	4,889	0.02
1968	392	1,855	35,367	0.20	1997	29	339	4,497	0.01
1969	412	1,576	29,397	0.16	1998	34	387	5,116	0.02
1970	381	2,468	52,761	0.29	1999	17	73	1,996	0.01
1971	298	2,516	35,538	0.19	2000	39	394	20,419	0.06
1972	250	975	16,764	0.09	2001	29	99	1,151	-
1973	317	1,400	16,260	0.08	2002	19	46	660	-
1974	424	1,796	31,809	0.16	2003	14	129	4,091	0.01
1975	235	965	17,563	0.09	2004	17	171	3,344	0.01
1976	231	1,519	23,962	0.12	2005	22	100	1,736	0.01
1977	298	1,212	21,258	0.10	2006	20	70	2,688	0.01
1978	219	1,006	23,774	0.11	2007	21	189	1,265	-
1979	235	1,021	20,409	0.09	2008	15	72	1,954	0.01
1980	187	795	20,844	0.09	2009	5	13	124	-
1981	145	729	16,908	0.07	2010	11	45	302	-

US Trade Union Membership

Numbers are in thousands ('000). N/A means not available. Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NUMBER			NUMBER			NUMBER		
YEAR	OF UNION MEMBERS	% OF TOTAL LABOR FORCE	YEAR	OF UNION MEMBERS	% OF TOTAL LABOR FORCE	YEAR	OF UNION MEMBERS	% OF TOTAL LABOR FORCE
1900 ¹	791	N/A	1940	8,717	26.9	1980	20,095	23.0
1905	1,918	N/A	1945	14,322	35.5	1985	16,996	18.0
1910	2,116	N/A	1950	14,300 ³	31.5	1990	16,740	16.1
1915	2,560	N/A	1955	16,802	33.2	1995	16,360	14.9
1920	5,034	N/A	1960	17,049	31.4	2000	16,258	13.5
1925	3,566	N/A	1965	17,299	28.4	2005	15,685	12.5
1930 ²	3,401	11.6	1970	19,381	27.4	2009	15,327	12.3
1935	3,584	13.2	1977 ⁴	19,335	23.8	2010	14,715	11.9

¹Data from 1900 to 1925 include Canadian members whose union headquarters were in the US. ²Agricultural workers were not included as part of the total labor force for the years from 1930 to 1970. ³Rounded to nearest hundred thousand. ⁴Data for 1975 are not available. Data for 1977 on include only employed union members.

US Unemployment Rates

Unemployment rates of the civilian labor force ages 16 years and older. Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics.

UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT		
YEAR	RATE (%)	YEAR	RATE (%)	YEAR	RATE (%)	YEAR	RATE (%)	YEAR	RATE (%)	YEAR	RATE (%)
1950	5.3	1956	4.1	1962	5.5	1968	3.6				
1951	3.3	1957	4.3	1963	5.7	1969	3.5				
1952	3.0	1958	6.8	1964	5.2	1970	4.9				
1953	2.9	1959	5.5	1965	4.5	1971	5.9				
1954	5.5	1960	5.5	1966	3.8	1972	5.6				
1955	4.4	1961	6.7	1967	3.8	1973	4.9				

US Unemployment Rates (continued)

UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT	
YEAR	RATE (%)	YEAR	RATE (%)	YEAR	RATE (%)	YEAR	RATE (%)
1974	5.6	1984	7.5	1994	6.1	2004	5.5
1975	8.5	1985	7.2	1995	5.6	2005	5.1
1976	7.7	1986	7.0	1996	5.4	2006	4.6
1977	7.1	1987	6.2	1997	4.9	2007	4.6
1978	6.1	1988	5.5	1998	4.5	2008	5.8
1979	5.8	1989	5.3	1999	4.2	2009	9.3
1980	7.1	1990	5.6	2000	4.0	2010	9.6
1981	7.6	1991	6.8	2001	4.7		
1982	9.7	1992	7.5	2002	5.8		
1983	9.6	1993	6.9	2003	6.0		

Social Characteristics of the Unemployed in the US

Unemployment as a percentage of the civilian labor force. Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics.

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS	UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY YEAR (%)									
	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2008	2009	2010
age (both sexes)										
16 and over ¹	19.9	17.8	18.6	15.5	17.3	13.1	5.1	5.8	9.3	9.6
25-54 ²	6.0	5.1	5.6	4.4	4.3	3.0	4.1	4.8	8.3	8.6
sex (16 years and older) ³										
men	6.8	5.9	6.2	5.0	4.8	3.3	5.1	6.1	10.3	10.5
women	8.0	6.4	6.6	4.9	4.9	3.6	5.1	5.4	8.1	8.6
race/ethnicity										
white	7.8	6.3	6.2	4.8	4.9	3.5	4.4	5.2	8.5	8.7
black	14.8	14.3	15.1	11.4	10.4	7.6	10.0	10.1	14.8	16.0
Hispanic ⁴	12.2	10.1	10.5	8.2	9.3	5.7	6.0	7.6	12.1	12.5
overall unemployment	8.5	7.1	7.2	5.6	5.6	4.0	5.1	5.8	9.3	9.6

¹Data for ages 16-19 until 2005.

²Data for ages 25 and older until 2005.

³Data for ages 20 years and older until 2005.

⁴Hispanics may be of any race and are included in both the white and black racial categories in this table.

US Work-Related Fatalities by Cause

Totals for major categories may include some subcategories not listed in the table. Detail may not add to total given because of rounding. Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CAUSE OF FATALITY	2004-08	2009	
	NUMBER (AVG.)	NUMBER	(%)
transportation incidents	2,385	1,795	39.4
highway	1,364	985	21.6
collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	672	466	10.2
moving in same direction	159	117	2.6
moving in opposite directions, oncoming	253	184	4.0
moving in intersection	135	82	1.8
vehicle struck stationary object or equipment	363	271	6.0
noncollision	305	240	5.3
jackknifed or overturned—no collision	260	202	4.4
nonhighway (farm, industrial premises)	321	261	5.7
overturned	170	133	2.9
worker struck by a vehicle	364	268	5.9
railway accident	56	34	0.7
water vehicle accident	84	86	1.9
aircraft accident	192	159	3.5
assaults and violent acts	814	837	18.4
homicides	564	542	11.9
shooting	444	434	9.5
stabbing	49	49	1.1
self-inflicted injury	211	263	5.8

US Work-Related Fatalities by Cause (continued)

CAUSE OF FATALITY	2004-08	2009	
	NUMBER (AVG.)	NUMBER	(%)
contact with objects and equipment	973	741	16.3
struck by object	564	420	9.2
struck by falling object	365	272	6.0
struck by flying object	55	41	0.9
caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	286	233	5.1
caught in running equipment or machinery	132	114	2.5
caught in or crushed in collapsing materials	108	80	1.8
falls	793	645	14.2
fall to lower level	696	538	11.8
fall from ladder	130	127	2.8
fall from roof	162	109	2.4
fall from scaffold, staging	84	54	1.2
fall on same level	77	93	2.0
exposure to harmful substances or environments	490	404	8.9
contact with electric current	232	170	3.7
contact with overhead power lines	108	63	1.4
contact with temperature extremes	43	41	0.9
exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	142	129	2.8
inhalation of substance	59	45	1.0
oxygen deficiency	71	62	1.4
drowning, submersion	55	51	1.1
fires and explosions	169	113	2.5
total	5,642	4,551	100

Consumer Prices

The consumer price index (CPI) is used as an indicator of price changes in the goods and services purchased by US consumers. The information provided below is based on the purchases of a specific group of urban consumers who serve as a sample population representing more than 80% of the total US population. Each annual CPI is compared with

the average index level of 100, which is a base number that represents the average price level for the 36-month period covering the years 1982, 1983, and 1984. A minus sign indicates a decrease.

Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics.

US Consumer Price Index, 1913–2010

This table presents the annual change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) since 1913.

YEAR	% ANNUAL CHANGE		YEAR	% ANNUAL CHANGE		YEAR	% ANNUAL CHANGE	
	ANNUAL CPI	IN CPI		ANNUAL CPI	IN CPI		ANNUAL CPI	IN CPI
1913	9.9		1930	16.7	-2.3	1947	22.3	14.4
1914	10.0	1.0	1931	15.2	-9.0	1948	24.1	8.1
1915	10.1	1.0	1932	13.7	-9.9	1949	23.8	-1.2
1916	10.9	7.9	1933	13.0	-5.1	1950	24.1	1.3
1917	12.8	17.4	1934	13.4	3.1	1951	26.0	7.9
1918	15.1	18.0	1935	13.7	2.2	1952	26.5	1.9
1919	17.3	14.6	1936	13.9	1.5	1953	26.7	0.8
1920	20.0	15.6	1937	14.4	3.6	1954	26.9	0.7
1921	17.9	-10.5	1938	14.1	-2.1	1955	26.8	-0.4
1922	16.8	-6.1	1939	13.9	-1.4	1956	27.2	1.5
1923	17.1	1.8	1940	14.0	0.7	1957	28.1	3.3
1924	17.1	0.0	1941	14.7	5.0	1958	28.9	2.8
1925	17.5	2.3	1942	16.3	10.9	1959	29.1	0.7
1926	17.7	1.1	1943	17.3	6.1	1960	29.6	1.7
1927	17.4	-1.7	1944	17.6	1.7	1961	29.9	1.0
1928	17.1	-1.7	1945	18.0	2.3	1962	30.2	1.0
1929	17.1	0.0	1946	19.5	8.3	1963	30.6	1.3

US Consumer Price Index, 1913–2010 (continued)

YEAR	ANNUAL CPI	% ANNUAL CHANGE IN CPI	YEAR	ANNUAL CPI	% ANNUAL CHANGE IN CPI	YEAR	ANNUAL CPI	% ANNUAL CHANGE IN CPI
1964	31.0	1.3	1980	82.4	13.5	1996	156.9	3.0
1965	31.5	1.6	1981	90.9	10.3	1997	160.5	2.3
1966	32.4	2.9	1982	96.5	6.2	1998	163.0	1.6
1967	33.4	3.1	1983	99.6	3.2	1999	166.6	2.2
1968	34.8	4.2	1984	103.9	4.3	2000	172.2	3.4
1969	36.7	5.5	1985	107.6	3.6	2001	177.1	2.8
1970	38.8	5.7	1986	109.6	1.9	2002	179.9	1.6
1971	40.5	4.4	1987	113.6	3.6	2003	184.0	2.3
1972	41.8	3.2	1988	118.3	4.1	2004	188.9	2.7
1973	44.4	6.2	1989	124.0	4.8	2005	195.3	3.4
1974	49.3	11.0	1990	130.7	5.4	2006	201.6	3.2
1975	53.8	9.1	1991	136.2	4.2	2007	207.3	2.8
1976	56.9	5.8	1992	140.3	3.0	2008	215.3	3.8
1977	60.6	6.5	1993	144.5	3.0	2009	214.5	-0.4
1978	65.2	7.6	1994	148.2	2.6	2010	218.1	1.6
1979	72.6	11.3	1995	152.4	2.8			

US Consumer Price Indexes by Item Group, 1975–2010

Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics.

ITEM GROUP	CONSUMER PRICE INDEX								
	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2009	2010
all items	53.8	82.4	107.6	130.7	152.4	172.2	195.3	214.5	218.1
commodities	58.2	86.0	105.4	122.8	136.4	149.2	160.2	169.7	174.6
energy	42.1	86.0	101.6	102.1	105.2	124.6	177.1	193.1	211.4
food	59.8	86.8	105.6	132.4	148.4	167.8	190.7	218.0	219.6
shelter	48.8	81.0	109.8	140.0	165.7	193.4	224.4	249.4	248.4
transportation	50.1	83.1	106.4	120.5	139.1	153.3	173.9	179.3	193.4
medical care	47.5	74.9	113.5	162.8	220.5	260.8	323.2	375.6	388.4
apparel	72.5	90.9	105.0	124.1	132.0	129.6	119.5	120.1	119.5

ITEM GROUP	% CHANGE IN CPI ¹								
	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2009	2010
all items	9.1	13.5	3.6	5.4	2.8	3.4	3.4	-0.4	1.6
commodities	8.8	12.3	2.1	5.2	1.9	3.3	3.6	-2.9	2.9
energy	10.5	30.9	0.7	8.3	0.6	16.9	17.0	-18.4	9.5
food	8.5	8.6	2.3	5.8	2.8	2.3	2.4	1.8	0.8
shelter	9.9	17.6	5.6	5.4	3.2	3.3	2.6	1.1	-0.4
transportation	9.4	17.9	2.6	5.6	3.6	6.2	6.6	-8.3	7.9
medical care	12.0	11.0	6.3	9.0	4.5	4.1	4.2	3.2	3.4
apparel	4.5	7.1	2.8	4.6	-1.0	-1.3	-0.7	1.0	-0.5

¹Annual percent change from the preceding year.

US Budget

US Public Debt

In order to fund governmental operations, the Department of the Treasury borrows money by selling Treasury bills, US savings bonds, and other securities to the public. The money borrowed by the Treasury is referred to as the public debt. A broader

measure of the federal debt is known as the gross federal debt. It consists of the public debt plus money borrowed by federal agencies. The GDP is the gross domestic product.

Source: US Office of Management and Budget.

END OF FISCAL YEAR	PUBLIC DEBT (IN US\$ MILLIONS)	% OF GDP	GROSS FEDERAL DEBT (IN US\$ MILLIONS)	% OF GDP	END OF FISCAL YEAR	PUBLIC DEBT (IN US\$ MILLIONS)	% OF GDP	GROSS FEDERAL DEBT (IN US\$ MILLIONS)	% OF GDP
1940	42,772	44.2	50,696	52.4	1960	236,840	45.6	290,525	56.0
1950	219,023	80.2	256,853	94.0	1970	283,198	28.0	380,921	37.6

US Public Debt (continued)

END OF FISCAL YEAR	PUBLIC DEBT (IN US\$ MILLIONS)	% OF GDP	GROSS FEDERAL DEBT (IN US\$ MILLIONS)		% OF GDP	END OF FISCAL YEAR	PUBLIC DEBT (IN US\$ MILLIONS)	% OF GDP	GROSS FEDERAL DEBT (IN US\$ MILLIONS)		% OF GDP
1980	711,923	26.1	909,041		33.4	2008	5,802,725	40.8	9,985,757		70.2
1990	2,411,558	42.0	3,206,290		55.9	2009	8,531,367	59.9	12,867,455		90.4
2000	3,409,804	35.1	5,628,700		58.0	2010	9,881,895	67.1	14,456,303		98.1

US Governmental Spending, 1800–2010

Entries for the years prior to 1933 are based on the administrative budget concept rather than on the unified budget concept. For a discussion of the unified budget concept and related topics, see

<www.fms.treas.gov/bulletin/b2010_3ffotxt.doc>. The figures are in thousands ('000). A minus sign indicates a deficit.

Source: US Office of Management and Budget.

YEAR ¹	FEDERAL INCOME	FEDERAL SPENDING	SURPLUS OR DEFICIT		YEAR ¹	FEDERAL INCOME	FEDERAL SPENDING	SURPLUS OR DEFICIT	
1800	10,849	10,786		63	1848	35,736	45,377		-9,641
1801	12,935	9,395		3,541	1849	31,208	45,052		-13,844
1802	14,996	7,862		7,134	1850	43,603	39,543		4,060
1803	11,064	7,852		3,212	1851	52,559	47,709		4,850
1804	11,826	8,719		3,107	1852	49,847	44,195		5,652
1805	13,561	10,506		3,054	1853	61,587	48,184		13,403
1806	15,560	9,804		5,756	1854	73,800	58,045		15,755
1807	16,398	8,354		8,044	1855	65,351	59,743		5,608
1808	17,061	9,932		7,128	1856	74,057	69,571		4,486
1809	7,773	10,281		-2,507	1857	68,965	67,796		1,170
1810	9,384	8,157		1,228	1858	46,655	74,185		-27,530
1811	14,424	8,058		6,365	1859	53,486	69,071		-15,585
1812	9,801	20,281		-10,480	1860	56,065	63,131		-7,066
1813	14,340	31,682		-17,341	1861	41,510	66,547		-25,037
1814	11,182	34,721		-23,539	1862	51,987	474,762		-422,774
1815	15,729	32,708		-16,979	1863	112,697	714,741		-602,043
1816	47,678	30,587		17,091	1864	264,627	865,323		-600,696
1817	33,099	21,844		11,255	1865	333,715	1,297,555		-963,841
1818	21,585	19,825		1,760	1866	558,033	520,809		37,223
1819	24,603	21,464		3,140	1867	490,634	357,543		133,091
1820	17,881	18,261		-380	1868	405,638	377,340		28,298
1821	14,573	15,811		-1,237	1869	370,944	322,865		48,078
1822	20,232	15,000		5,232	1870	411,255	309,654		101,602
1823	20,541	14,707		5,834	1871	383,324	292,177		91,147
1824	19,381	20,327		-945	1872	374,107	277,518		96,589
1825	21,841	15,857		5,984	1873	333,738	290,345		43,393
1826	25,260	17,036		8,225	1874	304,979	302,634		2,345
1827	22,966	16,139		6,827	1875	288,000	274,623		13,377
1828	24,764	16,395		8,369	1876	294,096	265,101		28,995
1829	24,828	15,203		9,624	1877	281,406	241,334		40,072
1830	24,844	15,143		9,701	1878	257,764	236,964		20,800
1831	28,527	15,248		13,279	1879	273,827	266,948		6,879
1832	31,866	17,289		14,577	1880	333,527	267,643		65,884
1833	33,948	23,018		10,931	1881	360,782	260,713		100,069
1834	21,792	18,628		3,164	1882	403,525	257,981		145,544
1835	35,430	17,573		17,857	1883	398,288	265,408		132,879
1836	50,827	30,868		19,959	1884	348,520	244,126		104,394
1837	24,954	37,243		-12,289	1885	323,691	260,227		63,464
1838	26,303	33,865		-7,562	1886	336,440	242,483		93,957
1839	31,483	26,899		4,584	1887	371,403	267,932		103,471
1840	19,480	24,318		-4,837	1888	379,266	267,925		111,341
1841	16,860	26,566		-9,706	1889	387,050	299,289		87,761
1842	19,976	25,206		-5,230	1890	403,081	318,041		85,040
1843	8,303	11,858		-3,555	1891	392,612	365,774		26,839
1844	29,321	22,338		6,984	1892	354,938	345,023		9,914
1845	29,970	22,937		7,033	1893	385,820	383,478		2,342
1846	29,700	27,767		1,933	1894	306,355	367,525		-61,170
1847	26,496	57,281		-30,786	1895	324,729	356,195		-31,466

US Governmental Spending, 1800–2010 (continued)

YEAR ¹	FEDERAL INCOME	SURPLUS OR		YEAR ¹	FEDERAL INCOME	SURPLUS OR	
		FEDERAL SPENDING	DEFICIT			FEDERAL SPENDING	DEFICIT
1896	338,142	352,179	-14,037	1954	69,701,000	70,855,000	-1,154,000
1897	347,722	365,774	-18,052	1955	65,451,000	68,444,000	-2,993,000
1898	405,321	443,369	-38,047	1956	74,587,000	70,640,000	3,947,000
1899	515,961	605,072	-89,112	1957	79,990,000	76,578,000	3,412,000
1900	567,241	520,861	46,380	1958	79,636,000	82,405,000	-2,769,000
1901	587,685	524,617	63,068	1959	79,249,000	92,098,000	-12,849,000
1902	562,478	485,234	77,244	1960	92,492,000	92,191,000	301,000
1903	561,881	517,006	44,875	1961	94,388,000	97,723,000	-3,335,000
1904	541,087	583,660	-42,573	1962	99,676,000	106,821,000	-7,146,000
1905	544,275	567,279	-23,004	1963	106,560,000	111,316,000	-4,756,000
1906	594,984	570,202	24,782	1964	112,613,000	118,528,000	-5,915,000
1907	665,860	579,129	86,732	1965	116,817,000	118,228,000	-1,411,000
1908	601,862	659,196	-57,334	1966	130,835,000	134,532,000	-3,698,000
1909	604,320	693,744	-89,423	1967	148,822,000	157,464,000	-8,643,000
1910	675,512	693,617	-18,105	1968	152,973,000	178,134,000	-25,161,000
1911	701,833	691,202	10,631	1969	186,882,000	183,640,000	3,242,000
1912	692,609	689,881	2,728	1970	192,807,000	195,649,000	-2,842,000
1913	714,463	714,864	-401	1971	187,139,000	210,172,000	-23,033,000
1914	725,117	725,525	-408	1972	207,309,000	230,681,000	-23,373,000
1915	683,417	746,093	-62,676	1973	230,799,000	245,707,000	-14,908,000
1916	761,445	712,967	48,478	1974	263,224,000	269,359,000	-6,135,000
1917	1,100,500	1,953,857	-853,357	1975	279,090,000	332,332,000	-53,242,000
1918	3,645,240	12,677,359	-9,032,120	1976	298,060,000	371,792,000	-73,732,000
1919	5,130,042	18,492,665	-13,362,623	TQ	81,232,000	95,975,000	-14,744,000
1920	6,648,898	6,357,677	291,222	1977	355,559,000	409,218,000	-53,659,000
1921	5,570,790	5,061,785	509,005	1978	399,561,000	458,746,000	-59,185,000
1922	4,025,901	3,289,404	736,496	1979	463,302,000	504,028,000	-40,726,000
1923	3,852,795	3,140,287	712,508	1980	517,112,000	590,941,000	-73,830,000
1924	3,871,214	2,907,847	963,367	1981	599,272,000	678,241,000	-78,968,000
1925	3,640,805	2,923,762	717,043	1982	617,766,000	745,743,000	-127,977,000
1926	3,795,108	2,929,964	865,144	1983	600,562,000	808,364,000	-207,802,000
1927	4,012,794	2,857,429	1,155,365	1984	666,486,000	851,853,000	-185,367,000
1928	3,900,329	2,961,245	939,083	1985	734,088,000	946,396,000	-212,308,000
1929	3,861,589	3,127,199	734,391	1986	769,215,000	990,430,000	-221,215,000
1930	4,057,884	3,320,211	737,673	1987	854,353,000	1,004,082,000	-149,728,000
1931	3,115,557	3,577,434	-461,877	1988	909,303,000	1,064,455,000	-155,152,000
1932	1,923,892	4,659,182	-2,735,290	1989	991,190,000	1,143,646,000	-152,456,000
1933	1,996,844	4,598,496	-2,601,652	1990	1,031,969,000	1,253,165,000	-221,195,000
1934	2,955,000	6,541,000	-3,586,000	1991	1,055,041,000	1,324,369,000	-269,328,000
1935	3,609,000	6,412,000	-2,803,000	1992	1,091,279,000	1,381,655,000	-290,376,000
1936	3,923,000	8,228,000	-4,304,000	1993	1,154,401,000	1,409,489,000	-255,087,000
1937	5,387,000	7,580,000	-2,193,000	1994	1,258,627,000	1,461,877,000	-203,250,000
1938	6,751,000	6,840,000	-89,000	1995	1,351,830,000	1,515,802,000	-163,972,000
1939	6,295,000	9,141,000	-2,846,000	1996	1,453,062,000	1,560,535,000	-107,473,000
1940	6,548,000	9,468,000	-2,920,000	1997	1,579,292,000	1,601,250,000	-21,958,000
1941	8,712,000	13,653,000	-4,941,000	1998	1,721,798,000	1,652,585,000	69,213,000
1942	14,634,000	35,137,000	-20,503,000	1999	1,827,454,000	1,701,891,000	125,563,000
1943	24,001,000	78,555,000	-54,554,000	2000	2,025,218,000	1,788,773,000	236,445,000
1944	43,747,000	91,304,000	-47,557,000	2001	1,991,194,000	1,863,770,000	127,424,000
1945	45,159,000	92,712,000	-47,553,000	2002	1,853,173,000	2,010,970,000	-157,797,000
1946	39,296,000	55,232,000	-15,936,000	2003	1,782,342,000	2,157,637,000	-375,295,000
1947	38,514,000	34,496,000	4,018,000	2004	1,880,071,000	2,292,215,000	-412,144,000
1948	41,560,000	29,764,000	11,796,000	2005	2,153,859,000	2,472,205,000	-318,346,000
1949	39,415,000	38,835,000	580,000	2006	2,407,254,000	2,655,435,000	-248,181,000
1950	39,443,000	42,562,000	-3,119,000	2007	2,568,239,000	2,730,241,000	-162,002,000
1951	51,616,000	45,514,000	6,102,000	2008	2,524,326,000	2,982,881,000	-458,555,000
1952	66,167,000	67,686,000	-1,519,000	2009	2,156,654,000	3,997,842,000	-1,841,188,000
1953	69,608,000	76,101,000	-6,493,000	2010	2,332,645,000	3,591,076,000	-1,258,431,000

¹The fiscal year ended on 31 December for the budgets from 1800 to 1842. It ended on 30 June for the budgets from 1844 through 1976 and on 30 September from fiscal year 1977. The budget figures for 1843 are for the period from 1 January to 30 June. The third quarter of 1976 was budgeted separately because of the change in the fiscal year calendar. It is referred to as the Transition Quarter (TQ).

Annual National Average Terms on Conventional Single-Family Mortgages, 1981–2009

Source: Federal Housing Finance Board Monthly Interest Rate Survey.

YEAR	CONTRACT INTEREST RATE (%)	INITIAL FEES AND CHARGES (%)	EFFECTIVE INTEREST RATE (%)	TERM TO MATURITY (YEARS)	MORTGAGE AMOUNT (US\$'000)	PURCHASE PRICE (US\$'000)	LOAN-TO- PRICE RATIO (%)
1981	14.39	2.39	14.91	26.4	53.7	76.3	73.1
1982	14.73	2.65	15.31	25.6	55.0	78.4	72.9
1983	12.26	2.39	12.73	26.0	59.9	83.1	74.5
1984	11.99	2.57	12.48	26.8	64.5	86.6	77.0
1985	11.17	2.51	11.64	25.9	70.2	96.1	75.8
1986	9.79	2.21	10.18	25.6	79.3	110.6	74.1
1987	8.95	2.08	9.30	26.8	89.1	121.8	75.2
1988	8.98	1.96	9.30	27.7	97.4	131.6	76.0
1989	9.81	1.87	10.13	27.7	104.5	142.8	74.8
1990	9.74	1.79	10.05	27.0	104.0	142.6	74.7
1991	9.07	1.58	9.34	26.5	106.3	146.7	74.4
1992	7.83	1.58	8.11	25.4	108.7	146.4	76.6
1993	6.93	1.20	7.13	25.5	107.0	143.1	77.2
1994	7.31	1.10	7.49	27.1	109.9	142.0	79.9
1995	7.69	0.97	7.85	27.4	110.4	142.8	79.9
1996	7.58	0.97	7.74	26.9	118.7	155.1	79.0
1997	7.52	0.98	7.68	27.5	126.6	164.5	79.4
1998	6.97	0.85	7.10	27.8	131.8	173.4	78.9
1999	7.14	0.74	7.25	28.2	139.3	184.2	78.5
2000	7.86	0.67	7.96	28.7	148.3	198.9	77.8
2001	6.94	0.53	7.03	27.6	155.7	215.5	76.2
2002	6.44	0.46	6.51	27.3	163.4	231.2	75.1
2003	5.67	0.37	5.73	26.8	167.9	243.4	73.5
2004	5.68	0.40	5.74	27.9	185.5	262.0	74.9
2005	5.85	0.38	5.90	28.5	211.9	299.8	74.7
2006	6.54	0.41	6.60	29.0	222.9	307.1	76.6
2007	6.42	0.48	6.49	29.3	224.7	300.5	79.4
2008	6.06	0.53	6.14	28.4	219.8	306.1	76.9
2009	5.05	0.61	5.14	28.2	217.8	307.3	74.5

US Bankruptcy Filings

This table shows the number of business and consumer bankruptcy filings in the US since 1980.

Bankruptcy is intended to give debtors a fresh start in managing their resources by cancelling many of their debts through a court order called a "discharge." It is also meant to give creditors a fair share of the money that the debtors can afford to pay back.

Businesses may file for bankruptcy under chapter 11 of the Internal Revenue Code. Chapter 11 offers protection from creditor demands to a business in debt so that its officers and managers have time to reorganize in order to fulfill obligations to creditors. In some in-

stances, creditors may receive dollar-for-dollar what the business owes them, plus interest. In others, the creditor may receive only pennies on the owed dollar.

Individuals may file for bankruptcy under either chapter 7 of the Internal Revenue Code (under which debtors may liquidate assets with the supervision of a trustee in order to receive a nearly immediate discharge of debts) or chapter 13 (under which the debtor enters into a payment plan to repay debt out of future earnings over a three-to-five-year period, with the oversight of a trustee).

Source: American Bankruptcy Institute.

YEAR	TOTAL FILINGS	BUSINESS FILINGS	CONSUMER FILINGS	CONSUMER FILINGS AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL FILINGS
1980	331,264	43,694	287,570	86.81%
1985	412,510	71,277	341,233	82.72%
1990	782,960	64,853	718,107	91.72%
1995	926,601	51,959	874,642	94.39%
2000	1,253,444	35,472	1,217,972	97.17%
2001	1,492,129	40,099	1,452,030	97.31%
2002	1,577,651	38,540	1,539,111	97.56%
2003	1,660,245	35,037	1,625,208	97.89%
2004	1,597,462	34,317	1,563,145	97.85%
2005	2,078,415	39,201	2,039,214	98.11%
2006	617,660	19,695	597,965	96.81%
2007	850,912	28,322	822,590	96.67%
2008	1,117,771	43,546	1,074,225	96.10%
2009	1,473,675	60,837	1,412,838	95.87%
2010	1,593,081	56,282	1,536,799	96.47%

US Taxes

US Federal Taxation Structure

This table shows the range of income taxes for various types of households in each tax bracket. In 2011 the standard deductions for most filers were US\$5,800 for those submitting returns under status "single" and status "married filing separately," US\$8,500 for those

filing under status "head of household," and US\$11,600 for those submitting returns under status "married filing jointly" or "qualifying widow(er) with dependent child." Source: US Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service.

Single — Schedule X

IF TAXABLE INCOME

IS OVER	BUT NOT OVER	THEN THE TAX IS	PLUS	OF THE AMOUNT OVER
US\$0	US\$8,500	—	10%	US\$0
US\$8,500	US\$34,500	US\$850.00	15%	US\$8,500
US\$34,500	US\$83,600	US\$4,750.00	25%	US\$34,500
US\$83,600	US\$174,400	US\$17,025.00	28%	US\$83,600
US\$174,400	US\$379,150	US\$42,449.00	33%	US\$174,400
US\$379,150	—	US\$110,016.50	35%	US\$379,150

Married Filing Jointly or Qualifying Widow(er) — Schedule Y-1

IF TAXABLE INCOME

IS OVER	BUT NOT OVER	THEN THE TAX IS	PLUS	OF THE AMOUNT OVER
US\$0	US\$17,000	—	10%	US\$0
US\$17,000	US\$69,000	US\$1,700.00	15%	US\$17,000
US\$69,000	US\$139,350	US\$9,500.00	25%	US\$69,000
US\$139,350	US\$212,300	US\$27,087.50	28%	US\$139,350
US\$212,300	US\$379,150	US\$47,513.50	33%	US\$212,300
US\$379,150	—	US\$102,574.00	35%	US\$379,150

Married Filing Separately — Schedule Y-2

IF TAXABLE INCOME

IS OVER	BUT NOT OVER	THEN THE TAX IS	PLUS	OF THE AMOUNT OVER
US\$0	US\$8,500	—	10%	US\$0
US\$8,500	US\$34,500	US\$850.00	15%	US\$8,500
US\$34,500	US\$69,675	US\$4,750.00	25%	US\$34,500
US\$69,675	US\$106,150	US\$13,543.75	28%	US\$69,675
US\$106,150	US\$189,575	US\$23,756.75	33%	US\$106,150
US\$189,575	—	US\$51,287.00	35%	US\$189,575

Head of Household — Schedule Z

IF TAXABLE INCOME

IS OVER	BUT NOT OVER	THEN THE TAX IS	PLUS	OF THE AMOUNT OVER
US\$0	US\$12,150	—	10%	US\$0
US\$12,150	US\$46,250	US\$1,215.00	15%	US\$12,150
US\$46,250	US\$119,400	US\$6,330.00	25%	US\$46,250
US\$119,400	US\$193,350	US\$24,617.50	28%	US\$119,400
US\$193,350	US\$379,150	US\$45,323.50	33%	US\$193,350
US\$379,150	—	US\$106,637.50	35%	US\$379,150

Individual Income Taxes by US State

This table shows tax rates as of 1 Jan 2011 for tax year 2011. Tax rates are given in percentages; income brackets and personal exemptions are given in US\$.

Source: Federation of Tax Administrators, <www.taxadmin.org/fta/rate/tax_stru.html>.

STATE	TAX RATES		NUMBER OF BRACKETS	INCOME BRACKETS		PERSONAL EXEMPTIONS			FEDERAL TAX DEDUCTIBLE yes
	LOW	HIGH		LOW	HIGH	SINGLE	JOINT	DEPENDENTS	
AL	2.0	5.0	3	500 ¹	3,001 ¹	1,500	3,000	500 ²	
AK	no state income tax								
AZ	2.59	4.54	5	10,000 ¹	150,001 ¹	2,100	4,200	2,300	
AR ³	1.0	7.0	6	3,899	32,700	23 ⁴	46 ⁴	23 ⁴	
CA ³	1.0	9.3 ⁵	6	7,124 ¹	46,767 ¹	99 ⁴	198 ⁴	99 ⁴	
CO	4.63		1	flat rate		3,650 ⁶	7,300 ⁶	3,650 ⁶	
CT	3.0	6.5	3	10,000 ¹	500,001 ¹	13,000 ⁷	24,000 ⁷	0	
DE	2.2	6.95	6	5,000	60,001	110 ⁴	220 ⁴	110 ⁴	
DC	4.0	8.5	3	10,000	40,001	1,675	3,350	1,675	
FL	no state income tax								
GA	1.0	6.0	6	750 ⁸	7,001 ⁸	2,700	5,400	3,000	
HI	1.4	11.00	12	2,400 ¹	200,001 ¹	1,040	2,080	1,040	

Individual Income Taxes by US State (continued)

STATE	TAX RATES		NUMBER OF BRACKETS	INCOME BRACKETS		PERSONAL EXEMPTIONS			FEDERAL TAX DEDUCTIBLE
	LOW	HIGH		LOW	HIGH	SINGLE	JOINT	DEPENDENTS	
ID ³	1.6	7.8	8	1,315 ¹	26,320 ¹	3,650 ⁶	7,300 ⁶	3,650 ⁶	
IL	5.0		1	—flat rate—		2,000	4,000	2,000	
IN	3.4		1	—flat rate—		1,000	2,000	2,500 ⁹	
IA ³	0.36	8.98	9	1,439 ¹⁰	64,756 ¹⁰	40 ⁴	80 ⁴	40 ⁴	yes
KS	3.5	6.45	3	15,000 ¹	30,001 ¹	2,250	4,500	2,250	
KY	2.0	6.0	6	3,000	75,001	20 ⁴	40 ⁴	20 ⁴	
LA	2.0	6.0	3	12,500 ¹	50,001 ¹	4,500 ¹¹	9,000 ¹¹	1,000	yes
ME ³	2.0	8.5	4	4,949 ¹	19,750 ¹	2,850	5,700	2,850	
MD	2.0	5.5	7	1,000	500,001	3,200	6,400	3,200	
MA ³	5.3		1	—flat rate—		4,400	8,800	1,000	
MI ³	4.35		1	—flat rate—		3,600	7,200	4,200 ¹²	
MN ³	5.35	7.85	3	22,770 ¹³	74,781 ¹³	3,650 ⁶	7,300 ⁶	3,650 ⁶	
MS	3.0	5.0	3	5,000	10,001	6,000	12,000	1,500	
MO	1.5	6.0	10	1,000	9,001	2,100	4,200	1,200	yes ¹⁴
MT ³	1.0	6.9	7	2,600	15,601	2,130	4,260	2,130	yes ¹⁴
NE ³	2.56	6.84	4	2,400 ¹	27,001 ¹	118 ⁴	236 ⁴	118 ⁴	
NV	no state income tax								
NH	state income tax is on dividends and interest income only								
NJ	1.4	8.97	6	20,000 ¹⁵	500,000 ¹⁵	1,000	2,000	1,500	
NM	1.7	4.9	4	5,500 ¹⁶	16,001 ¹⁶	3,650 ⁶	7,300 ⁶	3,650 ⁶	
NY	4.0	8.97	7	8,000 ¹⁷	500,001 ¹⁷	0	0	1,000	
NC	6.0	7.75	3	12,750 ¹⁸	60,000 ¹⁸	1,150	2,300	1,150	
ND ³	1.84	4.86	5	34,000 ¹⁹	373,651 ¹⁹	3,650 ⁶	7,300 ⁶	3,650 ⁶	
OH ³	0.587 ²⁰	5.925 ²⁰	9	5,050	200,001	1,600 ²⁰	3,200 ²⁰	1,600 ²⁰	
OK	0.5	5.50	7	1,000 ²¹	8,701 ²¹	1,000	2,000	1,000	
OR ³	5.0	11.0	5	2,000 ¹	250,001 ¹	177 ⁴	354 ⁴	177 ⁴	yes ¹⁴
PA	3.07		1	—flat rate—		none			
RI ³	3.75	5.99	3	55,000	125,001	3,500	7,000	3,500	
SC ³	0.0	7.0	6	2,740	13,701	3,650 ⁶	7,300 ⁶	3,650 ⁶	
TN	no state income tax								
TX	state income tax is on dividends and interest income only								
TX	no state income tax								
UT	5.0		1	—flat rate—		22	22	22	
VT ³	3.55	8.95	5	34,000 ²³	373,651 ²³	3,650 ⁶	7,300 ⁶	3,650 ⁶	
VA	2.0	5.75	4	3,000	17,001	930	1,860	930	
WA	no state income tax								
WV	3.0	6.5	5	9,999	60,000	2,000	4,000	2,000	
WI ³	4.6	7.75	5	10,070 ²⁴	221,661 ²⁴	700	1,400	700	
WY	no state income tax								

¹For joint returns, the taxes are twice the tax imposed on half the income. ²The per-dependent exemption is US\$1,000 for taxpayers with adjusted gross income (AGI) of US\$20,000 or less, US\$500 with AGI from US\$20,001 to US\$100,000, and US\$300 with AGI over US\$100,000. ³Seventeen states have statutory provision for automatically adjusting to the rate of inflation the dollar values of the income tax brackets, standard deductions, and/or personal exemptions. Massachusetts, Michigan, and Nebraska index the personal exemption only. Oregon does not index the income brackets for US\$125,000 and over. Because the inflation adjustments for 2011 are not yet available in most cases, the table reports the 2010 amounts, unless 2011 is specified in a footnote. ⁴Tax credits. ⁵An additional 1% tax is imposed on taxable income over US\$1 million.

⁶These states use the personal exemption amounts provided in the federal Internal Revenue Code. ⁷The personal exemption incorporates a standard deduction. An additional tax credit is allowed ranging from 75% to 0% based on state AGI. Exemption amounts are phased out for higher income taxpayers until they are eliminated for households earning over US\$71,000. ⁸The income brackets reported are for single individuals. For married couples filing jointly, the same tax rates apply to income brackets ranging from US\$1,000 to US\$10,000. ⁹Includes an additional exemption of US\$1,500 for each dependent child. ¹⁰2011 income brackets.

¹¹The amounts reported are a combined personal exemption-standard deduction. ¹²Includes an additional exemption of US\$600 for children age 18 and under. Tax rate scheduled to decrease to 4.25% on 1 Oct 2011. ¹³The income brackets reported are for single individuals. For married couples filing jointly, the same tax rates apply to income brackets ranging from US\$33,280 to US\$132,220. ¹⁴The deduction for federal income tax is limited to US\$5,000 for individuals and US\$10,000 for joint returns in Missouri and Montana, and to US\$5,850 for all filers in Oregon. ¹⁵The rates reported are for single individuals. For married couples filing jointly, the tax rates also range from 1.4% to 8.97%, with seven brackets and the same high and low income ranges.

¹⁶The income brackets reported are for single individuals. For married couples filing jointly, the same tax rates apply to income brackets ranging from US\$8,000 to US\$24,000. ¹⁷The tax brackets reported are for single individuals. For married couples filing jointly, the same tax rates apply to income brackets ranging from US\$16,000 to US\$500,000. ¹⁸The income brackets reported are for single individuals. For married couples filing jointly, the same tax rates apply to income brackets ranging from US\$21,250 to US\$100,000. ¹⁹The income brackets reported are for single individuals. For married couples filing jointly, the same tax rates

Individual Income Taxes by US State (continued)

apply to income brackets ranging from US\$56,850 to US\$373,650. ²⁰Ohio provides an additional tax credit of US\$20 per exemption. 2011 tax rates and brackets reported. ²¹The income brackets reported are for single individuals. For married couples filing jointly, the same tax rates apply to income brackets ranging from US\$2,000 to US\$15,000. ²²Utah provides a tax credit equal to 6% of the federal personal exemption amounts (an applicable standard deduction). ²³The income brackets reported are for single individuals. For married couples filing jointly, the same tax rates apply to income brackets ranging from US\$56,800 to US\$373,650. ²⁴The income brackets reported are for single individuals. For married couples filing jointly, the same tax rates apply to income brackets ranging from US\$13,420 to US\$295,550.

World Economy

Standardized Unemployment Rates in Selected Developed Countries

Percentage of total labor force. N/A stands for not available. Sources: International Labour Organization; IMF, International Financial Statistics, July 2011.

COUNTRY	2007	2008	2009	2010	COUNTRY	2007	2008	2009	2010
Argentina	8.5	7.9	8.7	7.8	Japan	3.8	4.0	5.1	5.1
Australia	4.4	4.3	5.6	5.2	Korea, Rep. of	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.7
Brazil	9.3	7.9	8.1	6.7	Mexico	3.7	4.0	5.5	5.4
Canada	6.0	6.1	8.3	8.0	Russia	6.1	6.2	8.4	7.5
China	4.0	4.2	4.3	N/A	Saudi Arabia	5.6	5.0	N/A	N/A
France	8.0	7.8	9.5	9.8	South Africa	22.3	22.9	23.9	24.9
Germany	9.0	7.8	8.1	7.7	Turkey	10.2	11.0	14.0	11.9
India	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	UK	5.4	5.7	7.6	7.9
Indonesia	9.1	8.1	7.4	7.1	US	4.6	5.8	9.3	9.6
Italy	6.1	6.7	7.8	8.4	Euro zone	7.5	7.6	9.5	10.0

Consumer Price Change in Selected Countries

This table shows the change in consumer prices from the year previous, expressed in percent. The change in consumer prices is used as an indicator of inflation. An increase in percent from one year to the next indicates an increase in the overall price of certain

goods and services purchased by the average consumer. A negative number indicates a decrease in consumer prices. N/A stands for not available. Source: International Monetary Fund, *International Financial Statistics*, July 2011.

COUNTRY	2007	2008	2009	2010	COUNTRY	2007	2008	2009	2010
Argentina	8.8	8.6	6.3	10.8	Japan	0.1	1.4	-1.4	-0.7
Australia	2.3	4.4	1.8	2.8	Korea, Rep. of	2.5	4.7	2.8	2.9
Brazil	3.6	5.6	4.9	5.0	Mexico	4.0	5.2	5.3	4.1
Canada	2.2	2.4	0.3	1.8	Russia	9.0	14.0	11.7	6.9
China	4.8	5.9	-0.7	3.3	Saudi Arabia	4.2	9.9	5.0	5.4
France	1.5	2.8	0.1	1.5	South Africa	7.2	11.5	7.1	4.3
Germany	2.3	2.6	0.4	1.1	Turkey	8.8	10.4	6.3	8.6
India	6.3	8.4	10.9	12.0	UK	2.3	3.6	2.1	3.3
Indonesia	6.5	9.7	4.8	5.1	US	2.9	3.8	-0.3	1.6
Italy	1.8	3.4	0.7	1.6	Euro zone	2.2	3.3	0.3	1.7

Real Gross Domestic Products of Selected Developed Countries

Percent annual change. N/A stands for not available. Source: World Bank, *World Development Indicators*, 2011.

COUNTRY	2007	2008	2009	2010	COUNTRY	2007	2008	2009	2010
Argentina	8.7	6.8	0.9	9.2	Japan	2.4	-1.2	-6.3	5.1
Australia	3.8	3.7	1.3	N/A	Korea, Rep. of	5.1	2.3	0.3	6.2
Brazil	6.1	5.2	-0.6	7.5	Mexico	3.3	1.5	-6.1	5.5
Canada	2.2	0.5	-2.5	3.1	Russia	8.5	5.2	-7.8	4.0
China	14.2	9.6	9.2	10.3	Saudi Arabia	2.0	4.2	0.6	N/A
France	2.3	-0.1	-2.7	1.5	South Africa	5.6	3.6	-1.7	2.8
Germany	2.7	1.0	-4.7	3.6	Turkey	4.7	0.7	-4.8	8.9
India	9.8	4.9	9.1	9.7	UK	2.7	-0.1	-4.9	1.3
Indonesia	6.3	6.0	4.6	6.1	US	1.9	0.0	-2.7	2.9
Italy	1.5	-1.3	-5.2	1.3	Euro zone	2.9	0.7	-4.2	N/A

Arts, Entertainment, & Leisure

All Is Well: Harry Potter's Film Saga Concludes

by Richard Corliss, TIME

For the millions of kids who grew up reading the books and seeing the movies—and for the rest of us, thrown into an imaginary and enthralling adolescence—the wizarding world of Harry Potter was an alternate educational universe. We could play hooky from the cares of our lives by matriculating at Hogwarts School as the permanent pals of the Boy Who Lived. He grew from childhood to early maturity playing Quidditch (ah, the innocence of those first years!), cramming for the Charms finals, and preparing to confront the Dark Lord Voldemort, that most powerful creature, whose mission was to kill Harry. All that time, we were at the lad's side, in a reader's or movie watcher's invisibility cloak, hoping Harry knew he could rely on the loyalty of his very dearest friends: Ron, Hermione, and us.

A fantasy epic with the unusual goal in these face-tious movie days of being iconic, not ironic, the Harry Potter films had the benefit of a bedrock constituency: all the fans of J.K. Rowling's wizardly septology. The filmmakers could have filled their Gringotts vaults with cash (some US\$6.4 billion at the global box office plus untold quillions in home video) and still failed the source material. Instead, producer David Heyman and his team saw their roles as trustees of a sacred text and their mission to guide Rowling's teen hero to the screen with a buoyant reverence. Planned as the longest single narrative (more than 18 hours) in mainstream-movie history, and with a total production budget of well over US\$1 billion, the series fulfilled its gargantuan ambitions. It also proved that children could sit through a 2½-hour movie without a bathroom break. Who knew that cinematic rapture could overcome bladder imperatives?

Harry's tale extends across seven winters, but for us it took a decade: the books were issued from 1997 to 2007, their film versions from 2001 to this moment. The three lead actors have spent half their lives inside their characters. We've seen Daniel Radcliffe (Harry) sprout chest hair and Emma Watson (Hermione) cleavage. The Potter films have been a mostly splendid enterprise (and have earned US\$5.4 billion at the box office). After two ragged initial entries, the series found its solid footing and lively tone with the third chapter, *The Prisoner of Azkaban*, directed by Alfonso Cuarón. The series matured along with its main characters, while providing a showcase for Stuart Craig's canny production design, a world of vivacious special effects, and the cream of British actors. Fully respectful of the Rowling canon, the later episodes also functioned superbly as grand, stand-alone movie entertainment, just a notch below the Lord of the Rings trilogy in quality.

So here is where it ends—finally. Harry's senior year took two years; in an act of movie mitosis, Rowling's final volume, *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*, was split into two features consuming more than 4½ hours. The decision by David Heyman (who has pro-

duced all the films), Steve Kloves (who's scripted all but one), and David Yates (who will have directed the last four of the eight) to cut the final book into two features—whatever its sense as a business strategy—meant slowing the story down just as it should rev up. Instead of scooting like a Golden Snitch during a Quiditch championship, DH1 was struck with a long spell of aimlessness, and the viewer with the curse of ennui.

Released in November 2010, the film could have been called *The Dawdling Hallows*: it stranded the kids in the woods for endless scenes of teen moping and marked a steep slump from the high standard the series had set. Three teens in a tent: that should have sparked some sexual tension, since Ron and Hermione are a couple, while her obvious soul mate is Harry (who's supposed to have found a life partner in Ron's sister Ginny). But except for one sad, lovely dance Harry and Hermione shared to a Nick Cave song, there was no hint of attraction, let alone erotic abrasion. Ron's jealousy expresses itself in a preadolescent bolting from the premises; he's missing but not missed. The story became that of two balky boys and the efficient woman who must be mother to both of them. And if this segment was intended to display the acting chops of its young stars, it failed. Only Watson has the blessing of screen radiance.

With *Deathly Hallows 2*, screenwriter Kloves and director Yates found themselves back on firm footing, clearly delighted to see the finish line in sight. The film hurtles through Rowling's last 300 pages toward the big face-off between Harry and You Know Who (Ralph Fiennes in majestic, maleficent snake-face). Essentially a war movie, DH2 portrayed the siege of Hogwarts as a children's crusade with late-blooming heroes. (Neville, we hardly knew ye.) And it summoned most of its huge, sublime supporting cast for brief appearances—a reminder that the series is a luscious, perhaps unparalleled showcase for this generation's most enduring British actors. Michael Gambon as Dumbledore and Alan Rickman as Snape took one last curtain call. The audience responded: the film enjoyed a mammoth opening weekend and became one of the biggest Hollywood hits of recent years.

DH2 is the franchise's climax but not quite its emotional apex. How could the series transcend the originals in quality or intensity? Most viewers had already made their own movie versions when they read the books, their imaginations in intimate collaboration with Rowling's. It was good enough that the films provided sumptuous illustrations of the story: a glamorous night-light for rereading Rowling. And often so much better than good.

Now the vast sets have been dismantled, the cast and crew dispersed with final hugs and tearful thanks. We may have ended our journey, but the films will dwell like a house elf in our hearts and on that perpetual-memory machine, the DVD. School's out, but we'll always have Hogwarts.

Motion Pictures

Academy Awards (Oscars), 2010

The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, formed in 1927, first awarded the Academy Awards of Merit in 1929. The ceremony is held early in the year following the release of films under consideration; the

latest Oscars were awarded 27 Feb 2011 in Los Angeles. Award: gold-plated statuette of a man with a sword.

Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences Web site: <www.oscars.org>.

CATEGORY	WINNER
Motion picture of the year	<i>The King's Speech</i> (UK/Australia/US; Iain Canning, Emile Sherman, and Gareth Unwin, producers)
Director	Tom Hooper (<i>The King's Speech</i> , UK/Australia/US)
Actor	Colin Firth (<i>The King's Speech</i> , UK/Australia/US)
Actress	Natalie Portman (<i>Black Swan</i> , US)
Supporting actor	Christian Bale (<i>The Fighter</i> , US)
Supporting actress	Melissa Leo (<i>The Fighter</i> , US)
Foreign-language film	<i>In a Better World</i> (Denmark; Susanne Bier, director)
Animated feature	<i>Toy Story 3</i> (US; Lee Unkrich, director)
Animated short	<i>The Lost Thing</i> (Australia/UK; Shaun Tan and Andrew Ruhemann, directors)
Live-action short	<i>God of Love</i> (US; Luke Matheny, director)
Documentary feature	<i>Inside Job</i> (US; Charles Ferguson, director)
Documentary short	<i>Strangers No More</i> (US; Karen Goodman and Kirk Simon, directors)
Cinematography	Wally Pfister (<i>Inception</i> , US/UK)
Art direction	Robert Stromberg, production design; Karen O'Hara, set decoration (<i>Alice In Wonderland</i> , US)
Film editing	Angus Wall and Kirk Baxter (<i>The Social Network</i> , US)
Costume design	Colleen Atwood (<i>Alice in Wonderland</i> , US)
Makeup	Rick Baker and Dave Elsey (<i>The Wolfman</i> , US)
Original score	Trent Reznor and Atticus Ross (<i>The Social Network</i> , US)
Original song	"We Belong Together," Randy Newman (<i>Toy Story 3</i> , US)
Sound mixing	Lora Hirschberg, Gary A. Rizzo, and Ed Novick (<i>Inception</i> , US/UK)
Sound editing	Richard King (<i>Inception</i> , US/UK)
Visual effects	Paul Franklin, Chris Corbould, Andrew Lockley, and Peter Bebb (<i>Inception</i> , US/UK)
Adapted screenplay	Aaron Sorkin (<i>The Social Network</i> , US)
Original screenplay	David Seidler (<i>The King's Speech</i> , UK/Australia/US)

Academy Awards (Oscars), 1928–2010

BEST PICTURE	BEST PICTURE (CONTINUED)	BEST PICTURE (CONTINUED)
1928 <i>Wings</i>	1952 <i>The Greatest Show on Earth</i>	1975 <i>One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest</i>
1929 <i>The Broadway Melody</i>	1953 <i>From Here to Eternity</i>	1976 <i>Rocky</i>
1930 <i>All Quiet on the Western Front</i>	1954 <i>On the Waterfront</i>	1977 <i>Annie Hall</i>
1931 <i>Cimarron</i>	1955 <i>Marty</i>	1978 <i>The Deer Hunter</i>
1932 <i>Grand Hotel</i>	1956 <i>Around the World in 80 Days</i>	1979 <i>Kramer vs. Kramer</i>
1933 <i>Cavalcade</i>	1957 <i>The Bridge on the River Kwai</i>	1980 <i>Ordinary People</i>
1934 <i>It Happened One Night</i>	1958 <i>Gigi</i>	1981 <i>Chariots of Fire</i>
1935 <i>Mutiny on the Bounty</i>	1959 <i>Ben-Hur</i>	1982 <i>Gandhi</i>
1936 <i>The Great Ziegfeld</i>	1960 <i>The Apartment</i>	1983 <i>Terms of Endearment</i>
1937 <i>The Life of Emile Zola</i>	1961 <i>West Side Story</i>	1984 <i>Amadeus</i>
1938 <i>You Can't Take It with You</i>	1962 <i>Lawrence of Arabia</i>	1985 <i>Out of Africa</i>
1939 <i>Gone with the Wind</i>	1963 <i>Tom Jones</i>	1986 <i>Platoon</i>
1940 <i>Rebecca</i>	1964 <i>My Fair Lady</i>	1987 <i>The Last Emperor</i>
1941 <i>How Green Was My Valley</i>	1965 <i>The Sound of Music</i>	1988 <i>Rain Man</i>
1942 <i>Mrs. Miniver</i>	1966 <i>A Man for All Seasons</i>	1989 <i>Driving Miss Daisy</i>
1943 <i>Casablanca</i>	1967 <i>In the Heat of the Night</i>	1990 <i>Dances with Wolves</i>
1944 <i>Going My Way</i>	1968 <i>Oliver!</i>	1991 <i>The Silence of the Lambs</i>
1945 <i>The Lost Weekend</i>	1969 <i>Midnight Cowboy</i>	1992 <i>Unforgiven</i>
1946 <i>The Best Years of Our Lives</i>	1970 <i>Patton</i>	1993 <i>Schindler's List</i>
1947 <i>Gentleman's Agreement</i>	1971 <i>The French Connection</i>	1994 <i>Forrest Gump</i>
1948 <i>Hamlet</i>	1972 <i>The Godfather</i>	1995 <i>Braveheart</i>
1949 <i>All the King's Men</i>	1973 <i>The Sting</i>	1996 <i>The English Patient</i>
1950 <i>All About Eve</i>	1974 <i>The Godfather Part II</i>	1997 <i>Titanic</i>
1951 <i>An American in Paris</i>		1998 <i>Shakespeare in Love</i>
		1999 <i>American Beauty</i>

Academy Awards (Oscars), 1928–2010 (continued)

BEST PICTURE (CONTINUED)

- 2000 *Gladiator*
 2001 *A Beautiful Mind*
 2002 *Chicago*
 2003 *The Lord of the Rings:
 The Return of the King*

BEST PICTURE (CONTINUED)

- 2004 *Million Dollar Baby*
 2005 *Crash*
 2006 *The Departed*
 2007 *No Country for Old Men*
 2008 *Slumdog Millionaire*

BEST PICTURE (CONTINUED)

- 2009 *The Hurt Locker*
 2010 *The King's Speech*

BEST ACTOR

- 1928 Emil Jannings (*The Last Command; The Way
 of All Flesh*)
 1929 Warner Baxter (*In Old Arizona*)
 1930 George Arliss (*Disraeli*)
 1931 Lionel Barrymore (*A Free Soul*)
 1932 Wallace Beery (*The Champ*); Fredric March
 (*Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*) (tied)
 1933 Charles Laughton (*The Private Life of Henry
 VIII*)
 1934 Clark Gable (*It Happened One Night*)
 1935 Victor McLaglen (*The Informer*)
 1936 Paul Muni (*The Story of Louis Pasteur*)
 1937 Spencer Tracy (*Captains Courageous*)
 1938 Spencer Tracy (*Boys Town*)
 1939 Robert Donat (*Goodbye, Mr. Chips*)
 1940 James Stewart (*The Philadelphia Story*)
 1941 Gary Cooper (*Sergeant York*)
 1942 James Cagney (*Yankee Doodle Dandy*)
 1943 Paul Lukas (*Watch on the Rhine*)
 1944 Bing Crosby (*Going My Way*)
 1945 Ray Milland (*The Lost Weekend*)
 1946 Fredric March (*The Best Years of Our Lives*)
 1947 Ronald Colman (*A Double Life*)
 1948 Laurence Olivier (*Hamlet*)
 1949 Broderick Crawford (*All the King's Men*)
 1950 José Ferrer (*Cyrano de Bergerac*)
 1951 Humphrey Bogart (*The African Queen*)
 1952 Gary Cooper (*High Noon*)
 1953 William Holden (*Stalag 17*)
 1954 Marlon Brando (*On the Waterfront*)
 1955 Ernest Borgnine (*Marty*)
 1956 Yul Brynner (*The King and I*)
 1957 Alec Guinness (*The Bridge on the River Kwai*)
 1958 David Niven (*Separate Tables*)
 1959 Charlton Heston (*Ben-Hur*)
 1960 Burt Lancaster (*Elmer Gantry*)
 1961 Maximilian Schell (*Judgment at Nuremberg*)
 1962 Gregory Peck (*To Kill a Mockingbird*)
 1963 Sidney Poitier (*Lilies of the Field*)
 1964 Rex Harrison (*My Fair Lady*)
 1965 Lee Marvin (*Cat Ballou*)
 1966 Paul Scofield (*A Man for All Seasons*)
 1967 Rod Steiger (*In the Heat of the Night*)
 1968 Cliff Robertson (*Charly*)
 1969 John Wayne (*True Grit*)
 1970 George C. Scott (*Patton*) (declined)
 1971 Gene Hackman (*The French Connection*)
 1972 Marlon Brando (*The Godfather*) (declined)
 1973 Jack Lemmon (*Save the Tiger*)
 1974 Art Carney (*Harry and Tonto*)
 1975 Jack Nicholson (*One Flew Over the Cuckoo's
 Nest*)
 1976 Peter Finch (*Network*)¹
 1977 Richard Dreyfuss (*The Goodbye Girl*)
 1978 Jon Voight (*Coming Home*)
 1979 Dustin Hoffman (*Kramer vs. Kramer*)
 1980 Robert De Niro (*Raging Bull*)
 1981 Henry Fonda (*On Golden Pond*)
 1982 Ben Kingsley (*Gandhi*)
 1983 Robert Duvall (*Tender Mercies*)
 1984 F. Murray Abraham (*Amadeus*)

BEST ACTOR (CONTINUED)

- 1985 William Hurt (*Kiss of the Spider Woman*)
 1986 Paul Newman (*The Color of Money*)
 1987 Michael Douglas (*Wall Street*)
 1988 Dustin Hoffman (*Rain Man*)
 1989 Daniel Day-Lewis (*My Left Foot*)
 1990 Jeremy Irons (*Reversal of Fortune*)
 1991 Anthony Hopkins (*The Silence of the Lambs*)
 1992 Al Pacino (*Scent of a Woman*)
 1993 Tom Hanks (*Philadelphia*)
 1994 Tom Hanks (*Forrest Gump*)
 1995 Nicolas Cage (*Leaving Las Vegas*)
 1996 Geoffrey Rush (*Shine*)
 1997 Jack Nicholson (*As Good as It Gets*)
 1998 Roberto Benigni (*Life Is Beautiful*)
 1999 Kevin Spacey (*American Beauty*)
 2000 Russell Crowe (*Gladiator*)
 2001 Denzel Washington (*Training Day*)
 2002 Adrien Brody (*The Pianist*)
 2003 Sean Penn (*Mystic River*)
 2004 Jamie Foxx (*Ray*)
 2005 Philip Seymour Hoffman (*Capote*)
 2006 Forest Whitaker (*The Last King of Scotland*)
 2007 Daniel Day-Lewis (*There Will Be Blood*)
 2008 Sean Penn (*Milk*)
 2009 Jeff Bridges (*Crazy Heart*)
 2010 Colin Firth (*The King's Speech*)

BEST ACTRESS

- 1928 Janet Gaynor (*7th Heaven; Street Angel;
 Sunrise*)
 1929 Mary Pickford (*Coquette*)
 1930 Norma Shearer (*The Divorcee*)
 1931 Marie Dressler (*Min and Bill*)
 1932 Helen Hayes (*The Sin of Madelon Claudet*)
 1933 Katharine Hepburn (*Morning Glory*)
 1934 Claudette Colbert (*It Happened One Night*)
 1935 Bette Davis (*Dangerous*)
 1936 Luise Rainer (*The Great Ziegfeld*)
 1937 Luise Rainer (*The Good Earth*)
 1938 Bette Davis (*Jezebel*)
 1939 Vivien Leigh (*Gone with the Wind*)
 1940 Ginger Rogers (*Kitty Foyle*)
 1941 Joan Fontaine (*Suspicion*)
 1942 Greer Garson (*Mrs. Miniver*)
 1943 Jennifer Jones (*The Song of Bernadette*)
 1944 Ingrid Bergman (*Gaslight*)
 1945 Joan Crawford (*Mildred Pierce*)
 1946 Olivia de Havilland (*To Each His Own*)
 1947 Loretta Young (*The Farmer's Daughter*)
 1948 Jane Wyman (*Johnny Belinda*)
 1949 Olivia de Havilland (*The Heiress*)
 1950 Judy Holliday (*Born Yesterday*)
 1951 Vivien Leigh (*A Streetcar Named Desire*)
 1952 Shirley Booth (*Come Back, Little Sheba*)
 1953 Audrey Hepburn (*Roman Holiday*)
 1954 Grace Kelly (*The Country Girl*)
 1955 Anna Magnani (*The Rose Tattoo*)
 1956 Ingrid Bergman (*Anastasia*)
 1957 Joanne Woodward (*The Three Faces of Eve*)
 1958 Susan Hayward (*I Want to Live!*)
 1959 Simone Signoret (*Room at the Top*)

Academy Awards (Oscars), 1928–2010 (continued)

BEST ACTRESS (CONTINUED)

- 1960 Elizabeth Taylor (*Butterfield 8*)
 1961 Sophia Loren (*Two Women*)
 1962 Anne Bancroft (*The Miracle Worker*)
 1963 Patricia Neal (*Hud*)
 1964 Julie Andrews (*Mary Poppins*)
 1965 Julie Christie (*Darling*)
 1966 Elizabeth Taylor (*Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?*)
 1967 Katharine Hepburn (*Guess Who's Coming to Dinner*)
 1968 Katharine Hepburn (*The Lion in Winter*);
 Barbra Streisand (*Funny Girl*) (tied)
 1969 Maggie Smith (*The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie*)
 1970 Glenda Jackson (*Women in Love*)
 1971 Jane Fonda (*Klute*)
 1972 Liza Minnelli (*Cabaret*)
 1973 Glenda Jackson (*A Touch of Class*)
 1974 Ellen Burstyn (*Alice Doesn't Live Here Anymore*)
 1975 Louise Fletcher (*One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest*)
 1976 Faye Dunaway (*Network*)
 1977 Diane Keaton (*Annie Hall*)
 1978 Jane Fonda (*Coming Home*)
 1979 Sally Field (*Norma Rae*)
 1980 Sissy Spacek (*Coal Miner's Daughter*)
 1981 Katharine Hepburn (*On Golden Pond*)
 1982 Meryl Streep (*Sophie's Choice*)
 1983 Shirley MacLaine (*Terms of Endearment*)
 1984 Sally Field (*Places in the Heart*)
 1985 Geraldine Page (*The Trip to Bountiful*)
 1986 Marlee Matlin (*Children of a Lesser God*)
 1987 Cher (*Moonstruck*)
 1988 Jodie Foster (*The Accused*)
 1989 Jessica Tandy (*Driving Miss Daisy*)
 1990 Kathy Bates (*Misery*)
 1991 Jodie Foster (*The Silence of the Lambs*)
 1992 Emma Thompson (*Howards End*)
 1993 Holly Hunter (*The Piano*)
 1994 Jessica Lange (*Blue Sky*)
 1995 Susan Sarandon (*Dead Man Walking*)
 1996 Frances McDormand (*Fargo*)
 1997 Helen Hunt (*As Good as It Gets*)
 1998 Gwyneth Paltrow (*Shakespeare in Love*)
 1999 Hilary Swank (*Boys Don't Cry*)
 2000 Julia Roberts (*Erin Brockovich*)
 2001 Halle Berry (*Monster's Ball*)
 2002 Nicole Kidman (*The Hours*)
 2003 Charlize Theron (*Monster*)
 2004 Hilary Swank (*Million Dollar Baby*)
 2005 Reese Witherspoon (*Walk the Line*)
 2006 Helen Mirren (*The Queen*)
 2007 Marion Cotillard (*La Vie en rose*)
 2008 Kate Winslet (*The Reader*)
 2009 Sandra Bullock (*The Blind Side*)
 2010 Natalie Portman (*Black Swan*)

BEST SUPPORTING ACTOR

- 1936 Walter Brennan (*Come and Get It*)
 1937 Joseph Schildkraut (*The Life of Emile Zola*)
 1938 Walter Brennan (*Kentucky*)
 1939 Thomas Mitchell (*Stagecoach*)
 1940 Walter Brennan (*The Westerner*)
 1941 Donald Crisp (*How Green Was My Valley*)
 1942 Van Heflin (*Johnny Eager*)
 1943 Charles Coburn (*The More the Merrier*)
 1944 Barry Fitzgerald (*Going My Way*)
 1945 James Dunn (*A Tree Grows in Brooklyn*)

BEST SUPPORTING ACTOR (CONTINUED)

- 1946 Harold Russell (*The Best Years of Our Lives*)
 1947 Edmund Gwenn (*Miracle on 34th Street*)
 1948 Walter Huston (*The Treasure of the Sierra Madre*)
 1949 Dean Jagger (*Twelve O'Clock High*)
 1950 George Sanders (*All About Eve*)
 1951 Karl Malden (*A Streetcar Named Desire*)
 1952 Anthony Quinn (*Viva Zapata!*)
 1953 Frank Sinatra (*From Here to Eternity*)
 1954 Edmond O'Brien (*The Barefoot Contessa*)
 1955 Jack Lemmon (*Mister Roberts*)
 1956 Anthony Quinn (*Lust for Life*)
 1957 Red Buttons (*Sayonara*)
 1958 Burl Ives (*The Big Country*)
 1959 Hugh Griffith (*Ben-Hur*)
 1960 Peter Ustinov (*Spartacus*)
 1961 George Chakiris (*West Side Story*)
 1962 Ed Begley (*Sweet Bird of Youth*)
 1963 Melvyn Douglas (*Hud*)
 1964 Peter Ustinov (*Topkapi*)
 1965 Martin Balsam (*A Thousand Clowns*)
 1966 Walter Matthau (*The Fortune Cookie*)
 1967 George Kennedy (*Cool Hand Luke*)
 1968 Jack Albertson (*The Subject Was Roses*)
 1969 Gig Young (*They Shoot Horses, Don't They?*)
 1970 John Mills (*Ryan's Daughter*)
 1971 Ben Johnson (*The Last Picture Show*)
 1972 Joel Grey (*Cabaret*)
 1973 John Houseman (*The Paper Chase*)
 1974 Robert De Niro (*The Godfather Part II*)
 1975 George Burns (*The Sunshine Boys*)
 1976 Jason Robards (*All the President's Men*)
 1977 Jason Robards (*Julia*)
 1978 Christopher Walken (*The Deer Hunter*)
 1979 Melvyn Douglas (*Being There*)
 1980 Timothy Hutton (*Ordinary People*)
 1981 John Gielgud (*Arthur*)
 1982 Louis Gossett, Jr. (*An Officer and a Gentleman*)
 1983 Jack Nicholson (*Terms of Endearment*)
 1984 Haing S. Ngor (*The Killing Fields*)
 1985 Don Ameche (*Cocoon*)
 1986 Michael Caine (*Hannah and Her Sisters*)
 1987 Sean Connery (*The Untouchables*)
 1988 Kevin Kline (*A Fish Called Wanda*)
 1989 Denzel Washington (*Glory*)
 1990 Joe Pesci (*Goodfellas*)
 1991 Jack Palance (*City Slickers*)
 1992 Gene Hackman (*Unforgiven*)
 1993 Tommy Lee Jones (*The Fugitive*)
 1994 Martin Landau (*Ed Wood*)
 1995 Kevin Spacey (*The Usual Suspects*)
 1996 Cuba Gooding, Jr. (*Jerry Maguire*)
 1997 Robin Williams (*Good Will Hunting*)
 1998 James Coburn (*Affliction*)
 1999 Michael Caine (*The Cider House Rules*)
 2000 Benicio Del Toro (*Traffic*)
 2001 Jim Broadbent (*Iris*)
 2002 Chris Cooper (*Adaptation*)
 2003 Tim Robbins (*Mystic River*)
 2004 Morgan Freeman (*Million Dollar Baby*)
 2005 George Clooney (*Syriana*)
 2006 Alan Arkin (*Little Miss Sunshine*)
 2007 Javier Bardem (*No Country for Old Men*)
 2008 Heath Ledger (*The Dark Knight*)¹
 2009 Christoph Waltz (*Inglourious Basterds*)
 2010 Christian Bale (*The Fighter*)

Academy Awards (Oscars), 1928–2010 (continued)

BEST SUPPORTING ACTRESS

- 1936 Gale Sondergaard (*Anthony Adverse*)
 1937 Alice Brady (*In Old Chicago*)
 1938 Fay Bainter (*Jezebel*)
 1939 Hattie McDaniel (*Gone with the Wind*)
 1940 Jane Darwell (*The Grapes of Wrath*)
 1941 Mary Astor (*The Great Lie*)
 1942 Teresa Wright (*Mrs. Miniver*)
 1943 Katina Paxinou (*For Whom the Bell Tolls*)
 1944 Ethel Barrymore (*None but the Lonely Heart*)
 1945 Anne Revere (*National Velvet*)
 1946 Anne Baxter (*The Razor's Edge*)
 1947 Celeste Holm (*Gentleman's Agreement*)
 1948 Claire Trevor (*Key Largo*)
 1949 Mercedes McCambridge (*All the King's Men*)
 1950 Josephine Hull (*Harvey*)
 1951 Kim Hunter (*A Streetcar Named Desire*)
 1952 Gloria Grahame (*The Bad and the Beautiful*)
 1953 Donna Reed (*From Here to Eternity*)
 1954 Eva Marie Saint (*On the Waterfront*)
 1955 Jo Van Fleet (*East of Eden*)
 1956 Dorothy Malone (*Written on the Wind*)
 1957 Miyoshi Umeki (*Sayonara*)
 1958 Wendy Hiller (*Separate Tables*)
 1959 Shelley Winters (*The Diary of Anne Frank*)
 1960 Shirley Jones (*Elmer Gantry*)
 1961 Rita Moreno (*West Side Story*)
 1962 Patty Duke (*The Miracle Worker*)
 1963 Margaret Rutherford (*The V.I.P.s*)
 1964 Lila Kedrova (*Zorba the Greek*)
 1965 Shelley Winters (*A Patch of Blue*)
 1966 Sandy Dennis (*Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?*)
 1967 Estelle Parsons (*Bonnie and Clyde*)
 1968 Ruth Gordon (*Rosemary's Baby*)
 1969 Goldie Hawn (*Cactus Flower*)
 1970 Helen Hayes (*Airport*)
 1971 Cloris Leachman (*The Last Picture Show*)
 1972 Eileen Heckart (*Butterflies Are Free*)
 1973 Tatum O'Neal (*Paper Moon*)
 1974 Ingrid Bergman (*Murder on the Orient Express*)
 1975 Lee Grant (*Shampoo*)
 1976 Beatrice Straight (*Network*)
 1977 Vanessa Redgrave (*Julia*)
 1978 Maggie Smith (*California Suite*)
 1979 Meryl Streep (*Kramer vs. Kramer*)
 1980 Mary Steenburgen (*Melvin and Howard*)
 1981 Maureen Stapleton (*Reds*)
 1982 Jessica Lange (*Tootsie*)
 1983 Linda Hunt (*The Year of Living Dangerously*)
 1984 Peggy Ashcroft (*A Passage to India*)
 1985 Anjelica Huston (*Prizzi's Honor*)
 1986 Dianne Wiest (*Hannah and Her Sisters*)
 1987 Olympia Dukakis (*Moonstruck*)
 1988 Geena Davis (*The Accidental Tourist*)
 1989 Brenda Fricker (*My Left Foot*)
 1990 Whoopi Goldberg (*Ghost*)
 1991 Mercedes Ruehl (*The Fisher King*)
 1992 Marisa Tomei (*My Cousin Vinny*)
 1993 Anna Paquin (*The Piano*)
 1994 Dianne Wiest (*Bullets over Broadway*)
 1995 Mira Sorvino (*Mighty Aphrodite*)
 1996 Juliette Binoche (*The English Patient*)
 1997 Kim Basinger (*L.A. Confidential*)
 1998 Judi Dench (*Shakespeare in Love*)
 1999 Angelina Jolie (*Girl, Interrupted*)
 2000 Marcia Gay Harden (*Pollock*)
 2001 Jennifer Connelly (*A Beautiful Mind*)
 2002 Catherine Zeta-Jones (*Chicago*)
 2003 Renée Zellweger (*Cold Mountain*)

BEST SUPPORTING ACTRESS (CONTINUED)

- 2004 Cate Blanchett (*The Aviator*)
 2005 Rachel Weisz (*The Constant Gardener*)
 2006 Jennifer Hudson (*Dreamgirls*)
 2007 Tilda Swinton (*Michael Clayton*)
 2008 Penélope Cruz (*Vicky Cristina Barcelona*)
 2009 Mo'Nique (*Precious: Based on the Novel "Push" by Sapphire*)
 2010 Melissa Leo (*The Fighter*)

FOREIGN LANGUAGE FILM (AMERICAN TITLES)

- 1947 Shoe-Shine
 1948 Monsieur Vincent
 1949 The Bicycle Thief
 1950 The Walls of Malapaga
 1951 Rashomon
 1952 Forbidden Games
 1953 not awarded
 1954 Gate of Hell
 1955 Samurai, the Legend of Musashi
 1956 La Strada
 1957 The Nights of Cabiria
 1958 My Uncle
 1959 Black Orpheus
 1960 The Virgin Spring
 1961 Through a Glass Darkly
 1962 Sundays and Cybele
 1963 Federico Fellini's 8½
 1964 Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow
 1965 The Shop on Main Street
 1966 A Man and a Woman
 1967 Closely Watched Trains
 1968 War and Peace
 1969 Z
 1970 Investigation of a Citizen Above Suspicion
 1971 The Garden of the Finzi-Continis
 1972 The Discreet Charm of the Bourgeoise
 1973 Day for Night
 1974 Amarcord
 1975 Dersu Uzala
 1976 Black and White in Color
 1977 Madame Rosa
 1978 Get Out Your Handkerchiefs
 1979 The Tin Drum
 1980 Moscow Does Not Believe in Tears
 1981 Mephisto
 1982 To Begin Again
 1983 Fanny & Alexander
 1984 Dangerous Moves
 1985 The Official Story
 1986 The Assault
 1987 Babette's Feast
 1988 Pelle the Conqueror
 1989 Cinema Paradiso
 1990 Journey of Hope
 1991 Mediterraneo
 1992 Indochine
 1993 Belle Époque
 1994 Burnt by the Sun
 1995 Antonia's Line
 1996 Kolya
 1997 Character
 1998 Life Is Beautiful
 1999 All About My Mother
 2000 Crouching Tiger, Hidden Dragon
 2001 No Man's Land
 2002 Nowhere in Africa
 2003 The Barbarian Invasions
 2004 The Sea Inside

Academy Awards (Oscars), 1928–2010 (continued)

FOREIGN LANGUAGE FILM (AMERICAN TITLES) (CONTINUED)

- 2005 *Tsotsi*
 2006 *The Lives of Others*
 2007 *The Counterfeiters*
 2008 *Departures*
 2009 *The Secret in Their Eyes*
 2010 *In a Better World*

DIRECTING

- 1928 Lewis Milestone (*Two Arabian Knights*); Frank Borzage (*7th Heaven*)
 1929 Frank Lloyd (*The Divine Lady*)
 1930 Lewis Milestone (*All Quiet on the Western Front*)
 1931 Norman Taurog (*Skippy*)
 1932 Frank Borzage (*Bad Girl*)
 1933 Frank Lloyd (*Cavalcade*)
 1934 Frank Capra (*It Happened One Night*)
 1935 John Ford (*The Informer*)
 1936 Frank Capra (*Mr. Deeds Goes to Town*)
 1937 Leo McCarey (*The Awful Truth*)
 1938 Frank Capra (*You Can't Take It with You*)
 1939 Victor Fleming (*Gone with the Wind*)
 1940 John Ford (*The Grapes of Wrath*)
 1941 John Ford (*How Green Was My Valley*)
 1942 William Wyler (*Mrs. Miniver*)
 1943 Michael Curtiz (*Casablanca*)
 1944 Leo McCarey (*Going My Way*)
 1945 Billy Wilder (*The Lost Weekend*)
 1946 William Wyler (*The Best Years of Our Lives*)
 1947 Elia Kazan (*Gentleman's Agreement*)
 1948 John Huston (*The Treasure of the Sierra Madre*)
 1949 Joseph L. Mankiewicz (*A Letter to Three Wives*)
 1950 Joseph L. Mankiewicz (*All About Eve*)
 1951 George Stevens (*A Place in the Sun*)
 1952 John Ford (*The Quiet Man*)
 1953 Fred Zinnemann (*From Here to Eternity*)
 1954 Elia Kazan (*On the Waterfront*)
 1955 Delbert Mann (*Marty*)
 1956 George Stevens (*Giant*)
 1957 David Lean (*The Bridge on the River Kwai*)
 1958 Vincente Minnelli (*Gigi*)
 1959 William Wyler (*Ben-Hur*)
 1960 Billy Wilder (*The Apartment*)
 1961 Robert Wise, Jerome Robbins (*West Side Story*)
 1962 David Lean (*Lawrence of Arabia*)
 1963 Tony Richardson (*Tom Jones*)
 1964 George Cukor (*My Fair Lady*)
 1965 Robert Wise (*The Sound of Music*)
 1966 Fred Zinnemann (*A Man for All Seasons*)
 1967 Mike Nichols (*The Graduate*)
 1968 Carol Reed (*Oliver!*)
 1969 John Schlesinger (*Midnight Cowboy*)
 1970 Franklin J. Schaffner (*Patton*)
 1971 William Friedkin (*The French Connection*)
 1972 Bob Fosse (*Cabaret*)
 1973 George Roy Hill (*The Sting*)
 1974 Francis Ford Coppola (*The Godfather Part II*)
 1975 Milos Forman (*One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest*)
 1976 John G. Avildsen (*Rocky*)
 1977 Woody Allen (*Annie Hall*)
 1978 Michael Cimino (*The Deer Hunter*)
 1979 Robert Benton (*Kramer vs. Kramer*)
 1980 Robert Redford (*Ordinary People*)
 1981 Warren Beatty (*Reds*)
 1982 Richard Attenborough (*Gandhi*)

DIRECTING (CONTINUED)

- 1983 James L. Brooks (*Terms of Endearment*)
 1984 Milos Forman (*Amadeus*)
 1985 Sydney Pollack (*Out of Africa*)
 1986 Oliver Stone (*Platoon*)
 1987 Bernardo Bertolucci (*The Last Emperor*)
 1988 Barry Levinson (*Rain Man*)
 1989 Oliver Stone (*Born on the Fourth of July*)
 1990 Kevin Costner (*Dances with Wolves*)
 1991 Jonathan Demme (*The Silence of the Lambs*)
 1992 Clint Eastwood (*Unforgiven*)
 1993 Steven Spielberg (*Schindler's List*)
 1994 Robert Zemeckis (*Forrest Gump*)
 1995 Mel Gibson (*Braveheart*)
 1996 Anthony Minghella (*The English Patient*)
 1997 James Cameron (*Titanic*)
 1998 Steven Spielberg (*Saving Private Ryan*)
 1999 Sam Mendes (*American Beauty*)
 2000 Steven Soderbergh (*Traffic*)
 2001 Ron Howard (*A Beautiful Mind*)
 2002 Roman Polanski (*The Pianist*)
 2003 Peter Jackson (*The Lord of the Rings: The Return of the King*)
 2004 Clint Eastwood (*Million Dollar Baby*)
 2005 Ang Lee (*Brokeback Mountain*)
 2006 Martin Scorsese (*The Departed*)
 2007 Joel Coen, Ethan Coen (*No Country for Old Men*)
 2008 Danny Boyle (*Slumdog Millionaire*)
 2009 Kathryn Bigelow (*The Hurt Locker*)
 2010 Tom Hooper (*The King's Speech*)

ADAPTED SCREENPLAY²

- 1928 Benjamin Glazer (*7th Heaven*)
 1929 Hans Kraly (*The Patriot*)
 1930 no award given
 1931 Howard Estabrook (*Cimarron*)
 1932 Edwin Burke (*Bad Girl*)
 1933 Victor Heerman, Sarah Y. Mason (*Little Women*)
 1934 Robert Riskin (*It Happened One Night*)
 1935 Dudley Nichols (*The Informer*)³(declined)
 1936 Pierre Collings, Sheridan Gibney (*The Story of Louis Pasteur*)³
 1937 Norman Reilly Raine, Heinz Herald, Geza Herczeg (*The Life of Emile Zola*)³
 1938 George Bernard Shaw, W.P. Lipscomb, Cecil Lewis, Ian Dalrymple (*Pygmalion*)³
 1939 Sidney Howard (*Gone with the Wind*)^{1,3}
 1940 Donald Ogden Stewart (*The Philadelphia Story*)³
 1941 Sidney Buchman, Seton I. Miller (*Here Comes Mr. Jordan*)³
 1942 George Froeschel, James Hilton, Claudine West, Arthur Wimperis (*Mrs. Miniver*)³
 1943 Julius J. Epstein, Philip G. Epstein, Howard Koch (*Casablanca*)³
 1944 Frank Butler, Frank Cavett (*Going My Way*)³
 1945 Charles Brackett, Billy Wilder (*The Lost Weekend*)³
 1946 Robert E. Sherwood (*The Best Years of Our Lives*)³
 1947 George Seaton (*Miracle on 34th Street*)³
 1948 John Huston (*The Treasure of the Sierra Madre*)³
 1949 Joseph L. Mankiewicz (*A Letter to Three Wives*)³
 1950 Joseph L. Mankiewicz (*All About Eve*)³
 1951 Michael Wilson, Harry Brown (*A Place in the Sun*)³

Academy Awards (Oscars), 1928–2010 (continued)

ADAPTED SCREENPLAY² (CONTINUED)

- 1952 Charles Schnee (*The Bad and the Beautiful*)³
 1953 Daniel Taradash (*From Here to Eternity*)³
 1954 George Seaton (*The Country Girl*)³
 1955 Paddy Chayefsky (*Marty*)³
 1956 James Poe, John Farrow, S.J. Perelman
 (*Around the World in 80 Days*)
 1957 Michael Wilson⁴, Carl Foreman⁴ (*Pierre Boulle,
 The Bridge on the River Kwai*)
 1958 Alan Jay Lerner (*Gigi*)
 1959 Neil Paterson (*Room at the Top*)
 1960 Richard Brooks (*Elmer Gantry*)
 1961 Abby Mann (*Judgment at Nuremberg*)
 1962 Horton Foote (*To Kill a Mockingbird*)
 1963 John Osborne (*Tom Jones*)
 1964 Edward Anhalt (*Becket*)
 1965 Robert Bolt (*Doctor Zhivago*)
 1966 Robert Bolt (*A Man for All Seasons*)
 1967 Stirling Silliphant (*In the Heat of the Night*)
 1968 James Goldman (*The Lion in Winter*)
 1969 Waldo Salt (*Midnight Cowboy*)
 1970 Ring Lardner, Jr. (*M*A*S*H*)
 1971 Ernest Tidyman (*The French Connection*)
 1972 Mario Puzo, Francis Ford Coppola (*The
 Godfather*)
 1973 William Peter Blatty (*The Exorcist*)
 1974 Francis Ford Coppola, Mario Puzo (*The
 Godfather Part II*)
 1975 Lawrence Hauben, Bo Goldman (*One Flew
 Over the Cuckoo's Nest*)
 1976 William Goldman (*All the President's Men*)
 1977 Alvin Sargent (*Julia*)
 1978 Oliver Stone (*Midnight Express*)
 1979 Robert Benton (*Kramer vs. Kramer*)
 1980 Alvin Sargent (*Ordinary People*)
 1981 Ernest Thompson (*On Golden Pond*)
 1982 Costa-Gavras, Donald Stewart (*Missing*)
 1983 James L. Brooks (*Terms of Endearment*)
 1984 Peter Shaffer (*Amadeus*)
 1985 Kurt Luedtke (*Out of Africa*)
 1986 Ruth Prawer Jhabvala (*A Room with a View*)
 1987 Mark Peploe, Bernardo Bertolucci (*The
 Last Emperor*)
 1988 Christopher Hampton (*Dangerous Liaisons*)
 1989 Alfred Uhry (*Driving Miss Daisy*)
 1990 Michael Blake (*Dances with Wolves*)
 1991 Ted Tally (*The Silence of the Lambs*)
 1992 Ruth Prawer Jhabvala (*Howards End*)
 1993 Steven Zaillian (*Schindler's List*)
 1994 Eric Roth (*Forrest Gump*)
 1995 Emma Thompson (*Sense and Sensibility*)
 1996 Billy Bob Thornton (*Sling Blade*)
 1997 Brian Koppelman, Curtis Hanson (*L.A.
 Confidential*)
 1998 Bill Condon (*Gods and Monsters*)
 1999 John Irving (*The Cider House Rules*)
 2000 Stephen Gaghan (*Traffic*)
 2001 Akiva Goldsman (*A Beautiful Mind*)
 2002 Ronald Harwood (*The Pianist*)
 2003 Fran Walsh, Philippa Boyens, Peter
 Jackson (*The Lord of the Rings: The
 Return of the King*)
 2004 Alexander Payne, Jim Taylor (*Sideways*)
 2005 Larry McMurtry, Diana Ossana (*Brokeback
 Mountain*)
 2006 William Monahan (*The Departed*)
 2007 Joel Coen, Ethan Coen (*No Country for Old Men*)
 2008 Simon Beaufoy (*Slumdog Millionaire*)

ADAPTED SCREENPLAY² (CONTINUED)

- 2009 Geoffrey Fletcher (*Precious: Based on the
 Novel "Push" by Sapphire*)
 2010 Aaron Sorkin (*The Social Network*)
- ORIGINAL SCREENPLAY²
- 1928 Ben Hecht (*Underworld*)⁵; Joseph Farnham
 (*The Fair Co-Ed; Laugh, Clown, Laugh;
 Telling the World*)⁶
 1929 no award given
 1930 Frances Marion (*The Big House*)
 1931 John Monk Saunders (*The Dawn Patrol*)⁵
 1932 Frances Marion (*The Champ*)⁵
 1933 Robert Lord (*One Way Passage*)⁵
 1934 Arthur Caesar (*Manhattan Melodrama*)⁵
 1935 Ben Hecht, Charles MacArthur (*The Scoundrel*)⁵
 1936 Pierre Collings, Sheridan Gibney (*The Story
 of Louis Pasteur*)⁵
 1937 William A. Wellman, Robert Carson (*A Star
 Is Born*)⁵
 1938 Eleanore Griffin, Dore Schary (*Boys Town*)⁵
 1939 Lewis R. Foster (*Mr. Smith Goes to
 Washington*)⁵
 1940 Benjamin Glazer, John S. Toldy (*Arise, My
 Love*)⁵; Preston Sturges (*The Great McGinty*)⁷
 1941 Harry Segall (*Here Comes Mr. Jordan*)⁵;
 Herman J. Mankiewicz, Orson Welles (*Citi-
 zen Kane*)⁷
 1942 Emeric Pressburger (*Forty-Ninth Parallel*)⁵;
 Michael Kanin, Ring Lardner, Jr. (*Woman of
 the Year*)⁷
 1943 William Saroyan (*The Human Comedy*)⁵; Nor-
 man Krasna (*Princess O'Rourke*)⁷
 1944 Leo McCarey (*Going My Way*)⁵; Lamar Trotti
 (*Wilson*)⁷
 1945 Charles G. Booth (*The House on 92nd Street*)⁵;
 Richard Schweizer (*Marie-Louise*)⁷
 1946 Clemence Dane (*Vacation from Marriage*)⁵;
 Muriel Box, Sydney Box (*The Seventh Veil*)⁷
 1947 Valentine Davies (*Miracle on 34th Street*)⁵;
 Sidney Sheldon (*The Bachelor and the
 Bobby-Soxer*)⁷
 1948 Richard Schweizer, David Wechsler (*The
 Search*)⁵
 1949 Douglas Morrow (*The Stratton Story*)⁵; Robert
 Pirosh (*Battleground*)⁷
 1950 Edna Anhalt, Edward Anhalt (*Panic in the
 Streets*)⁵; Charles Brackett, Billy Wilder, D.M.
 Marshman, Jr. (*Sunset Blvd.*)⁷
 1951 Paul Dehn, James Bernard (*Seven Days to
 Noon*)⁵; Alan Jay Lerner (*An American in Paris*)⁷
 1952 Fredric M. Frank, Theodore St. John, Frank
 Cavett (*The Greatest Show on Earth*)⁵;
 T.E.B. Clarke (*The Lavender Hill Mob*)⁷
 1953 Dalton Trumbo⁴, Ian McLellan Hunter,
 Roman Holiday⁵; Charles Brackett, Walter
 Reisch, Richard L. Breen (*Titanic*)⁷
 1954 Philip Yordan (*Broken Lance*)⁵; Budd Schul-
 berg (*On the Waterfront*)⁷
 1955 Daniel Fuchs (*Love Me or Leave Me*)⁵;
 William Ludwig, Sonya Levien (*Interrupted
 Melody*)⁷
 1956 Dalton Trumbo⁴ (as Robert Rich, *The Brave
 One*)⁵; Albert Lamorisse (*The Red Balloon*)⁷
 1957 George Wells (*Designing Woman*)
 1958 Nedrick Young⁵ (as Nathan E. Douglas),
 Harold Jacob Smith (*The Defiant Ones*)
 1959 Russell Rouse, Clarence Greene, Stanley
 Shapiro, Maurice Richlin (*Pillow Talk*)

Academy Awards (Oscars), 1928–2010 (continued)

ORIGINAL SCREENPLAY² (CONTINUED)

- 1960 Billy Wilder, I.A.L. Diamond (*The Apartment*)
 1961 William Inge (*Splendor in the Grass*)
 1962 Ennio de Concini, Alfredo Giannetti, Pietro Germi (*Divorce—Italian Style*)
 1963 James R. Webb (*How the West Was Won*)
 1964 S.H. Barnett, Peter Stone, Frank Tarloff (*Father Goose*)
 1965 Frederic Raphael (*Darling*)
 1966 Claude Lelouch, Pierre Uytterhoeven (*A Man and a Woman*)
 1967 William Rose (*Guess Who's Coming to Dinner*)
 1968 Mel Brooks (*The Producers*)
 1969 William Goldman (*Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid*)
 1970 Francis Ford Coppola, Edmund H. North (*Patton*)
 1971 Paddy Chayefsky (*The Hospital*)
 1972 Jeremy Larner (*The Candidate*)
 1973 David S. Ward (*The Sting*)
 1974 Robert Towne (*Chinatown*)
 1975 Frank Pierson (*Dog Day Afternoon*)
 1976 Paddy Chayefsky (*Network*)
 1977 Woody Allen, Marshall Brickman (*Annie Hall*)
 1978 Nancy Dowd, Waldo Salt, Robert C. Jones (*Coming Home*)
 1979 Steve Tesich (*Breaking Away*)
 1980 Bo Goldman (*Melvin and Howard*)
 1981 Colin Welland (*Chariots of Fire*)
 1982 John Briley (*Gandhi*)
 1983 Horton Foote (*Tender Mercies*)
 1984 Robert Benton (*Places in the Heart*)
 1985 Earl W. Wallace, William Kelley, Pamela Wallace (*Witness*)
 1986 Woody Allen (*Hannah and Her Sisters*)
 1987 John Patrick Shanley (*Moonstruck*)
 1988 Ronald Bass, Barry Morrow (*Rain Man*)
 1989 Tom Schulman (*Dead Poets Society*)
 1990 Bruce Joel Rubin (*Ghost*)
 1991 Callie Khouri (*Thelma & Louise*)
 1992 Neil Jordan (*The Crying Game*)
 1993 Jane Campion (*The Piano*)
 1994 Quentin Tarantino, Roger Avary (*Pulp Fiction*)
 1995 Christopher McQuarrie (*The Usual Suspects*)
 1996 Joel Coen, Ethan Coen (*Fargo*)
 1997 Ben Affleck, Matt Damon (*Good Will Hunting*)
 1998 Marc Norman, Tom Stoppard (*Shakespeare in Love*)
 1999 Alan Ball (*American Beauty*)
 2000 Cameron Crowe (*Almost Famous*)
 2001 Julian Fellowes (*Gosford Park*)
 2002 Pedro Almodóvar (*Talk to Her*)
 2003 Sofia Coppola (*Lost in Translation*)
 2004 Charlie Kaufman (*Eternal Sunshine of the Spotless Mind*)
 2005 Paul Haggis, Bobby Moresco (*Crash*)
 2006 Michael Arndt (*Little Miss Sunshine*)
 2007 Diablo Cody (*Juno*)
 2008 Dustin Lance Black (*Milk*)
 2009 Mark Boal (*The Hurt Locker*)
 2010 David Seidler (*The King's Speech*)

CINEMATOGRAPHY (CONTINUED)

- 1932 Lee Garmes (*Shanghai Express*)
 1933 Charles Bryant Lang, Jr. (*A Farewell to Arms*)
 1934 Victor Milner (*Cleopatra*)
 1935 Hal Mohr (*A Midsummer Night's Dream*)
 1936 Gaetano Gaudio (*Anthony Adverse*)
 1937 Karl Freund (*The Good Earth*)
 1938 Joseph Ruttenberg (*The Great Waltz*)
 1939 Gregg Toland (*Wuthering Heights*)⁸; Ernest Haller, Ray Rennahan (*Gone with the Wind*)⁹
 1940 George Barnes (*Rebecca*)⁸; Georges Perinal (*The Thief of Bagdad*)⁹
 1941 Arthur Miller (*How Green Was My Valley*)⁸; Ernest Palmer, Ray Rennahan (*Blood and Sand*)⁹
 1942 Joseph Ruttenberg (*Mrs. Miniver*)⁸; Leon Shamroy (*The Black Swan*)⁹
 1943 Arthur Miller (*The Song of Bernadette*)⁸; Hal Mohr, W. Howard Greene (*The Phantom of the Opera*)⁹
 1944 Joseph LaShelle (*Laura*)⁸; Leon Shamroy (*Wilson*)⁹
 1945 Harry Stradling (*The Picture of Dorian Gray*)⁸; Leon Shamroy (*Leave Her to Heaven*)⁹
 1946 Arthur Miller (*Anna and the King of Siam*)⁸; Charles Rosher, Leonard Smith, Arthur Arling (*The Yearling*)⁹
 1947 Guy Green (*Great Expectations*)⁸; Jack Cardiff (*Black Narcissus*)⁹
 1948 William Daniels (*The Naked City*)⁸; Joseph Valentine, William V. Skall, Winton Hoch (*Joan of Arc*)⁹
 1949 Paul C. Vogel (*Battleground*)⁸; Winton Hoch (*She Wore a Yellow Ribbon*)⁹
 1950 Robert Krasker (*The Third Man*)⁸; Robert Surtees (*King Solomon's Mines*)⁹
 1951 William C. Mellor (*A Place in the Sun*)⁸; Alfred Gilks, John Alton (*An American in Paris*)⁹
 1952 Robert Surtees (*The Bad and the Beautiful*)⁸; Winton C. Hoch, Archie Stout (*The Quiet Man*)⁹
 1953 Burnett Guffey (*From Here to Eternity*)⁸; Loyal Griggs (*Shane*)⁹
 1954 Boris Kaufman (*On the Waterfront*)⁸; Milton Krasner (*Three Coins in the Fountain*)⁹
 1955 James Wong Howe (*The Rose Tattoo*)⁸; Robert Burks (*To Catch a Thief*)⁹
 1956 Joseph Ruttenberg (*Somebody Up There Likes Me*)⁸; Lionel Lindon (*Around the World in 80 Days*)⁹
 1957 Jack Hildyard (*The Bridge on the River Kwai*)
 1958 Sam Leavitt (*The Defiant Ones*)⁸; Joseph Ruttenberg (*Gigi*)⁹
 1959 William C. Mellor (*The Diary of Anne Frank*)⁸; Robert L. Surtees (*Ben-Hur*)⁹
 1960 Freddie Francis (*Sons and Lovers*)⁸; Russell Metty (*Spartacus*)⁹
 1961 Eugen Shuftan (*The Hustler*)⁸; Daniel L. Fapp (*West Side Story*)⁹
 1962 Jean Bourgoïn, Walter Wottitz (*The Longest Day*)⁸; Fred A. Young (*Lawrence of Arabia*)⁹
 1963 James Wong Howe (*Hud*)⁸; Leon Shamroy (*Cleopatra*)⁹
 1964 Walter Lassally (*Zorba the Greek*)⁸; Harry Stradling (*My Fair Lady*)⁹
 1965 Ernest Laszlo (*Ship of Fools*)⁸; Freddie Young (*Doctor Zhivago*)⁹
 1966 Haskell Wexler (*Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?*)⁸; Ted Moore (*A Man for All Seasons*)⁹
 1967 Burnett Guffey (*Bonnie and Clyde*)

CINEMATOGRAPHY

- 1928 Charles Rosher, Karl Struss (*Sunrise*)
 1929 Clyde De Vinna (*White Shadows in the South Seas*)
 1930 Joseph T. Rucker, Willard Van Der Veer (*With Byrd at the South Pole*)
 1931 Floyd Crosby (*Tabu*)

Academy Awards (Oscars), 1928–2010 (continued)

CINEMATOGRAPHY (CONTINUED)

- 1968 Pasqualino De Santis (*Romeo and Juliet*)
 1969 Conrad Hall (*Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid*)
 1970 Freddie Young (*Ryan's Daughter*)
 1971 Oswald Morris (*Fiddler on the Roof*)
 1972 Geoffrey Unsworth (*Cabaret*)
 1973 Sven Nykvist (*Cries and Whispers*)
 1974 Fred Koenekamp, Joseph Biroc (*The Towering Inferno*)
 1975 John Alcott (*Barry Lyndon*)
 1976 Haskell Wexler (*Bound for Glory*)
 1977 Vilmos Zsigmond (*Close Encounters of the Third Kind*)
 1978 Nestor Almendros (*Days of Heaven*)
 1979 Vittorio Storaro (*Apocalypse Now*)
 1980 Geoffrey Unsworth¹, Ghislain Cloquet (*Tess*)
 1981 Vittorio Storaro (*Reds*)
 1982 Billy Williams, Ronnie Taylor (*Gandhi*)
 1983 Sven Nykvist (*Fanny & Alexander*)
 1984 Chris Menges (*The Killing Fields*)
 1985 David Watkin (*Out of Africa*)
 1986 Chris Menges (*The Mission*)
 1987 Vittorio Storaro (*The Last Emperor*)
 1988 Peter Biziou (*Mississippi Burning*)
 1989 Freddie Francis (*Glory*)
 1990 Dean Semler (*Dances with Wolves*)
 1991 Robert Richardson (*JFK*)
 1992 Philippe Rousselot (*A River Runs Through It*)
 1993 Janusz Kaminski (*Schindler's List*)
 1994 John Toll (*Legends of the Fall*)
 1995 John Toll (*Braveheart*)
 1996 John Seale (*The English Patient*)
 1997 Russell Carpenter (*Titanic*)
 1998 Janusz Kaminski (*Saving Private Ryan*)
 1999 Conrad L. Hall (*American Beauty*)
 2000 Peter Pau (*Crouching Tiger, Hidden Dragon*)
 2001 Andrew Lesnie (*The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring*)
 2002 Conrad L. Hall (*Road to Perdition*)¹
 2003 Russell Boyd (*Master and Commander: The Far Side of the World*)
 2004 Robert Richardson (*The Aviator*)
 2005 Dion Beebe (*Memoirs of a Geisha*)
 2006 Guillermo Navarro (*Pan's Labyrinth*)
 2007 Robert Elswit (*There Will Be Blood*)
 2008 Anthony Dod Mantle (*Slumdog Millionaire*)
 2009 Mauro Fiore (*Avatar*)
 2010 Wally Pfister (*Inception*)

VISUAL EFFECTS¹⁰

- 1939 Fred Sersen (*The Rains Came*)
 1940 Lawrence Butler (*The Thief of Bagdad*)
 1941 Farciot Edouart, Gordon Jennings (*I Wanted Wings*)
 1942 Farciot Edouart, Gordon Jennings, William L. Pereira (*Reap the Wild Wind*)
 1943 Fred Sersen (*Crash Dive*)
 1944 A. Arnold Gillespie, Donald Jahraus, Warren Newcombe (*Thirty Seconds Over Tokyo*)
 1945 John P. Fulton (*Wonder Man*)
 1946 Thomas Howard (*Blithe Spirit*)
 1947 A. Arnold Gillespie, Warren Newcombe (*Green Dolphin Street*)
 1948 Paul Eagler, J. McMillan Johnson, Russell Shearman, Clarence Slifer (*Portrait of Jennie*)
 1949 *Mighty Joe Young*
 1950 *Destination Moon*
 1951 *When Worlds Collide*

VISUAL EFFECTS¹⁰ (CONTINUED)

- 1952 *Plymouth Adventure*
 1953 *The War of the Worlds*
 1954 *20,000 Leagues Under the Sea*
 1955 *The Bridges at Toko-Ri*
 1956 John Fulton (*The Ten Commandments*)
 1957 ¹⁰
 1958 Tom Howard (*tom thumb*)
 1959 A. Arnold Gillespie, Robert MacDonald (*Ben-Hur*)
 1960 Gene Warren, Tim Baar (*The Time Machine*)
 1961 Bill Warrington (*The Guns of Navarone*)
 1962 Robert MacDonald (*The Longest Day*)
 1963 Emil Kosa, Jr. (*Cleopatra*)
 1964 Peter Ellenshaw, Hamilton Luske, Eustace Lycett (*Mary Poppins*)
 1965 John Stears (*Thunderball*)
 1966 Art Cruickshank (*Fantastic Voyage*)
 1967 L.B. Abbott (*Doctor Dolittle*)
 1968 Stanley Kubrick (2001: *A Space Odyssey*)
 1969 Robbie Robertson (*Marooned*)
 1970 A.D. Flowers, L.B. Abbott (*Tora! Tora! Tora!*)
 1971 Alan Maley, Eustace Lycett, Danny Lee (*Bedknobs and Broomsticks*)
 1972 L.B. Abbott, A.D. Flowers (*The Poseidon Adventure*)
 1974 Frank Brendel, Glen Robinson, Albert Whitlock (*Earthquake*)
 1975 Albert Whitlock, Glen Robinson (*The Hindenburg*)
 1976 Carlo Rambaldi, Glen Robinson, Frank Van der Veer (*King Kong*); L.B. Abbott, Glen Robinson, Matthew Yuricich (*Logan's Run*)
 1977 John Stears, John Dykstra, Richard Edlund, Grant McCune, Robert Blalack (*Star Wars*)
 1978 Les Bowie¹, Colin Chilvers, Denys Coop, Roy Field, Derek Meddings, Zoran Perisic (*Superman*)
 1979 H.R. Giger, Carlo Rambaldi, Brian Johnson, Nick Alder, Denys Ayling (*Alien*)
 1980 Brian Johnson, Richard Edlund, Dennis Muren, Bruce Nicholson (*The Empire Strikes Back*)
 1981 Richard Edlund, Kit West, Bruce Nicholson, Joe Johnston (*Raiders of the Lost Ark*)
 1982 Carlo Rambaldi, Dennis Muren, Kenneth F. Smith (*E.T.: The Extra-Terrestrial*)
 1983 Richard Edlund, Dennis Muren, Ken Ralston, Phil Tippet (*Return of the Jedi*)
 1984 Dennis Muren, Michael McAlister, Lorne Peterson, George Gibbs (*Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom*)
 1985 Ken Ralston, Ralph McQuarrie, Scott Farrar, David Berry (*Cocoon*)
 1986 Robert Skotak, Stan Winston, John Richardson, Suzanne Benson (*Aliens*)
 1987 Dennis Muren, William George, Harley Jessup, Kenneth Smith (*Innerspace*)
 1988 Ken Ralston, Richard Williams, Edward Jones, George Gibbs (*Who Framed Roger Rabbit*)
 1989 John Bruno, Dennis Muren, Hoyt Yeatman, Dennis Skotak (*The Abyss*)
 1990 Eric Brevig, Rob Bottin, Tim McGovern, Alex Funke (*Total Recall*)
 1991 Robert Skotak (*Terminator 2: Judgment Day*)
 1992 Ken Ralston, Doug Chiang, Doug Smythe, Tom Woodruff, Jr. (*Death Becomes Her*)

Academy Awards (Oscars), 1928–2010 (continued)

VISUAL EFFECTS¹⁰ (CONTINUED)

- 1993 Dennis Muren, Stan Winston, Phil Tippett, Michael Lantieri (*Jurassic Park*)
- 1994 Ken Ralston, George Murphy, Stephen Rosenbaum, Allen Hall (*Forrest Gump*)
- 1995 Scott E. Anderson, Charles Gibson, Neal Scanlan, John Cox (*Babe*)
- 1996 Volker Engel, Douglas Smith, Clay Pinney, Joseph Viskocil (*Independence Day*)
- 1997 Robert Legato, Mark Lasoff, Thomas L. Fisher, Michael Kanfer (*Titanic*)
- 1998 Joel Hynek, Nicholas Brooks, Stuart Robertson, Kevin Mack (*What Dreams May Come*)
- 1999 John Gaeta, Janek Sirrs, Steve Courtley, Jon Thum (*The Matrix*)
- 2000 John Nelson, Neil Corbould, Tim Burke, Rob Harvey (*Gladiator*)
- 2001 Jim Rygiel, Randall William Cook, Richard Taylor, Mark Stetson (*The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring*)
- 2002 Jim Rygiel, Joe Letteri, Randall William Cook, Alex Funke (*The Lord of the Rings: The Two Towers*)
- 2003 Jim Rygiel, Joe Letteri, Randall William Cook, Alex Funke (*The Lord of the Rings: The Return of the King*)
- 2004 John Dykstra, Scott Stokdyk, Anthony LaMolina, John Frazier (*Spider-Man 2*)
- 2005 Joe Letteri, Brian Van't Hul, Christian Rivers, Richard Taylor (*King Kong*)
- 2006 John Knoll, Hal Hickel, Charles Gibson, Allen Hall (*Pirates of the Caribbean: Dead Man's Chest*)
- 2007 Michael Fink, Bill Westenhofer, Ben Morris, Trevor Wood (*The Golden Compass*)
- 2008 Eric Barba, Steve Preeg, Burt Dalton, Craig Barron (*The Curious Case of Benjamin Button*)
- 2009 Joe Letteri, Stephen Rosenbaum, Richard Baneham, Andrew R. Jones (*Avatar*)
- 2010 Paul Franklin, Chris Corbould, Andrew Lockley, Peter Bebb (*Inception*)

MAKEUP

- 1981 Rick Baker (*An American Werewolf in London*)
- 1982 Sarah Monzani, Michele Burke (*Quest for Fire*)
- 1983 no award given
- 1984 Paul LeBlanc, Dick Smith (*Amadeus*)
- 1985 Michael Westmore, Zoltan Elek (*Mask*)
- 1986 Chris Walas, Stephan Dupuis (*The Fly*)
- 1987 Rick Baker (*Harry and the Hendersons*)
- 1988 Ve Neill, Steve La Porte, Robert Short (*Beetlejuice*)
- 1989 Manlio Rocchetti, Lynn Barber, Kevin Haney (*Driving Miss Daisy*)
- 1990 John Caglione, Jr., Doug Drexler (*Dick Tracy*)
- 1991 Stan Winston, Jeff Dawn (*Terminator 2: Judgment Day*)
- 1992 Greg Cannom, Michele Burke, Matthew W. Mungle (*Bram Stoker's Dracula*)
- 1993 Greg Cannom, Ve Neill, Yolanda Toussieng (*Mrs. Doubtfire*)
- 1994 Rick Baker, Ve Neill, Yolanda Toussieng (*Ed Wood*)
- 1995 Peter Frampton, Paul Pattison, Lois Burwell (*Braveheart*)
- 1996 Rick Baker, David L. Anderson (*The Nutty Professor*)
- 1997 Rick Baker, David L. Anderson (*Men in Black*)
- 1998 Jenny Shircore (*Elizabeth*)

MAKEUP (CONTINUED)

- 1999 Christine Blundell, Trefor Proud (*Topsy-Turvy*)
- 2000 Rick Baker, Gail Ryan (*Dr. Seuss' How the Grinch Stole Christmas*)
- 2001 Peter Owen, Richard Taylor (*The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring*)
- 2002 John Jackson, Beatrice Alba (*Frida*)
- 2003 Richard Taylor, Peter King (*The Lord of the Rings: The Return of the King*)
- 2004 Valli O'Reilly, Bill Corso (*Lemony Snicket's A Series of Unfortunate Events*)
- 2005 Howard Berger, Tami Lane (*The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe*)
- 2006 David Martí, Montse Ribé (*Pan's Labyrinth*)
- 2007 Didier Lavergne, Jan Archibald (*La Vie en rose*)
- 2008 Greg Cannom (*The Curious Case of Benjamin Button*)
- 2009 Barney Burman, Mindy Hall, Joel Harlow (*Star Trek*)
- 2010 Rick Baker, Dave Elsey (*The Wolfman*)

ORIGINAL SCORE

- 1938 Erich Wolfgang Korngold (*The Adventures of Robin Hood*)
- 1939 Herbert Stothart (*The Wizard of Oz*)
- 1940 Leigh Harline, Paul J. Smith, Ned Washington (*Pinocchio*)
- 1941 Bernard Herrmann (*All That Money Can Buy*)
- 1942 Max Steiner (*Now, Voyager*)
- 1943 Alfred Newman (*The Song of Bernadette*)
- 1944 Max Steiner (*Since You Went Away*)
- 1945 Miklós Rózsa (*Spellbound*)
- 1946 Hugo Friedhofer (*The Best Years of Our Lives*)
- 1947 Miklós Rózsa (*A Double Life*)
- 1948 Brian Easdale (*The Red Shoes*)
- 1949 Aaron Copland (*The Heiress*)
- 1950 Franz Waxman (*Sunset Blvd.*)
- 1951 Franz Waxman (*A Place in the Sun*)
- 1952 Dimitri Tiomkin (*High Noon*)
- 1953 Bronislau Kaper (*Lili*)
- 1954 Dimitri Tiomkin (*The High and Mighty*)
- 1955 Alfred Newman (*Love Is a Many-Splendored Thing*)
- 1956 Victor Young (*Around the World in 80 Days*)¹
- 1957 Malcolm Arnold (*The Bridge on the River Kwai*)¹¹
- 1958 Dimitri Tiomkin (*The Old Man and The Sea*)
- 1959 Miklós Rózsa (*Ben-Hur*)
- 1960 Ernest Gold (*Exodus*)
- 1961 Henry Mancini (*Breakfast at Tiffany's*)
- 1962 Maurice Jarre (*Lawrence of Arabia*)
- 1963 John Addison (*Tom Jones*)
- 1964 Richard M. Sherman, Robert B. Sherman (*Mary Poppins*)
- 1965 Maurice Jarre (*Doctor Zhivago*)
- 1966 John Barry (*Born Free*)
- 1967 Elmer Bernstein (*Thoroughly Modern Millie*)
- 1968 John Barry (*The Lion in Winter*)¹²; John Green (*Oliver!*)¹³
- 1969 Burt Bacharach (*Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid*)¹²; Lennie Hayton, Lionel Newman (*Hello, Dolly!*)¹³
- 1970 Francis Lai (*Love Story*); The Beatles (*Let It Be*)¹⁴
- 1971 Michel Legrand (*Summer of '42*)
- 1972 Charles Chaplin, Raymond Rasch¹, Larry Russell¹ (*Limelight*)
- 1973 Marvin Hamlisch (*The Way We Were*)

Academy Awards (Oscars), 1928–2010 (continued)

ORIGINAL SCORE (CONTINUED)

- 1974 Nino Rota, Carmine Coppola (*The Godfather Part II*)
- 1975 John Williams (*Jaws*)
- 1976 Jerry Goldsmith (*The Omen*)
- 1977 John Williams (*Star Wars*)
- 1978 Giorgio Moroder (*Midnight Express*)
- 1979 Georges Delerue (*A Little Romance*)
- 1980 Michael Gore (*Fame*)
- 1981 Vangelis (*Chariots of Fire*)
- 1982 John Williams (E.T.: *The Extra-Terrestrial*); Henry Mancini, Leslie Bricusse (*Victor/Victoria*)¹⁴
- 1983 Bill Conti (*The Right Stuff*); Michel Legrand, Alan Bergman, Marilyn Bergman (Yentl)¹⁴
- 1984 Maurice Jarre (*A Passage to India*); Prince (*Purple Rain*)¹⁴
- 1985 John Barry (*Out of Africa*)
- 1986 Herbie Hancock (*'Round Midnight*)
- 1987 Ryuichi Sakamoto, David Byrne, Cong Su (*The Last Emperor*)
- 1988 Dave Grusin (*The Milagro Beanfield War*)
- 1989 Alan Menken (*The Little Mermaid*)
- 1990 John Barry (*Dances with Wolves*)
- 1991 Alan Menken (*Beauty and the Beast*)
- 1992 Alan Menken (*Aladdin*)
- 1993 John Williams (*Schindler's List*)
- 1994 Hans Zimmer (*The Lion King*)
- 1995 Luis Enrique Bacalov (*Il Postino*)¹²; Alan Menken, Stephen Schwartz (*Pocahontas*)¹⁵
- 1996 Gabriel Yared (*The English Patient*)¹²; Rachel Portman (*Emma*)¹⁵
- 1997 James Horner (*Titanic*)¹²; Anne Dudley (*The Full Monty*)¹⁵
- 1998 Nicola Piovani (*Life Is Beautiful*)¹²; Stephen Warbeck (*Shakespeare in Love*)¹⁵
- 1999 John Corigliano (*The Red Violin*)
- 2000 Tan Dun (*Crouching Tiger, Hidden Dragon*)
- 2001 Howard Shore (*The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring*)
- 2002 Elliot Goldenthal (*Frida*)
- 2003 Howard Shore (*The Lord of the Rings: The Return of the King*)
- 2004 Jan A.P. Kaczmarek (*Finding Neverland*)
- 2005 Gustavo Santaolalla (*Brokeback Mountain*)
- 2006 Gustavo Santaolalla (*Babel*)
- 2007 Dario Marianelli (*Atonement*)
- 2008 A.R. Rahman (*Slumdog Millionaire*)
- 2009 Michael Giacchino (*Up*)
- 2010 Trent Reznor, Atticus Ross (*The Social Network*)

ORIGINAL SONG

- 1934 Con Conrad, Herb Magidson, "The Continental" (*The Gay Divorcee*)
- 1935 Harry Warren, Al Dubin, "Lullaby of Broadway" (*Gold Diggers of 1935*)
- 1936 Jerome Kern, Dorothy Fields, "The Way You Look Tonight" (*Swing Time*)
- 1937 Harry Owens, "Sweet Leilani" (*Waikiki Wedding*)
- 1938 Ralph Rainger, Leo Robin, "Thanks for the Memory" (*The Big Broadcast of 1938*)
- 1939 Harold Arlen, E.Y. Harburg, "Over the Rainbow" (*The Wizard of Oz*)
- 1940 Leigh Harline, Ned Washington, "When You Wish Upon a Star" (*Pinocchio*)
- 1941 Jerome Kern, Oscar Hammerstein II, "The Last Time I Saw Paris" (*Lady Be Good*)

ORIGINAL SONG (CONTINUED)

- 1942 Irving Berlin, "White Christmas" (*Holiday Inn*)
- 1943 Harry Warren, Mack Gordon, "You'll Never Know" (*Hello, Frisco, Hello*)
- 1944 James Van Heusen, Johnny Burke, "Swinging on a Star" (*Going My Way*)
- 1945 Richard Rodgers, Oscar Hammerstein II, "It Might As Well Be Spring" (*State Fair*)
- 1946 Harry Warren, Johnny Mercer, "On the Atchison, Topeka, and the Santa Fe" (*The Harvey Girls*)
- 1947 Allie Wrubel, Ray Gilbert, "Zip-a-dee-doo-dah" (*Song of the South*)
- 1948 Jay Livingston, Ray Evans, "Buttons and Bows" (*The Paleface*)
- 1949 Frank Loesser, "Baby, It's Cold Outside" (*Neptune's Daughter*)
- 1950 Ray Evans, Jay Livingston, "Mona Lisa" (*Captain Carey, U.S.A.*)
- 1951 Hoagy Carmichael, Johnny Mercer, "In The Cool, Cool, Cool of the Evening" (*Here Comes the Groom*)
- 1952 Dimitri Tiomkin, Ned Washington, "High Noon (Do Not Forsake Me, Oh My Darlin'") (*High Noon*)
- 1953 Sammy Fain, Paul Francis Webster, "Secret Love" (*Calamity Jane*)
- 1954 Jule Styne, Sammy Cahn, "Three Coins in the Fountain" (*Three Coins in the Fountain*)
- 1955 Sammy Fain, Paul Francis Webster, "Love Is a Many-Splendored Thing" (*Love Is a Many-Splendored Thing*)
- 1956 Jay Livingston, Ray Evans, "Whatever Will Be, Will Be (Que Sera, Sera)" (*The Man Who Knew Too Much*)
- 1957 James Van Heusen, Sammy Cahn, "All the Way" (*The Joker Is Wild*)
- 1958 Frederick Loewe, Alan Jay Lerner, "Gigi" (*Gigi*)
- 1959 James Van Heusen, Sammy Cahn, "High Hopes" (*A Hole in the Head*)
- 1960 Manos Hadjidakis, "Never on Sunday" (*Never on Sunday*)
- 1961 Henry Mancini, Johnny Mercer, "Moon River" (*Breakfast at Tiffany's*)
- 1962 Henry Mancini, Johnny Mercer, "Days of Wine and Roses" (*Days of Wine and Roses*)
- 1963 James Van Heusen, Sammy Cahn, "Call Me Irresponsible" (*Papa's Delicate Condition*)
- 1964 Richard M. Sherman, Robert B. Sherman, "Chim Chim Cher-ee" (*Mary Poppins*)
- 1965 Johnny Mandel, Paul Francis Webster, "The Shadow of Your Smile" (*The Sandpiper*)
- 1966 John Barry, Don Black, "Born Free" (*Born Free*)
- 1967 Leslie Bricusse, "Talk to the Animals" (*Doctor Dolittle*)
- 1968 Michel Legrand, Alan Bergman, Marilyn Bergman, "The Windmills of Your Mind" (*The Thomas Crown Affair*)
- 1969 Burt Bacharach, Hal David, "Raindrops Keep Fallin' On My Head" (*Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid*)
- 1970 Fred Karlin, Robb Royer (as Robb Wilson), James Griffin (as Arthur James), "For All We Know" (*Lovers and Other Strangers*)
- 1971 Isaac Hayes, "Theme from Shaft" (*Shaft*)

Academy Awards (Oscars), 1928–2010 (continued)

ORIGINAL SONG (CONTINUED)

- 1972 Al Kasha, Joel Hirschhorn, "The Morning After" (*The Poseidon Adventure*)
- 1973 Marvin Hamlisch, Alan Bergman, Marilyn Bergman, "The Way We Were" (*The Way We Were*)
- 1974 Al Kasha, Joel Hirschhorn, "We May Never Love Like This Again" (*The Towering Inferno*)
- 1975 Keith Carradine, "I'm Easy" (*Nashville*)
- 1976 Barbra Streisand, Paul Williams, "Evergreen (Love Theme from *A Star Is Born*)" (*A Star Is Born*)
- 1977 Joseph Brooks, "You Light Up My Life" (*You Light Up My Life*)
- 1978 Paul Jabara, "Last Dance" (*Thank God It's Friday*)
- 1979 David Shire, Norman Gimbel, "It Goes Like It Goes" (*Norma Rae*)
- 1980 Michael Gore, Dean Pitchford, "Fame" (*Fame*)
- 1981 Burt Bacharach, Carole Bayer Sager, Christopher Cross, Peter Allen, "Arthur's Theme (Best That You Can Do)" (*Arthur*)
- 1982 Jack Nitzsche, Buffy Sainte-Marie, Will Jennings, "Up Where We Belong" (*An Officer and a Gentleman*)
- 1983 Giorgio Moroder, Keith Forsey, Irene Cara, "Flashdance...What a Feeling" (*Flashdance*)
- 1984 Stevie Wonder, "I Just Called To Say I Love You" (*The Woman in Red*)
- 1985 Lionel Richie, "Say You, Say Me" (*White Nights*)
- 1986 Giorgio Moroder, Tom Whitlock, "Take My Breath Away" (*Top Gun*)
- 1987 Franke Previte, John DeNicola, Donald Markowitz, "(I've Had) The Time of My Life" (*Dirty Dancing*)
- 1988 Carly Simon, "Let the River Run" (*Working Girl*)
- 1989 Alan Menken, Howard Ashman, "Under the Sea" (*The Little Mermaid*)
- 1990 Stephen Sondheim, "Sooner or Later (I Always Get My Man)" (*Dick Tracy*)
- 1991 Alan Menken, Howard Ashman¹, "Beauty and the Beast" (*Beauty and the Beast*)

ORIGINAL SONG (CONTINUED)

- 1992 Alan Menken, Tim Rice, "A Whole New World" (*Aladdin*)
- 1993 Bruce Springsteen, "Streets of Philadelphia" (*Philadelphia*)
- 1994 Elton John, Tim Rice, "Can You Feel the Love Tonight" (*The Lion King*)
- 1995 Alan Menken, Stephen Schwartz, "Colors of the Wind" (*Pocahontas*)
- 1996 Andrew Lloyd Webber, Tim Rice, "You Must Love Me" (*Evita*)
- 1997 James Horner, Will Jennings, "My Heart Will Go On" (*Titanic*)
- 1998 Stephen Schwartz, "When You Believe" (*The Prince of Egypt*)
- 1999 Phil Collins, "You'll Be in My Heart" (*Tarzan*)
- 2000 Bob Dylan, "Things Have Changed" (*Wonder Boys*)
- 2001 Randy Newman, "If I Didn't Have You" (*Monsters, Inc.*)
- 2002 Eminem, Jeff Bass, Luis Resto, "Lose Yourself" (*8 Mile*)
- 2003 Fran Walsh, Howard Shore, Annie Lennox, "Into the West" (*The Lord of the Rings: The Return of the King*)
- 2004 Jorge Drexler, "Al otro lado del río" (*The Motorcycle Diaries*)
- 2005 Jordan Houston, Cedric Coleman, Paul Beauregard, "It's Hard Out Here for a Pimp" (*Hustle & Flow*)
- 2006 Melissa Etheridge, "I Need To Wake Up" (*An Inconvenient Truth*)
- 2007 Glen Hansard, Marketa Irglova, "Falling Slowly" (*Once*)
- 2008 A.R. Rahman, Gulzar, "Jai Ho" (*Slumdog Millionaire*)
- 2009 Ryan Bingham, T Bone Burnett, "The Weary Kind (Theme from *Crazy Heart*)" (*Crazy Heart*)
- 2010 Randy Newman, "We Belong Together" (*Toy Story 3*)

¹Posthumously. ²The current screenplay categories were adopted for the 1957 awards. Until then, various separate writing awards were given for silent-film title writing, screenplay, story and screenplay, and motion picture story. ³Screenplay (for script only). ⁴Actual winner was blacklisted at the time of the award and the honored work was attributed to another name or person; pseudonym or nominal winner is listed in parentheses.

⁵Motion picture story (for narrative only; also called original story). ⁶Title writing. ⁷Story and screenplay (for narrative and script; also called original screenplay). ⁸Black and white. ⁹Color. ¹⁰Until 1963, both visual and sound effects were honored as special effects. Only those recipients honored for visual effects are listed here. In 1957 only a sound-effects engineer was honored. ¹¹Scoring. ¹²Drama or not a musical. ¹³Musical. ¹⁴Song score. ¹⁵Musical or comedy.

Did you know?

Singer Michael Jackson, who died 25 Jun 2009, was the top-earning dead celebrity in 2010, according to *Forbes* magazine. His estate earned more than US\$275 million from licensing and sales of his music. In fact, *Parade* magazine noted that Jackson was the second highest earning celebrity, alive or dead, in 2010, trailing only Oprah Winfrey.

Golden Globe Awards, 2010

The Hollywood Foreign Press Association, a group of film critics for publications outside the US, began awarding prizes for outstanding American motion pictures and acting in 1944 and created the Golden

Globe Awards in 1945. Over the years the prizes have expanded from recognizing only motion pictures and acting to include directing, screenwriting, film music scoring, foreign-language films, and television, as well

Golden Globe Awards, 2010 (continued)

as a number of other categories of achievement. The television network on which each winning series appears is given in parentheses. Prize: globe encircled

by a strip of motion picture film, in gold.

Golden Globes/Hollywood Foreign Press Association Web site: <www.goldenglobes.org>.

Film

Drama
Musical/comedy
Director
Actress, drama
Actor, drama
Actress, musical/comedy
Actor, musical/comedy
Animated feature film
Foreign-language film

The Social Network (US; director, David Fincher)
The Kids Are All Right (US; director, Lisa Cholodenko)
David Fincher (*The Social Network*, US)
Natalie Portman (*Black Swan*, US)
Colin Firth (*The King's Speech*, UK/Australia/US)
Annette Bening (*The Kids Are All Right*, US)
Paul Giamatti (*Barney's Version*, Canada/Italy)
Toy Story 3 (US; director, Lee Unkrich)
Hævnen (*In a Better World*) (Denmark/Sweden; director, Susanne Bier)
Melissa Leo (*The Fighter*, US)
Christian Bale (*The Fighter*, US)
Aaron Sorkin (*The Social Network*, US)
Trent Reznor and Atticus Ross (*The Social Network*, US)
"You Haven't Seen the Last of Me" (*Burlesque*, US); music and lyrics, Diane Warren

Supporting actress
Supporting actor
Screenplay
Original score
Original song

Television

Drama series
Actress, drama series
Actor, drama series
Musical/comedy series
Actress, musical/comedy series
Actor, musical/comedy series
Miniseries/movie made for TV
Actress, miniseries/movie made for TV
Actor, miniseries/movie made for TV
Supporting actress, series/miniseries/movie
Supporting actor, series/miniseries/movie

Boardwalk Empire (HBO)
Katey Sagal (*Sons of Anarchy*)
Steve Buscemi (*Boardwalk Empire*)
Glee (FOX)
Laura Linney (*The Big C*)
Jim Parsons (*The Big Bang Theory*)
Carlos (Sundance Channel)
Claire Danes (*Temple Grandin*)
Al Pacino (*You Don't Know Jack*)
Jane Lynch (*Glee*)
Chris Colfer (*Glee*)

Sundance Film Festival, 2011

Founded as the Utah/US Film Festival in Salt Lake City in 1978, the exhibition has traditionally focused on documentary and dramatic works from outside the Hollywood mainstream. It came under the auspices

of actor Robert Redford's Sundance Institute in 1985 and is held every January in Park City UT.

Sundance Institute Web site: <www.sundance.org>.

Grand Jury Prize, drama
Grand Jury Prize, documentary
World Cinema Jury Prize, drama
World Cinema Jury Prize, documentary
Audience Award, US drama
Audience Award, US documentary
World Cinema Audience Award, drama
World Cinema Audience Award, documentary
Directing Award, US drama
Directing Award, US documentary
World Cinema Directing Award, drama
World Cinema Directing Award, documentary
Editing Award, US documentary

Like Crazy (US; director, Drake Doremus)
How to Die in Oregon (US; director, Peter Richardson)
Happy, Happy (Norway; director, Anne Sewitsky)
Hell and Back Again (US/UK/Afghanistan; director, Danfung Dennis)
Circumstance (director, Maryam Keshavarz)
Buck (director, Cindy Meehl)
Kinyarwanda (France/US; director, Alrick Brown)
Senna (UK/France/US; director, Asif Kapadia)
Sean Durkin (*Martha Marcy May Marlene*)
Jon Foy (*Resurrect Dead: The Mystery of the Toynbee Tiles*)
Paddy Considine (*Tyrannosaur*, UK)
James Marsh (*Project Nim*, UK)

World Cinema Editing Award, documentary
Cinematography Award, US drama
Cinematography Award, US documentary
World Cinema Cinematography Award, drama
World Cinema Cinematography Award, documentary
Waldo Salt Screenwriting Award
World Cinema Screenwriting Award

Marshall Curry and Sam Cullman (*If a Tree Falls: A Story of the Earth Liberation Front*)
Göran Olsson (*The Black Power Mixtape 1967-1975*, Sweden)
Bradford Young (*Pariah*)
Ryan Hill, Peter Hutchens, and Eric Strauss (*The Redemption of General Butt Naked*)
Diego F. Jimenez (*All Your Dead Ones*, Colombia)
Danfung Dennis (*Hell and Back Again*, US/UK/Afghanistan)
Sam Levinson (*Another Happy Day*, US)
Erez Kav-EI (*Restoration*, Israel)

Sundance Film Festival, 2011 (continued)

Special Jury Prize, US drama
 Special Jury Prize, US documentary
 World Cinema Special Jury Prize, drama (for breakout performance)
 World Cinema Special Jury Prize, documentary
 Jury Prize, US short filmmaking
 International Jury Prize, short filmmaking
 Best of NEXT!: Audience Award
 Alfred P. Sloan Prize

Another Earth (director, Mike Cahill)
Being Elmo: A Puppeteer's Journey (director, Constance Marks)
 Olivia Colman and Peter Mullan (*Tyrannosaur*) (UK; director, Paddy Considine)
Position Among the Stars (Netherlands/Indonesia; director, Leonard Retel Helmrich)
Brick Novax's Diary (director, Matt Piedmont)
Deeper Than Yesterday (Australia; director, Ariel Kleiman)
To.get.her (US; director, Erica Dunton)
Another Earth (US; director, Mike Cahill)

Toronto International Film Festival, 2010

Founded in 1976, the Toronto International Film Festival is one of North America's best-attended exhibitions and a frequent forum for the premieres of major feature films. The festival, held in September, awards

seven prizes, three of which are for Canadian films.

Toronto International Film Festival Web site:
www.tiff.net

Canadian feature film
 Canadian first feature film
 Canadian short film
 FIPRESCI Prize for Discovery
 FIPRESCI Prize for Special Presentations
 People's Choice Award
 People's Choice Award—Documentary
 People's Choice Award—Midnight Madness

Incendies (director, Denis Villeneuve)
The High Cost of Living (director, Deborah Chow)
Les Fleurs de l'âge (director, Vincent Biron)
Beautiful Boy (US; director, Shawn Ku)
L'Amour fou (France; director, Pierre Thoretton)
The King's Speech (UK/Australia; director, Tom Hooper)
Force of Nature: The David Suzuki Movie (Canada; director, Sturla Gunnarsson)
Stake Land (US; director, Jim Mickle)

Cannes International Film Festival, 2011

Established in 1946, the Cannes Festival is among the best-known and most influential film exhibitions in the world. A nine-member feature-film jury and a five-member short-film and Cinéfondation jury give awards to the best film (Palme d'Or) and other outstanding films (special jury prizes) in their respective categories. The Grand Prix goes to the feature film judged the most original, and the feature jury also

chooses the winners of the performance, direction, and screenplay awards. The Caméra d'Or, for best first film, is awarded by a jury comprising film industry professionals and members of the moviegoing public. The Cinéfondation awards are for works of one hour or less by film-school students.

Cannes Festival Web site: www.festival-cannes.fr

feature films ▶ **Palme d'Or:** *The Tree of Life* (US; director, Terrence Malick); ▶ **Grand Prix:** *Bir zamanlar Anadolu'da* (Once Upon a Time in Anatolia) (Turkey/Bosnia-Herzegovina; director, Nuri Bilge Ceylan); *Le gamin au vélo* (The Kid with a Bike) (Belgium/France/Italy; directors, Jean-Pierre and Luc Dardenne); ▶ **best actress:** Kirsten Dunst (*Melancholia*, Denmark/Sweden/France/Germany); ▶ **best actor:** Jean Dujardin (*The Artist*, France); ▶ **best director:** Nicolas Winding Refn (*Drive*, US); ▶ **best screenplay:** Joseph Cedar (*Hearat shulayim* [Footnote], Israel); ▶ **jury prize:** *Polisse* (Poliss) (France; director, Maïwenn); ▶ **Caméra d'Or:** *Las acacias* (Argentina/Spain; director, Pablo Giorgelli)

short films ▶ **Palme d'Or:** *Cross* (Cross-country) (France/Ukraine; director, Maryna Vroda); ▶ **jury prize:** *Badpakje 46* (Swimsuit 46) (Belgium; director, Wannes Destoop)

Cinéfondation ▶ **1st prize:** *Der Brief* (The Letter) (Germany; director, Doroteya Droumeva); ▶ **2nd prize:** *Drari* (France; director, Kamal Lazraq); ▶ **3rd prize:** *Ya-gan-bi-hang* (Fly by Night) (Republic of Korea; director, Son Tae-gyum)

Berlin International Film Festival, 2011

The Berlin International Film Festival (Internationale Filmfestspiele Berlin), held annually since 1951, comprises more than 20 separate competitions and juries emphasizing aspects of both worldwide and German cinema, each with their own prizes. The In-

ternational Jury, made up of film-industry figures from across the globe, selects the winners of the Golden and Silver Bears, the festival's top awards.

Berlin International Film Festival Web site:
www.berlinale.de

Golden Bear

Jodaeiye Nader az Simin (Nader and Simin, A Separation) (Iran; director, Asghar Farhadi)

Berlin International Film Festival, 2011 (continued)

Jury Grand Prix (Silver Bear)	<i>A torinói ló</i> (<i>The Turin Horse</i>) (Hungary/France/Germany/Switzerland/US; director, Béla Tarr)
Silver Bear, director	Ulrich Köhler (<i>Schlafkrankheit</i> [<i>Sleeping Sickness</i>], Germany/France/Netherlands)
Silver Bear, actress	actress ensemble (<i>Jodaeiye Nader az Simin</i> [<i>Nader and Simin, A Separation</i>], Iran)
Silver Bear, actor	actor ensemble (<i>Jodaeiye Nader az Simin</i> [<i>Nader and Simin, A Separation</i>], Iran)
Silver Bear, script	Joshua Marston and Andamion Murataj (<i>The Forgiveness of Blood</i>), US/Albania/Denmark/Italy)
Silver Bear, artistic contribution	Wojciech Staron (cinematography) and Barbara Enriquez (production design) (<i>El premio</i> [<i>The Prize</i>], Mexico/France/Poland/Germany)
Alfred Bauer Prize (for a work of particular innovation)	<i>Wer wenn nicht wir</i> (<i>If Not Us, Who</i>) (Germany; director, Andres Veiel)
Ecumenical Jury prizes	Competition: <i>Jodaeiye Nader az Simin</i> (<i>Nader and Simin, A Separation</i>) (Iran; director, Asghar Farhadi); Panorama: <i>Lo roim alaich</i> (<i>Invisible</i>) (Israel/Germany; director, Michal Aviad); Forum: <i>En terrains connus</i> (<i>Familiar Grounds</i>) (Canada; director, Stéphane Lafleur)
FIPRESCI prizes	Competition: <i>A torinói ló</i> (<i>The Turin Horse</i>) (Hungary/France/Germany/Switzerland/US; director, Béla Tarr); Panorama: <i>Dernier étage gauche gauche</i> (<i>Top Floor Left Wing</i>) (France/Luxembourg; director, Angelo Cianci); Forum: <i>Heaven's Story</i> (Japan; director, Zeze Takahisa)
Best First Feature Award	<i>On the Ice</i> (US; director, Andrew Okpeaha MacLean)

Worldwide Top-Grossing Films (Actual US Dollars)

As of 22 Aug 2011. Includes reissues. Source: <www.boxofficemojo.com>.

	ACTUAL US DOLLARS
1 <i>Avatar</i> (2009)	2,782,300,000
2 <i>Titanic</i> (1997)	1,843,200,000
3 <i>Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows, Part II</i> (2011)	1,265,900,000
4 <i>The Lord of the Rings: The Return of the King</i> (2003)	1,119,100,000
5 <i>Transformers: Dark of the Moon</i> (2011)	1,095,500,000
6 <i>Pirates of the Caribbean: Dead Man's Chest</i> (2006)	1,066,200,000
7 <i>Toy Story 3</i> (2010)	1,063,200,000
8 <i>Pirates of the Caribbean: On Stranger Tides</i> (2011)	1,038,600,000
9 <i>Alice in Wonderland</i> (2010)	1,024,300,000
10 <i>The Dark Knight</i> (2008)	1,001,900,000
11 <i>Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone</i> (2001)	974,800,000
12 <i>Pirates of the Caribbean: At World's End</i> (2007)	963,400,000
13 <i>Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows, Part I</i> (2010)	955,400,000
14 <i>Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix</i> (2007)	939,900,000
15 <i>Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince</i> (2009)	934,400,000
16 <i>The Lord of the Rings: The Two Towers</i> (2002)	925,300,000
17 <i>Star Wars: Episode I—The Phantom Menace</i> (1999)	924,300,000
18 <i>Shrek 2</i> (2004)	919,800,000
19 <i>Jurassic Park</i> (1993)	914,700,000
20 <i>Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire</i> (2005)	896,900,000

US Top-Grossing Films (Constant US Dollars, Estimated)

Admissions—the number of tickets sold to a movie—tell a different story from the raw dollars earned. While recent films have made hundreds of millions of dollars, only 2 of the top 10 films in terms of attendance were released after 1980. Includes reissues. Source: <www.boxofficemojo.com>.

	ADMISSIONS	2011 US DOLLARS	ACTUAL US DOLLARS
1 <i>Gone with the Wind</i> (1939)	202,044,600	1,588,070,800	198,676,459
2 <i>Star Wars</i> (1977)	178,119,600	1,400,020,000	460,998,007
3 <i>The Sound of Music</i> (1965)	142,415,400	1,119,384,900	158,671,368
4 <i>E.T.: The Extra-Terrestrial</i> (1982)	141,854,300	1,114,975,100	435,110,554
5 <i>The Ten Commandments</i> (1956)	131,000,000	1,029,660,000	65,500,000
6 <i>Titanic</i> (1997)	128,345,900	1,008,798,700	600,788,188
7 <i>Jaws</i> (1975)	128,078,800	1,006,699,500	260,000,000
8 <i>Doctor Zhivago</i> (1965)	124,135,500	975,704,700	111,721,910
9 <i>The Exorcist</i> (1973)	110,568,700	869,069,700	232,671,011
10 <i>Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs</i> (1937)	109,000,000	856,740,000	184,925,486

Top US DVD Sales, 2010

Source: <www.the-numbers.com>.

- | | | | |
|----|------------------------------------|----|--|
| 1 | <i>Avatar</i> | 11 | <i>Alice in Wonderland</i> |
| 2 | <i>Toy Story 3</i> | 12 | <i>Alvin and the Chipmunks: The Squeakquel</i> |
| 3 | <i>The Twilight Saga: New Moon</i> | 13 | <i>Inception</i> |
| 4 | <i>The Blind Side</i> | 14 | <i>2012</i> |
| 5 | <i>The Twilight Saga: Eclipse</i> | 15 | <i>The Karate Kid</i> |
| 6 | <i>How to Train Your Dragon</i> | 16 | <i>Michael Jackson: This Is It</i> |
| 7 | <i>Despicable Me</i> | 17 | <i>Sherlock Holmes</i> |
| 8 | <i>Iron Man 2</i> | 18 | <i>Shrek Forever After</i> |
| 9 | <i>The Princess and the Frog</i> | 19 | <i>Cloudy with a Chance of Meatballs</i> |
| 10 | <i>The Hangover</i> | 20 | <i>Tinker Bell and the Great Fairy Rescue</i> |

Television

Emmy Awards, 2010

The Academy of Television Arts and Sciences gave out its first awards for excellence in television, named the Emmys after the nickname of an early television camera part, for the 1948 season. In the ensuing decades, categories have evolved to include

Comedy: *Modern Family* (ABC)

Lead actor, comedy: Jim Parsons, *The Big Bang Theory* (CBS)

Lead actress, comedy: Edie Falco, *Nurse Jackie* (Showtime)

Supporting actor, comedy: Eric Stonestreet, *Modern Family* (ABC)

Supporting actress, comedy: Jane Lynch, *Glee* (FOX)

Drama: *Mad Men* (AMC)

Lead actor, drama: Bryan Cranston, *Breaking Bad* (AMC)

Lead actress, drama: Kyra Sedgwick, *The Closer* (TNT)

separate prime-time, daytime, and regional Emmy Awards. Award: statuette of a winged woman holding an atom.

Emmy Awards Web site:

<<http://www.emmys.tv/awards>>.

Supporting actor, drama: Aaron Paul, *Breaking Bad* (AMC)

Supporting actress, drama: Archie Panjabi, *The Good Wife* (CBS)

Miniseries: *The Pacific* (HBO)

Lead actor, miniseries or movie: Al Pacino, *You Don't Know Jack* (HBO)

Lead actress, miniseries or movie: Claire Danes, *Temple Grandin* (HBO)

Variety/music/comedy: *The Daily Show with Jon Stewart* (Comedy Central)

Nonfiction: *The National Parks: America's Best Idea* (PBS)

Emmy Awards, 1949–2010¹

1949

Most popular program: *Pantomime Quiz*, KTLA

TV film: *Your Show Time: The Necklace*

1950

Live show: *The Ed Wynn Show*, KTTV

Kinescope show: *The Texaco Star Theater*, KNBH (NBC)

TV film: *The Life of Riley*, KNBH

Public service/cultural/educational: *Crusade in Europe*, KECA-TV/KTTV (ABC)

Children's: *Time for Beany*, KTLA

1951

Variety: *The Alan Young Show*, KTTV (CBS)

Drama: *Pulitzer Prize Playhouse*, KECA-TV (ABC)

Game/audience participation: *Truth or Consequences*, KTTV (CBS)

Children's: *Time for Beany*, KTLA

Educational: *KFI-TV University*, KFI-TV

Cultural: *Campus Chorus and Orchestra*, KTSL

1952

Variety: *Your Show of Shows* (NBC)

Comedy: *The Red Skelton Show* (NBC)

Drama: *Studio One* (CBS)

1953

Variety: *Your Show of Shows* (NBC)

Comedy: *I Love Lucy* (CBS)

Drama: *Robert Montgomery Presents* (NBC)

Mystery/action/adventure: *Dragnet* (NBC)

Public affairs: *See It Now* (CBS)

Audience participation/quiz/panel: *What's My Line?* (CBS)

Children's: *Time for Beany* (syndicated)

1954

Variety: *Omnibus* (CBS)

Comedy: *I Love Lucy* (CBS)

Drama: *The U.S. Steel Hour* (ABC)

Mystery/action/adventure: *Dragnet* (NBC)

Public affairs: *Victory at Sea* (NBC)

Audience participation/quiz/panel: *This Is Your Life* (NBC); *What's My Line?* (CBS)

Children's: *Kukla, Fran, and Ollie* (NBC)

1955

Variety: *Disneyland* (ABC)

Comedy: *Make Room for Daddy* (ABC)

Drama: *The U.S. Steel Hour* (ABC)

Mystery/intrigue: *Dragnet* (NBC)

Western/adventure: *Stories of the Century* (syndicated)

Emmy Awards, 1949–2010¹ (continued)

1955 (continued)

Cultural/religious/educational: *Omnibus* (CBS)
 Audience participation/quiz/panel: *This Is Your Life* (NBC)
 Children's: *Lassie* (CBS)

1956

Variety: *The Ed Sullivan Show* (CBS)
 Comedy: *The Phil Silvers Show: You'll Never Get Rich* (CBS)
 Drama: *Producers' Showcase* (NBC)
 Action/adventure: *Disneyland* (ABC)
 Music: *Your Hit Parade* (NBC)
 Documentary: *Omnibus* (CBS)
 Audience participation: *The \$64,000 Question* (CBS)
 Children's: *Lassie* (CBS)

1957

Series (½ hr. or less): *The Phil Silvers Show: You'll Never Get Rich* (CBS)
 Series (1 hr. or more): *Caesar's Hour* (NBC)
 New series: *Playhouse 90* (CBS)

1958

Musical/variety/audience participation/quiz: *The Dinah Shore Chevy Show* (NBC)
 Comedy: *The Phil Silvers Show: You'll Never Get Rich* (CBS)
 Drama, continuing: *Gunsmoke* (CBS)
 Drama, anthology: *Playhouse 90* (CBS)
 New series: *The Seven Lively Arts* (CBS)
 Public service: *Omnibus* (ABC/NBC)

1959

Musical/variety: *The Dinah Shore Chevy Show* (NBC)
 Comedy: *The Jack Benny Show* (CBS)
 Drama (<1 hr.): *Alcoa-Goodyear Playhouse* (NBC)
 Drama (1 hr.+): *Playhouse 90* (CBS)
 Western: *Maverick* (ABC)
 News reporting: *The Huntley-Brinkley Report* (NBC)
 Public service: *Omnibus* (NBC)
 Panel/quiz/audience participation: *What's My Line?* (CBS)

1960

Variety: *The Fabulous Fifties* (CBS)
 Humor: *Art Carney Special* (NBC)
 Drama: *Playhouse 90* (CBS)
 News: *The Huntley-Brinkley Report* (NBC)
 Public affairs/education: *The Twentieth Century* (CBS)
 Children's: *Huckleberry Hound* (syndicated)

1961

Variety: *Astaire Time* (NBC)
 Humor: *The Jack Benny Show* (CBS)
 Drama: *Hallmark Hall of Fame: Macbeth* (NBC)
 News: *The Huntley-Brinkley Report* (NBC)
 Public affairs/education: *The Twentieth Century* (CBS)
 Children's: "Aaron Copland's Birthday Party," *Young People's Concert* (CBS)
 Program of the year: *Hallmark Hall of Fame: Macbeth* (NBC)

1962

Variety: *The Garry Moore Show* (CBS)
 Humor: *The Bob Newhart Show* (NBC)
 Drama: *The Defenders* (CBS)
 News: *The Huntley-Brinkley Report* (NBC)

1962 (continued)

Educational/public affairs: *David Brinkley's Journal* (NBC)
 Children's: *New York Philharmonic Young People's Concerts with Leonard Bernstein* (CBS)
 Program of the year: *Hallmark Hall of Fame: Victoria Regina* (NBC)

1963

Variety: *The Andy Williams Show* (NBC)
 Humor: *The Dick Van Dyke Show* (CBS)
 Drama: *The Defenders* (CBS)
 News: *The Huntley-Brinkley Report* (NBC)
 Commentary/public affairs: *David Brinkley's Journal* (NBC)
 Documentary: *The Tunnel* (NBC)
 Panel/quiz/aud. particip.: *The G.E. College Bowl* (CBS)
 Children's: *Walt Disney's Wonderful World of Color* (NBC)
 Program of the year: *The Tunnel* (NBC)

1964

Variety: *The Danny Kaye Show* (CBS)
 Comedy: *The Dick Van Dyke Show* (CBS)
 Drama: *The Defenders* (CBS)
 News reports: *The Huntley-Brinkley Report* (NBC)
 Commentary/public affairs: "Cuba—Part I: The Bay of Pigs" and "Cuba—Part II: The Missile Crisis," *NBC White Paper* (NBC)
 Documentary: *The Making of the President 1960* (ABC)
 Children's: *Discovery '63-'64* (ABC)
 Program of the year: *The Making of the President 1960* (ABC)

1965

Entertainment: *The Dick Van Dyke Show* (CBS); *Hallmark Hall of Fame: The Magnificent Yankee* (NBC); *My Name Is Barbra* (CBS); "What Is Sonata Form?," *New York Philharmonic Young People's Concerts with Leonard Bernstein* (CBS)
 News/docu./info./sports: "I, Leonardo da Vinci," *Saga of Western Man* (ABC); *The Louvre* (NBC)

1966

Variety: *The Andy Williams Show* (NBC)
 Comedy: *The Dick Van Dyke Show* (CBS)
 Drama: *The Fugitive* (ABC)

1967

Variety: *The Andy Williams Show* (NBC)
 Comedy: *The Monkees* (NBC)
 Drama: *Mission: Impossible* (CBS)

1968

Musical/variety: *Rowan and Martin's Laugh-In* (NBC)
 Comedy: *Get Smart* (NBC)
 Drama: *Mission: Impossible* (CBS)

1969

Variety/musical: *Rowan and Martin's Laugh-In* (NBC)
 Comedy: *Get Smart* (NBC)
 Drama: *NET Playhouse* (NET)

1970

Variety/musical: *The David Frost Show* (syndicated)
 Comedy: *My World and Welcome to It* (NBC)
 Drama: *Marcus Welby, M.D.* (ABC)

Emmy Awards, 1949–2010¹ (continued)

1971

Comedy: *All in the Family* (CBS)
 Drama: *The Bold Ones: The Senator* (NBC)
 Variety, musical: *The Flip Wilson Show* (NBC)
 Variety, talk: *The David Frost Show* (syndicated)
 New series: *All in the Family* (CBS)

1972

Comedy: *All in the Family* (CBS)
 Drama: *Masterpiece Theatre: Elizabeth R* (PBS)
 Variety, musical: *The Carol Burnett Show* (CBS)
 Variety, talk: *The Dick Cavett Show* (ABC)
 New series: *Masterpiece Theatre: Elizabeth R* (PBS)

1973

Comedy: *All in the Family* (CBS)
 Drama (continuing): *The Waltons* (CBS)
 Drama/comedy (limited): *Masterpiece Theatre: Tom Brown's Schooldays* (PBS)
 Variety, musical: *The Julie Andrews Hour* (ABC)
 New series: *America* (NBC)

1974

Comedy: *M*A*S*H* (CBS)
 Drama: *Masterpiece Theatre: Upstairs, Downstairs* (PBS)
 Limited series: *Columbo* (NBC)
 Music/variety: *The Carol Burnett Show* (CBS)

1975

Comedy: *The Mary Tyler Moore Show* (CBS)
 Drama: *Masterpiece Theatre: Upstairs, Downstairs* (PBS)
 Limited series: *Benjamin Franklin* (CBS)
 Comedy-variety/music: *The Carol Burnett Show* (CBS)

1976

Comedy: *The Mary Tyler Moore Show* (CBS)
 Drama: *Police Story* (NBC)
 Limited series: *Masterpiece Theatre: Upstairs, Downstairs* (PBS)
 Comedy-variety/music: *NBC's Saturday Night* (NBC)

1977

Comedy: *The Mary Tyler Moore Show* (CBS)
 Drama: *Masterpiece Theatre: Upstairs, Downstairs* (PBS)
 Limited series: *Roots* (ABC)
 Comedy-variety/music: *Van Dyke and Company* (NBC)

1978

Comedy: *All in the Family* (CBS)
 Drama: *The Rockford Files* (NBC)
 Limited series: *Holocaust* (NBC)
 Comedy-variety/music: *The Muppet Show* (syndicated)
 Informational: *The Body Human* (CBS)

1979

Comedy: *Taxi* (ABC)
 Drama: *Lou Grant* (CBS)
 Limited series: *Roots: The Next Generations* (ABC)

1980

Comedy: *Taxi* (ABC)
 Drama: *Lou Grant* (CBS)
 Limited series: *Edward & Mrs. Simpson* (syndicated)

1981

Comedy: *Taxi* (ABC)
 Drama: *Hill Street Blues* (NBC)
 Limited series: *Shogun* (NBC)
 Informational: *Steve Allen's Meeting of Minds* (PBS)

1982

Comedy: *Barney Miller* (ABC)
 Drama: *Hill Street Blues* (NBC)
 Limited series: *Marco Polo* (NBC)
 Informational: *Creativity with Bill Moyers* (PBS)

1983

Comedy: *Cheers* (NBC)
 Drama: *Hill Street Blues* (NBC)
 Limited series: *Nicholas Nickleby* (syndicated)
 Informational: *The Barbara Walters Specials* (ABC)

1984

Comedy: *Cheers* (NBC)
 Drama: *Hill Street Blues* (NBC)
 Limited series: *American Playhouse: Concealed Enemies* (PBS)
 Informational: *A Walk Through the 20th Century with Bill Moyers* (PBS)

1985

Comedy: *The Cosby Show* (NBC)
 Drama: *Cagney & Lacey* (CBS)
 Limited series: *Masterpiece Theatre: The Jewel in the Crown* (PBS)
 Informational: *The Living Planet: A Portrait of the Earth* (PBS)

1986

Comedy: *The Golden Girls* (NBC)
 Drama: *Cagney & Lacey* (CBS)
 Miniseries: *Peter the Great* (NBC)
 Informational: *Great Performances: Laurence Olivier—A Life* (PBS); *Planet Earth* (PBS)

1987

Comedy: *The Golden Girls* (NBC)
 Drama: *L.A. Law* (NBC)
 Miniseries: *A Year in the Life* (NBC)
 Informational: *Smithsonian World* (PBS); *American Masters: Unknown Chaplin* (PBS)

1988

Comedy: *The Wonder Years* (ABC)
 Drama: *thirtysomething* (ABC)
 Miniseries: *The Murder of Mary Phagan* (NBC)
 Informational: *American Masters: Buster Keaton: A Hard Act To Follow* (PBS); *Nature* (PBS)

1989

Comedy: *Cheers* (NBC)
 Drama: *L.A. Law* (NBC)
 Miniseries: *War and Remembrance* (ABC)
 Informational: *Nature* (PBS)

1990

Comedy: *Murphy Brown* (CBS)
 Drama: *L.A. Law* (NBC)
 Miniseries: *Drug Wars: The Camarena Story* (NBC)
 Variety/music/comedy: *In Living Color* (Fox)
 Informational: *Smithsonian World* (PBS)

Emmy Awards, 1949–2010¹ (continued)**1991**

Comedy: *Cheers* (NBC)
 Drama: *L.A. Law* (NBC)
 Miniseries: *Separate but Equal* (ABC)
 Informational: *The Civil War* (PBS)

1992

Comedy: *Murphy Brown* (CBS)
 Drama: *Northern Exposure* (CBS)
 Miniseries: *A Woman Named Jackie* (NBC)
 Variety/music/comedy: *The Tonight Show Starring Johnny Carson* (NBC)
 Informational: *MGM: When the Lion Roars* (TNT)

1993

Comedy: *Seinfeld* (NBC)
 Drama: *Picket Fences* (CBS)
 Miniseries: *Prime Suspect 2* (PBS)
 Variety/music/comedy: *Saturday Night Live* (NBC)
 Informational: *Healing and the Mind with Bill Moyers* (PBS)

1994

Comedy: *Frasier* (NBC)
 Drama: *Picket Fences* (CBS)
 Miniseries: *Prime Suspect 3* (PBS)
 Variety/music/comedy: *Late Show with David Letterman* (CBS)
 Informational: *Later with Bob Costas* (NBC)

1995

Comedy: *Frasier* (NBC)
 Drama: *NYPD Blue* (ABC)
 Miniseries: *Joseph* (TNT)
 Variety/music/comedy: *The Tonight Show with Jay Leno* (NBC)
 Informational: *Baseball* (PBS); *TV Nation* (NBC)

1996

Comedy: *Frasier* (NBC)
 Drama: *ER* (NBC)
 Miniseries: *Gulliver's Travels* (NBC)
 Variety/music/comedy: *Dennis Miller Live* (HBO)
 Informational: *Lost Civilizations* (NBC)

1997

Comedy: *Frasier* (NBC)
 Drama: *Law & Order* (NBC)
 Miniseries: *Prime Suspect 5: Errors of Judgment* (PBS)
 Variety/music/comedy: *Tracey Takes On...* (HBO)
 Informational: *Biography* (A&E); *The Great War and the Shaping of the 20th Century* (PBS)

1998

Comedy: *Frasier* (NBC)
 Drama: *The Practice* (ABC)
 Miniseries: *From the Earth to the Moon* (HBO)
 Variety/music/comedy: *Late Show with David Letterman* (CBS)
 Nonfiction: *The American Experience* (PBS)

1999

Comedy: *Ally McBeal* (Fox)
 Drama: *The Practice* (ABC)
 Miniseries: *Horatio Hornblower: The Even Chance* (A&E)
 Variety/music/comedy: *Late Show with David Letterman* (CBS)
 Nonfiction: *The American Experience* (PBS);
American Masters (PBS)

2000

Comedy: *Will & Grace* (NBC)
 Drama: *The West Wing* (NBC)
 Miniseries: *The Corner* (HBO)
 Variety/music/comedy: *Late Show with David Letterman* (CBS)
 Nonfiction: *American Masters* (PBS)

2001

Comedy: *Sex and the City* (HBO)
 Drama: *The West Wing* (NBC)
 Miniseries: *Anne Frank* (ABC)
 Variety/music/comedy: *Late Show with David Letterman* (CBS)
 Nonfiction: *American Masters* (PBS)

2002

Comedy: *Friends* (NBC)
 Drama: *The West Wing* (NBC)
 Miniseries: *Band of Brothers* (HBO)
 Variety/music/comedy: *Late Show with David Letterman* (CBS)
 Nonfiction: *Biography* (A&E)

2003

Comedy: *Everybody Loves Raymond* (CBS)
 Drama: *The West Wing* (NBC)
 Miniseries: *Steven Spielberg Presents Taken* (Sci Fi)
 Variety/music/comedy: *The Daily Show with Jon Stewart* (Comedy Central)
 Nonfiction: *American Masters* (PBS)

2004

Comedy: *Arrested Development* (Fox)
 Drama: *The Sopranos* (HBO)
 Miniseries: *Angels in America* (HBO)
 Variety/music/comedy: *The Daily Show with Jon Stewart* (Comedy Central)
 Nonfiction: *American Masters* (PBS)

2005

Comedy: *Everybody Loves Raymond* (CBS)
 Drama: *Lost* (ABC)
 Miniseries: *Masterpiece Theatre: The Lost Prince* (PBS)
 Variety/music/comedy: *The Daily Show with Jon Stewart* (Comedy Central)
 Nonfiction: *Broadway: The American Musical* (PBS)

2006

Comedy: *The Office* (NBC)
 Drama: *24* (Fox)
 Miniseries: *Elizabeth I* (HBO)
 Variety/music/comedy: *The Daily Show with Jon Stewart* (Comedy Central)
 Nonfiction: *10 Days That Unexpectedly Changed America* (The History Channel)

2007

Comedy: *30 Rock* (NBC)
 Drama: *The Sopranos* (HBO)
 Miniseries: *Broken Trail* (AMC)
 Variety/music/comedy: *The Daily Show with Jon Stewart* (Comedy Central)
 Nonfiction: *Planet Earth* (Discovery Channel)

2008

Comedy: *30 Rock* (NBC)
 Drama: *Mad Men* (AMC)
 Miniseries: *John Adams* (HBO)

Emmy Awards, 1949–2010¹ (continued)

2008 (continued)

Variety/music/comedy: *The Daily Show with Jon Stewart* (Comedy Central)
 Nonfiction: *American Masters* (PBS); *This American Life* (Showtime)

2009

Comedy: *30 Rock* (NBC)
 Drama: *Mad Men* (AMC)
 Miniseries: *Little Dorrit* (PBS)
 Variety/music/comedy: *The Daily Show with Jon Stewart* (Comedy Central)
 Nonfiction: *American Masters* (PBS)

2010

Comedy: *Modern Family* (ABC)
 Drama: *Mad Men* (AMC)
 Miniseries: *The Pacific* (HBO)
 Variety/music/comedy: *The Daily Show with Jon Stewart* (Comedy Central)
 Nonfiction: *The National Parks: America's Best Idea* (PBS)

¹From 1949 to 1958, awards were given for programs broadcast the previous year only; awards since have been given for programs broadcast in part of the previous year and in part of the year named.

Theater

Tony Awards, 2011

The American Theatre Wing (ATW), established in 1939, created the Tony Awards, named for former ATW director Antoinette Perry, in 1947 to recognize distinguished achievement in the theater arts as presented on Broadway; since 1967 they have been presented in conjunction with the Broadway League (formerly the League of American Theatres and Producers), a trade association. Nominees are selected

► **musical:** *The Book of Mormon* (book, music, and lyrics, Trey Parker, Robert Lopez, and Matt Stone); ► **play:** *War Horse* (playwright, Nick Stafford); ► **revival of a musical:** *Anything Goes* (original book, P.G. Wodehouse, Guy Bolton, Howard Lindsay, and Russell Crouse; music and lyrics, Cole Porter); ► **revival of a play:** *The Normal Heart* (playwright, Larry Kramer); ► **book, musical:** *The Book of Mormon*; ► **score:** Trey Parker, Robert Lopez, and Matt Stone (*The Book of Mormon*); ► **leading actress, musical:** Sutton Foster (*Anything Goes*); ► **leading actor, musical:** Norbert Leo Butz (*Catch Me If You Can*); ► **leading actress, play:** Frances McDormand (*Good People*); ► **leading actor, play:** Mark Rylance (*Jerusalem*); ► **featured actress, musical:** Nikki M. James (*The Book of Mormon*); ► **featured actor, musical:** John Larroquette (*How To Succeed in Business Without Really Trying*); ► **featured actress, play:** Ellen Barkin (*The Normal Heart*); ► **featured actor, play:**

each May from among the year's new or newly revived Broadway shows; a body of some 700 current and former theater professionals, critics, and agents votes for the winners. The awards are presented in New York City in June. Prize: silver medallion, set in a base, depicting on one face the masks of tragedy and comedy and on the other the profile of Antoinette Perry.

Tony Awards Web site: <www.tonyawards.com>.

John Benjamin Hickey (*The Normal Heart*); ► **direction, musical:** Casey Nicholaw and Trey Parker (*The Book of Mormon*); ► **direction, play:** Marianne Elliott and Tom Morris (*War Horse*); ► **costume design, musical:** Tim Chappel and Lizzy Gardiner (*Priscilla Queen of the Desert*); ► **costume design, play:** Desmond Heeley (*The Importance of Being Earnest*); ► **lighting design, musical:** Brian MacDevitt (*The Book of Mormon*); ► **lighting design, play:** Paule Constable (*War Horse*); ► **scenic design, musical:** Scott Pask (*The Book of Mormon*); ► **scenic design, play:** Rae Smith (*War Horse*); ► **sound design, musical:** Brian Ronan (*The Book of Mormon*); ► **sound design, play:** Christopher Shutt (*War Horse*); ► **orchestrations:** Larry Hochman and Stephen Oremus (*The Book of Mormon*); ► **choreography:** Kathleen Marshall (*Anything Goes*); ► **regional theater award:** Lookingglass Theatre Company, Chicago IL; ► **lifetime achievement:** Athol Fugard and Philip J. Smith.

Tony Awards, 1947–2011

YEAR	BEST MUSICAL
1947	not awarded
1948	not awarded

1949	<i>Kiss Me, Kate</i> (book, Bella Spewack and Samuel Spewack; music and lyrics, Cole Porter)
1950	<i>South Pacific</i> (book, Oscar Hammerstein II and Joshua Logan; music, Richard Rodgers; lyrics, Oscar Hammerstein II)

BEST PLAY
<i>All My Sons</i> (Arthur Miller) ¹
<i>Mister Roberts</i> (Thomas Heggen and Joshua Logan)
<i>Death of a Salesman</i> (Arthur Miller)
<i>The Cocktail Party</i> (T.S. Eliot)

Tony Awards, 1947–2011 (continued)

YEAR	BEST MUSICAL	BEST PLAY
1951	<i>Guys and Dolls</i> (book, Jo Swerling and Abe Burrows; music and lyrics, Frank Loesser)	<i>The Rose Tattoo</i> (Tennessee Williams)
1952	<i>The King and I</i> (book and lyrics, Oscar Hammerstein II; music, Richard Rodgers)	<i>The Fourposter</i> (Jan de Hartog)
1953	<i>Wonderful Town</i> (book, Joseph Fields and Jerome Chodorov; music, Leonard Bernstein; lyrics, Betty Comden and Adolph Green)	<i>The Crucible</i> (Arthur Miller)
1954	<i>Kismet</i> (book, Charles Lederer and Luther Davis; music, Alexander Borodin; adaptation and lyrics, Robert Wright and George Forrest)	<i>The Teahouse of the August Moon</i> (John Patrick)
1955	<i>The Pajama Game</i> (book, George Abbott and Richard Bissell; music and lyrics, Richard Adler and Jerry Ross)	<i>The Desperate Hours</i> (Joseph Hayes)
1956	<i>Damn Yankees</i> (book, George Abbott and Douglass Wallop; music and lyrics, Richard Adler and Jerry Ross)	<i>The Diary of Anne Frank</i> (Frances Goodrich and Albert Hackett)
1957	<i>My Fair Lady</i> (book and lyrics, Alan Jay Lerner; music, Frederick Loewe)	<i>Long Day's Journey into Night</i> (Eugene O'Neill)
1958	<i>The Music Man</i> (book, Meredith Willson and Franklin Lacey; music and lyrics, Meredith Willson)	<i>Sunrise at Campobello</i> (Dore Schary)
1959	<i>Redhead</i> (book, Herbert Fields, Dorothy Fields, Sidney Sheldon, and David Shaw; music, Albert Hague; lyrics, Dorothy Fields)	<i>J.B.</i> (Archibald MacLeish)
1960	<i>The Sound of Music</i> (book, Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse; music, Richard Rodgers; lyrics, Oscar Hammerstein II); <i>Fiorello!</i> (book, Jerome Weidman and George Abbott; music, Jerry Brock; lyrics, Sheldon Harnick) (tied)	<i>The Miracle Worker</i> (William Gibson)
1961	<i>Bye Bye Birdie</i> (book, Michael Stewart; music, Charles Strouse; lyrics, Lee Adams)	<i>Beckett</i> (Jean Anouilh, translated by Lucienne Hill)
1962	<i>How To Succeed in Business Without Really Trying</i> (book, Abe Burrows, Jack Weinstock, and Willie Gilbert; music and lyrics, Frank Loesser)	<i>A Man for All Seasons</i> (Robert Bolt)
1963	<i>A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum</i> (book, Burt Shevelove and Larry Gelbart; music and lyrics, Stephen Sondheim)	<i>Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?</i> (Edward Albee)
1964	<i>Hello, Dolly!</i> (book, Michael Stewart; music and lyrics, Jerry Herman)	<i>Luther</i> (John Osborne)
1965	<i>Fiddler on the Roof</i> (book, Joseph Stein; music, Jerry Bock; lyrics, Sheldon Harnick)	<i>The Subject Was Roses</i> (Frank Gilroy)
1966	<i>Man of La Mancha</i> (book, Dale Wasserman; music, Mitch Leigh; lyrics, Joe Darion)	<i>Marat/Sade</i> (Peter Weiss, translated by Geoffrey Skelton)
1967	<i>Cabaret</i> (book, Joe Masteroff; music, John Kander; lyrics, Fred Ebb)	<i>The Homecoming</i> (Harold Pinter)
1968	<i>Hallelujah, Baby!</i> (book, Arthur Laurents; music, Jule Styne; lyrics, Betty Comden and Adolph Green)	<i>Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead</i> (Tom Stoppard)
1969	<i>1776</i> (book, Peter Stone; music and lyrics, Sherman Edwards)	<i>The Great White Hope</i> (Howard Sackler)
1970	<i>Applause</i> (book, Betty Comden and Adolph Green; music, Charles Strouse; lyrics, Lee Adams)	<i>Borstal Boy</i> (Frank McMahon)
1971	<i>Company</i> (book, George Furth; music and lyrics, Stephen Sondheim)	<i>Sleuth</i> (Anthony Shaffer)
1972	<i>Two Gentlemen of Verona</i> (book, John Guare and Mel Shapiro; music, Galt MacDermot; lyrics, John Guare)	<i>Sticks and Bones</i> (David Rabe)
1973	<i>A Little Night Music</i> (book, Hugh Wheeler; music and lyrics, Stephen Sondheim)	<i>That Championship Season</i> (Jason Miller)
1974	<i>Raisin</i> (book, Robert Nemiroff and Charlotte Zaltzberg; music, Judd Wolldin; lyrics, Robert Brittan)	<i>The River Niger</i> (Joseph A. Walker)
1975	<i>The Wiz</i> (book, William F. Brown; music and lyrics, Charlie Smalls)	<i>Equus</i> (Peter Shaffer)
1976	<i>A Chorus Line</i> (book, James Kirkwood and Nicholas Dante; music, Marvin Hamlisch; lyrics, Edward Kleban)	<i>Travesties</i> (Tom Stoppard)
1977	<i>Annie</i> (book, Thomas Meehan; music, Charles Strouse; lyrics, Martin Charnin)	<i>The Shadow Box</i> (Michael Christofer)
1978	<i>Ain't Misbehavin'</i> (book, Murray Horwitz and Richard Maltby, Jr.; music, Fats Waller; lyrics, Fats Waller and many others)	<i>Da</i> (Hugh Leonard)
1979	<i>Sweeney Todd</i> (book, Hugh Wheeler; music and lyrics, Stephen Sondheim)	<i>The Elephant Man</i> (Bernard Pomerance)
1980	<i>Evita</i> (book and lyrics, Tim Rice; music, Andrew Lloyd Webber)	<i>Children of a Lesser God</i> (Mark Medoff)
1981	<i>42nd Street</i> (book, Michael Stewart and Mark Bramble; music, Harry Warren; lyrics, Al Dubin)	<i>Amadeus</i> (Peter Shaffer)
1982	<i>Nine</i> (book, Arthur Kopit; music and lyrics, Maury Yeston)	<i>The Life and Adventures of Nicholas Nickleby</i> (David Edgar)
1983	<i>Cats</i> (book and lyrics, T.S. Eliot; music, Andrew Lloyd Webber)	<i>Torch Song Trilogy</i> (Harvey Fierstein)
1984	<i>La Cage aux folles</i> (book, Harvey Fierstein; music and lyrics, Jerry Herman)	<i>The Real Thing</i> (Tom Stoppard)

Tony Awards, 1947–2011 (continued)

YEAR BEST MUSICAL

- 1985 *Big River* (book, William Hauptman; music and lyrics, Roger Miller)
- 1986 *The Mystery of Edwin Drood* (book, music, and lyrics, Rupert Holmes)
- 1987 *Les Misérables* (book, Alain Boublil and Claude-Michel Schönberg; music, Claude-Michel Schönberg; lyrics, Herbert Kretzmer and Alain Boublil)
- 1988 *The Phantom of the Opera* (book, Richard Stilgoe and Andrew Lloyd Webber; music, Andrew Lloyd Webber; lyrics, Charles Hart and Richard Stilgoe)
- 1989 *Jerome Robbins' Broadway* (compilation)
- 1990 *City of Angels* (book, Larry Gelbart; music, Cy Coleman; lyrics, David Zippel)
- 1991 *The Will Rogers Follies* (book, Peter Stone; music, Cy Coleman; lyrics, Betty Comden and Adolph Green)
- 1992 *Crazy for You* (book, Ken Ludwig; music and lyrics, George Gershwin and Ira Gershwin)
- 1993 *Kiss of the Spider Woman* (book, Terrence McNally; music, John Kander; lyrics, Fred Ebb)
- 1994 *Passion* (book, James Lapine; music and lyrics, Stephen Sondheim)
- 1995 *Sunset Boulevard* (book and lyrics, Don Black and Christopher Hampton; music, Andrew Lloyd Webber)
- 1996 *Rent* (book, music, and lyrics, Jonathan Larson)
- 1997 *Titanic* (book, Peter Stone; music and lyrics, Maury Yeston)
- 1998 *The Lion King* (book, Roger Allers and Irene Mecchi; music and lyrics, Elton John, Tim Rice, and others)
- 1999 *Fosse* (compilation)
- 2000 *Contact* (book, John Weidman; music and lyrics, various artists)
- 2001 *The Producers* (book, Mel Brooks and Thomas Meehan; music and lyrics, Mel Brooks)
- 2002 *Thoroughly Modern Millie* (book, Richard Morris and Dick Scanlan; music, Jeanine Tesori; lyrics, Dick Scanlan)
- 2003 *Hairspray* (book, Mark O'Donnell and Thomas Meehan; music, Marc Shaiman; lyrics, Scott Wittman and Marc Shaiman)
- 2004 *Avenue Q* (book, Jeff Whitty; music and lyrics, Robert Lopez and Jeff Marx)
- 2005 *Monty Python's Spamalot* (book, Eric Idle; music and lyrics, John Du Prez and Eric Idle)
- 2006 *Jersey Boys* (book, Marshall Brickman and Rick Elice; music, Bob Gaudio; lyrics, Bob Crewe)
- 2007 *Spring Awakening* (book and lyrics, Steven Sater; music, Duncan Sheik)
- 2008 *In the Heights* (book, Quiara Alegría Hudes; music and lyrics, Lin-Manuel Miranda)
- 2009 *Billy Elliot: The Musical* (book and lyrics, Lee Hall; music, Elton John)
- 2010 *Memphis* (book, Joe DiPietro; music, David Bryan; lyrics, Joe DiPietro and David Bryan)
- 2011 *The Book of Mormon* (book, music, and lyrics, Trey Parker, Robert Lopez, and Matt Stone)

BEST PLAY

- Biloxi Blues* (Neil Simon)
- I'm Not Rappaport* (Herb Gardner)
- Fences* (August Wilson)
- M. Butterfly* (David Henry Hwang)
- The Heidi Chronicles* (Wendy Wasserstein)
- The Grapes of Wrath* (Frank Galati)
- Lost in Yonkers* (Neil Simon)
- Dancing at Lughnasa* (Brian Friel)
- Angels in America: Millennium Approaches* (Tony Kushner)
- Angels in America: Perestroika* (Tony Kushner)
- Love! Valour! Compassion!* (Terrence McNally)
- Master Class* (Terrence McNally)
- The Last Night of Ballyhoo* (Alfred Uhry)
- Art* (Yasmina Reza)
- Side Man* (Warren Leight)
- Copenhagen* (Michael Frayn)
- Proof* (David Auburn)
- The Goat, or Who Is Sylvia?* (Edward Albee)
- Take Me Out* (Richard Greenberg)
- I Am My Own Wife* (Doug Wright)
- Doubt* (John Patrick Shanley)
- The History Boys* (Alan Bennett)
- The Coast of Utopia* (Tom Stoppard)
- August: Osage County* (Tracy Letts)
- God of Carnage* (Yasmina Reza)
- Red* (John Logan)
- War Horse* (Nick Stafford)

¹Awarded to playwright for Best Author.

Longest-Running Broadway Shows

As of 22 Aug 2011. Source: Internet Broadway Database, <www.ibdb.com>.

SHOW	RUN	PERFORMANCES	SHOW	RUN	PERFORMANCES
1 <i>The Phantom of the Opera</i>	1988–	9,795	6 <i>Oh! Calcutta!</i> (revival)	1976–89	5,959
2 <i>Cats</i>	1982–2000	7,485	7 <i>The Lion King</i>	1997–	5,709
3 <i>Les Misérables</i>	1987–2003	6,680	8 <i>Beauty and the Beast</i>	1994–2007	5,461
4 <i>A Chorus Line</i>	1975–90	6,137	9 <i>Rent</i>	1996–2008	5,123
5 <i>Chicago</i> (revival)	1996–	6,123	10 <i>Miss Saigon</i>	1991–2001	4,092

Encyclopædia Britannica's 20 Notable US Theater Companies

COMPANY	LOCATION	ARTISTIC DIRECTOR (2010)
The Acting Company	New York NY	Margot Harley ¹
Actors Theatre of Louisville	Louisville KY	Marc Masterson
Alley Theatre	Houston TX	Gregory Boyd
American Conservatory Theater	San Francisco CA	Carey Perloff
American Repertory Theater	Cambridge MA	Diane Paulus
Arena Stage	Washington DC	Molly Smith
Center Theatre Group	Los Angeles CA	Michael Ritchie
Chicago Shakespeare Theater	Chicago IL	Barbara Gaines
Denver Center Theatre Company	Denver CO	Kent Thompson
El Teatro Campesino	San Juan Bautista CA	Luis Valdez
Folger Theatre	Washington DC	Janet Alexander Griffin ²
Goodman Theatre	Chicago IL	Robert Falls
Guthrie Theater	Minneapolis MN	Joe Dowling ³
La Jolla Playhouse	La Jolla CA	Christopher Ashley
The Old Globe Theatre	San Diego CA	Louis G. Spisto ⁴
Oregon Shakespeare Festival	Ashland OR	Bill Rauch
The Public Theater	New York NY	Oskar Eustis
Seattle Repertory Theatre	Seattle WA	Jerry Manning
Steppenwolf Theatre Company	Chicago IL	Martha Lavey
Yale Repertory Theatre	New Haven CT	James Bundy

¹Producing artistic director. ²Artistic producer. ³Director. ⁴Executive producer.

Music

Grammy Awards, 2010

The Grammys, first awarded in 1958, recognize excellence in the recording industry without regard to record sales or chart position. Nominees and winners are selected by the members of the National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences according to the members' areas of expertise. In addition to the four general categories (record, album, and song of the year and best new artist) for which all

members are eligible to vote, for 2010 there were 105 categories in 29 fields, of which Academy members were permitted to vote in no more than 8 fields. Prizes for works released 1 Oct 2009–31 Aug 2010 were awarded in Los Angeles on 13 Feb 2011. Prize: gold miniature phonograph.

Grammy Award Web site: <www.grammy.com>.

category: winner (performer in parentheses for song-writing/production awards)

► **record (single) of the year:** "Need You Now," Lady Antebellum; ► **album of the year:** *The Suburbs*, Arcade Fire; ► **song of the year:** "Need You Now," Dave Haywood, Josh Kear, Charles Kelley, and Hillary Scott, songwriters (Lady Antebellum); ► **new artist:** Esperanza Spalding; ► **pop vocal performance, female:** "Bad Romance," Lady Gaga; ► **pop vocal performance, male:** "Just the Way You Are," Bruno Mars; ► **pop vocal performance, duo/group:** "Hey, Soul Sister (Live)," Train; ► **pop vocal album:** *The Fame Monster*, Lady Gaga; ► **pop vocal album, traditional:** *Crazy Love*, Michael Bublé; ► **rock vocal performance, solo:** "Helter Skelter," Paul McCartney; ► **rock vocal performance, duo/group:** "Tighten Up," The Black Keys; ► **hard rock performance:** "New Fang," Them Crooked Vultures; ► **metal performance:** "El Dorado," Iron Maiden; ► **rock song:** "Angry World," Neil Young, songwriter (Neil Young); ► **rock album:** *The Resistance*, Muse; ► **alternative music album:** *Brothers*, The Black Keys; ► **R&B vocal performance, female:** "Bittersweet," Fantasia; ► **R&B vocal performance, male:** "There Goes My Baby," Usher; ► **R&B vocal performance, duo/group:** "Soldier of Love," Sade; ► **R&B song:** "Shine," John Stephens, song-

writer (John Legend & The Roots); ► **R&B album:** *Wake Up!*, John Legend & The Roots; ► **R&B album, contemporary:** *Raymond v Raymond*, Usher; ► **rap performance, solo:** "Not Afraid," Eminem; ► **rap performance, duo/group:** "On to the Next One," Jay-Z and Swizz Beatz; ► **rap song:** "Empire State of Mind," Shawn Carter, Angela Hunte, Alicia Keys, Jane' T "Jnay" Sewell-Ulepik, Alexander Shuckburgh, Burt Keyes, and Sylvia Robinson, songwriters (Jay-Z and Alicia Keys); ► **rap album:** *Recovery*, Eminem; ► **country vocal performance, female:** "The House That Built Me," Miranda Lambert; ► **country vocal performance, male:** "Til Summer Comes Around," Keith Urban; ► **country vocal performance, duo/group:** "Need You Now," Lady Antebellum; ► **country song:** "Need You Now," Dave Haywood, Josh Kear, Charles Kelley, and Hillary Scott, songwriters (Lady Antebellum); ► **country album:** *Need You Now*, Lady Antebellum; ► **bluegrass album:** *Mountain Soul II*, Patty Loveless; ► **new age album:** *Miho: Journey to the Mountain*, Paul Winter Consort; ► **jazz album, contemporary:** *The Stanley Clarke Band*, The Stanley Clarke Band; ► **jazz vocal album:** *Eleanora Fagan (1915–1959): To Billie with Love from Dee Dee*, Dee Dee Bridgewater; ► **jazz instrumental solo:** Herbie Hancock ("A Change Is Gonna Come"); ► **jazz instrumental album:** *Moody 4B*, James Moody; ► **jazz album, large ensemble:**

Grammy Awards, 2010 (continued)

Mingus Big Band Live at Jazz Standard, Mingus Big Band; ▶ **jazz album**, *Latin: Chucho's Steps*, Chucho Valdés and the Afro-Cuban Messengers; ▶ **gospel song**: "It's What I Do," Jerry Peters and Kirk Whalum, songwriters (Kirk Whalum and Lalah Hathaway); ▶ **gospel album**, *rock/rap: Hello Hurricane*, Switchfoot; ▶ **gospel album**, *pop/contemporary: Love God. Love People.*, Israel Houghton; ▶ **gospel album**, *Southern/country/bluegrass: The Reason*, Diamond Rio; ▶ **gospel album**, *traditional: Downtown Church*, Patty Griffin; ▶ **gospel album**, *contemporary R&B: Still*, BeBe and CeCe Winans; ▶ **Latin album**, *pop: Paraíso Express*, Alejandro Sanz; ▶ **Latin album**, *rock/alternative/urban: El Existential*, Grupo Fantasma; ▶ **Latin album**, *tropical: Viva La Tradición*, Spanish Harlem Orchestra; ▶ **Tejano album: Recuerdos**, Little Joe and La Familia; ▶ **blues album**, *traditional: Joined at the Hip*, Pinetop Perkins and Willie "Big Eyes" Smith; ▶ **blues album**, *contemporary: Living Proof*, Buddy Guy; ▶ **folk album**, *traditional: Genuine Negro Jig*, Carolina Chocolate Drops; ▶ **folk album**, *contemporary: God Willin' & the Creek Don't Rise*, Ray LaMontagne and the Pariah Dogs; ▶ **Native American music album: 2010 Gathering of Nations Pow Wow: A Spirit's Dance, various artists; ▶ **Hawaiian music album: Huana Ke Aloha, Tia Carrere; ▶ **reggae album: Before the Dawn, Buju Banton; ▶ **world music album**, *traditional: Ali and Toumani*, Ali Farka Touré and Toumani Diabaté; ▶ **world music album**, *contemporary: Throw Down Your Heart*, Africa******

Sessions Part 2: Unreleased Tracks, Béla Fleck; ▶ **spoken word album: The Daily Show with Jon Stewart Presents Earth (The Audiobook), Jon Stewart (with Samantha Bee, Wyatt Cenac, Jason Jones, John Oliver, and Sigourney Weaver); ▶ **comedy album: Stark Raving Black, Lewis Black; ▶ **producer**, *non-classical: Danger Mouse*; ▶ **producer**, *classical: David Frost*; ▶ **classical album: Verdi: Requiem, Riccardo Muti, conductor; Christopher Alder, producer; Ildar Abdrazakov, Olga Borodina, Barbara Frittoli, and Mario Zeffiri, soloists; (Chicago Symphony Orchestra and Chicago Symphony Chorus); ▶ **orchestral performance: Daugherty: Metropolis Symphony; Deus Ex Machina, Nashville Symphony; Terrence Wilson, soloist; Giancarlo Guerrero, conductor; ▶ **opera recording: Saariaho: L'Amour de loin, Kent Nagano, conductor; Daniel Belcher, Ekaterina Lezhina, and Marie-Ange Todorovitch, soloists; Martin Sauer, producer (Deutsches Symphonie-Orchester Berlin and Rundfunkchor Berlin); ▶ **chamber music performance: Ligeti: String Quartets Nos. 1 & 2, Parker Quartet; ▶ **classical vocal performance: Sacrificium, Cecilia Bartoli, Giovanni Antonini, and Il Giardino Armonico, soloists; ▶ **contemporary classical composition: Daugherty, Michael: Deus Ex Machina, Michael Daugherty, composer; ▶ **short-form music video: "Bad Romance," Lady Gaga; Francis Lawrence, director; Kathy Angstadt, Nicole Ehrlich, and Heather Heller, producers******************

Grammy Awards, 1958–2010

The year denotes the period (from the fall of the previous year to the fall of the year named) for which the winning work or artist was recognized; the prizes are generally awarded during the following year.

YEAR	RECORD (SINGLE) OF THE YEAR	ALBUM OF THE YEAR	BEST NEW ARTIST
1958	"Nel blu dipinto di blu (Volare)," Domenico Modugno	<i>The Music from Peter Gunn</i> , Henry Mancini	not awarded
1959	"Mack the Knife," Bobby Darin	<i>Come Dance with Me</i> , Frank Sinatra	Bobby Darin
1960	"The Theme from <i>A Summer Place</i> ," Percy Faith	<i>The Button-Down Mind of Bob Newhart</i> , Bob Newhart	Bob Newhart
1961	"Moon River," Henry Mancini	<i>Judy at Carnegie Hall</i> , Judy Garland	Peter Nero
1962	"I Left My Heart in San Francisco," Tony Bennett	<i>The First Family</i> , Vaughn Meader	Robert Goulet
1963	"The Days of Wine and Roses," Henry Mancini	<i>The Barbra Streisand Album</i> , Barbra Streisand	Ward Swingle (The Swingle Singers)
1964	"The Girl from Ipanema," Stan Getz and Astrud Gilberto	<i>Getz/Gilberto</i> , Stan Getz and João Gilberto	The Beatles
1965	"A Taste of Honey," Herb Alpert	<i>September of My Years</i> , Frank Sinatra	Tom Jones
1966	"Strangers in the Night," Frank Sinatra	<i>A Man and His Music</i> , Frank Sinatra	not awarded
1967	"Up, Up, and Away," The 5th Dimension	<i>Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band</i> , The Beatles	Bobbie Gentry
1968	"Mrs. Robinson," Simon & Garfunkel	<i>By the Time I Get to Phoenix</i> , Glen Campbell	José Feliciano
1969	"Aquarius/Let the Sunshine In," The 5th Dimension	<i>Blood, Sweat & Tears</i> , Blood, Sweat & Tears	Crosby, Stills & Nash
1970	"Bridge over Troubled Water," Simon & Garfunkel	<i>Bridge over Troubled Water</i> , Simon & Garfunkel	The Carpenters
1971	"It's Too Late," Carole King	<i>Tapestry</i> , Carole King	Carly Simon
1972	"The First Time Ever I Saw Your Face," Roberta Flack	<i>The Concert for Bangla Desh</i> , George Harrison and Friends	America
1973	"Killing Me Softly with His Song," Roberta Flack	<i>Innervisions</i> , Stevie Wonder	Bette Midler
1974	"I Honestly Love You," Olivia Newton-John	<i>Fulfillingness' First Finale</i> , Stevie Wonder	Marvin Hamlisch
1975	"Love Will Keep Us Together," Captain & Tennille	<i>Still Crazy After All These Years</i> , Paul Simon	Natalie Cole

Grammy Awards, 1958–2010 (continued)

YEAR	RECORD (SINGLE) OF THE YEAR	ALBUM OF THE YEAR	BEST NEW ARTIST
1976	"This Masquerade," George Benson	<i>Songs in the Key of Life</i> , Stevie Wonder	Starland Vocal Band
1977	"Hotel California," The Eagles	<i>Rumours</i> , Fleetwood Mac	Debbi Boone
1978	"Just the Way You Are," Billy Joel	<i>Saturday Night Fever</i> , The Bee Gees	A Taste of Honey
1979	"What a Fool Believes," The Doobie Brothers	<i>52nd Street</i> , Billy Joel	Rickie Lee Jones
1980	"Sailing," Christopher Cross	<i>Christopher Cross</i> , Christopher Cross	Christopher Cross
1981	"Bette Davis Eyes," Kim Carnes	<i>Double Fantasy</i> , John Lennon and Yoko Ono	Sheena Easton
1982	"Rosanna," Toto	<i>Toto IV</i> , Toto	Men at Work
1983	"Beat It," Michael Jackson	<i>Thriller</i> , Michael Jackson	Culture Club
1984	"What's Love Got To Do with It," Tina Turner	<i>Can't Slow Down</i> , Lionel Richie	Cyndi Lauper
1985	"We Are the World," USA for Africa	<i>No Jacket Required</i> , Phil Collins	Sade
1986	"Higher Love," Steve Winwood	<i>Graceland</i> , Paul Simon	Bruce Hornsby and the Range
1987	"Graceland," Paul Simon	<i>The Joshua Tree</i> , U2	Jody Watley
1988	"Don't Worry, Be Happy," Bobby McFerrin	<i>Faith</i> , George Michael	Tracy Chapman
1989	"Wind Beneath My Wings," Bette Midler	<i>Nick of Time</i> , Bonnie Raitt	Milli Vanilli (revoked)
1990	"Another Day in Paradise," Phil Collins	<i>Back on the Block</i> , Quincy Jones	Mariah Carey
1991	"Unforgettable," Natalie Cole with Nat King Cole	<i>Unforgettable: With Love</i> , Natalie Cole	Marc Cohn
1992	"Tears in Heaven," Eric Clapton	<i>Unplugged</i> , Eric Clapton	Arrested Development
1993	"I Will Always Love You," Whitney Houston	<i>The Bodyguard</i> , Whitney Houston	Toni Braxton
1994	"All I Wanna Do," Sheryl Crow	<i>MTV Unplugged</i> , Tony Bennett	Sheryl Crow
1995	"Kiss from a Rose," Seal	<i>Jagged Little Pill</i> , Alanis Morissette	Hootie and the Blowfish
1996	"Change the World," Eric Clapton	<i>Falling into You</i> , Celine Dion	LeAnn Rimes
1997	"Sunny Came Home," Shawn Colvin	<i>Time Out of Mind</i> , Bob Dylan	Paula Cole
1998	"My Heart Will Go On," Celine Dion	<i>The Miseducation of Lauryn Hill</i> , Lauryn Hill	Lauryn Hill
1999	"Smooth," Santana featuring Rob Thomas	<i>Supernatural</i> , Santana	Christina Aguilera
2000	"Beautiful Day," U2	<i>Two Against Nature</i> , Steely Dan	Shelby Lynne
2001	"Walk On," U2	<i>O Brother, Where Art Thou?</i> , various artists	Alicia Keys
2002	"Don't Know Why," Norah Jones	<i>Come Away with Me</i> , Norah Jones	Norah Jones
2003	"Clocks," Coldplay	<i>Speakerboxxx/The Love Below</i> , OutKast	Evanescence
2004	"Here We Go Again," Ray Charles and Norah Jones	<i>Genius Loves Company</i> , Ray Charles and various artists	Maroon 5
2005	"Boulevard of Broken Dreams," Green Day	<i>How To Dismantle an Atomic Bomb</i> , U2	John Legend
2006	"Not Ready to Make Nice," Dixie Chicks	<i>Taking the Long Way</i> , Dixie Chicks	Carrie Underwood
2007	"Rehab," Amy Winehouse	<i>River: The Joni Letters</i> , Herbie Hancock	Amy Winehouse
2008	"Please Read the Letter," Robert Plant and Alison Krauss	<i>Raising Sand</i> , Robert Plant and Alison Krauss	Adele
2009	"Use Somebody," Kings of Leon	<i>Fearless</i> , Taylor Swift	Zac Brown Band
2010	"Need You Now," Lady Antebellum	<i>The Suburbs</i> , Arcade Fire	Esperanza Spalding

Eurovision Song Contest

The European Broadcasting Union (EBU), an association of television and radio companies from Europe and the Mediterranean, began the Eurovision Song Contest in 1956. Each EBU member country, along with several non-participating countries, can nominate one original song per year, with a maximum length of three minutes. The winner is selected based on votes from fans and juries in each participating country. Prize: crystal microphone.

Eurovision Song Contest Web site: <www.eurovision.tv>.

YEAR	SONG, SONGWRITER(S) (PERFORMER, COUNTRY)
1956	"Refrain," Émile Gardaz, Géo Voumard (Lys Assia, Switzerland)
1957	"Net als toen," Willy van Hemert, Guus Jansen (Corry Brokken, Netherlands)

Eurovision Song Contest (continued)

YEAR	SONG, SONGWRITER(S) (PERFORMER, COUNTRY)
1958	"Dors mon amour," Pierre Delanoë, Hubert Giraud (André Claveau, France)
1959	"Een beetje," Willy van Hemert, Dick Schallies (Teddy Scholten, Netherlands)
1960	"Tom Pillibi," Pierre Cour, André Popp (Jacqueline Boyer, France)
1961	"Nous les amoureux," Jacques Datin, Maurice Vidalin (Jean-Claude Pascal, Luxembourg)
1962	"Un Premier amour," Rolande Valade, Claude Henri Vic (Isabelle Aubret, France)
1963	"Dansevise," Sejr Volmer-Sørensen, Otto Francker (Grethe and Jørgen Ingmann, Denmark)
1964	"Non ho l'età," Nicola Salerno (Gigliola Cinquetti, Italy)
1965	"Poupée de cire, poupée de son," Serge Gainsbourg (France Gall, Luxembourg)
1966	"Merci chérie," Udo Jürgens, Thomas Hörbiger (Udo Jürgens, Austria)
1967	"Puppet on a String," Bill Martin, Phil Coulter (Sandie Shaw, United Kingdom)
1968	"La, la, la," Ramón Arcusa, Manuel de la Calva (Massiel, Spain)
1969	"Vivo cantando," Aniano Alcalde, María José de Cerato (Salomé, Spain); "Boom Bang-a-Bang," Peter Warne, Alan Moorhouse (Lulu, United Kingdom); "De troubadour," Lenny Kuhr, David Hartsena (Lenny Kuhr, Netherlands); "Un Jour, un enfant," Eddy Marnay, Emile Stern (Frida Boccara, France) (four-way tie)
1970	"All Kinds of Everything," Derry Lindsay, Jackie Smith (Dana, Ireland)
1971	"Un Banc, un arbre, une rue," Yves Dessca, Jean-Pierre Bourtayre (Séverine, Monaco)
1972	"Après toi," Klaus Munro, Yves Dessca, Mario Panas (Vicky Leandros, Luxembourg)
1973	"Tu te reconnaîtras," Vline Buggy, Claude Morgan (Anne-Marie David, Luxembourg)
1974	"Waterloo," Stikkan Anderson, Benny Andersson, Björn Ulvaeus (ABBA, Sweden)
1975	"Ding-a-Dong," Will Luikinga, Eddy Ouwers, Dick Bakker (Teach-In, Netherlands)
1976	"Save Your Kisses for Me," Tony Hiller, Lee Sheriden, Martin Lee (Brotherhood of Man, United Kingdom)
1977	"L'Oiseau et l'enfant," José Gracy, Jean-Paul Cara (Marie Myriam, France)
1978	"A-Ba-Ni-Bi," Ehud Manor, Nurit Hirsh (Izhar Cohen and the Alphabeta, Israel)
1979	"Hallelujah," Shimrit Orr, Kobi Oshrat (Gali Atari and Milk and Honey, Israel)
1980	"What's Another Year," Shay Healy (Johnny Logan, Ireland)
1981	"Making Your Mind Up," Andy Hill, John Danter (Bucks Fizz, United Kingdom)
1982	"Ein bisschen Frieden," Bernd Meinunger, Ralph Siegel (Nicole, West Germany)
1983	"Si la vie est cadeau," Alain Garcia, Jean-Pierre Millers (Corinne Hermès, Luxembourg)
1984	"Diggi-loo diggi-ley," Britt Lindeborg, Torgny Söderberg (Herrey's, Sweden)
1985	"La det swinge," Rolf Løvland (Bobbysocks, Norway)
1986	"J'aime la vie," Marino Atria, Jean-Pierre Furnémont, Angelo Crisci (Sandra Kim, Belgium)
1987	"Hold Me Now," Sean Sherrard (Johnny Logan, Ireland)
1988	"Ne partez pas sans moi," Nella Martinetti, Atilla Serefug (Céline Dion, Switzerland)
1989	"Rock Me," Stevo Cvikich, Rajko Djumich (Riva, Yugoslavia)
1990	"Insieme: 1992," Toto Cutugno (Toto Cutugno, Italy)
1991	"Fångad av en stormvind," Stephan Berg (Carola, Sweden)
1992	"Why Me," Sean Sherrard (Linda Martin, Ireland)
1993	"In Your Eyes," Jimmy Walsh (Niamh Kavanagh, Ireland)
1994	"Rock 'n' Roll Kids," Brendan Graham (Paul Harrington and Charlie McGettigan, Ireland)
1995	"Nocturne," Petter Skavlan, Rolf Løvland (Secret Garden, Norway)
1996	"The Voice," Brendan Graham (Eimear Quinn, Ireland)
1997	"Love Shine a Light," Kimberley Rew (Katrina and the Waves, United Kingdom)
1998	"Diva," Yoav Ginay (Dana International, Israel)
1999	"Take Me to Your Heaven," Gert Lengstrand (Charlotte Nilsson, Sweden)
2000	"Fly on the Wings of Love," Jørgen Olsen (Olsen Brothers, Denmark)
2001	"Everybody," Maian-Anna Kärmas, Ivar Must (Tanel Padar, Dave Benton, and 2XL, Estonia)
2002	"I Wanna," Marija Naumova, Marats Samauskis (Marie N, Latvia)
2003	"Every Way That I Can," Demir Demirkan, Sertab Erener (Sertab Erener, Turkey)
2004	"Wild Dances," Ruslana Lyzhichko, Aleksandr Ksenofontov (Ruslana, Ukraine)
2005	"My Number One," Christos Dantis, Natalia Germanou (Helena Paparizou, Greece)
2006	"Hard Rock Hallelujah," LORDI (LORDI, Finland)
2007	"Molitva," Sasa Milosevic Mare (Marija Serifovic, Serbia)
2008	"Believe," Dima Bilan, Jim Beanz (Dima Bilan, Russia)
2009	"Fairytale," Alexander Rybak (Alexander Rybak, Norway)
2010	"Satellite," Julie Frost, John Gordon (Lena, Germany)
2011	"Running Scared," Stefan Örn, Sandra Bjurman, Iain Farquharson (Ell/Nikki, Azerbaijan)

Brit Awards, 2011

The British Phonographic Industry, a trade association of record companies, established the Brit Awards in 1977 to recognize pop acts from Great Britain and abroad. Prize: statuette. Web site: <www.brits.co.uk>.

British male solo artist: Plan B
 British female solo artist: Laura Marling
 British breakthrough act: Tinie Tempah
 British group: Take That
 MasterCard British album: Mumford & Sons, *Sigh No More*

British single: Tinie Tempah, "Pass Out"
 International male solo artist: Cee Lo Green
 International female solo artist: Rihanna
 International breakthrough act: Justin Bieber
 International album: Arcade Fire, *The Suburbs*
 Critics' choice: Jessie J

Country Music Association Awards, 2010

The Country Music Association began its annual awards ceremony in 1967 and made it the first nationally televised music awards show the following

year. Ceremonies are held in November. Prize: hand-blown crystal statuette. **Country Music Association Awards Web site:** <www.cmaawards.com>.

► **entertainer of the year:** Brad Paisley; ► **female vocalist of the year:** Miranda Lambert; ► **male vocalist of the year:** Blake Shelton; ► **new artist of the year:** Zac Brown Band; ► **vocal duo of the year:** Sugarland; ► **vocal group of the year:** Lady Antebellum; ► **album of the year:** *Revolution*, Miranda Lambert; Frank Liddell and Mike Wrucke, producers; ► **song of the year:** "The House That Built Me" (Miranda Lambert), Tom Douglas and Allen Shamblin, songwriters; ► **single of the year:** "Need You Now," Lady Antebellum; Paul Worley and Lady Antebellum, producers; ► **music video of the year:** "The House That Built Me," Miranda Lambert; Trey Fanjoy, director; ► **musical event of the year:** "Hillbilly Bone," Blake Shelton featuring Trace Adkins; ► **musician of the year:** Mac McAnally (guitar)

All-Time Best-Selling Albums in the United States

As of April 2011. Album sales are given only to the nearest million units, and in the case of a tie albums are listed alphabetically. Source: Recording Industry Association of America (RIAA), <www.riaa.com>.

ALBUM	ARTIST	YEAR	ALBUM	ARTIST	YEAR
1 <i>Their Greatest Hits (1971–1975)</i>	Eagles	1976	28 <i>...Baby One More Time</i>	Britney Spears	1999
3 <i>Thriller</i>	Michael Jackson	1982	<i>Backstreet Boys</i>	Backstreet Boys	1997
<i>untitled ("Led Zeppelin IV")</i>	Led Zeppelin	1971	<i>Bat out of Hell</i>	Meat Loaf	1977
<i>The Wall</i>	Pink Floyd	1979	<i>Ropin' the Wind</i>	Garth Brooks	1991
5 <i>Back in Black</i>	AC/DC	1980	<i>Simon & Garfunkel's Greatest Hits</i>	Simon & Garfunkel	1972
6 <i>Double Live</i>	Garth Brooks	1998	33 <i>Greatest Hits 1974–1978</i>	Steve Miller Band	1978
<i>Greatest Hits, Volume I & Volume II</i>	Billy Joel	1985	<i>Live/1975–85</i>	Bruce Springsteen & the E Street Band	1986
8 <i>Come On Over</i>	Shania Twain	1997	<i>Millennium</i>	Backstreet Boys	1999
9 <i>The Beatles ("The White Album")</i>	The Beatles	1968	<i>Purple Rain (soundtrack)</i>	Prince and the New Power Generation	1984
<i>Rumours</i>	Fleetwood Mac	1977	<i>Ten</i>	Pearl Jam	1991
11 <i>Appetite for Destruction</i>	Guns N' Roses	1987	<i>Whitney Houston</i>	Whitney Houston	1985
12 <i>The Bodyguard (soundtrack)</i>	Whitney Houston and various artists	1992	39 <i>Abbey Road</i>	The Beatles	1969
<i>Boston</i>	Boston	1976	<i>Breathless</i>	Kenny G	1992
<i>1967–70</i>	The Beatles	1973	<i>Forrest Gump (soundtrack)</i>	various artists	1994
<i>No Fences</i>	Garth Brooks	1990	<i>Hot Rocks 1964–1971</i>	The Rolling Stones	1972
15 <i>Cracked Rear View</i>	Hootie & the Blowfish	1994	<i>Hysteria</i>	Def Leppard	1987
<i>Greatest Hits</i>	Elton John	1974	<i>Kenny Rogers' Greatest Hits</i>	Kenny Rogers	1980
<i>Hotel California</i>	Eagles	1976	<i>Led Zeppelin II</i>	Led Zeppelin	1969
<i>Jagged Little Pill</i>	Alanis Morissette	1995	<i>No Jacket Required</i>	Phil Collins	1985
<i>Physical Graffiti</i>	Led Zeppelin	1975	<i>Pieces of You</i>	Jewel	1995
21 <i>Born in the U.S.A.</i>	Bruce Springsteen	1984	<i>Slippery When Wet</i>	Bon Jovi	1986
<i>Dark Side of the Moon</i>	Pink Floyd	1973	<i>II</i>	Boyz II Men	1994
<i>Greatest Hits</i>	Journey	1988	<i>Wide Open Spaces</i>	Dixie Chicks	1998
<i>Metallica</i>	Metallica	1991	<i>The Woman in Me</i>	Shania Twain	1995
<i>1962–66</i>	The Beatles	1973	<i>Yourself or Someone Like You</i>	Matchbox 20	1996
<i>Saturday Night Fever (soundtrack)</i>	The Bee Gees and various artists	1977			
<i>Supernatural</i>	Santana	1999			

Rock and Roll Hall of Fame

Music-industry professionals established the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame Foundation in 1983 in order to "recognize the contributions of those who have had a significant impact on the evolution, development, and perpetuation of rock and roll." Performers are eligible for induction 25 years after the release of their first record. The foundation's nominating committee compiles an annual list of eligible artists and distrib-

utes this list to about 1,000 rock experts throughout the world. Those performers receiving the highest number of votes, as well as at least 50% of the vote, are inducted. Special committees select inductees in other categories. Inductees for 2011 appear in **bold-face**.

Rock and Roll Hall of Fame and Museum Web site: <www.rockhall.com>.

Rock and Roll Hall of Fame (continued)

NAME (YEAR OF INDUCTION)

ABBA (2010)
 AC/DC (2003)
 Paul Ackerman¹ (1995)
 Aerosmith (2001)
 The Allman Brothers Band (1995)
 Herb Alpert and Jerry Moss² (2006)
 The Animals (1994)
 Louis Armstrong³ (1990)
 Chet Atkins⁴ (2002)
 LaVern Baker (1991)
 Hank Ballard (1990)
 The Band (1994)
 Dave Bartholomew¹ (1991)
 Frank Barsalona² (2005)
 Ralph Bass¹ (1991)
 The Beach Boys (1988)
 The Beatles (1988)
 Jeff Beck (2009)
 The Bee Gees (1997)
 Benny Benjamin⁴ (2003)
 Chuck Berry (1986)
 Bill Black⁴ (2009)
 Black Sabbath (2006)
 Chris Blackwell¹ (2001)
 Otis Blackwell¹ (2010)
 Hal Blaine⁴ (2000)
 Bobby "Blue" Bland (1992)
 Blondie (2006)
 Booker T. and the MG's (1992)
 David Bowie (1996)
 Charles Brown³ (1999)
 James Brown (1986)
 Ruth Brown (1993)
 Jackson Browne (2004)
 Buffalo Springfield (1997)
 Solomon Burke (2001)
 James Burton⁴ (2001)
 The Byrds (1991)
 Johnny Cash (1992)
 Ray Charles (1986)
 Leonard Chess¹ (1987)
 Charlie Christian³ (1990)
 Eric Clapton (2000)
 Dick Clark¹ (1993)
 The Clash (2003)
 Jimmy Cliff (2010)
 The Coasters (1987)
 Eddie Cochran (1987)
 Leonard Cohen (2008)
 Nat King Cole³ (2000)
 Sam Cooke (1986)
 Alice Cooper Band (2011)
 Elvis Costello and the Attractions (2003)
 Floyd Cramer⁴ (2003)
 Cream (1993)
 Creedence Clearwater Revival (1993)
 Crosby, Stills & Nash (1997)
 Bobby Darin (1990)
 The Dave Clark Five (2008)
 Clive Davis¹ (2000)
 Miles Davis (2006)
 The Dells (2004)
 Neil Diamond (2011)
 Bo Diddley (1987)

NAME (YEAR OF INDUCTION)

Dion (1989)
 Willie Dixon³ (1994)
 Fats Domino (1986)
 Tom Donahue¹ (1996)
 The Doors (1993)
 Steve Douglas⁴ (2003)
 Dr. Johnson (2011)
 The Drifters (1988)
 Bob Dylan (1988)
 Eagles (1998)
 Earth, Wind & Fire (2000)
 Duane Eddy (1994)
 Ahmet Ertegun¹ (1987)
 Nesuhi Ertegun² (1991)
 The Everly Brothers (1986)
 Leo Fender¹ (1992)
 The Flamingos (2001)
 Fleetwood Mac (1998)
 D.J. Fontana⁴ (2009)
 The Four Seasons (1990)
 The Four Tops (1990)
 Aretha Franklin (1987)
 Alan Freed¹ (1986)
 Milt Gabler¹ (1993)
 Kenny Gamble and Leon Huff¹ (2008)
 Marvin Gaye (1987)
 David Geffen¹ (2010)
 Genesis (2010)
 Gerry Goffin and Carole King¹ (1990)
 Berry Gordy, Jr.¹ (1988)
 Bill Graham¹ (1992)
 Grandmaster Flash and the Furious Five (2007)
 Grateful Dead (1994)
 Al Green (1995)
 Ellie Greenwich and Jeff Barry¹ (2010)
 Woody Guthrie³ (1988)
 Buddy Guy (2005)
 Bill Haley (1987)
 John Hammond² (1986)
 George Harrison (2004)
 Isaac Hayes (2002)
 The Jimi Hendrix Experience (1992)
 Billie Holiday³ (2000)
 Holland, Dozier, and Holland¹ (1990)
 The Hollies (2010)
 Buddy Holly (1986)
 Jac Holzman¹ (2011)
 John Lee Hooker (1991)
 Howlin' Wolf³ (1991)
 The Impressions (1991)
 The Ink Spots³ (1989)
 The Isley Brothers (1992)
 Mahalia Jackson³ (1997)
 Michael Jackson (2001)
 Wanda Jackson³ (2009)
 The Jackson 5 (1997)
 James Jamerson⁴ (2000)
 Elmore James³ (1992)
 Etta James (1993)
 Jefferson Airplane (1996)
 Billy Joel (1999)
 Elton John (1994)

NAME (YEAR OF INDUCTION)

Little Willie John (1996)
 Johnnie Johnson⁴ (2001)
 Robert Johnson³ (1986)
 Janis Joplin (1995)
 Louis Jordan³ (1987)
 B.B. King (1987)
 King Curtis⁴ (2000)
 The Kinks (1990)
 Gladys Knight and the Pips (1996)
 Leadbelly³ (1988)
 Led Zeppelin (1995)
 Brenda Lee (2002)
 Jerry Leiber and Mike Stoller¹ (1987)
 John Lennon (1994)
 Jerry Lee Lewis (1986)
 Little Anthony and the Imperials (2009)
 Little Richard (1986)
 Little Walter (2008)
 Darlene Love (2011)
 The Lovin' Spoonful (2000)
 Frankie Lymon and the Teenagers (1993)
 Lynyrd Skynyrd (2006)
 Madonna (2008)
 The Mamas and the Papas (1998)
 Barry Mann and Cynthia Weil¹ (2010)
 Bob Marley (1994)
 Martha and the Vandellas (1995)
 George Martin¹ (1999)
 Curtis Mayfield (1999)
 Paul McCartney (1999)
 Clyde McPhatter (1987)
 John Mellencamp (2008)
 Metallica (2009)
 Joni Mitchell (1997)
 Bill Monroe³ (1997)
 The Moonglows (2000)
 Scotty Moore⁴ (2000)
 Van Morrison (1993)
 Jelly Roll Morton³ (1998)
 Syd Nathan¹ (1997)
 Ricky Nelson (1987)
 The O'Jays (2005)
 Spooner Oldham⁴ (2009)
 Roy Orbison (1987)
 The Orioles³ (1995)
 Mo Ostin¹ (2003)
 Johnny Otis¹ (1994)
 Earl Palmer⁴ (2000)
 Parliament-Funkadelic (1997)
 Les Paul³ (1988)
 Carl Perkins (1987)
 Tom Petty and the Heartbreakers (2002)
 Sam Phillips¹ (1986)
 Wilson Pickett (1991)
 Pink Floyd (1996)
 Gene Pitney (2002)
 The Platters (1990)
 The Police (2003)
 Doc Pomus¹ (1992)
 Elvis Presley (1986)
 The Pretenders (2005)
 Lloyd Price (1998)

Rock and Roll Hall of Fame (continued)

NAME (YEAR OF INDUCTION)	NAME (YEAR OF INDUCTION)	NAME (YEAR OF INDUCTION)
Prince (2004)	Paul Simon (2001)	U2 (2005)
Professor Longhair ³ (1992)	Simon & Garfunkel (1990)	Ritchie Valens (2001)
Queen (2001)	Percy Sledge (2005)	Van Halen (2007)
Ma Rainey ³ (1990)	Sly and the Family Stone (1993)	The Velvet Underground (1996)
Bonnie Raitt (2000)	Bessie Smith ³ (1989)	The Ventures (2008)
The Ramones (2002)	Patti Smith (2007)	Gene Vincent (1998)
Otis Redding (1989)	The Soul Stirrers ³ (1989)	Tom Waits (2011)
Jimmy Reed (1991)	Phil Spector ¹ (1989)	T-Bone Walker ³ (1987)
R.E.M. (2007)	Dusty Springfield (1999)	Dinah Washington ³ (1993)
The Righteous Brothers (2003)	Bruce Springsteen (1999)	Muddy Waters (1987)
Smokey Robinson (1987)	The Staple Singers (1999)	Jann S. Wenner ² (2004)
Jimmie Rodgers ³ (1986)	Steely Dan (2001)	Jerry Wexler ¹ (1987)
The Rolling Stones (1989)	Seymour Stein ² (2005)	The Who (1990)
The Ronettes (2007)	Jim Stewart ¹ (2002)	Hank Williams ³ (1987)
Run-D.M.C. (2009)	Rod Stewart (1994)	Bob Wills and His Texas
Art Rupe¹ (2011)	Jesse Stone ¹ (2010)	Playboys ³ (1999)
Leon Russell⁴ (2011)	The Stooges (2010)	Jackie Wilson (1987)
Sam and Dave (1992)	The Supremes (1988)	Bobby Womack (2009)
Santana (1998)	Talking Heads (2002)	Stevie Wonder (1989)
Pete Seeger ³ (1996)	James Taylor (2000)	Jimmy Yancey ³ (1986)
Bob Seger (2004)	The Temptations (1989)	The Yardbirds (1992)
The Sex Pistols (2006)	Allen Toussaint ¹ (1998)	Neil Young (1995)
Del Shannon (1999)	Traffic (2004)	The (Young) Rascals (1997)
The Shirelles (1996)	Big Joe Turner (1987)	Frank Zappa (1995)
Mort Shuman ¹ (2010)	Ike and Tina Turner (1991)	ZZ Top (2004)

¹Ahmet Ertegun Award (nonperformers). ²Lifetime Achievement. ³Early Influences. ⁴Sidemen.

Encyclopædia Britannica's 20 World-Class Orchestras

ORCHESTRA	LOCATION	FOUNDED	MUSIC DIRECTOR OR CONDUCTOR (2011)
Berliner Philharmoniker	Berlin, Germany	1882	Simon Rattle
Boston Symphony Orchestra	Boston MA	1881	James Levine ¹
Budapesti Festívalzenekar	Budapest, Hungary	1983	Iván Fischer
Ceská Filharmonie	Prague, Czech Republic	1896	Elihu Inbal
Chicago Symphony Orchestra	Chicago IL	1891	Riccardo Muti
Cleveland Orchestra	Cleveland OH	1918	Franz Welser-Möst
Gewandhaus zu Leipzig	Leipzig, Germany	1743	Riccardo Chailly
Koninklijk Concertgebouworkest	Amsterdam, Netherlands	1888	Mariss Jansons
London Symphony Orchestra	London, England	1904	Valery Gergiev
Los Angeles Philharmonic	Los Angeles CA	1919	Gustavo Dudamel
New York Philharmonic	New York NY	1842	Alan Gilbert
Orchestre Symphonique de Montréal	Montreal, QC, Canada	1934	Kent Nagano
Philadelphia Orchestra	Philadelphia PA	1900	Charles Dutoit ²
Philharmonia Orchestra	London, England	1945	Esa-Pekka Salonen
Russian National Orchestra	Moscow, Russia	1990	Mikhail Pletnev
Saint Petersburg Philharmonic	Saint Petersburg, Russia	1882	Yury Temirkanov
San Francisco Symphony	San Francisco CA	1911	Michael Tilson Thomas ³
Staatskapelle Dresden	Dresden, Germany	1548	
Symphonieorchester des Bayerischen Rundfunks	Munich, Germany	1949	Mariss Jansons
Wiener Philharmoniker	Vienna, Austria	1842	guest conductors

¹James Levine will step down on 1 Sep 2011. ²Chief conductor and artistic adviser. Yannick Nézet-Séguin will take over as music director in 2012. ³Christian Thielemann will take over as principal conductor in 2012.

Encyclopædia Britannica's Top 20 Opera Companies

COMPANY	LOCATION	FOUNDED	GENERAL OR ARTISTIC DIRECTOR (2011)
Bayerische Staatsoper	Munich, Germany	1653	Nikolaus Bachler
Bolshoi Opera	Moscow, Russia	1776	Makvala Kasrashvili
Canadian Opera Company	Toronto, ON, Canada	1950	Alexander Neef
De Nederlandse Opera	Amsterdam, Netherlands	1946	Pierre Audi
Deutsche Oper Berlin	Berlin, Germany	1912	Kirsten Harms

Encyclopædia Britannica's Top 20 Opera Companies (continued)

COMPANY	LOCATION	FOUNDED	GENERAL OR ARTISTIC DIRECTOR (2011)
English National Opera	London, England	1931	John Berry
Gran Teatre del Liceu	Barcelona, Spain	1847	Joan Francesc Marco
Lyric Opera of Chicago	Chicago IL	1954	Anthony Freud
Mariinsky Theatre (Kirov Opera)	St. Petersburg, Russia	1783	Valery Gergiev
Metropolitan Opera	New York NY	1883	Peter Gelb
Opera Australia	Sydney, NSW, and Melbourne, VIC, Australia	1956	Lyndon Terracini
Opéra National de Paris	Paris, France	1669	Nicolas Joel
Royal Opera	London, England	1732	Tony Hall ¹
San Francisco Opera	San Francisco CA	1923	David Gockley
Staatsoper Hamburg	Hamburg, Germany	1678	Simone Young
Staatsoper Unter den Linden	Berlin, Germany	1742	Jürgen Flimm
Teatro alla Scala (La Scala)	Milan, Italy	1778	Stéphane Lissner
Teatro Real	Madrid, Spain	1850	Miguel Muñoz de las Cueva
Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie	Brussels, Belgium	1700	Peter de Caluwe
Wiener Staatsoper	Vienna, Austria	1869	Franz Welser-Möst

¹Chief executive.

Arts and Letters Awards

Pulitzer Prizes

The Pulitzer Prizes are awarded annually by Columbia University, New York City, based on recommendations from the Pulitzer Prize Board, for works published or produced in the previous calendar year (for music, works must be performed or released between 16 January of the previous year and 15 January of the award

year). The prizes, originally endowed by newspaper editor Joseph Pulitzer, were first awarded in 1917. There are currently 21 prizes presented. Most prizes include a US\$10,000 cash award; the exception is the prize for public service in journalism, which is a gold medal.

Pulitzer Prize Web site: <www.pulitzer.org>.

Journalism, 2011

CATEGORY AND DESCRIPTION	WINNER	PUBLICATION	SUBJECT
Public Service: awarded to a newspaper for notable public service	staff	<i>Los Angeles Times</i>	exposing of corrupt officials in the small California town of Bell
Breaking News Reporting: awarded for local reporting of breaking news	<i>no award</i>		
Investigative Reporting: awarded to an individual or team for an investigative article or series	Paige St. John	<i>Sarasota (FL) Herald-Tribune</i>	in-depth examination of the intricacies of the Florida property-insurance industry and homeownership
Explanatory Reporting: awarded for clarification of a difficult subject through clear communication of in-depth knowledge	Mark Johnson, Kathleen Gallagher, Gary Porter, Lou Saldivar, and Alison Sherwood	<i>Milwaukee Journal Sentinel</i>	examination of the radical technology, which included the sequencing of a boy's entire DNA structure, used to identify a mysterious disease
Local Reporting: awarded for consistent, intelligent coverage of a particular topic	Frank Main, Mark Konkol, and John J. Kim	<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>	report on violence in Chicago neighborhoods and the code of silence that often derails investigations
National Reporting: awarded for coverage of national news	Jesse Eisinger and Jake Bernstein	ProPublica	exposure of the questionable acts of Wall Street that made the financial meltdown worse
International Reporting: awarded for coverage of international news	Clifford J. Levy and Ellen Barry	<i>New York Times</i>	reporting on the troubles that face the modern justice system in Russia
Feature Writing: awarded for original and concise writing of quality	Amy Ellis Nutt	<i>Star-Ledger</i> (Newark NJ)	story of a fishing boat and the six sailors killed when it mysteriously sank

Journalism, 2011 (continued)

CATEGORY AND DESCRIPTION	WINNER	PUBLICATION	SUBJECT
Commentary	David Leonhardt	<i>New York Times</i>	columns that help to clarify complex economic issues
Criticism	Sebastian Smee	<i>Boston Globe</i>	passionate and enthusiastic art criticism
Editorial Writing: awarded for the ability to sway public opinion through solid reasoning, clear style, and "moral purpose"	Joseph Rago	<i>Wall Street Journal</i>	editorials in opposition to the health-care reforms championed by US Pres. Barack Obama and passed by Congress
Editorial Cartooning: awarded for creative cartoons that display editorial effectiveness and superior drawing	Mike Keefe	<i>Denver Post</i>	witty and wide-ranging animations
Breaking News Photography: awarded for single or group and color or black-and-white photographs of breaking news	Carol Guzy, Nikki Kahn, and Ricky Carioti	<i>Washington Post</i>	moving portrait of the suffering and devastation in Haiti in the aftermath of the January 2010 earthquake
Feature Photography: awarded for single or group and color or black-and-white feature photographs	Barbara Davidson	<i>Los Angeles Times</i>	photographic history of the innocent victims of the raging gang warfare on the streets of Los Angeles

Letters, Drama, and Music

Fiction

Awarded for a work of fiction, preferably about American life, by an American author.

YEAR	TITLE	AUTHOR	YEAR	TITLE	AUTHOR
1917	no award		1947	<i>All the King's Men</i>	Robert Penn Warren
1918	<i>His Family</i>	Ernest Poole			
1919	<i>The Magnificent Ambersons</i>	Booth Tarkington	1948	<i>Tales of the South Pacific</i>	James A. Michener
1920	no award		1949	<i>Guard of Honor</i>	James Gould Cozzens
1921	<i>The Age of Innocence</i>	Edith Wharton	1950	<i>The Way West</i>	A.B. Guthrie, Jr.
1922	<i>Alice Adams</i>	Booth Tarkington	1951	<i>The Town</i>	Conrad Richter
1923	<i>One of Ours</i>	Willa Cather	1952	<i>The Caine Mutiny</i>	Herman Wouk
1924	<i>The Able McLaughlins</i>	Margaret Wilson	1953	<i>The Old Man and the Sea</i>	Ernest Hemingway
1925	<i>So Big</i>	Edna Ferber			
1926	<i>Arrowsmith</i>	Sinclair Lewis (declined)	1954	no award	
1927	<i>Early Autumn</i>	Louis Bromfield	1955	<i>A Fable</i>	William Faulkner
1928	<i>The Bridge of San Luis Rey</i>	Thornton Wilder	1956	<i>Andersonville</i>	MacKinlay Kantor
1929	<i>Scarlet Sister Mary</i>	Julia Peterkin	1957	no award	
1930	<i>Laughing Boy</i>	Oliver Lafarge	1958	<i>A Death in the Family</i> ¹	James Agee
1931	<i>Years of Grace</i>	Margaret Ayer Barnes	1959	<i>The Travels of Jaimie McPheeters</i>	Robert Lewis Taylor
1932	<i>The Good Earth</i>	Pearl S. Buck	1960	<i>Advise and Consent</i>	Allen Drury
1933	<i>The Store</i>	T.S. Stribling	1961	<i>To Kill a Mockingbird</i>	Harper Lee
1934	<i>Lamb in His Bosom</i>	Caroline Miller	1962	<i>The Edge of Sadness</i>	Edwin O'Connor
1935	<i>Now in November</i>	Josephine Winslow Johnson	1963	<i>The Reivers</i>	William Faulkner
1936	<i>Honey in the Horn</i>	Harold L. Davis	1964	no award	
1937	<i>Gone with the Wind</i>	Margaret Mitchell	1965	<i>The Keepers of the House</i>	Shirley Ann Grau
1938	<i>The Late George Apley</i>	John Phillips Marquand	1966	<i>Collected Stories</i>	Katherine Anne Porter
1939	<i>The Yearling</i>	Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings	1967	<i>The Fixer</i>	Bernard Malamud
1940	<i>The Grapes of Wrath</i>	John Steinbeck	1968	<i>The Confessions of Nat Turner</i>	William Styron
1941	no award		1969	<i>House Made of Dawn</i>	N. Scott Momaday
1942	<i>In This Our Life</i>	Ellen Glasgow	1970	<i>Collected Stories</i>	Jean Stafford
1943	<i>Dragon's Teeth</i>	Upton Sinclair	1971	no award	
1944	<i>Journey in the Dark</i>	Martin Flavin	1972	<i>Angle of Repose</i>	Wallace Stegner
1945	<i>A Bell for Adano</i>	John Hersey	1973	<i>The Optimist's Daughter</i>	Eudora Welty
1946	no award		1974	no award	

Letters, Drama, and Music (continued)

Fiction (continued)

YEAR	TITLE	AUTHOR	YEAR	TITLE	AUTHOR
1975	<i>The Killer Angels</i>	Michael Shaara	1994	<i>The Shipping News</i>	E. Annie Proulx
1976	<i>Humboldt's Gift</i>	Saul Bellow	1995	<i>The Stone Diaries</i>	Carol Shields
1977	no award		1996	<i>Independence Day</i>	Richard Ford
1978	<i>Elbow Room</i>	James Alan McPherson	1997	<i>Martin Dressler: The Tale of an American Dreamer</i>	Steven Millhauser
1979	<i>The Stories of John Cheever</i>	John Cheever	1998	<i>American Pastoral</i>	Philip Roth
1980	<i>The Executioner's Song</i>	Norman Mailer	1999	<i>The Hours</i>	Michael Cunningham
1981	<i>A Confederacy of Dunces</i> ¹	John Kennedy Toole	2000	<i>Interpreter of Maladies</i>	Jhumpa Lahiri
1982	<i>Rabbit Is Rich</i>	John Updike	2001	<i>The Amazing Adventures of Kavalier and Clay</i>	Michael Chabon
1983	<i>The Color Purple</i>	Alice Walker	2002	<i>Empire Falls</i>	Richard Russo
1984	<i>Ironweed</i>	William Kennedy	2003	<i>Middlesex</i>	Jeffrey Eugenides
1985	<i>Foreign Affairs</i>	Alison Lurie	2004	<i>The Known World</i>	Edward P. Jones
1986	<i>Lonesome Dove</i>	Larry McMurtry	2005	<i>Gilead</i>	Marilynne Robinson
1987	<i>A Summons to Memphis</i>	Peter Taylor	2006	<i>March</i>	Geraldine Brooks
1988	<i>Beloved</i>	Toni Morrison	2007	<i>The Road</i>	Cormac McCarthy
1989	<i>Breathing Lessons</i>	Anne Tyler	2008	<i>The Brief Wondrous Life of Oscar Wao</i>	Junot Díaz
1990	<i>The Mambo Kings Play Songs of Love</i>	Oscar Hijuelos	2009	<i>Olive Kitteridge</i>	Elizabeth Strout
1991	<i>Rabbit at Rest</i>	John Updike	2010	<i>Tinkers</i>	Paul Harding
1992	<i>A Thousand Acres</i>	Jane Smiley	2011	<i>A Visit from the Goon Squad</i>	Jennifer Egan
1993	<i>A Good Scent from a Strange Mountain</i>	Robert Olen Butler			

¹Work published and prize awarded posthumously.

Drama

Awarded for a play, preferably about American life, by an American author.

YEAR	TITLE	AUTHOR	YEAR	TITLE	AUTHOR
1917	no award		1946	<i>State of the Union</i>	Russel Crouse and Howard Lindsay
1918	<i>Why Marry?</i>	Jesse Lynch Williams	1947	no award	
1919	no award		1948	<i>A Streetcar Named Desire</i>	Tennessee Williams
1920	<i>Beyond the Horizon</i>	Eugene O'Neill	1949	<i>Death of a Salesman</i>	Arthur Miller
1921	<i>Miss Lulu Bett</i>	Zona Gale	1950	<i>South Pacific</i>	Richard Rodgers, Oscar Hammerstein II, and Joshua Logan
1922	<i>Anna Christie</i>	Eugene O'Neill			
1923	<i>Icebound</i>	Owen Davis	1951	no award	
1924	<i>Hell-Bent fer Heaven</i>	Hatcher Hughes	1952	<i>The Shrike</i>	Joseph Kramm
1925	<i>They Knew What They Wanted</i>	Sidney Howard	1953	<i>Picnic</i>	William Inge
1926	<i>Craig's Wife</i>	George Kelly	1954	<i>The Teahouse of the August Moon</i>	John Patrick
1927	<i>In Abraham's Bosom</i>	Paul Green	1955	<i>Cat on a Hot Tin Roof</i>	Tennessee Williams
1928	<i>Strange Interlude</i>	Eugene O'Neill	1956	<i>The Diary of Anne Frank</i>	Albert Hackett and Frances Goodrich
1929	<i>Street Scene</i>	Elmer L. Rice	1957	<i>Long Day's Journey into Night</i> ¹	Eugene O'Neill
1930	<i>The Green Pastures</i>	Marc Connelly	1958	<i>Look Homeward, Angel</i>	Ketti Frings
1931	<i>Alison's House</i>	Susan Glaspell	1959	<i>J.B.</i>	Archibald MacLeish
1932	<i>Of Thee I Sing</i>	George S. Kaufman, Morrie Ryskind, and Ira Gershwin	1960	<i>Fiorello!</i>	Jerome Weidman, George Abbott, Jerry Bock, and Sheldon Harnick
1933	<i>Both Your Houses</i>	Maxwell Anderson			
1934	<i>Men in White</i>	Sidney Kingsley	1961	<i>All the Way Home</i>	Tad Mosel
1935	<i>The Old Maid</i>	Zoe Akins	1962	<i>How To Succeed in Business Without Really Trying</i>	Frank Loesser and Abe Burrows
1936	<i>Idiot's Delight</i>	Robert E. Sherwood			
1937	<i>You Can't Take It with You</i>	Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman	1963	no award	
1938	<i>Our Town</i>	Thornton Wilder	1964	no award	
1939	<i>Abe Lincoln in Illinois</i>	Robert E. Sherwood			
1940	<i>The Time of Your Life</i>	William Saroyan			
1941	<i>There Shall Be No Night</i>	Robert E. Sherwood			
1942	no award				
1943	<i>The Skin of Our Teeth</i>	Thornton Wilder			
1944	no award				
1945	<i>Harvey</i>	Mary Chase			

Letters, Drama, and Music (continued)

Drama (continued)

YEAR	TITLE	AUTHOR	YEAR	TITLE	AUTHOR
1965	<i>The Subject Was Roses</i>	Frank D. Gilroy	1986	no award	
1966	no award		1987	<i>Fences</i>	August Wilson
1967	<i>A Delicate Balance</i>	Edward Albee	1988	<i>Driving Miss Daisy</i>	Alfred Uhry
1968	no award		1989	<i>The Heidi Chronicles</i>	Wendy Wasserstein
1969	<i>The Great White Hope</i>	Howard Sackler	1990	<i>The Piano Lesson</i>	August Wilson
1970	<i>No Place To Be</i> <i>Somebody</i>	Charles Gordone	1991	<i>Lost in Yonkers</i>	Neil Simon
1971	<i>The Effect of Gamma Rays on Man-in-the-Moon Marigolds</i>	Paul Zindel	1992	<i>The Kentucky Cycle</i>	Robert Schenkkan
1972	no award		1993	<i>Angels in America: Millennium Approaches</i>	Tony Kushner
1973	<i>That Championship Season</i>	Jason Miller	1994	<i>Three Tall Women</i>	Edward Albee
1974	no award		1995	<i>The Young Man from Atlanta</i>	Horton Foote
1975	<i>Seascape</i>	Edward Albee	1996	<i>Rent</i> ¹	Jonathan Larson
1976	<i>A Chorus Line</i>	Michael Bennett, James Kirkwood, Nicholas Dante, Marvin Hamlisch, and Edward Kleban	1997	no award	
1977	<i>The Shadow Box</i>	Michael Cristofer	1998	<i>How I Learned to Drive</i>	Paula Vogel
1978	<i>The Gin Game</i>	Donald L. Coburn	1999	<i>Wit</i>	Margaret Edson
1979	<i>Buried Child</i>	Sam Shepard	2000	<i>Dinner with Friends</i>	Donald Margulies
1980	<i>Talley's Folly</i>	Lanford Wilson	2001	<i>Proof</i>	David Auburn
1981	<i>Crimes of the Heart</i>	Beth Henley	2002	<i>Topdog/Underdog</i>	Suzan-Lori Parks
1982	<i>A Soldier's Play</i>	Charles Fuller	2003	<i>Anna in the Tropics</i>	Nilo Cruz
1983	<i>'Night, Mother</i>	Marsha Norman	2004	<i>I Am My Own Wife</i>	Doug Wright
1984	<i>Glengarry Glen Ross</i>	David Mamet	2005	<i>Doubt: A Parable</i>	John Patrick Shanley
1985	<i>Sunday in the Park with George</i>	Stephen Sondheim and James Lapine	2006	no award	
			2007	<i>Rabbit Hole</i>	David Lindsay-Abaire
			2008	<i>August: Osage County</i>	Tracy Letts
			2009	<i>Ruined</i>	Lynn Nottage
			2010	<i>Next to Normal</i>	Tom Kitt and Brian Yorkey
			2011	<i>Clybourne Park</i>	Bruce Norris

¹Awarded posthumously**History**

Awarded for a work on the subject of American history.

YEAR	TITLE	AUTHOR	YEAR	TITLE	AUTHOR
1917	<i>With Americans of Past and Present Days</i>	J.J. Jusserand	1929	<i>The Organization and Administration of the Union Army, 1861-1865</i>	Fred Albert Shannon
1918	<i>History of the Civil War, 1861-1865</i>	James Ford Rhodes	1930	<i>The War of Independence</i>	Claude H. Van Tyne
1919	no award		1931	<i>The Coming of the War, 1914</i>	Bernadotte E. Schmitt
1920	<i>The War with Mexico, 2 vols.</i>	Justin H. Smith	1932	<i>My Experiences in the World War</i>	John J. Pershing
1921	<i>The Victory at Sea</i>	William Sowden Sims and Burton Jesse Hendrick	1933	<i>The Significance of Sections in American History</i> ¹	Frederick J. Turner
1922	<i>The Founding of New England</i>	James Truslow Adams	1934	<i>The People's Choice</i>	Herbert Agar
1923	<i>The Supreme Court in United States History</i>	Charles Warren	1935	<i>The Colonial Period of American History</i>	Charles McLean Andrews
1924	<i>The American Revolution: A Constitutional Interpretation</i>	Charles Howard McIlwain	1936	<i>A Constitutional History of the United States</i>	Andrew C. McLaughlin
1925	<i>History of the American Frontier</i>	Frederic L. Paxson	1937	<i>The Flowering of New England, 1815-1865</i>	Van Wyck Brooks
1926	<i>A History of the United States</i>	Edward Channing	1938	<i>The Road to Reunion, 1865-1900</i>	Paul Herman Buck
1927	<i>Pinckney's Treaty</i>	Samuel Flagg Bemis	1939	<i>A History of American Magazines</i>	Frank Luther Mott
1928	<i>Main Currents in American Thought, 2 vols.</i>	Vernon Louis Parrington	1940	<i>Abraham Lincoln: The War Years</i>	Carl Sandburg

Letters, Drama, and Music (continued)

History (continued)

YEAR	TITLE	AUTHOR	YEAR	TITLE	AUTHOR
1941	<i>The Atlantic Migration, 1607-1860</i>	Marcus Lee Hansen	1971	<i>Roosevelt: The Soldier of Freedom</i>	James MacGregor Burns
1942	<i>Reveille in Washington, 1860-1865</i>	Margaret Leech	1972	<i>Neither Black nor White</i>	Carl N. Degler
1943	<i>Paul Revere and the World He Lived In</i>	Esther Forbes	1973	<i>People of Paradox: An Inquiry Concerning the Origins of American Civilization</i>	Michael Kammen
1944	<i>The Growth of American Thought</i>	Merle Curti	1974	<i>The Americans: The Democratic Experience</i>	Daniel J. Boorstin
1945	<i>Unfinished Business</i>	Stephen Bonsal	1975	<i>Jefferson and His Time, vols. 1-5</i>	Dumas Malone
1946	<i>The Age of Jackson</i>	Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr.	1976	<i>Lamy of Santa Fe</i>	Paul Horgan
1947	<i>Scientists Against Time</i>	James Phinney Baxter III	1977	<i>The Impending Crisis, 1841-1867²</i>	David M. Potter and Don E. Fehrenbacher
1948	<i>Across the Wide Missouri</i>	Bernard De Voto	1978	<i>The Visible Hand: The Managerial Revolution in American Business</i>	Alfred D. Chandler, Jr.
1949	<i>The Disruption of American Democracy</i>	Roy Franklin Nichols	1979	<i>The Dred Scott Case</i>	Don E. Fehrenbacher
1950	<i>Art and Life in America</i>	Oliver W. Larkin	1980	<i>Been in the Storm So Long</i>	Leon F. Litwack
1951	<i>The Old Northwest: Pioneer Period, 1815-1840</i>	R. Carlyle Buley	1981	<i>American Education: The National Experience, 1783-1876</i>	Lawrence A. Cremin
1952	<i>The Uprooted</i>	Oscar Handlin	1982	<i>Mary Chesnut's Civil War</i>	C. Vann Woodward ³
1953	<i>The Era of Good Feelings</i>	George Dangerfield	1983	<i>The Transformation of Virginia, 1740-1790</i>	Rhys L. Isaac
1954	<i>A Stillness at Appomattox</i>	Bruce Catton	1984	no award	
1955	<i>Great River: The Rio Grande in North American History</i>	Paul Horgan	1985	<i>Prophets of Regulation</i>	Thomas K. McCraw
1956	<i>The Age of Reform</i>	Richard Hofstadter	1986	<i>The Heavens and the Earth: A Political History of the Space Age</i>	Walter A. McDougall
1957	<i>Russia Leaves the War: Soviet-American Relations, 1917-1920</i>	George F. Kennan	1987	<i>Voyagers to the West: A Passage in the Peopling of America on the Eve of the Revolution</i>	Bernard Bailyn
1958	<i>Banks and Politics in America</i>	Bray Hammond	1988	<i>The Launching of Modern American Science, 1846-1876</i>	Robert V. Bruce
1959	<i>The Republican Era: 1869-1901</i>	Leonard D. White and Jean Schneider	1989	<i>Battle Cry of Freedom: The Civil War Era</i>	James M. McPherson
1960	<i>In the Days of McKinley</i>	Margaret Leech		<i>Parting the Waters: America in the King Years, 1954-1963</i>	Taylor Branch
1961	<i>Between War and Peace: The Potsdam Conference</i>	Herbert Feis	1990	<i>In Our Image: America's Empire in the Philippines</i>	Stanley Karnow
1962	<i>The Triumphant Empire: Thunder-Clouds Gather in the West, 1763-1766</i>	Lawrence H. Gipson	1991	<i>A Midwife's Tale</i>	Laurel Thatcher Ulrich
1963	<i>Washington, Village and Capital, 1800-1878</i>	Constance McLaughlin Green	1992	<i>The Fate of Liberty: Abraham Lincoln and Civil Liberties</i>	Mark E. Neely, Jr.
1964	<i>Puritan Village: The Formation of a New England Town</i>	Sumner Chilton Powell	1993	<i>The Radicalism of the American Revolution</i>	Gordon S. Wood
1965	<i>The Greenback Era</i>	Irwin Unger	1994	no award	
1966	<i>The Life of the Mind in America¹</i>	Perry Miller	1995	<i>No Ordinary Time: Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt: The Home Front in World War II</i>	Doris Kearns Goodwin
1967	<i>Exploration and Empire: The Explorer and the Scientist in the Winning of the American West</i>	William H. Goetzmann	1996	<i>William Cooper's Town: Power and Persuasion on the Frontier of the Early American Republic</i>	Alan Taylor
1968	<i>The Ideological Origins of the American Revolution</i>	Bernard Bailyn			
1969	<i>Origins of the Fifth Amendment</i>	Leonard W. Levy			
1970	<i>Present at the Creation: My Years in the State Department</i>	Dean Acheson			

Letters, Drama, and Music (continued)

History (continued)

YEAR	TITLE	AUTHOR	YEAR	TITLE	AUTHOR
1997	<i>Original Meanings: Politics and Ideas in the Making of the Constitution</i>	Jack N. Rakove	2004	<i>A Nation Under Our Feet: Black Political Struggles in the Rural South from Slavery to the Great Migration</i>	Steven Hahn
1998	<i>Summer for the Gods: The Scopes Trial and America's Continuing Debate over Science and Religion</i>	Edward J. Larson	2005	<i>Washington's Crossing</i>	David Hackett Fischer
1999	<i>Gotham: A History of New York City to 1898</i>	Edwin G. Burrows and Mike Wallace	2006	<i>Polio: An American Story</i>	David M. Oshinsky
2000	<i>Freedom from Fear: The American People in Depression and War, 1929–1945</i>	David M. Kennedy	2007	<i>The Race Beat: The Press, the Civil Rights Struggle, and the Awakening of a Nation</i>	Gene Roberts and Hank Klibanoff
2001	<i>Founding Brothers: The Revolutionary Generation</i>	Joseph J. Ellis	2008	<i>What Hath God Wrought: The Transformation of America, 1815–1848</i>	Daniel Walker Howe
2002	<i>The Metaphysical Club: A Story of Ideas in America</i>	Louis Menand	2009	<i>The Hemingses of Monticello: An American Family</i>	Annette Gordon-Reed
2003	<i>An Army at Dawn: The War in North Africa, 1942–1943</i>	Rick Atkinson	2010	<i>Lords of Finance: The Bankers Who Broke the World</i>	Liaquat Ahamed
			2011	<i>The Fiery Trial: Abraham Lincoln and American Slavery</i>	Eric Foner

¹Awarded posthumously. ²Potter died before completing the work; Fehrenbacher wrote the final chapters and edited it. ³Editor.

Biography or Autobiography

Awarded for a biography or autobiography by an American author.

YEAR	TITLE	AUTHOR	YEAR	TITLE	AUTHOR
1917	<i>Julia Ward Howe</i>	Laura Elizabeth Howe Richards and Maude Howe Elliott; assisted by Florence Howe Hall	1930	<i>The Raven</i>	Marquis James
			1931	<i>Charles W. Eliot</i>	Henry James
			1932	<i>Theodore Roosevelt</i>	Henry F. Pringle
			1933	<i>Grover Cleveland</i>	Allan Nevins
			1934	<i>John Hay</i>	Tyler Dennett
			1935	<i>R.E. Lee</i>	Douglas S. Freeman
1918	<i>Benjamin Franklin, Self-Revealed</i>	William Cabell Bruce			Ralph Barton Perry
1919	<i>The Education of Henry Adams</i> ¹	Henry Adams	1936	<i>The Thought and Character of William James</i>	Allan Nevins
1920	<i>The Life of John Marshall, 4 vols.</i>	Albert J. Beveridge	1937	<i>Hamilton Fish</i>	Marquis James
1921	<i>The Americanization of Edward Bok</i>	Edward Bok	1938	<i>Andrew Jackson, 2 vols.</i>	Odell Shepard
1922	<i>A Daughter of the Middle Border</i>	Hamlin Garland		<i>Pedlar's Progress</i>	Carl Van Doren
1923	<i>The Life and Letters of Walter H. Page</i>	Burton J. Hendrick	1939	<i>Benjamin Franklin</i>	Ray Stannard Baker
1924	<i>From Immigrant to Inventor</i>	Michael Idvorsky Pupin	1940	<i>Woodrow Wilson, Life and Letters, vols. 7 and 8</i>	Ola Elizabeth Winslow
1925	<i>Barrett Wendell and His Letters</i>	M.A. De Wolfe Howe	1941	<i>Jonathan Edwards</i>	Forrest Wilson
1926	<i>The Life of Sir William Osler, 2 vols.</i>	Harvey Cushing	1942	<i>Crusader in Crinoline</i>	Samuel Eliot Morison
1927	<i>Whitman</i>	Emory Holloway	1943	<i>Admiral of the Ocean Sea</i>	Carleton Mabey
1928	<i>The American Orchestra and Theodore Thomas</i>	Charles Edward Russell	1944	<i>The American Leonardo: The Life of Samuel F.B. Morse</i>	Russell Blaine Nye
1929	<i>The Training of an American: The Earlier Life and Letters of Walter H. Page</i>	Burton J. Hendrick	1945	<i>George Bancroft: Brahmin Rebel</i>	Linnie Marsh Wolfe
			1946	<i>Son of the Wilderness</i>	William Allen White
			1947	<i>The Autobiography of William Allen White</i>	Margaret Clapp
			1948	<i>Forgotten First Citizen: John Bigelow</i>	Robert E. Sherwood
			1949	<i>Roosevelt and Hopkins</i>	

Letters, Drama, and Music (continued)

Biography or Autobiography (continued)

YEAR	TITLE	AUTHOR	YEAR	TITLE	AUTHOR
1950	John Quincy Adams and the Foundations of American Foreign Policy	Samuel Flagg Bemis	1982	Grant: A Biography	William McFeely
1951	John C. Calhoun: American Portrait	Margaret Louise Coit	1983	Growing Up	Russell Baker
1952	Charles Evans Hughes	Merlo J. Pusey	1984	Booker T. Washington: The Wizard of Tuskegee, 1901–1915	Louis R. Harlan
1953	Edmund Pendleton, 1721–1803	David J. Mays	1985	The Life and Times of Cotton Mather	Kenneth Silverman
1954	The Spirit of St. Louis	Charles A. Lindbergh	1986	Louise Bogan: A Portrait	Elizabeth Frank
1955	The Taft Story	William S. White	1987	Bearing the Cross: Martin Luther King, Jr., and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference	David J. Garrow
1956	Benjamin Henry Latrobe	Talbot Faulkner Hamlin	1988	Look Homeward: A Life of Thomas Wolfe	David Herbert Donald
1957	Profiles in Courage	John F. Kennedy	1989	Oscar Wilde ¹	Richard Ellmann
1958	George Washington, 7 vols. ²	Douglas Southall Freeman, John Alexander Carroll, and Mary Wells Ashworth	1990	Machiavelli in Hell	Sebastian de Grazia
1959	Woodrow Wilson, American Prophet	Arthur Walworth	1991	Jackson Pollock	Steven Naifeh and Gregory White Smith
1960	John Paul Jones	Samuel Eliot Morison	1992	Fortunate Son: The Healing of a Vietnam Vet	Lewis B. Puller, Jr.
1961	Charles Sumner and the Coming of the Civil War	David Herbert Donald	1993	Truman	David McCullough
1962	no award		1994	W.E.B. Du Bois: Biography of a Race, 1868–1919	David Levering Lewis
1963	Henry James	Leon Edel	1995	Harriet Beecher Stowe: A Life	Joan D. Hedrick
1964	John Keats	Walter Jackson Bate	1996	God: A Biography	Jack Miles
1965	Henry Adams, 3 vols.	Ernest Samuels	1997	Angela's Ashes: A Memoir	Frank McCourt
1966	A Thousand Days	Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr.	1998	Personal History	Katharine Graham
1967	Mr. Clemens and Mark Twain	Justin Kaplan	1999	Lindbergh	A. Scott Berg
1968	Memoirs	George F. Kennan	2000	Vera (Mrs. Vladimir Nabokov)	Stacy Schiff
1969	The Man from New York: John Quinn and His Friends	Benjamin Lawrence Reid	2001	W.E.B. Du Bois: The Fight for Equality and the American Century, 1919–1963	David Levering Lewis
1970	Huey Long	T. Harry Williams	2002	John Adams	David McCullough
1971	Robert Frost: The Years of Triumph, 1915–1938	Lawrance Thompson	2003	Master of the Senate	Robert A. Caro
1972	Eleanor and Franklin	Joseph P. Lash	2004	Khrushchev: The Man and His Era	William Taubman
1973	Luce and His Empire	W.A. Swanberg	2005	De Kooning: An American Master	Mark Stevens and Annalyn Swan
1974	O'Neill, Son and Artist	Louis Sheaffer	2006	American Prometheus: The Triumph and Tragedy	Kai Bird and Martin J. Sherwin
1975	The Power Broker: Robert Moses and the Fall of New York	Robert A. Caro	2007	The Most Famous Man in America: The Biography of Henry Ward Beecher	Debby Applegate
1976	Edith Wharton: A Biography	R.W.B. Lewis	2008	Eden's Outcasts: The Story of Louisa May Alcott and Her Father	John Matteson
1977	A Prince of Our Disorder: The Life of T.E. Lawrence	John E. Mack	2009	American Lion: Andrew Jackson in the White House	Jon Meacham
1978	Samuel Johnson	Walter Jackson Bate	2010	The First Tycoon: The Epic Life of Cornelius Vanderbilt	T.J. Stiles
1979	Days of Sorrow and Pain: Leo Baeck and the Berlin Jews	Leonard Baker	2011	Washington: A Life	Ron Chernow
1980	The Rise of Theodore Roosevelt	Edmund Morris			
1981	Peter the Great: His Life and World	Robert K. Massie			

¹Awarded posthumously. ²Freeman died in 1953 after completing vols. 1–6; Carroll and Ashworth continued his work with vol. 7.

Letters, Drama, and Music (continued)

Poetry

Awarded for a collection of original verse by an American author.

YEAR	TITLE	AUTHOR	YEAR	TITLE	AUTHOR
1922	<i>Collected Poems</i>	Edwin Arlington Robinson	1963	<i>Pictures from Breughel¹</i>	William Carlos Williams
1923	<i>The Ballad of the Harp-Weaver; A Few Figs from Thistles</i> ; eight sonnets in <i>American Poetry, 1922: A Miscellany</i>	Edna St. Vincent Millay	1964	<i>At the End of the Open Road</i>	Louis Simpson
1924	<i>New Hampshire: A Poem with Notes and Grace Notes</i>	Robert Frost	1965	<i>77 Dream Songs</i>	John Berryman
1925	<i>The Man Who Died Twice</i>	Edwin Arlington Robinson	1966	<i>Selected Poems</i>	Richard Eberhart
1926	<i>What's O'Clock¹</i>	Amy Lowell	1967	<i>Live or Die</i>	Anne Sexton
1927	<i>Fiddler's Farewell</i>	Leonora Speyer	1968	<i>The Hard Hours</i>	Anthony Hecht
1928	<i>Tristram</i>	Edwin Arlington Robinson	1969	<i>Of Being Numerous</i>	George Oppen
1929	<i>John Brown's Body</i>	Stephen Vincent Benét	1970	<i>Untitled Subjects</i>	Richard Howard
1930	<i>Selected Poems</i>	Conrad Aiken	1971	<i>The Carrier of Ladders</i>	W.S. Merwin
1931	<i>Collected Poems</i>	Robert Frost	1972	<i>Collected Poems</i>	James Wright
1932	<i>The Flowering Stone</i>	George Dillon	1973	<i>Up Country</i>	Maxine Kumin
1933	<i>Conquistador</i>	Archibald MacLeish	1974	<i>The Dolphin</i>	Robert Lowell
1934	<i>Collected Verse</i>	Robert Hillyer	1975	<i>Turtle Island</i>	Gary Snyder
1935	<i>Bright Ambush</i>	Audrey Wurdemann	1976	<i>Self-Portrait in a Convex Mirror</i>	John Ashbery
1936	<i>Strange Holiness</i>	Robert P. Tristram Coffin	1977	<i>Divine Comedies</i>	James Merrill
1937	<i>A Further Range</i>	Robert Frost	1978	<i>Collected Poems</i>	Howard Nemerov
1938	<i>Cold Morning Sky</i>	Marya Zaturenska	1979	<i>Now and Then</i>	Robert Penn Warren
1939	<i>Selected Poems</i>	John Gould Fletcher	1980	<i>Selected Poems</i>	Donald Justice
1940	<i>Collected Poems</i>	Mark Van Doren	1981	<i>The Morning of the Poem</i>	James Schuyler
1941	<i>Sunderland Capture</i>	Leonard Bacon	1982	<i>The Collected Poems²</i>	Sylvia Plath
1942	<i>The Dust Which Is God</i>	William Rose Benét	1983	<i>Selected Poems</i>	Galway Kinnell
1943	<i>A Witness Tree</i>	Robert Frost	1984	<i>American Primitive</i>	Mary Oliver
1944	<i>Western Star¹</i>	Stephen Vincent Benét	1985	<i>Yin</i>	Carolyn Kizer
1945	<i>V-Letter and Other Poems</i>	Karl Shapiro	1986	<i>The Flying Change</i>	Henry Taylor
1946	no award		1987	<i>Thomas and Beulah</i>	Rita Dove
1947	<i>Lord Weary's Castle</i>	Robert Lowell	1988	<i>Partial Accounts: New and Selected Poems</i>	William Meredith
1948	<i>The Age of Anxiety</i>	W.H. Auden	1989	<i>New and Collected Poems</i>	Richard Wilbur
1949	<i>Terror and Decorum</i>	Peter Viereck	1990	<i>The World Doesn't End</i>	Charles Simic
1950	<i>Annie Allen</i>	Gwendolyn Brooks	1991	<i>Near Changes</i>	Mona Van Duyn
1951	<i>Complete Poems</i>	Carl Sandburg	1992	<i>Selected Poems</i>	James Tate
1952	<i>Collected Poems</i>	Marianne Moore	1993	<i>The Wild Iris</i>	Louise Glück
1953	<i>Collected Poems, 1917-1952</i>	Archibald MacLeish	1994	<i>Neon Vernacular: New and Selected Poems</i>	Yusef Komunyakaa
1954	<i>The Waking</i>	Theodore Roethke	1995	<i>The Simple Truth</i>	Philip Levine
1955	<i>Collected Poems</i>	Wallace Stevens	1996	<i>The Dream of the Unified Field</i>	Jorie Graham
1956	<i>Poems: North & South—A Cold Spring</i>	Elizabeth Bishop	1997	<i>Alive Together: New and Selected Poems</i>	Lisel Mueller
1957	<i>Things of This World</i>	Richard Wilbur	1998	<i>Black Zodiac</i>	Charles Wright
1958	<i>Promises: Poems 1954-1956</i>	Robert Penn Warren	1999	<i>Blizzard of One</i>	Mark Strand
1959	<i>Selected Poems, 1928-1958</i>	Stanley Kunitz	2000	<i>Repair</i>	C.K. Williams
1960	<i>Heart's Needle</i>	W.D. Snodgrass	2001	<i>Different Hours</i>	Stephen Dunn
1961	<i>Times Three: Selected Verse from Three Decades</i>	Phyllis McGinley	2002	<i>Practical Gods</i>	Carl Dennis
1962	<i>Poems</i>	Alan Dugan	2003	<i>Moy Sand and Gravel</i>	Paul Muldoon
			2004	<i>Walking to Martha's Vineyard</i>	Franz Wright
			2005	<i>Delights & Shadows</i>	Ted Kooser
			2006	<i>Late Wife</i>	Claudia Emerson
			2007	<i>Native Guard</i>	Natasha Trethewey
			2008	<i>Time and Materials Failure</i>	Robert Hass
			2009	<i>The Shadow of Sirius</i>	Philip Schultz
			2010	<i>Versed</i>	W.S. Merwin
			2011	<i>The Best of It: New and Selected Poems</i>	Rae Armantrout
					Kay Ryan

¹Awarded posthumously. ²Work published and prize awarded posthumously.

Letters, Drama, and Music (continued)

General Nonfiction

Awarded for a work of nonfiction, ineligible for any other category, by an American author.

YEAR	TITLE	AUTHOR	YEAR	TITLE	AUTHOR
1962	<i>The Making of the President, 1960</i>	Theodore H. White	1990	<i>And Their Children After Them</i>	Dale Maharidge and Michael Williamson
1963	<i>The Guns of August</i>	Barbara W. Tuchman	1991	<i>The Ants</i>	Bert Holldobler and Edward O. Wilson
1964	<i>Anti-intellectualism in American Life</i>	Richard Hofstadter	1992	<i>The Prize: The Epic Quest for Oil, Money, and Power</i>	Daniel Yergin
1965	<i>O Strange New World</i>	Howard Mumford Jones	1993	<i>Lincoln at Gettysburg: The Words That Remade America</i>	Garry Wills
1966	<i>Wandering Through Winter</i>	Edwin Way Teale	1994	<i>Lenin's Tomb: The Last Days of the Soviet Empire</i>	David Remnick
1967	<i>The Problem of Slavery in Western Culture</i>	David Brion Davis	1995	<i>The Beak of the Finch: A Story of Evolution in Our Time</i>	Jonathan Weiner
1968	<i>Rousseau and Revolution: A History of Civilization in France, England, and Germany from 1756 and in the Remainder of Europe from 1715 to 1789</i>	Will and Ariel Durant	1996	<i>The Haunted Land: Facing Europe's Ghosts After Communism</i>	Tina Rosenberg
1969	<i>The Armies of the Night So Human an Animal</i>	Norman Mailer	1997	<i>Ashes to Ashes: America's Hundred-Year Cigarette War, the Public Health, and the Unabashed Triumph of Philip Morris</i>	Richard Kluger
1970	<i>Gandhi's Truth</i>	Erik H. Erikson	1998	<i>Guns, Germs, and Steel: The Fates of Human Societies</i>	Jared Diamond
1971	<i>The Rising Sun</i>	John Toland	1999	<i>Annals of the Former World</i>	John McPhee
1972	<i>Stilwell and the American Experience in China, 1911–1945</i>	Barbara W. Tuchman	2000	<i>Embracing Defeat: Japan in the Wake of World War II</i>	John W. Dower
1973	<i>Fire in the Lake: The Vietnamese and the Americans in Vietnam</i>	Frances Fitzgerald	2001	<i>Hirohito and the Making of Modern Japan</i>	Herbert P. Bix
1974	<i>Children of Crisis, vols. 2 and 3</i>	Robert Coles	2002	<i>Carry Me Home: Birmingham, Alabama, the Climactic Battle of the Civil Rights Revolution</i>	Diane McWhorter
1975	<i>The Denial of Death¹</i>	Ernest Becker	2003	<i>"A Problem from Hell": America and the Age of Genocide</i>	Samantha Power
1976	<i>Pilgrim at Tinker Creek</i>	Annie Dillard	2004	<i>Gulag: A History</i>	Anne Applebaum
1977	<i>Why Survive?: Being Old in America</i>	Robert N. Butler	2005	<i>Ghost Wars</i>	Steve Coll
1978	<i>Beautiful Swimmers</i>	William W. Warner	2006	<i>Imperial Reckoning: The Untold Story of Britain's Gulag in Kenya</i>	Caroline Elkins
1979	<i>The Dragons of Eden</i>	Carl Sagan	2007	<i>The Looming Tower: Al-Qaeda and the Road to 9/11</i>	Lawrence Wright
1980	<i>On Human Nature</i>	Edward O. Wilson	2008	<i>The Years of Extermination: Nazi Germany and the Jews, 1939–1945</i>	Saul Friedländer
1981	<i>Gödel, Escher, Bach: An Eternal Golden Braid</i>	Douglas R. Hofstadter	2009	<i>Slavery by Another Name: The Re-Enslavement of Black Americans from the Civil War to World War II</i>	Douglas A. Blackmon
1982	<i>Fin-de-Siècle Vienna: Politics and Culture</i>	Carl E. Schorske	2010	<i>The Dead Hand: The Untold Story of the Cold War Arms Race and Its Dangerous Legacy</i>	David E. Hoffman
1983	<i>The Soul of a New Machine</i>	Tracy Kidder	2011	<i>The Emperor of All Maladies: A Biography of Cancer</i>	Siddhartha Mukherjee
1984	<i>Is There No Place on Earth for Me?</i>	Susan Sheehan			
1985	<i>The Social Transformation of American Medicine</i>	Paul Starr			
1986	<i>The Good War: An Oral History of World War Two</i>	Studs Terkel			
1987	<i>Common Ground: A Turbulent Decade in the Lives of Three American Families</i>	J. Anthony Lukas			
1988	<i>Move Your Shadow: South Africa, Black and White</i>	Joseph Lelyveld			
1989	<i>Arab and Jew: Wounded Spirits in a Promised Land</i>	David K. Shipler			
	<i>The Making of the Atomic Bomb</i>	Richard Rhodes			
	<i>A Bright Shining Lie: John Paul Vann and America in Vietnam</i>	Neil Sheehan			

¹Awarded posthumously.

Letters, Drama, and Music (continued)

Music

Awarded for a musical piece of "significant dimension" composed by an American and first performed or recorded in the United States between 16 January of the previous year and 15 January of the year of the award.

YEAR	TITLE	COMPOSER	YEAR	TITLE	COMPOSER
1943	Secular Cantata No. 2: A Free Song	William Schuman	1981	no award	
1944	Symphony No. 4, Opus 34	Howard Hanson	1982	Concerto for Orchestra	Roger Sessions
1945	Appalachian Spring	Aaron Copland	1983	Symphony No. 1 (Three Movements for Orchestra)	Ellen Taaffe Zwilich
1946	The Canticle of the Sun	Leo Sowerby	1984	"Canti del sole" for Tenor and Orchestra	Bernard Rands
1947	Symphony No. 3	Charles Ives	1985	Symphony RiverRun	Stephen Albert
1948	Symphony No. 3	Walter Piston	1986	Wind Quintet IV	George Perle
1949	music for the film Louisiana Story	Virgil Thomson	1987	The Flight into Egypt	John Harbison
1950	The Consul	Gian Carlo Menotti	1988	12 New Etudes for Piano	William Bolcom
1951	Giants in the Earth	Douglas S. Moore	1989	Whispers out of Time	Roger Reynolds
1952	Symphony Concertante	Gail Kubik	1990	"Duplicates": A Concerto for Two Pianos and Orchestra	Mel Powell
1953	no award		1991	Symphony	Shulamit Ran
1954	Concerto for Two Pianos and Orchestra	Quincy Porter	1992	The Face of the Night, the Heart of the Dark	Wayne Peterson
1955	The Saint of Bleeker Street	Gian Carlo Menotti	1993	Trombone Concerto	Christopher Rouse
1956	Symphony No. 3	Ernst Toch	1994	Of Reminiscences and Reflections	Gunther Schuller
1957	Meditation on Ecclesiastes	Norman Dello Joio	1995	Stringmusic	Morton Gould
1958	Vanessa	Samuel Barber	1996	Lilacs, for Voice and Orchestra	George Walker
1959	Concerto for Piano and Orchestra	John LaMontaine	1997	Blood on the Fields	Wynton Marsalis
1960	Second String Quartet	Elliott Carter	1998	String Quartet No. 2 (Musica Instrumentalis)	Aaron Jay Kernis
1961	Symphony No. 7	Walter Piston	1999	Concerto for Flute, Strings, and Percussion	Melinda Wagner
1962	The Crucible	Robert Ward	2000	Life Is a Dream, Opera in Three Acts: Act II, Concert Version	Lewis Spratlan
1963	Piano Concerto No. 1	Samuel Barber	2001	Symphony No. 2 for String Orchestra	John Corigliano
1964	no award		2002	Ice Field	Henry Brant
1965	no award		2003	On the Transmigration of Souls	John Adams
1966	Variations for Orchestra	Leslie Bassett	2004	Tempest Fantasy	Paul Moravec
1967	Quartet No. 3	Leon Kirchner	2005	Second Concerto for Orchestra	Steven Stucky
1968	Echoes of Time and the River	George Crumb	2006	Piano Concerto: "Chiavi in mano"	Yehudi Wyner
1969	String Quartet No. 3	Karel Husa	2007	Sound Grammar	Ornette Coleman
1970	Time's Encomium	Charles Wuorinen	2008	The Little Match Girl Passion	David Lang
1971	Synchronisms No. 6 for Piano and Electronic Sound	Mario Davidovsky	2009	Double Sextet	Steve Reich
1972	Windows	Jacob Druckman	2010	Violin Concerto	Jennifer Higdon
1973	String Quartet No. 3	Elliott Carter	2011	Madame White Snake	Zhou Long
1974	Notturmo	Donald Martino			
1975	From the Diary of Virginia Woolf	Dominick Argento			
1976	Air Music	Ned Rorem			
1977	Visions of Terror and Wonder	Richard Wernick			
1978	Deja Vu for Percussion Quartet and Orchestra	Michael Colgrass			
1979	Aftertones of Infinity	Joseph Schwantner			
1980	In Memory of a Summer Day	David Del Tredici			

Special Awards and Citations¹

YEAR	RECIPIENT	FOR	YEAR	RECIPIENT	FOR
1987	Joseph Pulitzer, Jr.	his contributions to journalism and letters	1998	George Gershwin ²	centennial commem- oration of his birth, celebrating his work in music
1992	Art Spiegelman	his graphic novel <i>Maus</i>			
1996	Herb Caen	his contributions as a voice of San Francisco			

Letters, Drama, and Music (continued)

Special Awards and Citations¹ (continued)

YEAR	RECIPIENT	FOR	YEAR	RECIPIENT	FOR
1999	Duke Ellington ²	centennial commemoration of his birth, celebrating his life's work in music	2008	Bob Dylan	his profound influence on pop culture and American music
2006	Edmund S. Morgan	his life's work as an American historian	2010	Hank Williams ²	his role, as a songwriter and performer, in advancing country music
	Thelonious Monk ²	his contributions to jazz			
2007	Ray Bradbury	his contributions to science fiction and fantasy			
	John Coltrane ²	his contributions to jazz			

¹For the past 25 years. ²Awarded posthumously.

National Book Awards

The National Book Awards were established in 1950 to honor exceptional books written by Americans. The number of award categories has varied from the inaugural 3 to as many as 28 in 1980. Today, the awards

recognize achievements in four genres: fiction, nonfiction, poetry, and young people's literature. A five-member judging panel chooses a winner for each genre. Award: US\$10,000 cash and a bronze sculpture.

Fiction			Fiction (continued)		
YEAR	TITLE	AUTHOR	YEAR	TITLE	AUTHOR
1950	<i>The Man with the Golden Arm</i>	Nelson Algren	1978	<i>Blood Tie</i>	Mary Lee Settle
1951	<i>The Collected Stories of William Faulkner</i>	William Faulkner	1979	<i>Going After Cacciato</i>	Tim O'Brien
1952	<i>From Here to Eternity</i>	James Jones	1980	<i>Sophie's Choice</i> ¹	William Styron
1953	<i>Invisible Man</i>	Ralph Ellison	1981	<i>Plains Song</i> ¹	Wright Morris
1954	<i>The Adventures of Augie March</i>	Saul Bellow	1982	<i>Rabbit Is Rich</i> ¹	John Updike
1955	<i>A Fable</i>	William Faulkner	1983	<i>The Color Purple</i> ¹	Alice Walker
1956	<i>Ten North Frederick</i>	John O'Hara	1984	<i>Victory over Japan: A Book of Stories</i>	Ellen Gilchrist
1957	<i>The Field of Vision</i>	Wright Morris	1985	<i>White Noise</i>	Don DeLillo
1958	<i>The Wapshot Chronicle</i>	John Cheever	1986	<i>World's Fair</i>	E.L. Doctorow
1959	<i>The Magic Barrel</i>	Bernard Malamud	1987	<i>Paco's Story</i>	Larry Heinemann
1960	<i>Goodbye, Columbus</i>	Philip Roth	1988	<i>Paris Trout</i>	Pete Dexter
1961	<i>The Waters of Kronos</i>	Conrad Richter	1989	<i>Spartina</i>	John Casey
1962	<i>The Moviegoer</i>	Walker Percy	1990	<i>Middle Passage</i>	Charles Johnson
1963	<i>Morte d'Urban</i>	J.F. Powers	1991	<i>Mating</i>	Norman Rush
1964	<i>The Centaur</i>	John Updike	1992	<i>All the Pretty Horses</i>	Cormac McCarthy
1965	<i>Herzog</i>	Saul Bellow	1993	<i>The Shipping News</i>	E. Annie Proulx
1966	<i>The Collected Stories of Katherine Anne Porter</i>	Katherine Anne Porter	1994	<i>A Frolic of His Own</i>	William Gaddis
1967	<i>The Fixer</i>	Bernard Malamud	1995	<i>Sabbath's Theater</i>	Philip Roth
1968	<i>The Eighth Day</i>	Thornton Wilder	1996	<i>Ship Fever</i>	Andrea Barrett
1969	<i>Steps</i>	Jerzy Kosinski	1997	<i>Cold Mountain</i>	Charles Frazier
1970	<i>Them</i>	Joyce Carol Oates	1998	<i>Charming Billy</i>	Alice McDermott
1971	<i>Mr. Sammler's Planet</i>	Saul Bellow	1999	<i>Waiting</i>	Ha Jin
1972	<i>The Complete Stories</i>	Flannery O'Connor	2000	<i>In America</i>	Susan Sontag
1973	<i>Augustus</i>	John Williams	2001	<i>The Corrections</i>	Jonathan Franzen
	<i>Chimera</i>	John Barth	2002	<i>Three Junes</i>	Julia Glass
1974	<i>A Crown of Feathers and Other Stories</i>	Isaac Bashevis Singer	2003	<i>The Great Fire</i>	Shirley Hazzard
	<i>Gravity's Rainbow</i>	Thomas Pynchon	2004	<i>The News from Paraguay</i>	Lily Tuck
1975	<i>Dog Soldiers: A Novel</i>	Robert Stone	2005	<i>Europe Central</i>	William T. Vollmann
	<i>The Hair of Harold Roux</i>	Thomas Williams	2006	<i>The Echo Maker</i>	Richard Powers
1976	<i>J.R.</i>	William Gaddis	2007	<i>Tree of Smoke</i>	Denis Johnson
1977	<i>The Spectator Bird</i>	Wallace Stegner	2008	<i>Shadow Country</i>	Peter Matthiessen
			2009	<i>Let the Great World Spin</i>	Colum McCann
			2010	<i>Lord of Misrule</i>	Jaimy Gordon

Nonfiction			Nonfiction		
YEAR	TITLE	AUTHOR	YEAR	TITLE	AUTHOR
1950	<i>The Life of Ralph Waldo Emerson</i>	Ralph L. Rusk			
1951	<i>Herman Melville</i>	Newton Arvin			
1952	<i>The Sea Around Us</i>	Rachel Carson			
1953	<i>The Course of Empire</i>	Bernard A. De Voto			
1954	<i>A Stillness at Appomattox</i>	Bruce Catton			

National Book Awards (continued)

Nonfiction (continued)

YEAR	TITLE	AUTHOR
1955	<i>The Measure of Man: On Freedom, Human Values, Survival, and the Modern Temper</i>	Joseph Wood Krutch
1956	<i>American in Italy</i>	Herbert Kubly
1957	<i>Russia Leaves the War</i>	George F. Kennan
1958	<i>The Lion and the Throne: The Life and Times of Sir Edward Coke (1552–1634)</i>	Catherinerinker Bowen
1959	<i>Mistress to an Age: A Life of Madame de Staël</i>	J. Christopher Herold
1960	<i>James Joyce</i>	Richard Ellmann
1961	<i>The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich: A History of Nazi Germany</i>	William L. Shirer
1962	<i>The City in History: Its Origins, Its Transformations, and Its Prospects</i>	Lewis Mumford
1963	<i>Henry James, Vol. II: The Conquest of London (1870–1881); Vol. III: The Middle Years (1882–1895)</i>	Leon Edel
1964	<i>The Rise of the West: A History of the Human Community²</i>	William H. McNeill
1965	<i>The Life of Lenin²</i>	Louis Fischer
1966	<i>A Thousand Days: John F. Kennedy in the White House²</i>	Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr.
1967	<i>The Enlightenment: An Interpretation, Vol. I²</i>	Peter Gay
1968	<i>Memoirs: 1925–1950²</i>	George F. Kennan
1969	<i>White over Black: American Attitudes Toward the Negro, 1550–1812²</i>	Winthrop D. Jordan
1970	<i>Huey Long²</i>	T. Harry Williams
1971	<i>Roosevelt: The Soldier of Freedom²</i>	James MacGregor Burns
1972	<i>Eleanor and Franklin: The Story of Their Relationship, Based on Eleanor Roosevelt's Private Papers³</i>	Joseph P. Lash
1973	<i>George Washington, Vol. IV: Anguish and Farewell, 1793–1799³</i>	James Thomas Flexner
1974	<i>Macaulay: The Shaping of the Historian⁴</i>	John Clive
1975	<i>The Life of Emily Dickinson³</i>	Richard B. Sewall
1976	<i>The Problem of Slavery in the Age of Revolution, 1770–1823²</i>	David Brion Davis
1977	<i>Norman Thomas: The Last Idealist⁵</i>	W.A. Swanberg
1978	<i>Samuel Johnson⁵</i>	W. Jackson Bate
1979	<i>Robert Kennedy and His Times⁵</i>	Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr.
1980	<i>The Right Stuff⁶</i>	Tom Wolfe
1981	<i>China Men⁶</i>	Maxine Hong Kingston
1982	<i>The Soul of a New Machine⁶</i>	Tracy Kidder
1983	<i>China: Alive in the Bitter Sea⁶</i>	Fox Butterfield
1984	<i>Andrew Jackson and the Course of American Democracy, 1833–1845</i>	Robert V. Remini
1985	<i>Common Ground: A Turbulent Decade in the Lives of Three American Families</i>	J. Anthony Lukas
1986	<i>Arctic Dreams</i>	Barry Lopez
1987	<i>The Making of the Atomic Bomb</i>	Richard Rhodes
1988	<i>A Bright Shining Lie: John Paul Vann and America in Vietnam</i>	Neil Sheehan
1989	<i>From Beirut to Jerusalem</i>	Thomas L. Friedman
1990	<i>The House of Morgan: An American Banking Dynasty and the Rise of Modern Finance</i>	Ron Chernow
1991	<i>Freedom</i>	Orlando Patterson
1992	<i>Becoming a Man: Half a Life Story</i>	Paul Monette
1993	<i>United States: Essays, 1952–1992</i>	Gore Vidal
1994	<i>How We Die: Reflections on Life's Final Chapter</i>	Sherwin B. Nuland
1995	<i>The Haunted Land: Facing Europe's Ghosts After Communism</i>	Tina Rosenberg
1996	<i>An American Requiem: God, My Father, and the War That Came Between Us</i>	James Carroll
1997	<i>American Sphinx: The Character of Thomas Jefferson</i>	Joseph J. Ellis
1998	<i>Slaves in the Family</i>	Edward Ball
1999	<i>Embracing Defeat: Japan in the Wake of World War II</i>	John W. Dower
2000	<i>In the Heart of the Sea: The Tragedy of the Whaleship Essex</i>	Nathaniel Philbrick
2001	<i>The Noonday Demon: An Atlas of Depression</i>	Andrew Solomon
2002	<i>Master of the Senate: The Years of Lyndon Johnson</i>	Robert A. Caro
2003	<i>Waiting for Snow in Havana</i>	Carlos Eire
2004	<i>Arc of Justice: A Saga of Race, Civil Rights, and Murder in the Jazz Age</i>	Kevin Boyle
2005	<i>The Year of Magical Thinking</i>	Joan Didion
2006	<i>The Worst Hard Time: The Untold Story of Those Who Survived the Great American Dust Bowl</i>	Timothy Egan
2007	<i>Legacy of Ashes: The History of the CIA</i>	Tim Weiner
2008	<i>The Hemingses of Monticello: An American Family</i>	Annette Gordon-Reed
2009	<i>The First Tycoon: The Epic Life of Cornelius Vanderbilt</i>	T.J. Stiles
2010	<i>Just Kids</i>	Patti Smith

Poetry

YEAR	TITLE	AUTHOR
1950	<i>Paterson: Book III and Selected Poems</i>	William Carlos Williams
1951	<i>The Auroras of Autumn</i>	Wallace Stevens
1952	<i>Collected Poems</i>	Marianne Moore

National Book Awards (continued)

Poetry (continued)		AUTHOR
YEAR	TITLE	
1953	<i>Collected Poems, 1917–1952</i>	Archibald MacLeish
1954	<i>Collected Poems</i>	Conrad Aiken
1955	<i>The Collected Poems of Wallace Stevens</i>	Wallace Stevens
1956	<i>The Shield of Achilles</i>	W.H. Auden
1957	<i>Things of This World: Poems</i>	Richard Wilbur
1958	<i>Promises: Poems, 1954–1956</i>	Robert Penn Warren
1959	<i>Words for the Wind: The Collected Verse of Theodore Roethke</i>	Theodore Roethke
1960	<i>Life Studies</i>	Robert Lowell
1961	<i>The Woman at the Washington Zoo</i>	Randall Jarrell
1962	<i>Poems</i>	Alan Dugan
1963	<i>Traveling Through the Dark</i>	William Stafford
1964	<i>Selected Poems</i>	John Crowe Ransom
1965	<i>The Far Field</i>	Theodore Roethke
1966	<i>Buckdancer's Choice: Poems</i>	James Dickey
1967	<i>Nights and Days</i>	James Merrill
1968	<i>The Light Around the Body: Poems</i>	Robert Bly
1969	<i>His Toy, His Dream, His Rest: 308 Dream Songs</i>	John Berryman
1970	<i>The Complete Poems</i>	Elizabeth Bishop
1971	<i>To See, To Take: Poems</i>	Mona Van Duyn
1972	<i>The Collected Poems of Frank O'Hara</i>	Frank O'Hara
	<i>Selected Poems</i>	Howard Moss
1973	<i>Collected Poems, 1951–1971</i>	A.R. Ammons
1974	<i>Diving into the Wreck: Poems, 1971–1972</i>	Adrienne Rich
	<i>The Fall of America: Poems of These States</i>	Allen Ginsberg
1975	<i>Presentation Piece</i>	Marilyn Hacker
1976	<i>Self-Portrait in a Convex Mirror: Poems</i>	John Ashbery
1977	<i>Collected Poems, 1930–1976</i>	Richard Eberhart
1978	<i>The Collected Poems of Howard Nemerov</i>	Howard Nemerov
1979	<i>Mirabell: Books of Number</i>	James Merrill
1980	<i>Ashes: Poems New & Old</i>	Philip Levine
1981	<i>The Need to Hold Still</i>	Lisel Mueller
1982	<i>Life Supports: New and Collected Poems</i>	William Bronk
1983	<i>Country Music: Selected Early Poems</i>	Charles Wright
1984	<i>Selected Poems</i>	Galway Kinnell
1985	<i>Yin</i>	Carolyn Kizer
1986	<i>The Flying Change</i>	Henry Taylor
1987	<i>Thomas and Beulah</i>	Rita Dove
1988	<i>Partial Accounts: New and Selected Poems</i>	William Meredith
1989	<i>New and Collected Poems</i>	Richard Wilbur
1990	<i>The World Doesn't End</i>	Charles Simic
1991	<i>What Work Is: Poems</i>	Philip Levine
1992	<i>New and Selected Poems</i>	Mary Oliver
1993	<i>Garbage</i>	A.R. Ammons
1994	<i>Worshipful Company of Fletchers: Poems</i>	James Tate
1995	<i>Passing Through: The Later Poems, New and Selected</i>	Stanley Kunitz
1996	<i>Scrambled Eggs & Whiskey: Poems, 1991–1995</i>	Hayden Carruth
1997	<i>Effort at Speech: New and Selected Poems</i>	William Meredith
1998	<i>This Time: New and Selected Poems</i>	Gerald Stern
1999	<i>Vice: New and Selected Poems</i>	Ai
2000	<i>Blessing the Boats: New and Selected Poems, 1988–2000</i>	Lucille Clifton
2001	<i>Poems Seven: New and Complete Poetry</i>	Alan Dugan
2002	<i>In the Next Galaxy</i>	Ruth Stone
2003	<i>The Singing</i>	C.K. Williams
2004	<i>Door in the Mountain: New and Collected Poems, 1965–2003</i>	Jean Valentine
2005	<i>Migration: New and Selected Poems</i>	W.S. Merwin
2006	<i>Splay Anthem</i>	Nathaniel Mackey
2007	<i>Time and Materials</i>	Robert Hass
2008	<i>Fire to Fire: New and Collected Poems</i>	Mark Doty
2009	<i>Transcendental Studies: A Trilogy</i>	Keith Waldrop
2010	<i>Lighthouse</i>	Terrance Hayes

Young People's Literature

YEAR	TITLE	AUTHOR
1969	<i>Journey from Peppermint Street</i>	Meindert De Jong
1970	<i>A Day of Pleasure: Stories of a Boy Growing Up in Warsaw</i> ⁷	Isaac Bashevis Singer
1971	<i>The Marvelous Misadventures of Sebastian</i> ⁷	Lloyd Alexander
1972	<i>The Slightly Irregular Fire Engine; or, The Hithering Thithering Djinn</i> ⁷	Donald Barthelme

National Book Awards (continued)

Young People's Literature (continued)

YEAR	TITLE	AUTHOR
1973	<i>The Farthest Shore</i> ⁷	Ursula Le Guin
1974	<i>The Court of the Stone Children</i> ⁷	Eleanor Cameron
1975	<i>M.C. Higgins, the Great</i> ⁷	Virginia Hamilton
1976	<i>Bert Breen's Barn</i>	Walter D. Edmonds
1977	<i>The Master Puppeteer</i>	Katherine Paterson
1978	<i>The View from the Oak: The Private Worlds of Other Creatures</i>	Judith and Herbert Kohl
1979	<i>The Great Gilly Hopkins</i>	Katherine Paterson
1980	<i>A Gathering of Days: A New England Girl's Journal, 1830–32</i> ⁸	Joan W. Blos
1981	<i>The Night Swimmers</i> ⁹	Betsy Byars
1982	<i>Westmark</i> ⁹	Lloyd Alexander
1983	<i>Homesick: My Own Story</i> ⁹	Jean Fritz
1996	<i>Parrot in the Oven: Mi Vida</i>	Victor Martinez
1997	<i>Dancing on the Edge</i>	Han Nolan
1998	<i>Holes</i>	Louis Sachar
1999	<i>When Zachary Beaver Came to Town</i>	Kimberly Willis Holt
2000	<i>Homeless Bird</i>	Gloria Whelan
2001	<i>True Believer</i>	Virginia Euwer Wolff
2002	<i>The House of the Scorpion</i>	Nancy Farmer
2003	<i>The Canning Season</i>	Polly Horvath
2004	<i>The Godless</i>	Pete Hautman
2005	<i>The Penderwicks</i>	Jeanne Birdsall
2006	<i>The Astonishing Life of Octavian Nothing, Traitor to the Nation, Vol. 1: The Pox Party</i>	M.T. Anderson
2007	<i>The Absolutely True Diary of a Part-Time Indian</i>	Sherman Alexie
2008	<i>What I Saw and How I Lied</i>	Judy Blundell
2009	<i>Claudette Colvin: Twice Toward Justice</i>	Phillip Hoose
2010	<i>Mockingbird</i>	Kathryn Erskine

¹Fiction (Hardcover). ²History and Biography (Nonfiction). ³Biography. ⁴History. ⁵Biography and Autobiography. ⁶General Nonfiction (Hardcover). ⁷Children's Books. ⁸Children's Books (Hardcover). ⁹Children's Books, Fiction (Hardcover).

Newbery Medal

The American Library Association began awarding the John Newbery Medal in 1922 to the author of the most distinguished American children's book of the previous year. The award is named for John Newbery, the 18th-century English publisher who

was among the first to publish books exclusively for children. Prize: inscribed bronze medal.

ALA Newbery Medal Web site:

<www.ala.org/alsc/newbery.html>.

YEAR	TITLE	AUTHOR	YEAR	TITLE	AUTHOR
1922	<i>The Story of Mankind</i>	Hendrik Willem van Loon	1937	<i>Roller Skates</i>	Ruth Sawyer
1923	<i>The Voyages of Doctor Dolittle</i>	Hugh Lofting	1938	<i>The White Stag</i>	Kate Seredy
1924	<i>The Dark Frigate</i>	Charles Hawes	1939	<i>Thimble Summer</i>	Elizabeth Enright
1925	<i>Tales from Silver Lands</i>	Charles Finger	1940	<i>Daniel Boone</i>	James Daugherty
1926	<i>Shen of the Sea</i>	Arthur Bowie Chrisman	1941	<i>Call It Courage</i>	Armstrong Sperry
1927	<i>Smoky, the Cowhorse</i>	Will James	1942	<i>The Matchlock Gun</i>	Walter Edmonds
1928	<i>Gay Neck, the Story of a Pigeon</i>	Dhan Gopal Mukerji	1943	<i>Adam of the Road</i>	Elizabeth Janet Gray
1929	<i>The Trumpeter of Krakow</i>	Eric P. Kelly	1944	<i>Johnny Tremain</i>	Esther Forbes
1930	<i>Hitty, Her First Hundred Years</i>	Rachel Field	1945	<i>Rabbit Hill</i>	Robert Lawson
1931	<i>The Cat Who Went to Heaven</i>	Elizabeth Coatsworth	1946	<i>Strawberry Girl</i>	Lois Lenski
1932	<i>Waterless Mountain</i>	Laura Adams Armer	1947	<i>Miss Hickory</i>	Carolyn Sherwin Bailey
1933	<i>Young Fu of the Upper Yangtze</i>	Elizabeth Lewis	1948	<i>The Twenty-One Balloons</i>	William Pène du Bois
1934	<i>Invincible Louisa: The Story of the Author of Little Women</i>	Cornelia Meigs	1949	<i>King of the Wind</i>	Marguerite Henry
1935	<i>Dobry</i>	Monica Shannon	1950	<i>The Door in the Wall</i>	Marguerite de Angeli
1936	<i>Caddie Woodlawn</i>	Carol Ryrie Brink	1951	<i>Amos Fortune, Free Man</i>	Elizabeth Yates
			1952	<i>Ginger Pye</i>	Eleanor Estes
			1953	<i>Secret of the Andes</i>	Ann Nolan Clark
			1954	<i>...And Now Miguel</i>	Joseph Krumgold
			1955	<i>The Wheel on the School</i>	Meindert De Jong
			1956	<i>Carry On, Mr. Bowditch</i>	Jean Lee Latham
			1957	<i>Miracles on Maple Hill</i>	Virginia Sorenson

Newbery Medal (continued)

YEAR	TITLE	AUTHOR	YEAR	TITLE	AUTHOR
1958	<i>Rifles for Watie</i>	Harold Keith	1985	<i>The Hero and the Crown</i>	Robin McKinley
1959	<i>The Witch of Blackbird Pond</i>	Elizabeth George Speare	1986	<i>Sarah, Plain and Tall</i>	Patricia MacLachlan
1960	<i>Onion John</i>	Joseph Krumgold	1987	<i>The Whipping Boy</i>	Sid Fleischman
1961	<i>Island of the Blue Dolphins</i>	Scott O'Dell	1988	<i>Lincoln: A Photobiography</i>	Russell Freedman
1962	<i>The Bronze Bow</i>	Elizabeth George Speare	1989	<i>Joyful Noise: Poems for Two Voices</i>	Paul Fleischman
1963	<i>A Wrinkle in Time</i>	Madeleine L'Engle	1990	<i>Number the Stars</i>	Lois Lowry
1964	<i>It's Like This, Cat</i>	Emily Neville	1991	<i>Maniac Magee</i>	Jerry Spinelli
1965	<i>Shadow of a Bull</i>	Maia Wojciechowska	1992	<i>Shiloh</i>	Phyllis Reynolds Naylor
1966	<i>I, Juan de Pareja</i>	Elizabeth Borton de Treviño	1993	<i>Missing May</i>	Cynthia Rylant
1967	<i>Up a Road Slowly</i>	Irene Hunt	1994	<i>The Giver</i>	Lois Lowry
1968	<i>From the Mixed-Up Files of Mrs. Basil E. Frankweiler</i>	E.L. Konigsburg	1995	<i>Walk Two Moons</i>	Sharon Creech
1969	<i>The High King</i>	Lloyd Alexander	1996	<i>The Midwife's Apprentice</i>	Karen Cushman
1970	<i>Sounder</i>	William H. Armstrong	1997	<i>The View from Saturday</i>	E.L. Konigsburg
1971	<i>Summer of the Swans</i>	Betsy Byars	1998	<i>Out of the Dust</i>	Karen Hesse
1972	<i>Mrs. Frisby and the Rats of NIMH</i>	Robert C. O'Brien	1999	<i>Holes</i>	Louis Sachar
1973	<i>Julie of the Wolves</i>	Jean Craighead George	2000	<i>Bud, Not Buddy</i>	Christopher Paul Curtis
1974	<i>The Slave Dancer</i>	Paula Fox	2001	<i>A Year Down Yonder</i>	Richard Peck
1975	<i>M.C. Higgins, the Great</i>	Virginia Hamilton	2002	<i>A Single Shard</i>	Linda Sue Park
1976	<i>The Grey King</i>	Susan Cooper	2003	<i>Crispin: The Cross of Lead</i>	Avi
1977	<i>Roll of Thunder, Hear My Cry</i>	Mildred D. Taylor	2004	<i>The Tale of Despereaux: Being the Story of a Mouse, a Princess, Some Soup, and a Spool of Thread</i>	Kate DiCamillo
1978	<i>Bridge to Terabithia</i>	Katherine Paterson	2005	<i>Kira-Kira</i>	Cynthia Kadohata
1979	<i>The Westing Game</i>	Ellen Raskin	2006	<i>Criss Cross</i>	Lynne Rae Perkins
1980	<i>A Gathering of Days: A New England Girl's Journal, 1830–1832</i>	Joan W. Blos	2007	<i>The Higher Power of Lucky</i>	Susan Patron
1981	<i>Jacob Have I Loved</i>	Katherine Paterson	2008	<i>Good Masters! Sweet Ladies! Voices from a Medieval Village</i>	Laura Amy Schlitz
1982	<i>A Visit to William Blake's Inn: Poems for Innocent and Experienced Travelers</i>	Nancy Willard	2009	<i>The Graveyard Book</i>	Neil Gaiman
1983	<i>Dacey's Song</i>	Cynthia Voigt	2010	<i>When You Reach Me</i>	Rebecca Stead
1984	<i>Dear Mr. Henshaw</i>	Beverly Cleary	2011	<i>Moon over Manifest</i>	Clare Vanderpool

Caldecott Medal

The American Library Association (ALA) awards the Caldecott Medal annually to "the artist of the most distinguished American picture book for children." It was established by the ALA in 1938 and named for the 19th-century English illustrator Randolph Calde-

cott. If the author/reteller/translator/editor is someone other than the illustrator, that person's name appears in parentheses after that of the illustrator. Prize: inscribed bronze medal.

Web site: <www.ala.org/alsc/caldecott.html>.

YEAR	TITLE
1938	<i>Animals of the Bible: A Picture Book</i>
1939	<i>Mei Li</i>
1940	<i>Abraham Lincoln</i>
1941	<i>They Were Strong and Good</i>
1942	<i>Make Way for Ducklings</i>
1943	<i>The Little House</i>
1944	<i>Many Moons</i>
1945	<i>Prayer for a Child</i>
1946	<i>The Rooster Crows</i>
1947	<i>The Little Island</i>
1948	<i>White Snow, Bright Snow</i>
1949	<i>The Big Snow</i>
1950	<i>Song of the Swallows</i>
1951	<i>The Egg Tree</i>

ILLUSTRATOR
Dorothy P. Lathrop (Helen Dean Fish)
Thomas Handforth
Ingri and Edgar Parin d'Aulaire
Robert Lawson
Robert McCloskey
Virginia Lee Burton
Louis Slobodkin (James Thurber)
Elizabeth Orton Jones (Rachel Field)
Maud and Miska Petersham
Leonard Weisgard (Golden MacDonald, pseud. [Margaret Wise Brown])
Roger Duvoisin (Alvin Tresselt)
Berta and Elmer Hader
Leo Politi
Katherine Milhous

Caldecott Medal (continued)

YEAR	TITLE	ILLUSTRATOR
1952	<i>Finders Keepers</i>	Nicolas, pseud. (Nicholas Mordvinoff) (Will, pseud. [William Lipkind]) Lynd Ward
1953	<i>The Biggest Bear</i>	Ludwig Bemelmans
1954	<i>Madeline's Rescue</i>	Marcia Brown (translated from Charles Perrault by Marcia Brown)
1955	<i>Cinderella, or the Little Glass Slipper</i>	Feodor Rojankovsky (John Langstaff)
1956	<i>Frog Went A-Courtin'</i>	Marc Simont (Janice Udry)
1957	<i>A Tree Is Nice</i>	Robert McCloskey
1958	<i>Time of Wonder</i>	Barbara Cooney (adapted from Chaucer's <i>The Canterbury Tales</i> by Barbara Cooney)
1959	<i>Chanticleer and the Fox</i>	Marie Hall Ets (Marie Hall Ets and Aurora Labastida)
1960	<i>Nine Days to Christmas</i>	Nicolas Sidjakov (Ruth Robbins)
1961	<i>Baboushka and the Three Kings</i>	Marcia Brown
1962	<i>Once a Mouse</i>	Ezra Jack Keats
1963	<i>The Snowy Day</i>	Maurice Sendak
1964	<i>Where the Wild Things Are</i>	Beni Montresor (Beatrice Schenk de Regniers)
1965	<i>May I Bring a Friend?</i>	Nonny Hogrogian (Sorche Nic Leodhas, pseud. [Leclair Alger])
1966	<i>Always Room for One More</i>	Evaline Ness
1967	<i>Sam, Bangs & Moonshine</i>	Ed Emberley (Barbara Emberley)
1968	<i>Drummer Hoff</i>	Uri Shulevitz (Arthur Ransome)
1969	<i>The Fool of the World and the Flying Ship</i>	William Steig
1970	<i>Sylvester and the Magic Pebble</i>	Gail E. Haley
1971	<i>A Story, a Story</i>	Nonny Hogrogian
1972	<i>One Fine Day</i>	Blair Lent (Arlene Mosel)
1973	<i>The Funny Little Woman</i>	Margot Zemach (Harve Zemach)
1974	<i>Duffy and the Devil</i>	Gerald McDermott
1975	<i>Arrow to the Sun</i>	Leo and Diane Dillon (Verna Aardema)
1976	<i>Why Mosquitoes Buzz in People's Ears</i>	Leo and Diane Dillon (Margaret Musgrove)
1977	<i>Ashanti to Zulu: African Traditions</i>	Peter Spier
1978	<i>Noah's Ark</i>	Paul Goble
1979	<i>The Girl Who Loved Wild Horses</i>	Barbara Cooney (Donald Hall)
1980	<i>Ox-Cart Man</i>	Arnold Lobel
1981	<i>Fables</i>	Chris Van Allsburg
1982	<i>Jumanji</i>	Marcia Brown (translated from Blaise Cendrars by Marcia Brown)
1983	<i>Shadow</i>	Alice and Martin Provensen
1984	<i>The Glorious Flight: Across the Channel with Louis Blériot</i>	Trina Schart Hyman (Margaret Hodges)
1985	<i>Saint George and the Dragon</i>	Chris Van Allsburg
1986	<i>The Polar Express</i>	Richard Egelski (Arthur Yorinks)
1987	<i>Hey, Al</i>	John Schoenherr (Jane Yolen)
1988	<i>Owl Moon</i>	Stephen Gammell (Karen Ackerman)
1989	<i>Song and Dance Man</i>	Ed Young
1990	<i>Lon Po Po: A Red-Riding Hood Story from China</i>	David Macaulay
1991	<i>Black and White</i>	David Wiesner
1992	<i>Tuesday</i>	Emily Arnold McCully
1993	<i>Mirette on the High Wire</i>	Allen Say (Walter Lorraine)
1994	<i>Grandfather's Journey</i>	David Diaz (Eve Bunting)
1995	<i>Smoky Night</i>	Peggy Rathmann
1996	<i>Officer Buckle and Gloria</i>	David Wisniewski
1997	<i>Golem</i>	Paul O. Zelinsky
1998	<i>Rapunzel</i>	Mary Azarian (Jacqueline Briggs Martin)
1999	<i>Snowflake Bentley</i>	Simms Taback
2000	<i>Joseph Had a Little Overcoat</i>	David Small (Judith St. George)
2001	<i>So You Want To Be President?</i>	David Wiesner
2002	<i>The Three Pigs</i>	Eric Rohmann
2003	<i>My Friend Rabbit</i>	Mordicai Gerstein
2004	<i>The Man Who Walked Between the Towers</i>	Kevin Henkes
2005	<i>Kitten's First Full Moon</i>	Chris Raschka (Norton Juster)
2006	<i>The Hello, Goodbye Window</i>	David Wiesner
2007	<i>Flotsam</i>	Brian Selznick
2008	<i>The Invention of Hugo Cabret</i>	Beth Krommes (Susan Marie Swanson)
2009	<i>The House in the Night</i>	Jerry Pinkney
2010	<i>The Lion & the Mouse</i>	Erin E. Stead (Philip C. Stead)
2011	<i>A Sick Day for Amos McGee</i>	

Coretta Scott King Award

Established in 1970, the Coretta Scott King Award honors outstanding African American authors and illustrators of books for young people. The books, which may be fiction or nonfiction, must be original works that portray some aspect of the black experience. In 1982 the award came under the aegis of the American Library Association. Only authors

were eligible for the award until 1974, and no illustrator awards were given in 1975-1977 and 1985. Prize: US\$1,000, citation, honorarium, and encyclopedia set.

Coretta Scott King Award Web site:

<www.ala.org/ala/mgrps/rts/emiert/-cskbookawards/index.cfm>.

- | | | | |
|------|--|------|---|
| 1970 | Lillie Patterson, <i>Martin Luther King, Jr.: Man of Peace</i> | 1993 | author: Patricia C. McKissack, <i>Dark Thirty: Southern Tales of the Supernatural</i> ; illustrator: Kathleen Atkins Wilson, <i>The Origin of Life on Earth: An African Creation Myth</i> |
| 1971 | Charlemae Rollins, <i>Black Troubador: Langston Hughes</i> | 1994 | author: Angela Johnson, <i>Toning the Sweep</i> ; illustrator: Tom Feelings, <i>Soul Looks Back in Wonder</i> |
| 1972 | Elton C. Fax, <i>17 Black Artists</i> | 1995 | authors: Patricia C. and Frederick L. McKissack, <i>Christmas in the Big House, Christmas in the Quarters</i> ; illustrator: James Ransome, <i>The Creation</i> |
| 1973 | I Never Had It Made: <i>The Autobiography of Jackie Robinson</i> , as told to Alfred Duckett | 1996 | author: Virginia Hamilton, <i>Her Stories</i> ; illustrator: Tom Feelings, <i>The Middle Passage: White Ships/Black Cargo</i> |
| 1974 | author: Sharon Bell Mathis, <i>Ray Charles</i> ; illustrator: George Ford, <i>Ray Charles</i> | 1997 | author: Walter Dean Myers, <i>Slam</i> ; illustrator: Jerry Pinkney, <i>Minty: A Story of Young Harriet Tubman</i> |
| 1975 | author: Dorothy Robinson, <i>The Legend of Africana</i> | 1998 | author: Sharon M. Draper, <i>Forged by Fire</i> ; illustrator: Javaka Steptoe, <i>In Daddy's Arms I Am Tall: African Americans Celebrating Fathers</i> |
| 1976 | author: Pearl Bailey, <i>Duey's Tale</i> | 1999 | author: Angela Johnson, <i>Heaven</i> ; illustrator: Michele Wood, <i>i see the rhythm</i> |
| 1977 | author: James Haskins, <i>The Story of Stevie Wonder</i> | 2000 | author: Christopher Paul Curtis, <i>Bud, Not Buddy</i> ; illustrator: Brian Pinkney, <i>In the Time of the Drums</i> |
| 1978 | author: Eloise Greenfield, <i>Africa Dream</i> ; illustrator: Carole Byard, <i>Africa Dream</i> | 2001 | author: Jacqueline Woodson, <i>Miracle's Boys</i> ; illustrator: Bryan Collier, <i>Uptown</i> |
| 1979 | author: Ossie Davis, <i>Escape to Freedom</i> ; illustrator: Tom Feelings, <i>Something on My Mind</i> | 2002 | author: Mildred D. Taylor, <i>The Land</i> ; illustrator: Jerry Pinkney, <i>Goin' Someplace Special</i> |
| 1980 | author: Walter Dean Myers, <i>The Young Landlords</i> ; illustrator: Carole Byard, <i>Cornrows</i> | 2003 | author: Nikki Grimes, <i>Bronx Masquerade</i> ; illustrator: E.B. Lewis, <i>Talkin' About Bessie: The Story of Aviator Elizabeth Coleman</i> |
| 1981 | author: Sidney Poitier, <i>This Life</i> ; illustrator: Ashley Bryan, <i>Beat the Story Drum, Pum-Pum</i> | 2004 | author: Angela Johnson, <i>The First Part Last</i> ; illustrator: Ashley Bryan, <i>Beautiful Blackbird</i> |
| 1982 | author: Mildred D. Taylor, <i>Let the Circle Be Unbroken</i> ; illustrator: John Steptoe, <i>Mother Crocodile</i> | 2005 | author: Toni Morrison, <i>Remember: The Journey to School Integration</i> ; illustrator: Kadir Nelson, <i>Ellington Was Not a Street</i> |
| 1983 | author: Virginia Hamilton, <i>Sweet Whispers, Brother Rush</i> ; illustrator: Peter Mugabane, <i>Black Child</i> | 2006 | author: Julius Lester, <i>Day of Tears: A Novel in Dialogue</i> ; illustrator: Bryan Collier, <i>Rosa</i> |
| 1984 | author: Lucille Clifton, <i>Everett Anderson's Goodbye</i> ; illustrator: Pat Cummings, <i>My Mama Needs Me</i> | 2007 | author: Sharon Draper, <i>Copper Sun</i> ; illustrator: Kadir Nelson, <i>Moses: When Harriet Tubman Led Her People to Freedom</i> |
| 1985 | author: Walter Dean Myers, <i>Motown and Didi</i> | 2008 | author: Christopher Paul Curtis, <i>Elijah of Buxton</i> ; illustrator: Ashley Bryan, <i>Let It Shine</i> |
| 1986 | author: Virginia Hamilton, <i>The People Could Fly: American Black Folktales</i> ; illustrator: Jerry Pinkney, <i>The Patchwork Quilt</i> | 2009 | author: Kadir Nelson, <i>We Are the Ship: The Story of Negro League Baseball</i> ; illustrator: Floyd Cooper, <i>The Blacker the Berry</i> |
| 1987 | author: Mildred Pitts Walter, <i>Justin and the Best Biscuits in the World</i> ; illustrator: Jerry Pinkney, <i>Half a Moon and One Whole Star</i> | 2010 | author: Vaunda Micheaux Nelson, <i>Bad News for Outlaws: The Remarkable Life of Bass Reeves, Deputy U.S. Marshal</i> ; illustrator: Charles R. Smith, Jr., <i>My People</i> |
| 1988 | author: Mildred D. Taylor, <i>The Friendship</i> ; illustrator: John Steptoe, <i>Mufaro's Beautiful Daughters: An African Tale</i> | 2011 | author: Rita Williams-Garcia, <i>One Crazy Summer</i> ; illustrator: Bryan Collier, <i>Dave the Potter: Artist, Poet, Slave</i> |
| 1989 | author: Walter Dean Myers, <i>Fallen Angels</i> ; illustrator: Jerry Pinkney, <i>Mirandy and Brother Wind</i> | | |
| 1990 | authors: Patricia C. and Frederick L. McKissack, <i>A Long Hard Journey: The Story of the Pullman Porter</i> ; illustrator: Jan Spivey Gilchrist, <i>Nathaniel Talking</i> | | |
| 1991 | author: Mildred D. Taylor, <i>The Road to Memphis</i> ; illustrators: Leo and Diane Dillon, <i>Aida</i> | | |
| 1992 | author: Walter Dean Myers, <i>Now Is Your Time: The African American Struggle for Freedom</i> ; illustrator: Faith Ringgold, <i>Tar Beach</i> | | |

Man Booker Prize

Awarded to the best full-length novel of the year written by a citizen of the Commonwealth, the Republic of Ireland, or Zimbabwe and published in the UK between 1 October and 30 September. Prize: £50,000 (about US\$80,200). In 1993 Salman Rushdie was awarded the Booker of Bookers, a special award to mark 25 years of the Booker Prize, for *Midnight's Children*. In 2008 the Best of Bookers prize, to mark 40 years, was also won by *Midnight's Children*. In 2005 the Man Booker International Prize was created, to be awarded biennially to a living writer for outstanding lifetime achievement. Prize: £60,000 (about US\$96,300). Albanian novelist Ismail Kadare won the first Man Booker International Prize. Nigerian author Chinua Achebe won the second in 2007. Canadian short-story writer Alice Munro was awarded the third in 2009. In 2011, American author Philip Roth won the fourth.

In 1969 and 1970, the prize was awarded to a novel published in the year previous to that in which the award was given. Since 1971 the prize has been awarded to a novel published within the listed year. Because the rule change precluded eligibility for some novels published in 1970 (those published before 1 October), the one-off Lost Man Booker Prize was devised in 2010 to honor such a novel. The winner was *Troubles* by J.G. Farrell.

Web site: <www.themanbookerprize.com>.

YEAR	TITLE	AUTHOR	YEAR	TITLE	AUTHOR
1969	<i>Something to Answer For</i>	P.H. Newby	1989	<i>The Remains of the Day</i>	Kazuo Ishiguro
1970	<i>The Elected Member</i>	Bernice Rubens	1990	<i>Possession</i>	A.S. Byatt
1971	<i>In a Free State</i>	V.S. Naipaul	1991	<i>The Famished Road</i>	Ben Okri
1972	G.	John Berger	1992	<i>The English Patient</i>	Michael Ondaatje
1973	<i>The Siege of Krishnapur</i>	J.G. Farrell	1992	<i>Sacred Hunger</i>	Barry Unsworth
1974	<i>The Conservationist</i>	Nadine Gordimer	1993	<i>Paddy Clarke Ha Ha Ha</i>	Roddy Doyle
1974	<i>Holiday</i>	Stanley Middleton	1994	<i>How Late It Was, How Late</i>	James Kelman
1975	<i>Heat and Dust</i>	Ruth Praver Jhabvala	1995	<i>The Ghost Road</i>	Pat Barker
1976	<i>Saville</i>	David Storey	1996	<i>Last Orders</i>	Graham Swift
1977	<i>Staying On</i>	Paul Scott	1997	<i>The God of Small Things</i>	Arundhati Roy
1978	<i>The Sea, The Sea</i>	Iris Murdoch	1998	<i>Amsterdam</i>	Ian McEwan
1979	<i>Offshore</i>	Penelope Fitzgerald	1999	<i>Disgrace</i>	J.M. Coetzee
1980	<i>Rites of Passage</i>	William Golding	2000	<i>The Blind Assassin</i>	Margaret Atwood
1981	<i>Midnight's Children</i>	Salman Rushdie	2001	<i>True History of the Kelly Gang</i>	Peter Carey
1982	<i>Schindler's Ark</i>	Thomas Keneally	2002	<i>Life of Pi</i>	Yann Martel
1983	<i>Life and Times of Michael K</i>	J.M. Coetzee	2003	<i>Vernon God Little</i>	DBC Pierre
1984	<i>Hotel du Lac</i>	Anita Brookner	2004	<i>The Line of Beauty</i>	Alan Hollinghurst
1985	<i>The Bone People</i>	Keri Hulme	2005	<i>The Sea</i>	John Banville
1986	<i>The Old Devils</i>	Kingsley Amis	2006	<i>The Inheritance of Loss</i>	Kiran Desai
1987	<i>Moon Tiger</i>	Penelope Lively	2007	<i>The Gathering</i>	Anne Enright
1988	<i>Oscar and Lucinda</i>	Peter Carey	2008	<i>The White Tiger</i>	Aravind Adiga
			2009	<i>Wolf Hall</i>	Hilary Mantel
			2010	<i>The Finkler Question</i>	Howard Jacobson

Costa Book Awards

The Whitbread Book Awards were inaugurated in 1971, and in 2006 Britain's Costa chain of coffee shops took over the prize. Since 1985, awards have been given in five categories: Novel, First Novel, Biography, Poetry, and Children's. From these a panel of judges chooses one overall winner—the Costa Book of the Year. The total prize fund is £55,000 (about US\$88,300); each of the category award winners re-

ceives £5,000 (about US\$8,000), and the Book of the Year winner receives an additional £30,000 (about US\$48,100).

This list includes Novel award winners from 1971 to 1984 and Book of the Year winners from 1985 to 2010.

Costa Book Awards Web site: <www.costabookawards.com>.

YEAR	TITLE	AUTHOR	YEAR	TITLE	AUTHOR
1971	<i>The Destiny Waltz</i>	Gerda Charles	1982	<i>Young Shoulders</i>	John Wain
1972	<i>The Bird of Night</i>	Susan Hill	1983	<i>Fools of Fortune</i>	William Trevor
1973	<i>The Chip-Chip Gatherers</i>	Shiva Naipaul	1984	<i>Kruger's Alp</i>	Christopher Hope
1974	<i>The Sacred and Profane Love Machine</i>	Iris Murdoch	1985	<i>Elegies</i>	Douglas Dunn
1975	<i>Docherty</i>	William McIlvanney	1986	<i>An Artist of the Floating World</i>	Kazuo Ishiguro
1976	<i>The Children of Dynmouth</i>	William Trevor	1987	<i>Under the Eye of the Clock</i>	Christopher Nolan
1977	<i>Injury Time</i>	Beryl Bainbridge	1988	<i>The Comforts of Madness</i>	Paul Sayer
1978	<i>Picture Palace</i>	Paul Theroux	1989	<i>Coleridge: Early Visions</i>	Richard Holmes
1979	<i>The Old Jest</i>	Jennifer Johnston	1990	<i>Hopeful Monsters</i>	Nicholas Mosley
1980	<i>How Far Can You Go?</i>	David Lodge	1991	<i>A Life of Picasso</i>	John Richardson
1981	<i>Silver's City</i>	Maurice Leitch	1992	<i>Swing Hammer Swing!</i>	Jeff Torrington
			1993	<i>Theory of War</i>	Joan Brady
			1994	<i>Felicia's Journey</i>	William Trevor

Costa Book Awards (continued)

YEAR	TITLE	AUTHOR	YEAR	TITLE	AUTHOR
1995	<i>Behind the Scenes at the Museum</i>	Kate Atkinson	2003	<i>The Curious Incident of the Dog in the Night-Time</i>	Mark Haddon
1996	<i>The Spirit Level</i>	Seamus Heaney	2004	<i>Small Island</i>	Andrea Levy
1997	<i>Tales from Ovid</i>	Ted Hughes	2005	<i>Matisse: The Master</i>	Hilary Spurling
1998	<i>Birthday Letters</i>	Ted Hughes	2006	<i>The Tenderness of Wolves</i>	Stef Penney
1999	<i>Beowulf</i>	Seamus Heaney	2007	<i>Day</i>	A.L. Kennedy
2000	<i>English Passengers</i>	Matthew Kneale	2008	<i>The Secret Scripture</i>	Sebastian Barry
2001	<i>The Amber Spyglass</i>	Philip Pullman	2009	<i>A Scattering</i>	Christopher Reid
2002	<i>Samuel Pepys: The Unequalled Self</i>	Claire Tomalin	2010	<i>Of Mutability</i>	Jo Shapcott

Orange Prize for Fiction

Awarded to a work of published fiction written in English by a woman and published in the United Kingdom or Ireland. Prize: £30,000 (about US\$48,100)

and a bronze figurine called the "Bessie."

Orange Prize for Fiction Web site:

<www.orangeprize.co.uk>.

YEAR	TITLE	AUTHOR	YEAR	TITLE	AUTHOR
1996	<i>A Spell of Winter</i>	Helen Dunmore	2005	<i>We Need To Talk About Kevin</i>	Lionel Shriver
1997	<i>Fugitive Pieces</i>	Anne Michaels	2006	<i>On Beauty</i>	Zadie Smith
1998	<i>Larry's Party</i>	Carol Shields	2007	<i>Half of a Yellow Sun</i>	Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie
1999	<i>A Crime in the Neighbourhood</i>	Suzanne Berne	2008	<i>The Road Home</i>	Rose Tremain
2000	<i>When I Lived in Modern Times</i>	Linda Grant	2009	<i>Home</i>	Marilynne Robinson
2001	<i>The Idea of Perfection</i>	Kate Grenville	2010	<i>The Lacuna</i>	Barbara Kingsolver
2002	<i>Bel Canto</i>	Ann Patchett	2011	<i>The Tiger's Wife</i>	Téa Obrecht
2003	<i>Property</i>	Valerie Martin			
2004	<i>Small Island</i>	Andrea Levy			

Prix Goncourt

The Prix de l'Académie Goncourt was first awarded in 1903 from the estate of the brothers and French literary figures Edmond Huot de Goncourt (1822–1896)

and Jules Huot de Goncourt (1830–1870) for a work of contemporary prose in French.

Prize: €10 (about US\$14).

YEAR	TITLE	AUTHOR	YEAR	TITLE	AUTHOR
1903	<i>Force ennemie</i>	John-Antoine Nau	1924	<i>Le Chèvrefeuille; Le Purgatoire; Le Chapitre treize d'Athénée</i>	Thierry Sandre
1904	<i>La Maternelle</i>	Léon Frapié	1925	<i>Raboliot</i>	Maurice Genevoix
1905	<i>Les Civilisés</i>	Claude Farrère	1926	<i>Le Supplice de Phèdre</i>	Henry Deberly
1906	<i>Dingley, l'illustre écrivain</i>	Jérôme and Jean Tharaud	1927	<i>Jérôme, 60° latitude nord</i>	Maurice Bedel
1907	<i>Terres lorraines</i>	Emile Moselly	1928	<i>Un Homme se penche sur son passé</i>	Maurice Constantin-Weyer
1908	<i>Ecrit sur l'eau</i>	Francis de Miomandre	1929	<i>L'Ordre</i>	Marcel Arland
1909	<i>En France</i>	Marius-Ary Leblond	1930	<i>Malaisie</i>	Henri Fauconnier
1910	<i>De Goupil à Margot</i>	Louis Pergaud	1931	<i>Mal d'amour</i>	Jean Fayard
1911	<i>Monsieur des Lourdines</i>	Alphonse de Chateaubriant	1932	<i>Les Loups</i>	Guy Mazeline
1912	<i>Les Filles de la pluie</i>	André Savignon	1933	<i>La Condition humaine</i>	André Malraux
1913	<i>Le Peuple de la mer</i>	Marc Elder	1934	<i>Capitaine Conan</i>	Roger Verceel
1914	<i>L'Appel du sol</i>	Adrien Bertrand	1935	<i>Sang et lumières</i>	Joseph Peyré
1915	<i>Gaspard</i>	René Benjamin	1936	<i>L'Empreinte de Dieu</i>	Maxence van der Meersch
1916	<i>Le Feu</i>	Henri Barbusse	1937	<i>Faux passeports</i>	Charles Pislisner
1917	<i>La Flamme au poing</i>	Henri Malherbe	1938	<i>L'Araigne</i>	Henri Troyat
1918	<i>Civilisation</i>	Georges Duhamel	1939	<i>Les Enfants gâtés</i>	Philippe Hériat
1919	<i>A l'ombre des jeunes filles en fleur</i>	Marcel Proust	1940	<i>Les Grandes Vacances</i>	Francis Ambrière
1920	<i>Nene</i>	Ernest Pérochon	1941	<i>Vent de Mars</i>	Henri Pourrat
1921	<i>Batouala</i>	René Maran	1942	<i>Pareil à des enfants</i>	Bernard Marc
1922	<i>Le Vitriol de la lune; Le Martyre de l'obèse</i>	Henri Béraud	1943	<i>Passage de l'homme</i>	Marius Grout
1923	<i>Rabevel; ou, le mal des ardents</i>	Lucien Fabre	1944	<i>Le Premier Accroc coûte 200 francs</i>	Elsa Triolet

Prix Goncourt (continued)

YEAR	TITLE	AUTHOR	YEAR	TITLE	AUTHOR
1945	<i>Mon village à l'heure allemande</i>	Jean-Louis Bory	1979	<i>Pélagie-la-charrette</i>	Antoine Maillet
1946	<i>Histoire d'un fait divers</i>	Jean-Jacques Gautier	1980	<i>Le Jardin d'acclimatation</i>	Yves Navarre
1947	<i>Les Forêts de la nuit</i>	Jean-Louis Curtis	1981	<i>Anne Marie</i>	Lucien Bodard
1948	<i>Les Grandes Familles</i>	Maurice Druon	1982	<i>Dans la main de l'ange</i>	Dominique Fernandez
1949	<i>Week-end à Zuydcoote</i>	Robert Merle	1983	<i>Les Égarés</i>	Frédéric Tristan
1950	<i>Les Jeux sauvages</i>	Paul Colin	1984	<i>L'Amant</i>	Marguerite Duras
1951	<i>Le Rivage des Syrtes</i>	Julien Gracq (declined)	1985	<i>Les Noces barbares</i>	Yann Queffelec
1952	<i>Léon Morin, prêtre</i>	Béatrice Beck	1986	<i>Valet de nuit</i>	Michel Host
1953	<i>Les Bêtes; Le Temps des morts</i>	Pierre Gascar	1987	<i>La Nuit sacrée</i>	Tahar Ben Jelloun
1954	<i>Mandarins</i>	Simone de Beauvoir	1988	<i>L'Exposition coloniale</i>	Erik Orsenna
1955	<i>Les Eaux mêlées</i>	Roger Ikor	1989	<i>Un Grand Pas vers le Bon Dieu</i>	Jean Vautrin
1956	<i>Les Racines du ciel</i>	Romain Gary	1990	<i>Les Champs d'honneur</i>	Jean Rouaud
1957	<i>La Loi</i>	Roger Vailland	1991	<i>Les Filles du calvaire</i>	Pierre Combescot
1958	<i>Saint Germain; ou, la négociation</i>	Francis Walder	1992	<i>Texaco</i>	Patrick Chamoiseau
1959	<i>Le Dernier des justes</i>	André Schwartz-Bart	1993	<i>La Rocher de Tanios</i>	Amin Maalouf
1960	<i>Dieu est né en exil</i>	Vintila Horia	1994	<i>Un Aller simple</i>	Didier van Cauwelaert
1961	<i>La Pitié de Dieu</i>	Jean Cau	1995	<i>Le Testament français</i>	Andrei Makine
1962	<i>Les Bagages de sable</i>	Anna Langfus	1996	<i>Le Chasseur zéro</i>	Pascale Roze
1963	<i>Quand la mer se retire</i>	Armand Lanoux	1997	<i>La Bataille</i>	Patrick Rambaud
1964	<i>L'État sauvage</i>	Georges Conchon	1998	<i>Confidence pour confidence</i>	Paule Constant
1965	<i>L'Adoration</i>	Jacques Borel	1999	<i>Je m'en vais</i>	Jean Echenoz
1966	<i>Oublier Palerme</i>	Edmonde Charles-Roux	2000	<i>Ingrid Caven</i>	Jean-Jacques Schuhl
1967	<i>La Marge</i>	André Pieyre de Mandiargues	2001	<i>Rouge Brésil</i>	Jean-Christophe Rufin
1968	<i>Les Fruits de l'hiver</i>	Bernard Clavel	2002	<i>Les Ombres errantes</i>	Pascal Quignard
1969	<i>Creezy</i>	Félicien Marceau	2003	<i>La Maîtresse de Brecht</i>	Jacques-Pierre Amette
1970	<i>Le Roi des Aulnes</i>	Michel Tournier	2004	<i>Le Soleil des Scorta</i>	Laurent Gaudé
1971	<i>Les Bêtises</i>	Jacques Laurent	2005	<i>Trois jours chez ma mère</i>	François Weyergans
1972	<i>L'Épervier de Maheux</i>	Jean Carrière	2006	<i>Les Bienveillantes</i>	Jonathan Littell
1973	<i>L'Ogre</i>	Jacques Chessex	2007	<i>Alabama Song</i>	Gilles Leroy
1974	<i>La Dentellière</i>	Pascal Lainé	2008	<i>Syngué sabour: pierre de patience</i>	Atiq Rahimi
1975	<i>La Vie devant soi</i>	Emile Ajar (declined)	2009	<i>Trois femmes puissantes</i>	Marie NDiaye
1976	<i>Les Flamboyants</i>	Patrick Grainville	2010	<i>La Carte et le territoire</i>	Michel Houellebecq
1977	<i>John l'enfer</i>	Didier Decoin			
1978	<i>Rue des boutiques obscures</i>	Patrick Modiano			

T.S. Eliot Prize

Great Britain's Poetry Book Society awards the T.S. Eliot Prize to the best new collection of poetry published in the UK or the Republic of Ireland during the preceding year. The prize is £15,000 (about US\$24,100).

YEAR	WORK	AUTHOR	COUNTRY
1993	<i>First Language</i>	Ciaran Carson	Ireland
1994	<i>The Annals of Chile</i>	Paul Muldoon	United Kingdom
1995	<i>My Alexandria</i>	Mark Doty	United States
1996	<i>Subhuman Redneck Poems</i>	Les Murray	Australia
1997	<i>God's Gift to Women</i>	Don Paterson	United Kingdom
1998	<i>Birthday Letters</i>	Ted Hughes	United Kingdom
1999	<i>Billy's Rain</i>	Hugo Williams	United Kingdom
2000	<i>The Weather in Japan</i>	Michael Longley	United Kingdom
2001	<i>The Beauty of the Husband</i>	Anne Carson	Canada
2002	<i>Dart</i>	Alice Oswald	United Kingdom
2003	<i>Landing Light</i>	Don Paterson	United Kingdom
2004	<i>Reel</i>	George Szirtes	United Kingdom
2005	<i>Rapture</i>	Carol Ann Duffy	United Kingdom
2006	<i>District and Circle</i>	Seamus Heaney	Ireland
2007	<i>The Drowned Book</i>	Sean O'Brien	United Kingdom
2008	<i>Nigh-No-Place</i>	Jen Hadfield	United Kingdom
2009	<i>The Water Table</i>	Philip Gross	United Kingdom
2010	<i>White Egrets</i>	Derek Walcott	St. Lucia

Bollingen Prize in Poetry

The Bollingen Prize in Poetry is awarded biennially to the American poet whose work represents the highest achievement in the field of American poetry during the preceding two-year period. The committee

considers published work, particularly work published during that preceding two-year period. Former winners of the US\$100,000 prize are not eligible.

Web site: <<http://beinecke.library.yale.edu/bollingen>>.

YEAR	POET	YEAR	POET	YEAR	POET
1948	Ezra Pound	1963	Robert Frost	1987	Stanley Kunitz
1949	Wallace Stevens	1965	Horace Gregory	1989	Edgar Bowers
1950	John Crowe Ransom	1967	Robert Penn Warren	1991	Laura Riding Jackson
1951	Marianne Moore	1969	John Berryman		Donald Justice
1952	Archibald MacLeish		Karl Shapiro	1993	Mark Strand
	William Carlos Williams	1971	Richard Wilbur	1995	Kenneth Koch
1953	W.H. Auden		Mona Van Duyn	1997	Gary Snyder
1954	Léonie Adams	1973	James Merrill	1999	Robert Creeley
	Louise Bogan	1975	A.R. Ammons	2001	Louise Glück
1955	Conrad Aiken	1977	David Ignatow	2003	Adrienne Rich
1956	Allen Tate	1979	W.S. Merwin	2005	Jay Wright
1957	E.E. Cummings	1981	May Swenson	2007	Frank Bidart
1958	Theodore Roethke		Howard Nemerov	2009	Allen Grossman
1959	Delmore Schwartz	1983	Anthony Hecht	2011	Susan Howe
1960	Yvor Winters		John Hollander		
1961	Richard Eberhart	1985	John Ashbery		
	John Hall Wheelock		Fred Chappell		

Did you know?

A report released in April 2011 claimed that for the first time in history, sales of electronic books, or e-books, topped those of paperbacks, and all other formats, in the month of February. According to the Association of American Publishers, e-book sales totaled some US\$90.3 million that month, a 202% increase from January sales.

Pritzker Architecture Prize

The Pritzker Architecture Prize, awarded by the Hyatt Foundation since 1979, is given to an outstanding living architect for built work. Prize: US\$100,000 and a bronze medallion. **Web site:** <www.pritzkerprize.com>.

YEAR	NAME	COUNTRY	YEAR	NAME	COUNTRY
1979	Philip Johnson	United States	1996	Rafael Moneo	Spain
1980	Luis Barragán	Mexico	1997	Sverre Fehn	Norway
1981	James Stirling	Great Britain	1998	Renzo Piano	Italy
1982	Kevin Roche	United States	1999	Norman Foster	Great Britain
1983	I.M. Pei	United States	2000	Rem Koolhaas	Netherlands
1984	Richard Meier	United States	2001	Jacques Herzog	Switzerland
1985	Hans Hollein	Austria		Pierre de Meuron	Switzerland
1986	Gottfried Böhm	West Germany	2002	Glenn Murcutt	Australia
1987	Kenzo Tange	Japan	2003	Jørn Utzon	Denmark
1988	Gordon Bunshaft	United States	2004	Zaha Hadid	Great Britain
	Oscar Niemeyer	Brazil	2005	Thom Mayne	United States
1989	Frank O. Gehry	United States	2006	Paulo Mendes da Rocha	Brazil
1990	Aldo Rossi	Italy	2007	Richard Rogers	Great Britain
1991	Robert Venturi	United States	2008	Jean Nouvel	France
1992	Alvaro Siza	Portugal	2009	Peter Zumthor	Switzerland
1993	Fumihiko Maki	Japan	2010	Kazuyo Sejima	Japan
1994	Christian de Portzamparc	France		Ryue Nishizawa	Japan
1995	Tadao Ando	Japan	2011	Eduardo Souto de Moura	Portugal

Sport

Sport Coverage

The tables that follow contain information about the top contests of all the major sports that are international in character, as well as some professional and amateur sports that attract a huge national following—such as baseball in the United States and cricket in the United Kingdom, Australia, India, and the other Test match countries. In many sports the Olympic Games held every four years constitute the world championships; they are included in

the listings below. In some cases circumstances such as marriage or divorce have changed the name of a winning athlete. The following tables give the name by which the athlete was known for the given year, resulting in instances in which the athlete may appear under two or more names in the same table. Similarly, if the citizenship of an athlete or name of the athlete's country changes, the tables reflect the accurate name for each given year.

Sporting Codes for Countries

Codes of the International Olympic Committee (IOC)

AFG	Afghanistan	CUB	Cuba	KAZ	Kazakhstan
AHO	Netherlands Antilles	CYP	Cyprus	KEN	Kenya
ALB	Albania	CZE	Czech Republic	KGZ	Kyrgyzstan
ALG	Algeria	DEN	Denmark	KIR	Kiribati
AND	Andorra	DJI	Djibouti	KOR	Korea, Republic of (South Korea)
ANG	Angola	DMA	Dominica	KOS	Kosovo
ANT	Antigua and Barbuda	DOM	Dominican Republic	KSA	Saudi Arabia
ARG	Argentina	ECU	Ecuador	KUW	Kuwait
ARM	Armenia	EGY	Egypt	LAO	Laos
ARU	Aruba	ERI	Eritrea	LAT	Latvia
ASA	American Samoa	ESA	El Salvador	LBA	Libya
AUS	Australia	ESP	Spain	LBR	Liberia
AUT	Austria	EST	Estonia	LCA	Saint Lucia
AZE	Azerbaijan	ETH	Ethiopia	LES	Lesotho
BAH	Bahamas, The	FIJ	Fiji	LIB	Lebanon
BAN	Bangladesh	FIN	Finland	LIE	Liechtenstein
BAR	Barbados	FRA	France	LTU	Lithuania
BDI	Burundi	FSM	Micronesia, Federated States of	LUX	Luxembourg
BEL	Belgium	GAB	Gabon	MAD	Madagascar
BEN	Benin	GAM	Gambia, The	MAR	Morocco
BER	Bermuda	GBR	Great Britain	MAS	Malaysia
BHU	Bhutan	GBS	Guinea-Bissau	MAW	Malawi
BIH	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GEO	Georgia	MDA	Moldova
BIZ	Belize	GEQ	Equatorial Guinea	MDV	Maldives
BLR	Belarus	GER	Germany	MEX	Mexico
BOL	Bolivia	GHA	Ghana	MGL	Mongolia
BOT	Botswana	GRE	Greece	MHL	Marshall Islands
BRA	Brazil	GRN	Grenada	MKD	Macedonia ¹
BRN	Bahrain	GUA	Guatemala	MLI	Mali
BRU	Brunei	GUI	Guinea	MLT	Malta
BUL	Bulgaria	GUM	Guam	MNE	Montenegro
BUR	Burkina Faso	GUY	Guyana	MON	Monaco
CAF	Central African Republic	HAI	Haiti	MOZ	Mozambique
CAM	Cambodia	HKG	Hong Kong	MRI	Mauritius
CAN	Canada	HON	Honduras	MTN	Mauritania
CAY	Cayman Islands	HUN	Hungary	MYA	Myanmar (Burma)
CGO	Congo, Republic of the	INA	Indonesia	NAM	Namibia
CHA	Chad	IND	India	NCA	Nicaragua
CHI	Chile	IRI	Iran	NED	Netherlands
CHN	China	IRL	Ireland	NEP	Nepal
CIV	Côte d'Ivoire	IRQ	Iraq	NGR	Nigeria
CMR	Cameroon	ISL	Iceland	NIG	Niger
COD	Congo, Democratic Republic of the	ISR	Israel	NOR	Norway
COK	Cook Islands	ISV	US Virgin Islands	NRU	Nauru
COL	Colombia	ITA	Italy	NZL	New Zealand
COM	Comoros	IVB	British Virgin Islands	OMA	Oman
CPV	Cape Verde	JAM	Jamaica	PAK	Pakistan
CRC	Costa Rica	JOR	Jordan	PAN	Panama
CRO	Croatia	JPN	Japan	PAR	Paraguay

Sporting Codes for Countries (continued)

Codes of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) (continued)

PER	Peru	SLE	Sierra Leone	TOG	Togo
PHI	Philippines	SLO	Slovenia	TPE	Taiwan
PLE	Palestine	SMR	San Marino	TRI	Trinidad and Tobago
PLW	Palau	SOL	Solomon Islands	TUN	Tunisia
PNG	Papua New Guinea	SOM	Somalia	TUR	Turkey
POL	Poland	SRB	Serbia	TUV	Tuvalu
POR	Portugal	SRI	Sri Lanka	UAE	United Arab Emirates
PRK	Korea, Democratic People's Republic of (North Korea)	STP	Sao Tome and Principe	UGA	Uganda
PUR	Puerto Rico	SUD	Sudan	UKR	Ukraine
QAT	Qatar	SUI	Switzerland	URU	Uruguay
ROU	Romania	SUR	Suriname	USA	United States
RSA	South Africa	SVK	Slovakia	UZB	Uzbekistan
RUS	Russia	SWE	Sweden	VAN	Vanuatu
RWA	Rwanda	SWZ	Swaziland	VEN	Venezuela
SAM	Samoa	SYR	Syria	VIE	Vietnam
SEN	Senegal	TAN	Tanzania	VIN	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
SEY	Seychelles	TGA	Tonga	YEM	Yemen
SIN	Singapore	THA	Thailand	ZAM	Zambia
SKN	Saint Kitts and Nevis	TJK	Tajikistan	ZIM	Zimbabwe
		TKM	Turkmenistan		
		TLS	East Timor (Timor-Leste)		

Historical and Other Country Codes

ENG	England	GGY	Guernsey	TCH	Czechoslovakia
FRG	Germany, Federal Republic of (West Germany)	IMN	Isle of Man	UNT	Unified Team ²
GDR	German Democratic Republic (East Germany)	JEY	Jersey	URS	USSR
		NIR	Northern Ireland	WAL	Wales
		SCO	Scotland	YUG	Yugoslavia

¹Macedonia is known by the IOC as the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. ²The Unified Team consisted of athletes from the Commonwealth of Independent States plus Georgia.

The Olympic Games

By the 6th century bc several sporting festivals had achieved cultural importance in the Greek world. The most prominent among them were the Olympic Games at the city of Olympia, first recorded in 776 bc and held at four-year intervals thereafter. Those games, comprising many of the sports now included in the Summer Games, were abolished in ad 393 by the Roman emperor Theodosius I, probably because of their pagan associations.

In 1887 the 24-year-old French aristocrat and educator Pierre, baron de Coubertin, conceived the idea of reviving the Olympic Games and spent seven years gathering support for his plan. At an international congress in 1894, his plan was accepted and the International Olympic Committee (IOC) was founded. The first modern Olympic Games were held in Athens in April 1896, with some 300 representatives from 13 nations competing. The revival led to the formation of international amateur sports organizations and national Olympic committees throughout the world.

The IOC is responsible for maintaining the regular celebration of the games, seeing that the games are carried out in a spirit of peace and intercultural communication, and promoting amateur sport throughout the world. IOC members may not accept from the government of their country, or from any other entity, instructions that compromise their independence.

The Olympic Games have come to be regarded as the world's foremost sports competition. Before the

1970s the Games were officially limited to amateurs, but since that time many events have been opened to professional athletes. In 1924 the Winter Games were created, and in 1986 the IOC voted to alternate the Winter and Summer Games every two years, beginning in 1994.

The games were canceled during the two world wars (1916, 1940, and 1944) and have frequently served as venues for the expression of political dissent. China refused to participate in the Summer Games from 1956 until 1984 because of Taiwan's participation; 26 nations boycotted the games in 1976 over the participation of New Zealand, some of whose athletes had competed in apartheid-era South Africa; the United States and some 60 other countries boycotted the 1980 games in Moscow to protest the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, and the Communist bloc and Cuba in turn boycotted the 1984 Los Angeles games.

In light of the IOC's declared independence from political and financial interests, in 1998 the world was shocked by allegations of widespread corruption within the committee. Several committee members, it was found, had accepted bribes to approve the bid of Salt Lake City UT as the site for the 2002 Winter Games. Impropriety was also alleged for several previous bid committees. The IOC responded by expelling six members and in 1999 announced a number of wide-ranging reforms.

IOC Web site: <www.olympic.org>.

Sites of the Modern Olympic Games

Summer Games

YEAR	LOCATION	YEAR	LOCATION	YEAR	LOCATION
1896	Athens, Greece	1948	London, England	1992	Barcelona, Spain
1900	Paris, France	1952	Helsinki, Finland	1996	Atlanta GA
1904	St. Louis MO	1956	Melbourne, VIC, Australia	2000	Sydney, NSW, Australia
1908	London, England			2004	Athens, Greece
1912	Stockholm, Sweden	1960	Rome, Italy	2008	Beijing, China
1916	<i>not held</i>	1964	Tokyo, Japan	2012	<i>scheduled to be held 27 July–12 August, London, England</i>
1920	Antwerp, Belgium	1968	Mexico City, Mexico		
1924	Paris, France	1972	Munich, West Germany	2016	<i>scheduled to be held 5–21 August, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil</i>
1928	Amsterdam, Netherlands	1976	Montreal, QC, Canada		
1932	Los Angeles CA	1980	Moscow, USSR		
1936	Berlin, Germany	1984	Los Angeles CA		
1940–44	<i>not held</i>	1988	Seoul, Rep. of Korea		

Winter Games

YEAR	LOCATION	YEAR	LOCATION	YEAR	LOCATION
1924	Chamonix, France	1964	Innsbruck, Austria	2002	Salt Lake City UT
1928	St. Moritz, Switzerland	1968	Grenoble, France	2006	Turin, Italy
1932	Lake Placid NY	1972	Sapporo, Japan	2010	Vancouver, BC, Canada
1936	Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany	1976	Innsbruck, Austria	2014	<i>scheduled to be held 7–23 February, Sochi, Russia</i>
1940–44	<i>not held</i>	1980	Lake Placid NY		
1948	St. Moritz, Switzerland	1984	Sarajevo, Yugoslavia	2018	<i>scheduled to be held 9–25 February, P'yongch'ang, Rep. of Korea</i>
1952	Oslo, Norway	1988	Calgary, AB, Canada		
1956	Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy	1992	Albertville, France		
1960	Squaw Valley CA	1994	Lillehammer, Norway		
		1998	Nagano, Japan		

Summer Olympic Games

Gold-medal winners in all summer events since 1896. Note: East and West Germany fielded a joint all-Germany team in 1956, 1960, and 1964, abbreviated here as GER.

Archery

MEN'S INDIVIDUAL	
1972	John Williams (USA)
1976	Darrell Pace (USA)
1980	Tomi Poikolainen (FIN)
1984	Darrell Pace (USA)
1988	Jay Barrs (USA)
1992	Sebastien Flute (FRA)
1996	Justin Huish (USA)
2000	Simon Fairweather (AUS)
2004	Marco Galiazzo (ITA)
2008	Viktor Ruban (UKR)

AU CORDON DORÉ (50 METERS)	
1900	Henri Herouin (FRA)

AU CORDON DORÉ (33 METERS)	
1900	Hubert van Innis (BEL)

AU CHAPELET (50 METERS)	
1900	Eugène Mougin (FRA)

SUR LA PERCHE À LA HERSE	
1900	Emmanuel Foulon (FRA)

AU CHAPELET (33 METERS)	
1900	Hubert van Innis (BEL)

SUR LA PERCHE À LA PYRAMIDE	
1900	Émile Grumiaux (FRA)

Archery (continued)

DOUBLE AMERICAN ROUND	
1904	George Philip Bryant (USA)

(DOUBLE) YORK ROUND	
1904	George Philip Bryant (USA)
1908	William Dod (GBR)

CONTINENTAL STYLE	
1908	Eugène G. Grizot (FRA)

FIXED BIRD TARGET (SMALL)	
1920	Edmond van Moer (BEL)

FIXED BIRD TARGET (LARGE)	
1920	Édouard Cloetens (BEL)

MOVING BIRD TARGET (28 METERS)	
1920	Hubert van Innis (BEL)

MOVING BIRD TARGET (33 METERS)	
1920	Hubert van Innis (BEL)

MOVING BIRD TARGET (50 METERS)	
1920	Julien Brulé (FRA)

WOMEN'S INDIVIDUAL	
1972	Doreen Wilber (USA)
1976	Luann Ryon (USA)
1980	Ketevan Losaberidze (URS)
1984	Seo Hyang Soon (KOR)
1988	Kim Soo Nyung (KOR)

Summer Olympic Games (continued)

Archery (continued)

WOMEN'S INDIVIDUAL (CONTINUED)

1992	Cho Youn Jeong (KOR)
1996	Kim Kyung-Wook (KOR)
2000	Yun Mi-Jin (KOR)
2004	Park Sung Hyun (KOR)
2008	Zhang Juan Juan (CHN)

DOUBLE COLUMBIA ROUND

1904	Matilda Scott Howell (USA)
------	----------------------------

(DOUBLE) NATIONAL ROUND

1904	Matilda Scott Howell (USA)
1908	Sybil Fenton "Queenie" Newall (GBR)

MEN'S TEAM

1904	United States
1988	Republic of Korea
1992	Spain
1996	United States
2000	Republic of Korea
2004	Republic of Korea
2008	Republic of Korea

WOMEN'S TEAM

1904	United States
1988	Republic of Korea
1992	Republic of Korea
1996	Republic of Korea
2000	Republic of Korea
2004	Republic of Korea
2008	Republic of Korea

FIXED TARGET (2 EVENTS)

1920	Belgium
------	---------

MOVING TARGET (28 METERS)

1920	The Netherlands
------	-----------------

MOVING TARGET (33 METERS)

1920	Belgium
------	---------

MOVING TARGET (50 METERS)

1920	Belgium
------	---------

Association Football (Soccer)¹

MEN

1900	Great Britain
1904	Canada
1908	Great Britain
1912	Great Britain
1920	Belgium
1924	Uruguay
1928	Uruguay
1936	Italy
1948	Sweden
1952	Hungary
1956	USSR
1960	Yugoslavia
1964	Hungary
1968	Hungary
1972	Poland
1976	East Germany
1980	Czechoslovakia
1984	France
1988	USSR
1992	Spain
1996	Nigeria
2000	Cameroon

Association Football (Soccer)¹ (continued)

MEN (CONTINUED)

2004	Argentina
2008	Argentina

WOMEN

1996	United States
2000	Norway
2004	United States
2008	United States

Athletics (Track and Field) (men)

60 METERS	SEC
1900 Alvin Kraenzlein (USA)	7
1904 Archie Hahn (USA)	7

100 METERS	SEC
1896 Thomas Burke (USA)	12.0
1900 Francis Jarvis (USA)	11.0
1904 Archie Hahn (USA)	11.0
1908 Reginald Walker (RSA)	10.8
1912 Ralph Craig (USA)	10.8
1920 Charles Paddock (USA)	10.8
1924 Harold Abrahams (GBR)	10.6
1928 Percy Williams (CAN)	10.8
1932 Eddie Tolan (USA)	10.3
1936 Jesse Owens (USA)	10.3
1948 Harrison Dillard (USA)	10.3
1952 Lindy Remigino (USA)	10.4
1956 Robert Morrow (USA)	10.5
1960 Armin Hary (GER)	10.2
1964 Robert Hayes (USA)	10.0
1968 James Hines (USA)	9.9
1972 Valery Borzov (URS)	10.14
1976 Hasely Crawford (TRI)	10.06
1980 Allan Wells (GBR)	10.25
1984 Carl Lewis (USA)	9.99
1988 Carl Lewis (USA) ²	9.92
1992 Linford Christie (GBR)	9.96
1996 Donovan Bailey (CAN)	9.84
2000 Maurice Greene (USA)	9.87
2004 Justin Gatlin (USA)	9.85
2008 Usain Bolt (JAM)	9.69

200 METERS	SEC
1900 Walter Tewksbury (USA)	22.2
1904 Archie Hahn (USA)	21.6
1908 Robert Kerr (CAN)	22.6
1912 Ralph Craig (USA)	21.7
1920 Allen Woodring (USA)	22.0
1924 Jackson Scholz (USA)	21.6
1928 Percy Williams (CAN)	21.8
1932 Eddie Tolan (USA)	21.2
1936 Jesse Owens (USA)	20.7
1948 Melvin Patton (USA)	21.1
1952 Andy Stanfield (USA)	20.7
1956 Robert Morrow (USA)	20.6
1960 Livio Berruti (ITA)	20.5
1964 Henry Carr (USA)	20.3
1968 Tommie Smith (USA)	19.8
1972 Valery Borzov (URS)	20.00
1976 Donald Quarrie (JAM)	20.23
1980 Pietro Mennea (ITA)	20.19
1984 Carl Lewis (USA)	19.80
1988 Joe DeLoach (USA)	19.75
1992 Mike Marsh (USA)	20.01
1996 Michael Johnson (USA)	19.32
2000 Konstantinos Kentenis (GRE)	20.09

Summer Olympic Games (continued)

Athletics (Track and Field) (men) (continued)

200 METERS	SEC
2004 Shawn Crawford (USA)	19.79
2008 Usain Bolt (JAM)	19.30

400 METERS

	SEC
1896 Thomas Burke (USA)	54.2
1900 Maxwell Long (USA)	49.4
1904 Harry Hillman (USA)	49.2
1908 Wyndham Halswelle (GBR)	50.0
1912 Charles Reidpath (USA)	48.2
1920 Bevil Rudd (RSA)	49.6
1924 Eric Liddell (GBR)	47.6
1928 Raymond Barbuti (USA)	47.8
1932 William Carr (USA)	46.2
1936 Archie Williams (USA)	46.5
1948 Arthur Wint (JAM)	46.2
1952 Vincent George Rhoden (JAM)	45.9
1956 Charles Jenkins (USA)	46.7
1960 Otis Davis (USA)	44.9
1964 Michael Larrabee (USA)	45.1
1968 Lee Evans (USA)	43.8
1972 Vincent Matthews (USA)	44.66
1976 Alberto Juantorena (CUB)	44.26
1980 Viktor Markin (URS)	44.60
1984 Alonzo Babers (USA)	44.27
1988 Steven Lewis (USA)	43.87
1992 Quincy Watts (USA)	43.50
1996 Michael Johnson (USA)	43.49
2000 Michael Johnson (USA)	43.84
2004 Jeremy Wariner (USA)	44.00
2008 LaShawn Merritt (USA)	43.75

800 METERS

	MIN:SEC
1896 Edwin Flack (AUS)	2:11.0
1900 Alfred Tysoe (GBR)	2:01.2
1904 James Lightbody (USA)	1:56.0
1908 Melvin Sheppard (USA)	1:52.8
1912 James Edward Meredith (USA)	1:51.9
1920 Albert Hill (GBR)	1:53.4
1924 Douglas Lowe (GBR)	1:52.4
1928 Douglas Lowe (GBR)	1:51.8
1932 Thomas Hampson (GBR)	1:49.7
1936 John Woodruff (USA)	1:52.9
1948 Malvin Whitfield (USA)	1:49.2
1952 Malvin Whitfield (USA)	1:49.2
1956 Thomas Courtney (USA)	1:47.7
1960 Peter Snell (NZL)	1:46.3
1964 Peter Snell (NZL)	1:45.1
1968 Ralph Doubell (AUS)	1:44.3
1972 David Wottle (USA)	1:45.9
1976 Alberto Juantorena (CUB)	1:43.50
1980 Steven Ovett (GBR)	1:45.40
1984 Joaquim Cruz (BRA)	1:43.00
1988 Paul Ereng (KEN)	1:43.45
1992 William Tanui (KEN)	1:43.66
1996 Vebjoern Rodal (NOR)	1:42.58
2000 Nils Schumann (GER)	1:45.08
2004 Yury Borzakovsky (RUS)	1:44.45
2008 Wilfred Bungei (KEN)	1:44.65

1,500 METERS

	MIN:SEC
1896 Edwin Flack (AUS)	4:33.2
1900 Charles Bennett (GBR)	4:06.2
1904 James Lightbody (USA)	4:05.4
1908 Melvin Sheppard (USA)	4:03.4
1912 Arnold Jackson (GBR)	3:56.8
1920 Albert Hill (GBR)	4:01.8
1924 Paavo Nurmi (FIN)	3:53.6

Athletics (Track and Field) (men) (continued)

1,500 METERS	MIN:SEC
1928 Harry Larva (FIN)	3:53.2
1932 Luigi Beccali (ITA)	3:51.2
1936 John Lovelock (NZL)	3:47.8
1948 Henry Eriksson (SWE)	3:49.8
1952 Joseph Barthel (LUX)	3:45.1
1956 Ronald Delany (IRL)	3:41.2
1960 Herbert Elliott (AUS)	3:35.6
1964 Peter Snell (NZL)	3:38.1
1968 Hezekiah Kipchoge Keino (KEN)	3:34.9
1972 Pekka Vasala (FIN)	3:36.3
1976 John Walker (NZL)	3:39.17
1980 Sebastian Coe (GBR)	3:38.40
1984 Sebastian Coe (GBR)	3:32.53
1988 Peter Rono (KEN)	3:35.96
1992 Fermin Cacho Ruiz (ESP)	3:40.12
1996 Noureddine Morceli (ALG)	3:35.78
2000 Noah Ngeny (KEN)	3:32.07
2004 Hicham El Guerrouj (MAR)	3:34.18
2008 Asbel Kipruto Kiprop (KEN)	3:33.11

5,000 METERS

	MIN:SEC
1912 Hannes Kolehmainen (FIN)	14:36.6
1920 Joseph Guillemot (FRA)	14:55.6
1924 Paavo Nurmi (FIN)	14:31.2
1928 Vilho Ritola (FIN)	14:38.0
1932 Lauri Lehtinen (FIN)	14:30.0
1936 Gunnar Höckert (FIN)	14:22.2
1948 Gaston Reiff (BEL)	14:17.6
1952 Emil Zatopek (TCH)	14:06.6
1956 Vladimir Kuts (URS)	13:39.6
1960 Murray Halberg (NZL)	13:43.4
1964 Robert Keyser Schul (USA)	13:48.8
1968 Mohamed Gammoudi (TUN)	14:05.0
1972 Lasse Viren (FIN)	13:26.4
1976 Lasse Viren (FIN)	13:24.76
1980 Miruts Yifter (ETH)	13:21.00
1984 Said Aouita (MAR)	13:05.59
1988 John Ngugi (KEN)	13:11.70
1992 Dieter Baumann (GER)	13:12.52
1996 Venuste Niyongabo (BDI)	13:07.97
2000 Millon Wolde (ETH)	13:35.49
2004 Hicham El Guerrouj (MAR)	13:14.39
2008 Kenenisa Bekele (ETH)	12:57.82

5 MILES

	MIN:SEC
1908 Emil Voigt (GBR)	25:11.2

10,000 METERS

	MIN:SEC
1912 Hannes Kolehmainen (FIN)	31:20.8
1920 Paavo Nurmi (FIN)	31:45.8
1924 Vilho Ritola (FIN)	30:23.2
1928 Paavo Nurmi (FIN)	30:18.8
1932 Janusz Kusocinski (POL)	30:11.4
1936 Ilmari Salminen (FIN)	30:15.4
1948 Emil Zatopek (TCH)	29:59.6
1952 Emil Zatopek (TCH)	29:17.0
1956 Vladimir Kuts (URS)	28:45.6
1960 Pyotr Bolotnikov (URS)	28:32.2
1964 William Mills (USA)	28:24.4
1968 Nabiba Temu (KEN)	29:27.4
1972 Lasse Viren (FIN)	27:38.4
1976 Lasse Viren (FIN)	27:40.38
1980 Miruts Yifter (ETH)	27:42.70
1984 Alberto Cova (ITA)	27:47.54
1988 Brahim Boutaib (MAR)	27:21.46
1992 Khalid Skah (MAR)	27:46.70
1996 Haile Gebrselassie (ETH)	27:07.34

Summer Olympic Games (continued)

Athletics (Track and Field) (men) (continued)

10,000 METERS (CONTINUED)	MIN:SEC
2000 Haile Gebrselassie (ETH)	27:18.20
2004 Kenenisa Bekele (ETH)	27:05.10
2008 Kenenisa Bekele (ETH)	27:01.17

MARATHON	HR:MIN:SEC
1896 Spiridon Louis (GRE)	2:58:50.0
1900 Michel Theato (FRA)	2:59:45.0
1904 Thomas Hicks (USA)	3:28:53.0
1908 John Hayes (USA)	2:55:18.4
1912 Kenneth McArthur (RSA)	2:36:54.8
1920 Hannes Kolehmainen (FIN)	2:32:35.8
1924 Albin Stenroos (FIN)	2:41:22.6
1928 Boughèra El Ouafi (FRA)	2:32:57.0
1932 Juan Carlos Zabala (ARG)	2:31:36.0
1936 Kitei Son (JPN)	2:29:19.2
1948 Delfo Cabrera (ARG)	2:34:51.6
1952 Emil Zatopek (TCH)	2:23:03.2
1956 Alain Mimoun-O-Kacha (FRA)	2:25:00.0
1960 Abebe Bikila (ETH)	2:15:16.2
1964 Abebe Bikila (ETH)	2:12:11.2
1968 Mamo Wolde (ETH)	2:20:26.4
1972 Frank Shorter (USA)	2:12:19.8
1976 Waldemar Cierpinski (GDR)	2:09:55.0
1980 Waldemar Cierpinski (GDR)	2:11:03.0
1984 Carlos Lopes (POR)	2:09:21.0
1988 Gelindo Bordin (ITA)	2:10:32.0
1992 Hwang Young-Cho (KOR)	2:13:23.0
1996 Josia Thugwane (RSA)	2:12:36.0
2000 Gezahgne Abera (ETH)	2:10:11.0
2004 Stefano Baldini (ITA)	2:10:55.0
2008 Samuel Kamau Wansiru (KEN)	2:06:32.0

110-METER HURDLES	SEC
1896 ³ Thomas Curtis (USA)	17.6
1900 Alvin Kraenzlein (USA)	15.4
1904 Frederick Schule (USA)	16.0
1908 Forrest Smithson (USA)	15.0
1912 Frederick Kelly (USA)	15.1
1920 Earl Thomson (CAN)	14.8
1924 Daniel Kinsey (USA)	15.0
1928 Sydney Atkinson (RSA)	14.8
1932 George Saling (USA)	14.6
1936 Forrest Towns (USA)	14.2
1948 William Porter (USA)	13.9
1952 Harrison Dillard (USA)	13.7
1956 Lee Calhoun (USA)	13.5
1960 Lee Calhoun (USA)	13.8
1964 Hayes Wendell Jones (USA)	13.6
1968 Willie Davenport (USA)	13.3
1972 Rodney Milburn (USA)	13.24
1976 Guy Drut (FRA)	13.30
1980 Thomas Munkelt (GDR)	13.39
1984 Roger Kingdom (USA)	13.20
1988 Roger Kingdom (USA)	12.98
1992 Mark McKoy (CAN)	13.12
1996 Allen Johnson (USA)	12.95
2000 Anier Garcia (CUB)	13.00
2004 Liu Xiang (CHN)	12.91
2008 Dayron Robles (CUB)	12.93

200-METER HURDLES	SEC
1900 Alvin Kraenzlein (USA)	25.4
1904 Harry Hillman (USA)	24.6

400-METER HURDLES	SEC
1900 Walter Tewksbury (USA)	57.6
1904 ⁴ Harry Hillman (USA)	53.0

Athletics (Track and Field) (men) (continued)

400-METER HURDLES (CONTINUED)	SEC
1908 Charles Bacon (USA)	55.0
1920 Frank Loomis (USA)	54.0
1924 Frederick Morgan Taylor (USA)	52.6
1928 David George Burghley (GBR)	53.4
1932 Robert Tisdall (IRL)	51.7
1936 Glenn Hardin (USA)	52.4
1948 Roy Cochran (USA)	51.1
1952 Charles Moore (USA)	50.8
1956 Glenn Davis (USA)	50.1
1960 Glenn Davis (USA)	49.3
1964 Warren Cawley (USA)	49.6
1968 David Hemery (GBR)	48.1
1972 John Akii-Bua (UGA)	47.82
1976 Edwin Moses (USA)	47.64
1980 Volker Beck (GDR)	48.70
1984 Edwin Moses (USA)	47.75
1988 Andre Phillips (USA)	47.19
1992 Kevin Young (USA)	46.78
1996 Derrick Adkins (USA)	47.54
2000 Angelo Taylor (USA)	47.50
2004 Felix Sánchez (DOM)	47.63
2008 Angelo Taylor (USA)	47.25

2,500-METER STEEPLECHASE	MIN:SEC
1900 George Orton (USA)	7:34.4

2,590-METER STEEPLECHASE	MIN:SEC
1904 James Lightbody (USA)	7:39.6

3,000-METER STEEPLECHASE	MIN:SEC
1920 Percy Hodge (GBR)	10:00.4
1924 Vilho Ritola (FIN)	9:33.6
1928 Toivo Loukola (FIN)	9:21.8
1932 Volmari Iso-Hollo (FIN)	10:33.4 ⁵
1936 Volmari Iso-Hollo (FIN)	9:03.8
1948 Thore Sjöstrand (SWE)	9:04.6
1952 Horace Ashenfelter (USA)	8:45.4
1956 Christopher Brasher (GBR)	8:41.2
1960 Zdzislaw Krzyszkowiak (POL)	8:34.2
1964 Gaston Roelants (BEL)	8:30.8
1968 Amos Biwott (KEN)	8:51.0
1972 Kipchoge Keino (KEN)	8:23.6
1976 Anders Gärderud (SWE)	8:08.02
1980 Bronislaw Malinowski (POL)	8:09.70
1984 Julius Korir (KEN)	8:11.80
1988 Julius Kariuki (KEN)	8:05.51
1992 Mathew Birir (KEN)	8:08.84
1996 Joseph Keter (KEN)	8:07.12
2000 Reuben Kosgei (KEN)	8:21.43
2004 Ezekiel Kemboi (KEN)	8:05.81
2008 Brimin Kiprop Kipruto (KEN)	8:10.34

3,200-METER STEEPLECHASE	MIN:SEC
1908 Arthur Russell (GBR)	10:47.8

3,000 METERS (TEAM) (TEAM/INDIVIDUAL WINNER)	MIN:SEC
1912 United States/Tell Berna	8:44.6
1920 United States/Horace Brown	8:45.4
1924 Finland/Paavo Nurmi	8:32

3 MILES (TEAM) (TEAM/INDIVIDUAL WINNER)	MIN:SEC
1908 Great Britain/Joseph Deakin	14:39.6

5,000 METERS (TEAM) (TEAM/INDIVIDUAL WINNER)	MIN:SEC
1900 Great Britain-Australia/Charles Bennett	15:20

Summer Olympic Games (continued)

Athletics (Track and Field) (men) (continued)

4 MILES (TEAM) (TEAM/INDIVIDUAL WINNER)	MIN:SEC
1904 United States/Arthur Newton	21:17.8

4 × 100-METER RELAY	SEC
1912 Great Britain	42.4
1920 United States	42.2
1924 United States	41.0
1928 United States	41.0
1932 United States	40.0
1936 United States	39.8
1948 United States	40.6
1952 United States	40.1
1956 United States	39.5
1960 Germany	39.5
1964 United States	39.0
1968 United States	38.2
1972 United States	38.19
1976 United States	38.33
1980 USSR	38.26
1984 United States	37.83
1988 USSR	38.19
1992 United States	37.40
1996 Canada	37.69
2000 United States	37.61
2004 Great Britain	38.07
2008 Jamaica	37.10

4 × 400-METER RELAY	MIN:SEC
1912 United States	3:16.6
1920 Great Britain	3:22.2
1924 United States	3:16.0
1928 United States	3:14.2
1932 United States	3:08.2
1936 Great Britain	3:09.0
1948 United States	3:10.4
1952 Jamaica	3:03.9
1956 United States	3:04.8
1960 United States	3:02.2
1964 United States	3:00.7
1968 United States	2:56.1
1972 Kenya	2:59.8
1976 United States	2:58.65
1980 USSR	3:01.08
1984 United States	2:57.91
1988 United States	2:56.16
1992 United States	2:55.74
1996 United States	2:55.99
2000 <i>winner stripped of medal</i>	
2004 United States	2:55.91
2008 United States	2:55.39

1,600-METER RELAY (200 × 200 × 400 × 800 METERS)	MIN:SEC
1908 United States	3:29.4

8,000-METER CROSS-COUNTRY	MIN:SEC
1920 Paavo Nurmi (FIN)	27:15

10,000-METER CROSS-COUNTRY	MIN:SEC
1924 Paavo Nurmi (FIN)	32:54.8

12,000-METER CROSS-COUNTRY	MIN:SEC
1912 Hannes Kolehmainen (FIN)	45:11.6

3,000-METER WALK	MIN:SEC
1920 Ugo Frigerio (ITA)	13:14.2

Athletics (Track and Field) (men) (continued)

3,500-METER WALK	MIN:SEC
1908 George Larnar (GBR)	14:55

10,000-METER WALK	MIN:SEC
1912 George Goulding (CAN)	46:28.4
1920 Ugo Frigerio (ITA)	48:06.2
1924 Ugo Frigerio (ITA)	47:49.0
1948 John Mikaelsson (SWE)	45:13.2
1952 John Mikaelsson (SWE)	45:02.8

10-MILE WALK	HR:MIN:SEC
1908 George Larnar (GBR)	1:15:57.4

20,000-METER WALK	HR:MIN:SEC
1956 Leonid Spirin (URS)	1:31:27.4
1960 Vladimir Golubnichy (URS)	1:34:07.2
1964 Kenneth Matthews (GBR)	1:29:34.0
1968 Vladimir Golubnichy (URS)	1:33:58.4
1972 Peter Frenkel (GDR)	1:26:42.6
1976 Daniel Bautista (MEX)	1:24:40.6
1980 Maurizio Damilano (ITA)	1:23:35.5
1984 Ernesto Canto (MEX)	1:23:13.0
1988 Jozef Pribilinec (TCH)	1:19:57.0
1992 Daniel Plaza Montero (ESP)	1:21:45.0
1996 Jefferson Pérez (ECU)	1:20:07.0
2000 Robert Korzeniowski (POL)	1:18:59.0
2004 Ivano Brugnetti (ITA)	1:19:40.0
2008 Valery Borchin (RUS)	1:19:01.0

50,000-METER WALK	HR:MIN:SEC
1932 Thomas Green (GBR)	4:50:10.0
1936 Harold Whitlock (GBR)	4:30:41.4
1948 John Ljunggren (SWE)	4:41:52.0
1952 Giuseppe Dordoni (ITA)	4:28:07.8
1956 Norman Read (NZL)	4:30:42.8
1960 Donald Thompson (GBR)	4:25:30.0
1964 Abdon Pamich (ITA)	4:11:12.4
1968 Christophe Höhne (GDR)	4:20:13.6
1972 Bernd Kannenberg (FRG)	3:56:11.6
1980 Hartwig Gauder (GDR)	3:49:24.0
1984 Raúl Gonzáles (MEX)	3:47:26.0
1988 Vyacheslav Ivanenko (URS)	3:38:29.0
1992 Andrey Perlov (UNT)	3:50:13.0
1996 Robert Korzeniowski (POL)	3:43:03.0
2000 Robert Korzeniowski (POL)	3:42:22.0
2004 Robert Korzeniowski (POL)	3:38:46.0
2008 Alex Schwazer (ITA)	3:37:09.0

HIGH JUMP METERS

HIGH JUMP	METERS
1896 Ellery Clark (USA)	1.81
1900 Irving Baxter (USA)	1.90
1904 Samuel Jones (USA)	1.80
1908 Harry Porter (USA)	1.90
1912 Alma Richards (USA)	1.93
1920 Richmond Landon (USA)	1.93
1924 Harold Osborn (USA)	1.98
1928 Robert King (USA)	1.94
1932 Duncan McNaughton (CAN)	1.97
1936 Cornelius Johnson (USA)	2.03
1948 John Winter (AUS)	1.98
1952 Walter Davis (USA)	2.04
1956 Charles Dumas (USA)	2.12
1960 Robert Shavlakadze (URS)	2.16
1964 Valery Brumel (URS)	2.18
1968 Richard Fosbury (USA)	2.24
1972 Yury Tarmak (URS)	2.23
1976 Jacek Wszola (POL)	2.25
1980 Gerd Wessig (GDR)	2.36

Summer Olympic Games (continued)

Athletics (Track and Field) (men) (continued)

HIGH JUMP (CONTINUED)	METERS
1984 Dietmar Mögenburg (FRG)	2.35
1988 Gennady Avdeyenko (URS)	2.38
1992 Javier Sotomayor (CUB)	2.34
1996 Charles Austin (USA)	2.39
2000 Sergey Kiyugin (RUS)	2.35
2004 Stefan Holm (SWE)	2.36
2008 Andrey Silnov (RUS)	2.36

STANDING HIGH JUMP	METERS
1900 Ray Ewry (USA)	1.65
1904 Ray Ewry (USA)	1.60
1908 Ray Ewry (USA)	1.57
1912 Platt Adams (USA)	1.63

POLE VAULT	METERS
1896 William Welles Hoyt (USA)	3.30
1900 Irving Baxter (USA)	3.30
1904 Charles Dvorak (USA)	3.50
1908 Edward Cooke (USA); Alfred Gilbert (USA) (tied)	3.71
1912 Harry Babcock (USA)	3.95
1920 Frank Foss (USA)	4.09
1924 Lee Barnes (USA)	3.95
1928 Sabin Carr (USA)	4.20
1932 William Miller (USA)	4.31
1936 Earle Meadows (USA)	4.35
1948 Owen Guinn Smith (USA)	4.30
1952 Robert Richards (USA)	4.55
1956 Robert Richards (USA)	4.56
1960 Donald Bragg (USA)	4.70
1964 Fred Hansen (USA)	5.10
1968 Robert Seagren (USA)	5.40
1972 Wolfgang Nordwig (GDR)	5.50
1976 Tadeusz Siusarski (POL)	5.50
1980 Wladyslaw Kozakiewicz (POL)	5.78
1984 Pierre Quinon (FRA)	5.75
1988 Sergey Bubka (URS)	5.90
1992 Maksim Tarasov (UNT)	5.80
1996 Jean Galfione (FRA)	5.92
2000 Nick Hysong (USA)	5.90
2004 Timothy Mack (USA)	5.95
2008 Steve Hooker (AUS)	5.96

LONG JUMP	METERS
1896 Ellery Clark (USA)	6.35
1900 Alvin Kraenzlein (USA)	7.18
1904 Meyer Prinstein (USA)	7.34
1908 Francis Irons (USA)	7.48
1912 Albert Gutterson (USA)	7.60
1920 William Pettersson (SWE)	7.15
1924 William de Hart-Hubbard (USA)	7.44
1928 Edward Hamm (USA)	7.73
1932 Edward Gordon (USA)	7.64
1936 Jesse Owens (USA)	8.06
1948 Willie Steele (USA)	7.82
1952 Jerome Biffle (USA)	7.57
1956 Gregory Bell (USA)	7.83
1960 Ralph Boston (USA)	8.12
1964 Lynn Davies (GBR)	8.07
1968 Robert Beamon (USA)	8.90
1972 Randy Williams (USA)	8.24
1976 Arnie Robinson (USA)	8.35
1980 Lutz Dombrowski (GDR)	8.54
1984 Carl Lewis (USA)	8.54
1988 Carl Lewis (USA)	8.72
1992 Carl Lewis (USA)	8.67
1996 Carl Lewis (USA)	8.50

Athletics (Track and Field) (men) (continued)

LONG JUMP (CONTINUED)	METERS
2000 Ivan Pedroso (CUB)	8.55
2004 Dwight Phillips (USA)	8.59
2008 Irving Jahir Saladino Aranda (PAN)	8.34

STANDING LONG JUMP	METERS
1900 Ray Ewry (USA)	3.21
1904 Ray Ewry (USA)	3.47
1908 Ray Ewry (USA)	3.33
1912 Constantinos Tsikliras (GRE)	3.37

TRIPLE JUMP	METERS
1896 James Connolly (USA)	13.71
1900 Myer Prinstein (USA)	14.47
1904 Myer Prinstein (USA)	14.35
1908 Timothy Ahearne (GBR)	14.91
1912 Gustaf Lindblom (SWE)	14.76
1920 Vilho Tuulos (FIN)	14.50
1924 Anthony Winter (AUS)	15.53
1928 Mikio Oda (JPN)	15.21
1932 Chuhei Nambu (JPN)	15.72
1936 Naoto Tajima (JPN)	16.00
1948 Arne Åhman (SWE)	15.40
1952 Adhemar Ferreira da Silva (BRA)	16.22
1956 Adhemar Ferreira da Silva (BRA)	16.35
1960 Josef Szmidt (POL)	16.81
1964 Josef Szmidt (POL)	16.85
1968 Viktor Saneyev (URS)	17.39
1972 Viktor Saneyev (URS)	17.35
1976 Viktor Saneyev (URS)	17.29
1980 Jaak Uudmae (URS)	17.35
1984 Al Joyner (USA)	17.26
1988 Khristo Markov (BUL)	17.61
1992 Michael Conley (USA)	17.63
1996 Kenny Harrison (USA)	18.09
2000 Jonathan Edwards (GBR)	17.71
2004 Christian Olsson (SWE)	17.79
2008 Nelson Évora (POR)	17.67

STANDING TRIPLE JUMP	METERS
1900 Ray Ewry (USA)	10.58
1904 Ray Ewry (USA)	10.54

SHOT PUT	METERS
1896 Robert Garrett (USA)	11.22
1900 Richard Sheldon (USA)	14.10
1904 Ralph Rose (USA)	14.81
1908 Ralph Rose (USA)	14.21
1912 Patrick McDonald (USA)	15.34
1920 Frans Pörhöla (FIN)	14.81
1924 Lemuel Clarence Houser (USA)	14.99
1928 John Kuck (USA)	15.87
1932 Leo Sexton (USA)	16.00
1936 Hans Woellke (GER)	16.20
1948 Wilbur Thompson (USA)	17.12
1952 William Parry O'Brien (USA)	17.41
1956 William Parry O'Brien (USA)	18.57
1960 William Nieder (USA)	19.68
1964 Dallas Long (USA)	20.33
1968 Randy Matson (USA)	20.54
1972 Wladislaw Komar (POL)	21.18
1976 Udo Beyer (GDR)	21.05
1980 Vladimir Kiselyov (URS)	21.35
1984 Alessandro Andrei (ITA)	21.26
1988 Ulf Timmermann (GDR)	22.47
1992 Michael Stulce (USA)	21.70
1996 Randy Barnes (USA)	21.62
2000 Arsi Harju (FIN)	21.29

Summer Olympic Games (continued)

Athletics (Track and Field) (men) (continued)	
SHOT PUT (CONTINUED)	METERS
2004 Yuri Bilonog (UKR)	21.16
2008 Tomasz Majewski (POL)	21.51

SHOT PUT (TWO HANDS)	METERS
1912 Ralph Rose (USA)	27.7

DISCUS THROW	METERS
1896 Robert Garrett (USA)	29.15
1900 Rezső Bauer (HUN)	36.04
1904 Martin Sheridan (USA)	39.28
1908 Martin Sheridan (USA)	40.89
1912 Armas Taipale (FIN)	45.21
1920 Elmer Niklander (FIN)	44.68
1924 Lemuel Clarence Houser (USA)	46.15
1928 Lemuel Clarence Houser (USA)	47.32
1932 John Anderson (USA)	49.49
1936 Kenneth Carpenter (USA)	50.48
1948 Adolfo Consolini (ITA)	52.78
1952 Sim Iness (USA)	55.03
1956 Alfred Oerter (USA)	56.36
1960 Alfred Oerter (USA)	59.18
1964 Alfred Oerter (USA)	61.00
1968 Alfred Oerter (USA)	64.78
1972 Ludvig Danek (TCH)	64.40
1976 Mac Wilkins (USA)	67.50
1980 Viktor Rashchupkin (URS)	66.64
1984 Rolf Danneberg (FRG)	66.60
1988 Jürgen Schult (GDR)	68.82
1992 Romas Ubartas (LTU)	65.12
1996 Lars Riedel (GER)	69.40
2000 Virgilijus Alekna (LTU)	69.30
2004 Virgilijus Alekna (LTU) ²	69.89
2008 Gerd Kanter (EST)	68.82

DISCUS (GREEK STYLE)	METERS
1908 Martin Sheridan (USA)	37.99

DISCUS (TWO HANDS)	METERS
1912 Armas Taipale (FIN)	82.86

HAMMER THROW	METERS
1900 John Flanagan (USA)	49.73
1904 John Flanagan (USA)	51.23
1908 John Flanagan (USA)	51.92
1912 Matthew McGrath (USA)	54.74
1920 Patrick Ryan (USA)	52.87
1924 Frederick Tootell (USA)	53.30
1928 Patrick O'Callaghan (IRL)	51.39
1932 Patrick O'Callaghan (IRL)	53.92
1936 Karl Hein (GER)	56.49
1948 Imre Nemeth (HUN)	56.07
1952 József Csermak (HUN)	60.34
1956 Harold Connolly (USA)	63.19
1960 Vasily Rudenkov (URS)	67.10
1964 Romuald Klim (URS)	69.74
1968 Gyula Zsivotzky (HUN)	73.36
1972 Anatoly Bondarchuk (URS)	75.50
1976 Yuri Sedykh (URS)	77.52
1980 Yuri Sedykh (URS)	81.80
1984 Juha Tiainen (FIN)	78.08
1988 Sergey Litvinov (URS)	84.80
1992 Andrey Abduvaliyev (UNT)	82.53
1996 Balázs Kiss (HUN)	81.24
2000 Szymon Ziolkowski (POL)	80.02
2004 Koji Murofushi (JPN) ²	82.91
2008 Primož Kozmus (SLO)	82.02

Athletics (Track and Field) (men) (continued)	
JAVELIN THROW	METERS
1908 Eric Lemming (SWE)	54.83
1912 Eric Lemming (SWE)	60.64
1920 Jonni Myyrä (FIN)	65.78
1924 Jonni Myyrä (FIN)	62.96
1928 Erik Lundkvist (SWE)	66.60
1932 Matti Järvinen (FIN)	72.71
1936 Gerhard Stöck (GER)	71.84
1948 Kai Rautavaara (FIN)	69.77
1952 Cy Young (USA)	73.78
1956 Egil Danielson (NOR)	85.71
1960 Viktor Tsybulenko (URS)	84.64
1964 Pauli Nevala (FIN)	82.66
1968 Janis Lusis (URS)	90.10
1972 Klaus Wolfermann (FRG)	90.48
1976 Miklós Nemeth (HUN)	94.58
1980 Dainis Kula (URS)	91.20
1984 Arto Härkönen (FIN)	86.76
1988 Tapio Korjus (FIN)	84.28
1992 Jan Zelezny (TCH)	89.66
1996 Jan Zelezny (CZE)	88.16
2000 Jan Zelezny (CZE)	90.17
2004 Andreas Thorkildsen (NOR)	86.50
2008 Andreas Thorkildsen (NOR)	90.57

JAVELIN (FREESTYLE)	METERS
1908 Eric Lemming (SWE)	54.45

JAVELIN (TWO HANDS)	METERS
1912 Juho Saaristo (FIN)	109.42

56-LB WEIGHT THROW	METERS
1904 Étienne Desmarteau (CAN)	10.46
1920 Patrick McDonald (USA)	11.26

TUG-OF-WAR
1900 Sweden-Denmark
1904 United States
1908 Great Britain
1912 Sweden
1920 Great Britain

TRIATHLON (LONG JUMP/SHOT PUT/100 YARDS)
1904 Max Emmerich (USA)

PENTATHLON
1912 Jim Thorpe (USA) ⁶ ; Ferdinand Bie (NOR) (cowinners)
1920 Eero Lehtonen (FIN)
1924 Eero Lehtonen (FIN)

DECATHLON
1904 Thomas Kiely (IRL)
1912 Jim Thorpe (USA) ⁶ ; Hugo Wieslander (SWE) (cowinners)
1920 Helge Lövdahl (NOR)
1924 Harold Osborn (USA)
1928 Paavo Yrjölä (FIN)
1932 James Bausch (USA)
1936 Glenn Morris (USA)
1948 Robert Mathias (USA)
1952 Robert Mathias (USA)
1956 Milton Campbell (USA)
1960 Rafer Johnson (USA)
1964 Willi Holdorf (GER)
1968 William Toomey (USA)
1972 Nikolay Avilov (URS)
1976 Bruce Jenner (USA)

Summer Olympic Games (continued)

Athletics (Track and Field) (men) (continued)

DECATHLON (CONTINUED)

1980	Daley Thompson (GBR)
1984	Daley Thompson (GBR)
1988	Christian Schenk (GDR)
1992	Robert Zmelik (TCH)
1996	Dan O'Brien (USA)
2000	Erki Nool (EST)
2004	Roman Sebrle (CZE)
2008	Bryan Clay (USA)

Athletics (Track and Field) (women)

100 METERS

SEC

1928	Elizabeth Robinson (USA)	12.2
1932	Stanisława Walasiewicz (POL)	11.9
1936	Helen Stephens (USA)	11.5
1948	Francina Blankers-Koen (NED)	11.9
1952	Marjorie Jackson (AUS)	11.5
1956	Elizabeth Cuthbert (AUS)	11.5
1960	Wilma Rudolph (USA)	11.0
1964	Wyomia Tyus (USA)	11.4
1968	Wyomia Tyus (USA)	11.0
1972	Renate Stecher (GDR)	11.07
1976	Annegret Richter (FRG)	11.08
1980	Lyudmila Kondratyeva (URS)	11.06
1984	Evelyn Ashford (USA)	10.97
1988	Florence Griffith Joyner (USA)	10.54
1992	Gail Devers (USA)	10.82
1996	Gail Devers (USA)	10.94
2000	winner stripped of medal	
2004	Yuliya Nesterenko (BLR)	10.93
2008	Shelly-Ann Fraser (JAM)	10.78

200 METERS

SEC

1948	Francina Blankers-Koen (NED)	24.4
1952	Marjorie Jackson (AUS)	23.7
1956	Elizabeth Cuthbert (AUS)	23.4
1960	Wilma Rudolph (USA)	24.0
1964	Edith Marie McGuire (USA)	23.0
1968	Irena Szewinska (POL)	22.5
1972	Renate Stecher (GDR)	22.40
1976	Bärbel Eckert (GDR)	22.37
1980	Bärbel Eckert-Wöckel (GDR)	22.03
1984	Valerie Brisco-Hooks (USA)	21.81
1988	Florence Griffith Joyner (USA)	21.34
1992	Gwen Torrence (USA)	21.81
1996	Marie-José Percec (FRA)	22.12
2000	Pauline Davis-Thompson (BAH) ⁶	22.27
2004	Veronica Campbell (JAM)	22.05
2008	Veronica Campbell-Brown (JAM)	21.74

400 METERS

SEC

1964	Elizabeth Cuthbert (AUS)	52.0
1968	Colette Besson (FRA)	52.0
1972	Monika Zehrt (GDR)	51.08
1976	Irena Szewinska (POL)	49.29
1980	Marita Koch (GDR)	48.88
1984	Valerie Brisco-Hooks (USA)	48.83
1988	Olga Bryzgina (URS)	48.65
1992	Marie-José Percec (FRA)	48.83
1996	Marie-José Percec (FRA)	48.25
2000	Cathy Freeman (AUS)	49.11
2004	Tonique Williams-Darling (BAH)	49.41
2008	Christine Ohuruogu (GBR)	49.62

800 METERS

MIN:SEC

1928	Lina Radke-Batschauer (GER)	2:16.8
1960	Lyudmila Lysenko-Shevtsova (URS)	2:04.3
1964	Ann Packer (GBR)	2:01.1

Athletics (Track and Field) (women) (continued)

800 METERS (CONTINUED)

MIN:SEC

1968	Madeline Manning (USA)	2:00.9
1972	Hildegard Falck (FRG)	1:58.6
1976	Tatyana Kazankina (URS)	1:54.94
1980	Nadezhda Olizarenko (URS)	1:53.50
1984	Doina Melinte (ROM)	1:57.60
1988	Sigrun Wodars (GDR)	1:56.10
1992	Ellen van Langen (NED)	1:55.54
1996	Svetlana Masterkova (RUS)	1:57.73
2000	Maria Mutola (MOZ)	1:56.15
2004	Kelly Holmes (GBR)	1:56.38
2008	Pamela Jelimo (KEN)	1:54.87

1,500 METERS

MIN:SEC

1972	Lyudmila Bragina (URS)	4:01.4
1976	Tatyana Kazankina (URS)	4:05.48
1980	Tatyana Kazankina (URS)	3:56.56
1984	Gabriella Dorio (ITA)	4:03.25
1988	Paula Ivan (ROM)	3:53.96
1992	Hassiba Boulmerka (ALG)	3:55.30
1996	Svetlana Masterkova (RUS)	4:00.83
2000	Nouria Merah-Benida (ALG)	4:05.10
2004	Kelly Holmes (GBR)	3:57.90
2008	Nancy Jebet Langat (KEN)	4:00.23

3,000 METERS

MIN:SEC

1984	Maricica Puica (ROM)	8:35.96
1988	Tatyana Samolenko (URS)	8:26.53
1992	Yelena Romanova (UNT)	8:46.04

3,000-METER STEEPLECHASE

MIN:SEC

2008	Gulnara Samitova-Galkina (RUS)	8:58.81
------	--------------------------------	---------

5,000 METERS

MIN:SEC

1996	Wang Jungxia (CHN)	14:59.88
2000	Gabriella Szabo (ROM)	14:40.79
2004	Meseret Defar (ETH)	14:45.65
2008	Tirunesh Dibaba (ETH)	15:41.40

10,000 METERS

MIN:SEC

1988	Olga Bondarenko (URS)	31:05.21
1992	Derartu Tulu (ETH)	31:06.02
1996	Fernanda Ribeiro (POR)	31:01.63
2000	Derartu Tulu (ETH)	30:17.49
2004	Xing Huina (CHN)	30:24.36
2008	Tirunesh Dibaba (ETH)	29:54.66

MARATHON

HR:MIN:SEC

1984	Joan Benoit (USA)	2:24:52
1988	Rosa Mota (POR)	2:25:40
1992	Valentina Yegorova (UNT)	2:32:41
1996	Fatuma Roba (ETH)	2:26:05
2000	Naoko Takahashi (JPN)	2:23:14
2004	Mizuki Noguchi (JPN)	2:26:20
2008	Constantina Tomescu (ROM)	2:26:44

100-METER HURDLES⁷

SEC

1932	Mildred "Babe" Didrikson (USA)	11.7
1936	Trebisonda Valla (ITA)	11.7
1948	Francina Blankers-Koen (NED)	11.2
1952	Shirley Strickland de La Hunty (AUS)	10.9
1956	Shirley Strickland de La Hunty (AUS)	10.7
1960	Irina Press (URS)	10.8
1964	Karin Balzer (GER)	10.5
1968	Maureen Caird (AUS)	10.3
1972	Annelie Ehrhardt (GDR)	12.59
1976	Johanna Schaller (GDR)	12.77
1980	Vera Komisova (URS)	12.56

Summer Olympic Games (continued)

Athletics (Track and Field) (women) (continued)		Athletics (Track and Field) (women) (continued)	
100-METER HURDLES⁷ (CONT.)		HIGH JUMP (CONTINUED)	
	SEC		METERS
1984 Benita Fitzgerald-Brown (USA)	12.84	1964 Iolanda Balas (ROM)	1.90
1988 Iordanka Donkova (BUL)	12.38	1968 Miloslava Rezkova (TCH)	1.82
1992 Paraskevi Patoulidou (GRE)	12.64	1972 Ulrike Meyfarth (FRG)	1.92
1996 Ludmila Engquist (SWE)	12.58	1976 Rosemarie Ackermann (GDR)	1.93
2000 Olga Shishigina (KAZ)	12.65	1980 Sara Simeoni (ITA)	1.97
2004 Joanna Hayes (USA)	12.37	1984 Ulrike Meyfarth (FRG)	2.02
2008 Dawn Harper (USA)	12.54	1988 Louise Ritter (USA)	2.03
		1992 Heike Henkel (GER)	2.02
400-METER HURDLES	SEC	1996 Stefka Kostadinova (BUL)	2.05
1984 Nawal el Moutawakel (MAR)	54.61	2000 Yelena Yelesina (RUS)	2.01
1988 Debra Flintoff-King (AUS)	53.17	2004 Yelena Slesarenko (RUS)	2.06
1992 Sally Gunnell (GBR)	53.23	2008 Tia Hellebaut (BEL)	2.05
1996 Deon Hemmings (JAM)	52.82		
2000 Irina Privalova (RUS)	53.02	POLE VAULT	METERS
2004 Fani Halkia (GRE)	52.82	2000 Stacy Dragila (USA)	4.60
2008 Melaine Walker (JAM)	52.64	2004 Yelena Isinbayeva (RUS)	4.91
		2008 Yelena Isinbayeva (RUS)	5.05
4 × 100-METER RELAY	SEC		
1928 Canada	48.4	LONG JUMP	METERS
1932 United States	47.0	1948 Olga Gyarmati (HUN)	5.69
1936 United States	46.9	1952 Yvette Williams (NZL)	6.24
1948 The Netherlands	47.5	1956 Elzbieta Krzesinska (POL)	6.35
1952 United States	45.9	1960 Vera Krepkina (URS)	6.37
1956 Australia	44.5	1964 Mary Rand (GBR)	6.76
1960 United States	44.5	1968 Viorica Viscopoleanu (ROM)	6.82
1964 Poland	43.6	1972 Heidemarie Rosendahl (FRG)	6.78
1968 United States	42.8	1976 Angela Voigt (GDR)	6.72
1972 West Germany	42.81	1980 Tatyana Kolpakova (URS)	7.06
1976 East Germany	42.55	1984 Anisoara Stanciu (ROM)	6.96
1980 East Germany	41.60	1988 Jackie Joyner-Kersey (USA)	7.40
1984 United States	41.65	1992 Heike Drechsler (GER)	7.14
1988 United States	41.98	1996 Chioma Ajunwa (NGR)	7.12
1992 United States	42.11	2000 Heike Drechsler (GER)	6.99
1996 United States	41.95	2004 Tatyana Lebedeva (RUS)	7.07
2000 The Bahamas	41.95	2008 Maurren Higa Maggi (BRA)	7.04
2004 Jamaica	41.73		
2008 Russia	42.31	TRIPLE JUMP	METERS
		1996 Inessa Kravets (UKR)	15.33
4 × 400-METER RELAY	MIN:SEC	2000 Tereza Marinova (BUL)	15.20
1972 East Germany	3:23.0	2004 Françoise Mbango Etone (CMR)	15.30
1976 East Germany	3:19.23	2008 Françoise Mbango Etone (CMR)	15.39
1980 USSR	3:20.2		
1984 United States	3:18.29	SHOT PUT	METERS
1988 USSR	3:15.18	1948 Micheline Ostermeyer (FRA)	13.75
1992 Unified Team	3:20.20	1952 Galina Zybina (URS)	15.28
1996 United States	3:20.91	1956 Tamara Tyshkevich (URS)	16.59
2000 United States	3:22.62	1960 Tamara Press (URS)	17.32
2004 United States	3:19.01	1964 Tamara Press (URS)	18.14
2008 United States	3:18.54	1968 Margitta Gummel (GDR)	19.61
		1972 Nadezhda Chizhova (URS)	21.03
10,000-METER WALK	MIN:SEC	1976 Ivanka Khristova (BUL)	21.16
1992 Chen Yueling (CHN)	44:32	1980 Ilona Slupianek (GDR)	22.41
1996 Yelena Nikolayeva (RUS)	41:49	1984 Claudia Losch (FRG)	20.48
		1988 Natalya Lisovskaya (URS)	22.24
20,000-METER WALK	HR:MIN:SEC	1992 Svetlana Krivalyova (UNT)	21.06
2000 Wang Liping (CHN)	1:29:05	1996 Astrid Kumbernuss (GER)	20.56
2004 Athanasia Tsoumeleka (GRE)	1:29:12	2000 Yanina Korolchik (BLR)	20.56
2008 Olga Kaniskina (RUS)	1:26:31	2004 Yumileidi Cumba (CUB) ²	19.59
		2008 Valerie Vili (NZL)	20.56
HIGH JUMP	METERS		
1928 Ethel Catherwood (CAN)	1.59	DISCUS THROW	METERS
1932 Jean Shiley (USA)	1.66	1928 Halina Konopacka (POL)	39.62
1936 Ibolya Csak (HUN)	1.60	1932 Lillian Copeland (USA)	40.58
1948 Alice Coachman (USA)	1.68	1936 Gisela Mauermayer (GER)	47.63
1952 Esther Brand (RSA)	1.67	1948 Micheline Ostermeyer (FRA)	41.92
1956 Mildred Louise McDaniel (USA)	1.76	1952 Nina Romashkova (URS)	51.42
1960 Iolanda Balas (ROM)	1.85	1956 Olga Fikotova (TCH)	53.69

Summer Olympic Games (continued)

Athletics (Track and Field) (women) (continued)

DISCUS THROW (CONTINUED)	METERS
1960 Nina Ponomaryova-Romashkova (URS)	55.10
1964 Tamara Press (URS)	57.27
1968 Lia Manoliu (ROM)	58.28
1972 Faina Melnik (URS)	66.62
1976 Evelin Schlaak (GDR)	69.00
1980 Evelin Schlaak Jahl (GDR)	69.96
1984 Ria Stalman (NED)	65.36
1988 Martina Hellmann (GDR)	72.30
1992 Maritza Marten (CUB)	70.06
1996 Ilke Wyludda (GER)	69.66
2000 Ellina Zvereva (BLR)	68.40
2004 Natalya Sadova (RUS)	67.02
2008 Stephanie Brown Trafton (USA)	64.74

HAMMER THROW

	METERS
2000 Kamila Skolimowska (POL)	71.16
2004 Olga Kuzenkova (RUS)	75.02
2008 Aksana Miankova (BLR)	76.34

JAVELIN THROW

	METERS
1932 Mildred "Babe" Didrikson (USA)	43.68
1936 Tilly Fleischer (GER)	45.18
1948 Hermine Bauma (AUT)	45.57
1952 Dana Zatopkova (TCH)	50.47
1956 Inese Jaunzeme (URS)	53.86
1960 Elvira Ozolina (URS)	55.98
1964 Mihaela Penes (ROM)	60.54
1968 Angela Nemeth (HUN)	60.36
1972 Ruth Fuchs (GDR)	63.88
1976 Ruth Fuchs (GDR)	65.94
1980 María Colón (CUB)	68.40
1984 Tessa Sanderson (GBR)	69.56
1988 Petra Felke (GDR)	74.68
1992 Silke Renk (GER)	68.34
1996 Heli Rantanen (FIN)	67.94
2000 Trine Hattestad (NOR)	68.91
2004 Osleidys Menéndez (CUB)	71.53
2008 Barbora Spotakova (CZE)	71.42

HEPTATHLON*

1964 Irina Press (URS)
1968 Ingrid Becker (FRG)
1972 Mary Peters (GBR)
1976 Siegrun Siegl (GDR)
1980 Nadezhda Tkachenko (URS)
1984 Glynis Nunn (AUS)
1988 Jackie Joyner-Kersey (USA)
1992 Jackie Joyner-Kersey (USA)
1996 Ghada Shouaa (SYR)
2000 Denise Lewis (GBR)
2004 Carolina Klüft (SWE)
2008 Nataliya Dobrynska (UKR)

Badminton

MEN'S SINGLES

1992 Allan Budi Kusuma (INA)
1996 Poul-Erik Hoyer-Larsen (DEN)
2000 Ji Xinpeng (CHN)
2004 Taufik Hidayat (INA)
2008 Lin Dan (CHN)

MEN'S DOUBLES

1992 Republic of Korea
1996 Indonesia
2000 Indonesia
2004 Republic of Korea
2008 Indonesia

Badminton (continued)

WOMEN'S SINGLES

1992 Susi Susanti (INA)
1996 Bang Soo-Hyun (KOR)
2000 Gong Zhichao (CHN)
2004 Zhang Ning (CHN)
2008 Zhang Ning (CHN)

WOMEN'S DOUBLES

1992 Republic of Korea
1996 China
2000 China
2004 China
2008 China

MIXED DOUBLES

1996 Republic of Korea
2000 China
2004 China
2008 Republic of Korea

Baseball

1992 Cuba
1996 Cuba
2000 United States
2004 Cuba
2008 Republic of Korea

Basketball

MEN

1936 United States
1948 United States
1952 United States
1956 United States
1960 United States
1964 United States
1968 United States
1972 USSR
1976 United States
1980 Yugoslavia
1984 United States
1988 USSR
1992 United States
1996 United States
2000 United States
2004 Argentina
2008 United States

WOMEN

1976 USSR
1980 USSR
1984 United States
1988 United States
1992 Unified Team
1996 United States
2000 United States
2004 United States
2008 United States

Boxing*

48 KG (105.6 LB)

1968 Francisco Rodríguez (VEN)
1972 Gyorgy Gedo (HUN)
1976 Jorge Hernández (CUB)
1980 Shamil Sabyrov (URS)
1984 Paul Gonzales (USA)
1988 Ivailo Khristov (BUL)
1992 Rogelio Marcelo (CUB)
1996 Daniel Petrov Bojilov (BUL)

Summer Olympic Games (continued)

Boxing^a (continued)

48 KG (105.6 LB) (CONTINUED)	
2000	Brahim Asloum (FRA)
2004	Yan Bhartelemy Varela (CUB)
2008	Zou Shiming (CHN)
51 KG (112 LB)	
1904	George Finnegan (USA)
1920	Frank di Genaro (USA)
1924	Fidel La Barba (USA)
1928	Antal Kocsis (HUN)
1932	Istvan Enekes (HUN)
1936	Willi Kaiser (GER)
1948	Pascual Pérez (ARG)
1952	Nate Brooks (USA)
1956	Terence Spinks (GBR)
1960	Gyula Torok (HUN)
1964	Fernando Atzori (ITA)
1968	Ricardo Delgado (MEX)
1972	Georgi Kostadinov (BUL)
1976	Leo Randolph (USA)
1980	Petar Lesov (BUL)
1984	Steven McCrory (USA)
1988	Kim Kwang Sun (KOR)
1992	Choi Choi Su (PRK)
1996	Maikro Romero (CUB)
2000	Wijan Ponlid (THA)
2004	Yuriorkis Gamboa Toledano (CUB)
2008	Somjit Jongjohor (THA)

54 KG (118.8 LB)

1904	Oliver Kirk (USA)
1908	Henry Thomas (GBR)
1920	Clarence Walker (RSA)
1924	William Smith (RSA)
1928	Vittorio Tamagnini (ITA)
1932	Horace Gwynne (CAN)
1936	Ulderico Sergo (ITA)
1948	Tibor Csik (HUN)
1952	Pentti Hämäläinen (FIN)
1956	Wolfgang Behrendt (GER)
1960	Oleg Grigoryev (URS)
1964	Takao Sakurai (JPN)
1968	Valery Sokolov (URS)
1972	Orlando Martínez (CUB)
1976	Gu Yong Jo (PRK)
1980	Juan Hernández (CUB)
1984	Maurizio Stecca (ITA)
1988	Kennedy McKinney (USA)
1992	Joel Casamayor (CUB)
1996	Istvan Kovacs (HUN)
2000	Guillermo Rigondeaux Ortiz (CUB)
2004	Guillermo Rigondeaux Ortiz (CUB)
2008	Badar-Uugan Enkhbat (MGL)

57 KG (125.4 LB)

1904	Oliver Kirk (USA)
1908	Richard Gunn (GBR)
1920	Paul Fritsch (FRA)
1924	John Fields (USA)
1928	Lambertus van Kleveren (NED)
1932	Carmelo Robledo (ARG)
1936	Oscar Casanovas (ARG)
1948	Ernesto Formenti (ITA)
1952	Jan Zachara (TCH)
1956	Vladimir Safronov (URS)
1960	Francesco Musso (ITA)
1964	Stanislav Stepashkin (URS)
1968	Antonio Roldan (MEX)

Boxing^a (continued)

57 KG (125.4 LB) (CONTINUED)	
1972	Boris Kuznetsov (URS)
1976	Angel Herrera (CUB)
1980	Rudi Fink (GDR)
1984	Meldrick Taylor (USA)
1988	Giovanni Parisi (ITA)
1992	Andreas Tews (GER)
1996	Somluck Kamsing (THA)
2000	Bekzat Sattarkhanov (KAZ)
2004	Aleksey Tishchenko (RUS)
2008	Vasyl Lomachenko (UKR)
60 KG (132 LB)	
1904	Harry Spanger (USA)
1908	Frederick Grace (GBR)
1920	Samuel Mosberg (USA)
1924	Hans Nielsen (DEN)
1928	Carlo Orlandi (ITA)
1932	Lawrence Stevens (RSA)
1936	Imre Harangi (HUN)
1948	Gerald Dreyer (RSA)
1952	Aureliano Bolognesi (ITA)
1956	Richard McTaggart (GBR)
1960	Kazimierz Pazdzior (POL)
1964	Jozef Grudzien (POL)
1968	Ronnie Harris (USA)
1972	Jan Szczepanski (POL)
1976	Howard Davis (USA)
1980	Angel Herrera (CUB)
1984	Pernell Whitaker (USA)
1988	Andreas Zuelow (GDR)
1992	Oscar De La Hoya (USA)
1996	Hocine Soltani (ALG)
2000	Mario Kindelan (CUB)
2004	Mario César Kindelan Mesa (CUB)
2008	Aleksey Tishchenko (RUS)

64 KG (140.8 LB)

1952	Charles Adkins (USA)
1956	Vladimir Engibaryan (URS)
1960	Bohumil Nemecek (TCH)
1964	Jerzy Kulej (POL)
1968	Jerzy Kulej (POL)
1972	Ray Seales (USA)
1976	Ray Leonard (USA)
1980	Patrizio Oliva (ITA)
1984	Jerry Page (USA)
1988	Vyacheslav Yanovsky (URS)
1992	Héctor Vinent (CUB)
1996	Héctor Vinent (CUB)
2000	Mahamadkadyz Abdullayev (UZB)
2004	Manus Boonjumnong (THA)
2008	Félix Díaz (DOM)

69 KG (151.8 LB)

1904	Albert Young (USA)
1920	Julius Schneider (CAN)
1924	Jean Delarge (BEL)
1928	Edward Morgan (NZL)
1932	Edward Flynn (USA)
1936	Sten Suvio (FIN)
1948	Julius Torma (TCH)
1952	Zygmunt Chychla (POL)
1956	Nicolae Linca (ROM)
1960	Giovanni Benvenuti (ITA)
1964	Marian Kasprzyk (POL)
1968	Manfred Wolke (GDR)
1972	Emilio Correa (CUB)

Summer Olympic Games (continued)

Boxing^a (continued)

69 KG (151.8 LB) (CONTINUED)
1976 Jochen Bachfeld (GDR)
1980 Andres Aldama (CUB)
1984 Mark Breland (USA)
1988 Robert Wangila (KEN)
1992 Michael Carruth (IRL)
1996 Oleg Saytov (RUS)
2000 Oleg Saytov (RUS)
2004 Bakhtiyar Artayev (KAZ)
2008 Bakhyt Sarsekbayev (KAZ)

71 KG (156.2 LB)

1952 Laszlo Papp (HUN)
1956 Laszlo Papp (HUN)
1960 Wilbert McClure (USA)
1964 Boris Lagutin (URS)
1968 Boris Lagutin (URS)
1972 Dieter Kottysch (FRG)
1976 Jerzy Rybicki (POL)
1980 Armando Martínez (CUB)
1984 Frank Tate (USA)
1988 Park Si Hun (KOR)
1992 Juan Lemus (CUB)
1996 David Reid (USA)
2000 Yermakhan Ibrahimov (KAZ)

75 KG (165 LB)

1904 Charles Mayer (USA)
1908 John Douglas (GBR)
1920 Harry Mallin (GBR)
1924 Harry Mallin (GBR)
1928 Piero Toscani (ITA)
1932 Carmen Barth (USA)
1936 Jean Despeaux (FRA)
1948 Laszlo Papp (HUN)
1952 Floyd Patterson (USA)
1956 Gennady Shatkov (URS)
1960 Edward Crook (USA)
1964 Valery Popenchenko (URS)
1968 Christopher Finnegan (GBR)
1972 Vyatcheslav Lemeshev (URS)
1976 Michael Spinks (USA)
1980 Jose Gómez (CUB)
1984 Shin Joon Sup (KOR)
1988 Henry Maske (GDR)
1992 Ariel Hernández (CUB)
1996 Ariel Hernández (CUB)
2000 Jorge Gutiérrez (CUB)
2004 Gaydarbek Gaydarbekov (RUS)
2008 James Degale (GBR)

81 KG (178.2 LB)

1920 Edward Eagan (USA)
1924 Harry Mitchell (GBR)
1928 Viktor Avendano (ARG)
1932 David Carstens (RSA)
1936 Roger Michelot (FRA)
1948 George Hunter (RSA)
1952 Norvel Lee (USA)
1956 James Boyd (USA)
1960 Cassius Clay (USA)
1964 Cosimo Pinto (ITA)
1968 Dan Poznyak (URS)
1972 Mate Parlov (YUG)
1976 Leon Spinks (USA)
1980 Slobodan Kacar (YUG)
1984 Anton Josipovic (YUG)
1988 Andrew Maynard (USA)

Boxing^a (continued)

81 KG (178.2 LB) (CONTINUED)
1992 Torsten May (GER)
1996 Vasily Zhurov (KAZ)
2000 Aleksandr Lebyzak (RUS)
2004 Andre Ward (USA)
2008 Zhang Xiaoping (CHN)

91 KG (200.2 LB)

1904 Samuel Berger (USA)
1908 Albert Oldman (GBR)
1920 Ronald Rawson (GBR)
1924 Otto Von Porat (NOR)
1928 Arturo Rodriguez (ARG)
1932 Alberto Santiago Lovell (ARG)
1936 Herbert Runge (GER)
1948 Rafael Iglesias (ARG)
1952 Edward Sanders (USA)
1956 Peter Rademacher (RSA)
1960 Franco de Piccoli (ITA)
1964 Joseph Frazier (USA)
1968 George Foreman (USA)
1972 Teofilo Stevenson (CUB)
1976 Teofilo Stevenson (CUB)
1980 Teofilo Stevenson (CUB)
1984 Henry Tillman (USA)
1988 Ray Mercer (USA)
1992 Félix Savon (CUB)
1996 Félix Savon (CUB)
2000 Félix Savon (CUB)
2004 Odianier Solis Fonte (CUB)
2008 Rakhim Chakhkiyev (RUS)

OVER 91 KG (200.2 LB)

1984 Tyrell Biggs (USA)
1988 Lennox Lewis (CAN)
1992 Roberto Balado (CUB)
1996 Vladimir Klichko (UKR)
2000 Audley Harrison (GBR)
2004 Aleksandr Povetkin (RUS)
2008 Roberto Cammarelle (ITA)

Canoeing (men)

KAYAK SINGLES (500 METERS)	MIN:SEC
1976 Vasile Diba (ROM)	1:46.41
1980 Vladimir Parfenovich (URS)	1:43.43
1984 Ian Ferguson (NZL)	1:47.84
1988 Zsolt Gyulay (HUN)	1:44.82
1992 Mikko Kolehmainen (FIN)	1:40.34
1996 Antonio Rossi (ITA)	1:37.423
2000 Knut Holmann (NOR)	1:57.847
2004 Adam van Koeverden (CAN)	1:37.919
2008 Ken Wallace (AUS)	1:37.252

KAYAK PAIRS (500 METERS)	MIN:SEC
1976 East Germany	1:35.87
1980 USSR	1:32.38
1984 New Zealand	1:34.21
1988 New Zealand	1:33.98
1992 Germany	1:29.84
1996 Germany	1:28.697
2000 Hungary	1:47.050
2004 Germany	1:27.040
2008 Spain	1:28.736

KAYAK SINGLES (1,000 METERS)	MIN:SEC
1936 Gregor Hradetzky (AUT)	4:22.90
1948 Gert Fredriksson (SWE)	4:33.20
1952 Gert Fredriksson (SWE)	4:07.90

Summer Olympic Games (continued)

Canoeing (men) (continued)

KAYAK SINGLES (1,000 METERS) (CONTINUED)	MIN:SEC
1956 Gert Fredriksson (SWE)	4:12.80
1960 Erik Hansen (DEN)	3:53.00
1964 Rolf Peterson (SWE)	3:57.13
1968 Mihaly Hesz (HUN)	4:03.58
1972 Aleksandr Shaparenko (URS)	3:48.06
1976 Rüdiger Helm (GDR)	3:48.20
1980 Rüdiger Helm (GDR)	3:48.77
1984 Alan Thompson (NZL)	3:45.73
1988 Gregory Barton (USA)	3:55.27
1992 Clint Robinson (AUS)	3:37.26
1996 Knut Holmann (NOR)	3:25.785
2000 Knut Holmann (NOR)	3:33.269
2004 Eirik Veraas Larsen (NOR)	3:25.897
2008 Tim Brabants (GBR)	3:26.323

KAYAK PAIRS (1,000 METERS)	MIN:SEC
1936 Austria	4:03.80
1948 Sweden	4:07.30
1952 Finland	3:51.10
1956 Germany	3:49.60
1960 Sweden	3:34.70
1964 Sweden	3:38.54
1968 USSR	3:37.54
1972 USSR	3:31.23
1976 USSR	3:29.01
1980 USSR	3:26.72
1984 Canada	3:24.22
1988 United States	3:32.42
1992 Germany	3:16.10
1996 Italy	3:09.190
2000 Italy	3:14.461
2004 Sweden	3:18.420
2008 Germany	3:11.809

KAYAK FOURS (1,000 METERS)	MIN:SEC
1964 USSR	3:14.67
1968 Norway	3:14.38
1972 USSR	3:14.02
1976 USSR	3:08.69
1980 East Germany	3:13.76
1984 New Zealand	3:02.28
1988 Hungary	3:00.20
1992 Germany	2:54.18
1996 Germany	2:51.528
2000 Hungary	2:55.188
2004 Hungary	2:56.919
2008 Belarus	2:55.714

KAYAK SINGLES (10,000 METERS)	MIN:SEC
1936 Ernst Krebs (GER)	46:01.6
1948 Gert Fredriksson (SWE)	50:47.7
1952 Thorvald Strömberg (FIN)	47:22.8
1956 Gert Fredriksson (SWE)	47:43.4

KAYAK PAIRS (10,000 METERS)	MIN:SEC
1936 Germany	41:45.0
1948 Sweden	46:09.4
1952 Finland	44:21.3
1956 Hungary	43:37.0

COLLAPSIBLE KAYAK SINGLES (10,000 METERS)	MIN:SEC
1936 Gregor Hradetzky (AUT)	50:01.2

COLLAPSIBLE KAYAK PAIRS (10,000 METERS)	MIN:SEC
1936 Sweden	45:48.9

Canoeing (men) (continued)

KAYAK SINGLES RELAY (1,500 METERS)	MIN:SEC
1960 Germany	7:39.43

SLALOM KAYAK SINGLES

1972 Siegbert Horn (GDR)
1992 Pierpaolo Ferrazzi (ITA)
1996 Oliver Fix (GER)
2000 Thomas Schmidt (GER)
2004 Benoit Peschier (FRA)
2008 Alexander Grimm (GER)

CANADIAN SINGLES (500 METERS)	MIN:SEC
1976 Aleksandr Rogov (URS)	1:59.23
1980 Sergey Postrekin (URS)	1:53.37
1984 Larry Cain (CAN)	1:57.01
1988 Olaf Heukrodt (GDR)	1:56.42
1992 Nikolay Bukhalov (BUL)	1:51.15
1996 Martin Doktor (CZE)	1:49.934
2000 Gyorgy Kolonics (HUN)	2:24.813
2004 Andreas Dittmer (GER)	1:46.383
2008 Maksim Opalev (RUS)	1:47.140

CANADIAN PAIRS (500 METERS)	MIN:SEC
1976 USSR	1:45.81
1980 Hungary	1:43.39
1984 Yugoslavia	1:43.67
1988 USSR	1:41.77
1992 Unified Team	1:41.54
1996 Hungary	1:40.420
2000 Hungary	1:51.284
2004 China	1:40.278
2008 China	1:41.025

CANADIAN SINGLES (1,000 METERS)	MIN:SEC
1936 Francis Amyot (CAN)	5:32.10
1948 Josef Holecek (TCH)	5:42.00
1952 Josef Holecek (TCH)	4:56.30
1956 Leon Rottman (ROM)	5:05.30
1960 Janos Parti (HUN)	4:33.03
1964 Jürgen Eschert (GER)	4:35.14
1968 Tibor Tatai (HUN)	4:36.14
1972 Ivan Patzaichin (ROM)	4:08.94
1976 Matija Ljubek (YUG)	4:09.51
1980 Lyubomir Lyubenov (BUL)	4:12.38
1984 Ulrich Eicke (FRG)	4:06.32
1988 Ivans Klementyev (URS)	4:12.78
1992 Nikolay Bukhalov (BUL)	4:05.92
1996 Martin Doktor (CZE)	3:54.418
2000 Andreas Dittmer (GER)	3:54.379
2004 David Cal (ESP)	3:46.201
2008 Attila Sándor Vajda (HUN)	3:50.467

CANADIAN PAIRS (1,000 METERS)	MIN:SEC
1936 Czechoslovakia	4:50.10
1948 Czechoslovakia	5:07.10
1952 Denmark	4:38.30
1956 Romania	4:47.40
1960 USSR	4:17.04
1964 USSR	4:04.65
1968 Romania	4:07.18
1972 USSR	3:52.60
1976 USSR	3:52.76
1980 Romania	3:47.65
1984 Romania	3:40.60
1988 USSR	3:48.36
1992 Germany	3:37.42
1996 Germany	3:31.870
2000 Romania	3:37.355

Summer Olympic Games (continued)

Boxing^a (continued)

69 KG (151.8 LB) (CONTINUED)
1976 Jochen Bachfeld (GDR)
1980 Andres Aldama (CUB)
1984 Mark Breland (USA)
1988 Robert Wangila (KEN)
1992 Michael Carruth (IRL)
1996 Oleg Saytov (RUS)
2000 Oleg Saytov (RUS)
2004 Bakhtiyar Artayev (KAZ)
2008 Bakhyt Sarsekbayev (KAZ)

71 KG (156.2 LB)

1952 Laszlo Papp (HUN)
1956 Laszlo Papp (HUN)
1960 Wilbert McClure (USA)
1964 Boris Lagutin (URS)
1968 Boris Lagutin (URS)
1972 Dieter Kottysch (FRG)
1976 Jerzy Rybicki (POL)
1980 Armando Martínez (CUB)
1984 Frank Tate (USA)
1988 Park Si Hun (KOR)
1992 Juan Lemus (CUB)
1996 David Reid (USA)
2000 Yermakhan Ibraimov (KAZ)

75 KG (165 LB)

1904 Charles Mayer (USA)
1908 John Douglas (GBR)
1920 Harry Mallin (GBR)
1924 Harry Mallin (GBR)
1928 Piero Toscani (ITA)
1932 Carmen Barth (USA)
1936 Jean Despeaux (FRA)
1948 Laszlo Papp (HUN)
1952 Floyd Patterson (USA)
1956 Gennady Shatkov (URS)
1960 Edward Crook (USA)
1964 Valery Popenchenko (URS)
1968 Christopher Finnegan (GBR)
1972 Vyatcheslav Lemeshev (URS)
1976 Michael Spinks (USA)
1980 Jose Gómez (CUB)
1984 Shin Joon Sup (KOR)
1988 Henry Maske (GDR)
1992 Ariel Hernández (CUB)
1996 Ariel Hernández (CUB)
2000 Jorge Gutiérrez (CUB)
2004 Gaydarbek Gaydarbekov (RUS)
2008 James Degale (GBR)

81 KG (178.2 LB)

1920 Edward Eagan (USA)
1924 Harry Mitchell (GBR)
1928 Viktor Avendano (ARG)
1932 David Carstens (RSA)
1936 Roger Michelot (FRA)
1948 George Hunter (RSA)
1952 Norvel Lee (USA)
1956 James Boyd (USA)
1960 Cassius Clay (USA)
1964 Cosimo Pinto (ITA)
1968 Dan Poznyak (URS)
1972 Mate Parlov (YUG)
1976 Leon Spinks (USA)
1980 Slobodan Kacar (YUG)
1984 Anton Josipovic (YUG)
1988 Andrew Maynard (USA)

Boxing^a (continued)

81 KG (178.2 LB) (CONTINUED)
1992 Torsten May (GER)
1996 Vasily Zhurov (KAZ)
2000 Aleksandr Lebzjak (RUS)
2004 Andre Ward (USA)
2008 Zhang Xiaoping (CHN)

91 KG (200.2 LB)

1904 Samuel Berger (USA)
1908 Albert Oldman (GBR)
1920 Ronald Rawson (GBR)
1924 Otto Von Porat (NOR)
1928 Arturo Rodriguez (ARG)
1932 Alberto Santiago Lovell (ARG)
1936 Herbert Runge (GER)
1948 Rafael Iglesias (ARG)
1952 Edward Sanders (USA)
1956 Peter Rademacher (USA)
1960 Franco de Piccoli (ITA)
1964 Joseph Frazier (USA)
1968 George Foreman (USA)
1972 Teofilo Stevenson (CUB)
1976 Teofilo Stevenson (CUB)
1980 Teofilo Stevenson (CUB)
1984 Henry Tillman (USA)
1988 Ray Mercer (USA)
1992 Félix Savon (CUB)
1996 Félix Savon (CUB)
2000 Félix Savon (CUB)
2004 Odlanier Solis Fonte (CUB)
2008 Rakhim Chakhkiyev (RUS)

OVER 91 KG (200.2 LB)

1984 Tyrell Biggs (USA)
1988 Lennox Lewis (CAN)
1992 Roberto Balado (CUB)
1996 Vladimir Klichko (UKR)
2000 Audley Harrison (GBR)
2004 Aleksandr Povetkin (RUS)
2008 Roberto Cammarelle (ITA)

Canoelng (men)

KAYAK SINGLES (500 METERS)	MIN:SEC
1976 Vasile Diba (ROM)	1:46.41
1980 Vladimir Parfenovich (URS)	1:43.43
1984 Ian Ferguson (NZL)	1:47.84
1988 Zsolt Gyulay (HUN)	1:44.82
1992 Mikko Kolehmainen (FIN)	1:40.34
1996 Antonio Rossi (ITA)	1:37.423
2000 Knut Holmann (NOR)	1:57.847
2004 Adam van Koeverden (CAN)	1:37.919
2008 Ken Wallace (AUS)	1:37.252

KAYAK PAIRS (500 METERS)	MIN:SEC
1976 East Germany	1:35.87
1980 USSR	1:32.38
1984 New Zealand	1:34.21
1988 New Zealand	1:33.98
1992 Germany	1:29.84
1996 Germany	1:28.697
2000 Hungary	1:47.050
2004 Germany	1:27.040
2008 Spain	1:28.736

KAYAK SINGLES (1,000 METERS)	MIN:SEC
1936 Gregor Hradetzky (AUT)	4:22.90
1948 Gert Fredriksson (SWE)	4:33.20
1952 Gert Fredriksson (SWE)	4:07.90

Summer Olympic Games (continued)

Canoeing (men) (continued)

KAYAK SINGLES (1,000 METERS) (CONTINUED)	MIN:SEC
1956 Gert Fredriksson (SWE)	4:12.80
1960 Erik Hansen (DEN)	3:53.00
1964 Rolf Peterson (SWE)	3:57.13
1968 Mihaly Heszi (HUN)	4:03.58
1972 Aleksandr Shaparenko (URS)	3:48.06
1976 Rüdiger Helm (GDR)	3:48.20
1980 Rüdiger Helm (GDR)	3:48.77
1984 Alan Thompson (NZL)	3:45.73
1988 Gregory Barton (USA)	3:55.27
1992 Clint Robinson (AUS)	3:37.26
1996 Knut Holmann (NOR)	3:25.785
2000 Knut Holmann (NOR)	3:33.269
2004 Eirik Veraas Larsen (NOR)	3:25.897
2008 Tim Brabants (GBR)	3:26.323

KAYAK PAIRS (1,000 METERS)	MIN:SEC
1936 Austria	4:03.80
1948 Sweden	4:07.30
1952 Finland	3:51.10
1956 Germany	3:49.60
1960 Sweden	3:34.70
1964 Sweden	3:38.54
1968 USSR	3:37.54
1972 USSR	3:31.23
1976 USSR	3:29.01
1980 USSR	3:26.72
1984 Canada	3:24.22
1988 United States	3:32.42
1992 Germany	3:16.10
1996 Italy	3:09.190
2000 Italy	3:14.461
2004 Sweden	3:18.420
2008 Germany	3:11.809

KAYAK FOURS (1,000 METERS)	MIN:SEC
1964 USSR	3:14.67
1968 Norway	3:14.38
1972 USSR	3:14.02
1976 USSR	3:08.69
1980 East Germany	3:13.76
1984 New Zealand	3:02.28
1988 Hungary	3:00.20
1992 Germany	2:54.18
1996 Germany	2:51.528
2000 Hungary	2:55.188
2004 Hungary	2:56.919
2008 Belarus	2:55.714

KAYAK SINGLES (10,000 METERS)	MIN:SEC
1936 Ernst Krebs (GER)	46:01.6
1948 Gert Fredriksson (SWE)	50:47.7
1952 Thorvald Strömberg (FIN)	47:22.8
1956 Gert Fredriksson (SWE)	47:43.4

KAYAK PAIRS (10,000 METERS)	MIN:SEC
1936 Germany	41:45.0
1948 Sweden	46:09.4
1952 Finland	44:21.3
1956 Hungary	43:37.0

COLLAPSIBLE KAYAK SINGLES (10,000 METERS)	MIN:SEC
1936 Gregor Hradetzky (AUT)	50:01.2

COLLAPSIBLE KAYAK PAIRS (10,000 METERS)	MIN:SEC
1936 Sweden	45:48.9

Canoeing (men) (continued)

KAYAK SINGLES RELAY (1,500 METERS)	MIN:SEC
1960 Germany	7:39.43

SLALOM KAYAK SINGLES

1972 Siegbert Horn (GDR)	
1992 Pierpaolo Ferrazzi (ITA)	
1996 Oliver Fix (GER)	
2000 Thomas Schmidt (GER)	
2004 Benoit Peschier (FRA)	
2008 Alexander Grimm (GER)	

CANADIAN SINGLES (500 METERS)	MIN:SEC
1976 Aleksandr Rogov (URS)	1:59.23
1980 Sergey Postrekin (URS)	1:53.37
1984 Larry Cain (CAN)	1:57.01
1988 Olaf Heukrodt (GDR)	1:56.42
1992 Nikolay Bukhalov (BUL)	1:51.15
1996 Martin Doktor (CZE)	1:49.934
2000 Georgy Kolonics (HUN)	2:24.813
2004 Andreas Dittmer (GER)	1:46.383
2008 Maksim Opalev (RUS)	1:47.140

CANADIAN PAIRS (500 METERS)	MIN:SEC
1976 USSR	1:45.81
1980 Hungary	1:43.39
1984 Yugoslavia	1:43.67
1988 USSR	1:41.77
1992 Unified Team	1:41.54
1996 Hungary	1:40.420
2000 Hungary	1:51.284
2004 China	1:40.278
2008 China	1:41.025

CANADIAN SINGLES (1,000 METERS)	MIN:SEC
1936 Francis Amyot (CAN)	5:32.10
1948 Josef Holecek (TCH)	5:42.00
1952 Josef Holecek (TCH)	4:56.30
1956 Leon Rottman (ROM)	5:05.30
1960 Janos Parti (HUN)	4:33.03
1964 Jürgen Eschert (GER)	4:35.14
1968 Tibor Tatai (HUN)	4:36.14
1972 Ivan Patzaichin (ROM)	4:08.94
1976 Matija Ljubek (YUG)	4:09.51
1980 Lyubomir Lyubenov (BUL)	4:12.38
1984 Ulrich Eicke (FRG)	4:06.32
1988 Ivans Klementyev (URS)	4:12.78
1992 Nikolay Bukhalov (BUL)	4:05.92
1996 Martin Doktor (CZE)	3:54.418
2000 Andreas Dittmer (GER)	3:54.379
2004 David Cal (ESP)	3:46.201
2008 Attila Sándor Vajda (HUN)	3:50.467

CANADIAN PAIRS (1,000 METERS)	MIN:SEC
1936 Czechoslovakia	4:50.10
1948 Czechoslovakia	5:07.10
1952 Denmark	4:38.30
1956 Romania	4:47.40
1960 USSR	4:17.04
1964 USSR	4:04.65
1968 Romania	4:07.18
1972 USSR	3:52.60
1976 USSR	3:52.76
1980 Romania	3:47.65
1984 Romania	3:40.60
1988 USSR	3:48.36
1992 Germany	3:37.42
1996 Germany	3:31.870
2000 Romania	3:37.355

Summer Olympic Games (continued)

Canoeing (men) (continued)

CANADIAN PAIRS (1,000 METERS) (CONTINUED)	MIN:SEC
2004 Germany	3:41.802
2008 Belarus	3:36.365

CANADIAN SINGLES (10,000 METERS)

	MIN:SEC
1948 Frantisek Capek (TCH)	62:05.2
1952 Frank Havens (USA)	57:41.1
1956 Leon Rottman (ROM)	56:41.0

CANADIAN PAIRS (10,000 METERS)

	MIN:SEC
1936 Czechoslovakia	50:35.5
1948 United States	55:55.4
1952 France	54:08.3
1956 USSR	54:02.4

SLALOM CANADIAN SINGLES

1972 Reinhard Eiben (GDR)
1992 Lukas Pollert (TCH)
1996 Michal Martikan (SVK)
2000 Tony Estanguet (FRA)
2004 Tony Estanguet (FRA)
2008 Michal Martikan (SVK)

SLALOM CANADIAN PAIRS

1972 East Germany
1992 United States
1996 France
2000 Slovakia
2004 Slovakia
2008 Slovakia

Canoeing (women)

KAYAK SINGLES (500 METERS)	MIN:SEC
1948 Karen Hoff (DEN)	2:31.90
1952 Sylvi Saimo (FIN)	2:18.40
1956 Yelizaveta Dementyeva (URS)	2:18.90
1960 Antonina Seredina (URS)	2:08.08
1964 Lyudmila Khvedosyuk (URS)	2:12.87
1968 Lyudmila Pinayeva-Khvedosyuk (URS)	2:11.09
1972 Yuliya Ryabchinskaya (URS)	2:03.17
1976 Carola Zirzow (GDR)	2:01.05
1980 Birgit Fischer (GDR)	1:57.96
1984 Agneta Andersson (SWE)	1:58.72
1988 Vanya Gecheva (BUL)	1:55.19
1992 Birgit Fischer Schmidt (GER)	1:51.60
1996 Rita Koban (HUN)	1:47.655
2000 Josefa Idem Guerrini (ITA)	2:13.848
2004 Natasa Janics (HUN)	1:47.741
2008 Inna Osypenko-Radomska (UKR)	1:50.673

KAYAK PAIRS (500 METERS)

	MIN:SEC
1960 USSR	1:54.76
1964 Germany	1:56.95
1968 West Germany	1:56.44
1972 USSR	1:53.50
1976 USSR	1:51.15
1980 East Germany	1:43.88
1984 Sweden	1:45.25
1988 East Germany	1:43.46
1992 Germany	1:40.29
1996 Sweden	1:39.329
2000 Germany	1:56.996
2004 Hungary	1:38.101
2008 Hungary	1:41.308

KAYAK FOURS (500 METERS)

	MIN:SEC
1984 Romania	1:38.34
1988 East Germany	1:40.78

Canoeing (women) (continued)

KAYAK FOURS (500 METERS) (CONTINUED)	MIN:SEC
1992 Hungary	1:38.32
1996 Germany	1:31.077
2000 Germany	1:34.532
2004 Germany	1:34.340
2008 Germany	1:32.231

SLALOM KAYAK SINGLES

1972 Angelika Bahmann (GDR)
1992 Elisabeth Micheler (GER)
1996 Stepanka Hilgertova (CZE)
2000 Stepanka Hilgertova (CZE)
2004 Elena Kaliska (SVK)
2008 Elena Kaliska (SVK)

Cricket

1900 Great Britain

Croquet

SINGLES (ONE BALL)

1900 Aumoitte (FRA)

SINGLES (TWO BALLS)

1900 Waydelick (FRA)

DOUBLES

1900 France

Cycling (men)

1,000-METER INDIVIDUAL SPRINT

1896 ¹⁰ Paul Masson (FRA)
1900 ¹⁰ Georges Taillandier (FRA)
1920 Mauritius Peeters (NED)
1924 Lucien Michard (FRA)
1928 Roger Beaufrand (FRA)
1932 Jacobus Van Egmond (NED)
1936 Toni Merckens (GER)
1948 Mario Ghella (ITA)
1952 Enzo Sacchi (ITA)
1956 Michel Rousseau (FRA)
1960 Sante Gaiardoni (ITA)
1964 Giovanni Pettenella (ITA)
1968 Daniel Morelon (FRA)
1972 Daniel Morelon (FRA)
1976 Anton Tkac (TCH)
1980 Lutz Heschlich (GDR)
1984 Mark Gorski (USA)
1988 Lutz Heschlich (GDR)
1992 Jens Fiedler (GER)
1996 Jens Fiedler (GER)
2000 Marty Nothstein (USA)
2004 Ryan Bayley (AUS)
2008 Chris Hoy (GBR)

1,000-METER TIME TRIAL

	MIN:SEC
1896 ¹¹ Paul Masson (FRA)	24.0
1928 Willy Falck-Hansen (DEN)	1:14.4
1932 Edgar Gray (AUS)	1:13.0
1936 Arie van Vliet (NED)	1:12.0
1948 Jacques Dupont (FRA)	1:13.5
1952 Russell Mockridge (AUS)	1:11.1
1956 Leandro Faggin (ITA)	1:09.8
1960 Sante Gaiardoni (ITA)	1:07.27
1964 Patrick Sercu (BEL)	1:09.59
1968 Pierre Trentin (FRA)	1:03.91
1972 Niels Fredborg (DEN)	1:06.44
1976 Klaus-Jürgen Grönke (GDR)	1:05.927
1980 Lothar Thoms (GDR)	1:02.955

Summer Olympic Games (continued)

Cycling (men) (continued)

1,000-METER TIME TRIAL (CONTINUED)	MIN:SEC
1984 Fredy Schmidtke (FRG)	1:06.104
1988 Aleksandr Kirichenko (URS)	1:04.499
1992 José Moreno (ESP)	1:03.342
1996 Florian Rousseau (FRA)	1:02.712
2000 Jason Queally (GBR)	1:01.609
2004 Chris Hoy (GBR)	1:00.711

1,500-METER TEAM PURSUIT

1900 United States	
--------------------	--

2,000 METERS

1904 Marcus Hurley (USA)	
--------------------------	--

2,000-METER TANDEM

1908 France	
1920 Great Britain	
1924 France	
1928 The Netherlands	
1932 France	
1936 Germany	
1948 Italy	
1952 Australia	
1956 Australia	
1960 Italy	
1964 Italy	
1968 France	
1972 USSR	

INDIVIDUAL PURSUIT

1964 Jiri Daler (TCH)	
1968 Daniel Rebillard (FRA)	
1972 Knut Knudsen (NOR)	
1976 Gregor Braun (FRG)	
1980 Robert Dill-Bondi (SUI)	
1984 Steve Hegg (USA)	
1988 Gintautas Umaras (URS)	
1992 Christopher Boardman (GBR)	
1996 Andrea Collinelli (ITA)	
2000 Robert Bartko (GER)	
2004 Bradley Wiggins (GBR)	
2008 Bradley Wiggins (GBR)	

TEAM PURSUIT

1908 Great Britain	
1920 Italy	
1924 Italy	
1928 Italy	
1932 Italy	
1936 France	
1948 France	
1952 Italy	
1956 Italy	
1960 Italy	
1964 Germany	
1968 Denmark	
1972 West Germany	
1976 West Germany	
1980 USSR	
1984 Australia	
1988 USSR	
1992 Germany	
1996 France	
2000 Germany	
2004 Australia	
2008 Great Britain	

Cycling (men) (continued)

5,000 METERS	MIN:SEC
1908 Benjamin Jones (GBR)	8:36.2

10,000 METERS	MIN:SEC
1896 Paul Masson (FRA)	17:54.2

20,000 METERS	MIN:SEC
1908 Charles Kingsbury (GBR)	34:13.6

50,000 METERS	HR:MIN:SEC
1920 Henry George (BEL)	1:16:43.2
1924 Jacobus Willems (NED)	1:18:24.0

100,000 METERS	HR:MIN:SEC
1896 Léon Flameng (FRA)	3:08:19.2
1908 Charles Bartlett (GBR)	2:41:48.6

ONE-QUARTER MILE (440 YARDS)	SEC
1904 Marcus Hurley (USA)	31.8

ONE-THIRD MILE (586 $\frac{2}{3}$ YARDS)	SEC
1904 Marcus Hurley (USA)	43.8

ONE-LAP TIME TRIAL (660 YARDS)	SEC
1908 Victor Johnson (GBR)	51.2

ONE-HALF MILE (880 YARDS)	MIN:SEC
1904 Marcus Hurley (USA)	1:09.0

1 MILE	MIN:SEC
1904 Marcus Hurley (USA)	2:41.6

1-MILE 1-FURLONG (1,980-YARD) TEAM PURSUIT

1908 Great Britain	
--------------------	--

2 MILES	MIN:SEC
1904 Burton Downing (USA)	4:58.0

5 MILES	MIN:SEC
1904 Charles Schlee (USA)	13:08.2

25 MILES	
1904 Burton Downing (USA)	

12 HOURS	
1896 Adolf Schmal (AUT)	

INDIVIDUAL POINTS RACE

1984 Roger Ilegems (BEL)	
1988 Dan Frost (DEN)	
1992 Giovanni Lombardi (ITA)	
1996 Silvio Martinello (ITA)	
2000 Juan Llaneras (ESP)	
2004 Mikhail Ignatyev (RUS)	
2008 Joan Llaneras (ESP)	

KEIRIN	SEC
2000 Florian Rousseau (FRA)	11.020
2004 Ryan Bayley (AUS)	10.601
2008 Chris Hoy (GBR)	10.450

MADISON

2000 Australia	
2004 Australia	
2008 Argentina	

Summer Olympic Games (continued)

Cycling (men) (continued)

TEAM SPRINT		SEC
2000	France	44.233
2004	Germany	43.980
2008	Great Britain	43.128

ROAD RACE (INDIVIDUAL) ^{1,2}		HR:MIN:SEC
1896	Aristidis Konstantinidis (GRE)	3:22:31.0
1912	Rudolph Lewis (RSA)	10:42:39.0
1920	Harry Stenqvist (SWE)	4:40:01.8
1924	Armand Blanchonnet (FRA)	6:20:48.0
1928	Henry Hansen (DEN)	4:47:18.0
1932	Attilio Pavesi (ITA)	2:28:05.6
1936	Robert Charpentier (FRA)	2:33:05.0
1948	Jose Beyaert (FRA)	5:18:12.6
1952	Andre Noyelle (BEL)	5:06:03.4
1956	Ercole Baldini (ITA)	5:21:17.0
1960	Viktor Kapitonov (URS)	4:20:37.0
1964	Mario Zanin (ITA)	4:39:51.63
1968	Pierfranco Vianelli (ITA)	4:41:25.24
1972	Hennie Kuiper (NED)	4:14:37.0
1976	Bernt Johansson (SWE)	4:46:52.0
1980	Sergey Sukhoruchenkov (URS)	4:48:28.90
1984	Alexei Grewal (USA)	4:59:57.0
1988	Olaf Ludwig (GDR)	4:32:22.0
1992	Fabio Casartelli (ITA)	4:35:21.0
1996	Pascal Richard (SUI)	4:53:56.0
2000	Jan Ullrich (GER)	5:29:08.0
2004	Paolo Bettini (ITA)	5:41:44.0
2008	Samuel Sánchez (ESP)	6:23:49.0

ROAD RACE (TEAM)		HR:MIN:SEC
1912	Sweden	44:35:33.6
1920	France	19:16:43.2
1924	France	19:30:14
1928	Denmark	15:09:14
1932	Italy	7:27:15.2
1936	France	7:39:16.2
1948	Belgium	15:58:17.4
1952	Belgium	15:20:46.6
1956	France	5:21:17

ROAD TIME TRIAL (INDIVIDUAL)		HR:MIN:SEC
1996	Miguel Indurain (ESP)	1:04:05
2000	Vyacheslav Yekimov (RUS)	57:40.42
2004	<i>winner stripped; undecided by press time</i>	
2008	Fabian Cancellara (SUI)	1:02:11.43

ROAD TIME TRIAL (TEAM)		HR:MIN:SEC
1960	Italy	2:14:33.53
1964	The Netherlands	2:26:31.19
1968	The Netherlands	2:07:49.06
1972	USSR	2:11:17.8
1976	USSR	2:08:53
1980	USSR	2:01:21.7
1984	Italy	1:58:28
1988	East Germany	1:57:47.7
1992	Germany	2:01:39

MOUNTAIN BIKE		HR:MIN:SEC
1996	Bart Jan Brentjens (NED)	2:17:38
2000	Miguel Martinez (FRA)	2:09:2.50
2004	Julien Absalon (FRA)	2:15:02
2008	Julien Absalon (FRA)	1:55:59

MOTOCROSS/BMX		SEC
2008	Maris Strombergers (LAT)	36.190

Cycling (women)

500-METER TIME TRIAL		SEC
2000	Felicia Ballanger (FRA)	34.140
2004	Anna Meares (AUS)	53.016

1,000-METER INDIVIDUAL SPRINT	
1988	Erika Salumae (URS)
1992	Erika Salumae (EST)
1996	Felicia Ballanger (FRA)
2000	Felicia Ballanger (FRA)
2004	Lori-Ann Muenzer (CAN)
2008	Victoria Pendleton (GBR)

INDIVIDUAL PURSUIT	
1992	Petra Rossner (GER)
1996	Antonella Bellutti (ITA)
2000	Leontien Zijlaard-van Moorsel (NED)
2004	Sarah Ulmer (NZL)
2008	Rebecca Romero (GBR)

INDIVIDUAL POINTS RACE	
1996	Nathalie Lancien (FRA)
2000	Antonella Bellutti (ITA)
2004	Olga Slyusareva (RUS)
2008	Marianne Vos (NED)

ROAD RACE (INDIVIDUAL)		HR:MIN:SEC
1984	Connie Carpenter-Phinney (USA)	2:11:14.0
1988	Monique Knol (NED)	2:00:52.0
1992	Kathryn Watt (AUS)	2:04:42.0
1996	Jeannie Longo-Ciprelli (FRA)	2:36:13.0
2000	Leontien Zijlaard-van Moorsel (NED)	3:06:31
2004	Sara Carrigan (AUS)	3:24:24
2008	Nicole Cooke (GBR)	3:32:24

ROAD TIME TRIAL (INDIVIDUAL)		MIN:SEC
1996	Zulfiya Zabirova (RUS)	36:40
2000	Leontien Zijlaard-van Moorsel (NED)	42:00.781
2004	Leontien Zijlaard-van Moorsel (NED)	31:11.53
2008	Kristin Armstrong (USA)	34:51.72

MOUNTAIN BIKE		HR:MIN:SEC
1996	Paola Pezzo (ITA)	1:50:51
2000	Paola Pezzo (ITA)	1:49:24.38
2004	Gunn-Rita Dahle (NOR)	1:56:51
2008	Sabine Spitz (GER)	1:45:11

MOTOCROSS/BMX		SEC
2008	Anne-Caroline Chausson (FRA)	35.976

Diving (men)

3-METER SPRINGBOARD DIVING	
1908	Albert Zürner (GER)
1912	Paul Günther (GER)
1920	Louis Kuehn (USA)
1924	Albert White (USA)
1928	Peter Desjardins (USA)
1932	Michael Galitzen (USA)
1936	Richard Degener (USA)
1948	Bruce Harlan (USA)
1952	David Browning (USA)
1956	Robert Clotworthy (USA)
1960	Gary Tobian (USA)
1964	Kenneth Sitzberger (USA)
1968	Bernie Wrightson (USA)
1972	Vladimir Vasin (URS)

Summer Olympic Games (continued)

Diving (men) (continued)

3-METER SPRINGBOARD DIVING (CONTINUED)

1976	Philip Boggs (USA)
1980	Aleksandr Portnov (URS)
1984	Greg Louganis (USA)
1988	Greg Louganis (USA)
1992	Mark Edward Lenzi (USA)
1996	Xiong Ni (CHN)
2000	Xiong Ni (CHN)
2004	Peng Bo (CHN)
2008	He Chong (CHN)

10-METER PLATFORM (HIGH) DIVING

1904	George Sheldon (USA)
1908	Hjalmar Johansson (SWE)
1912	Erik Adlerz (SWE)
1920	Clarence Pinkston (USA)
1924	Albert White (USA)
1928	Peter Desjardins (USA)
1932	Harold Smith (USA)
1936	Marshall Wayne (USA)
1948	Samuel Lee (USA)
1952	Samuel Lee (USA)
1956	Joaquin Capilla Perez (MEX)
1960	Robert Webster (USA)
1964	Robert Webster (USA)
1968	Klaus Dibiasi (ITA)
1972	Klaus Dibiasi (ITA)
1976	Klaus Dibiasi (ITA)
1980	Falk Hoffman (GDR)
1984	Greg Louganis (USA)
1988	Greg Louganis (USA)
1992	Sun Shuwei (CHN)
1996	Dmitry Sautin (RUS)
2000	Tian Liang (CHN)
2004	Hu Jia (CHN)
2008	Matt Mitcham (AUS)

3-METER SYNCHRONIZED SPRINGBOARD DIVING

2000	China
2004	Greece
2008	China

10-METER SYNCHRONIZED PLATFORM (HIGH) DIVING

2000	Russia
2004	China
2008	China

PLUNGE FOR DISTANCE

1904	William Paul Dickey (USA)
------	---------------------------

PLAIN HIGH DIVING

1912	Erik Adlerz (SWE)
1920	Arvid Wallman (SWE)
1924	Richmond Eve (AUS)

Diving (women)

3-METER SPRINGBOARD DIVING

1920	Aileen Riggan (USA)
1924	Elizabeth Becker-Pinkton (USA)
1928	Helen Meany (USA)
1932	Georgia Coleman (USA)
1936	Marjorie Gestring (USA)
1948	Victoria Draves (USA)
1952	Patricia McCormick (USA)
1956	Patricia McCormick (USA)
1960	Ingrid Krämer-Engel-Gulbin (GER)
1964	Ingrid Krämer-Engel-Gulbin (GER)
1968	Sue Gossick (USA)

Diving (women) (continued)

3-METER SPRINGBOARD DIVING (CONTINUED)

1972	Micki King (USA)
1976	Jennifer Chandler (USA)
1980	Irina Kalinina (URS)
1984	Sylvie Bernier (CAN)
1988	Gao Min (CHN)
1992	Gao Min (CHN)
1996	Fu Mingxia (CHN)
2000	Fu Mingxia (CHN)
2004	Guo Jingjing (CHN)
2008	Guo Jingjing (CHN)

10-METER PLATFORM (HIGH) DIVING

1912	Greta Johansson (SWE)
1920	Stefani Fryland Clausen (DEN)
1924	Caroline Smith (USA)
1928	Elizabeth Anna Becker-Pinkston (USA)
1932	Dorothy Poynton (USA)
1936	Dorothy Poynton-Hill (AUS)
1948	Victoria Draves (USA)
1952	Patricia McCormick (USA)
1956	Patricia McCormick (USA)
1960	Ingrid Krämer-Engel-Gulbin (GER)
1964	Lesley Leigh Bush (USA)
1968	Milena Duchkova (TCH)
1972	Ulrika Knappe (SWE)
1976	Yelena Vaytsekhovskaya (URS)
1980	Martina Jäschke (GDR)
1984	Zhou Ji-Hong (CHN)
1988	Xu Yan-Mei (CHN)
1992	Fu Mingxia (CHN)
1996	Fu Mingxia (CHN)
2000	Laura Wilkinson (USA)
2004	Chantelle Newbery (AUS)
2008	Chen Ruolin (CHN)

3-METER SYNCHRONIZED SPRINGBOARD DIVING

2000	Russia
2004	China
2008	China

10-METER SYNCHRONIZED PLATFORM (HIGH) DIVING

2000	China
2004	China
2008	China

Equestrian Sports

GRAND PRIX (DRESSAGE) INDIVIDUAL	MOUNT
1912	Carl Bonde (SWE)
1920	Janne Lundblad (SWE)
1924	Ernst Linder (SWE)
1928	Carl Friedrich Freiherr von Langen-Parow (GER)
1932	Xavier Lesage (FRA)
1936	Heinz Pollay (GER)
1948	Hans Moser (SUI)
1952	Henri St. Cyr (SWE)
1956	Henri St. Cyr (SWE)
1960	Sergey Filatov (URS)
1964	Henri Chamartin (SUI)
1968	Ivan Kizimov (URS)
1972	Liselott Linsenhoff (FRG)
1976	Christine Stückelberger (SUI)
1980	Elisabeth Theurer (AUT)
1984	Reiner Klimke (FRG)
1988	Nicole Uphoff (FRG)
1992	Nicole Uphoff (GER)
1996	Isabell Werth (GER)
	Emperor
	Uno
	Piccolomini
	Draufgänger
	Taine
	Kronos
	Hummer
	Master Rufus
	Juli
	Absent
	Woermann
	Ikhor
	Piaff
	Granat
	Mon Cherie
	Ahlerich
	Rembrandt 24
	Rembrandt 24
	Gigolo

Summer Olympic Games (continued)

Equestrian Sports (continued)

GRAND PRIX (DRESSAGE) INDIVIDUAL (CONTINUED)			MOUNT
2000	Anky van Grunsven (NED)		Bonfire
2004	Anky van Grunsven (NED)		Salinero
2008	Anky van Grunsven (NED)	Keltec	Salinero

GRAND PRIX (DRESSAGE) TEAM

1928	Germany
1932	France
1936	Germany
1948	France
1952	Sweden
1956	Sweden
1964	Germany
1968	West Germany
1972	USSR
1976	West Germany
1980	USSR
1984	West Germany
1988	West Germany
1992	Germany
1996	Germany
2000	Germany
2004	Germany
2008	Germany

GRAND PRIX (JUMPING) INDIVIDUAL

		MOUNT
1900	Aimé Haegeman (BEL)	Benton II
1912	Jean Cariou (FRA)	Mignon
1920	Tommaso Lequio di Assaba (ITA)	Trebecco
1924	Alphonse Gemuseus (SUI)	Lucette
1928	Frantisek Ventura (TCH)	Eliot
1932	Takeichi Nishi (JPN)	Uranus
1936	Kurt Hasse (GER)	Tora
1948	Humberto Mariles Cortés (MEX)	Arete
1952	Pierre Jonquères d'Oriola (FRA)	Ali Baba
1956	Hans-Günter Winkler (GER)	Halla
1960	Raimondo d'Inzeo (ITA)	Posillipo
1964	Pierre Jonquères d'Oriola (FRA)	Lutteur
1968	William Steinkraus (USA)	Snowbound
1972	Graziano Mancinelli (ITA)	Ambassador
1976	Alwin Schockemöhle (FRG)	Warwick Rex
1980	Jan Kowalczyk (POL)	Artemor
1984	Joe Fargis (USA)	Touch of Class
1988	Pierre Durand (FRA)	Jappeloup
1992	Ludger Beerbaum (GER)	Classic Touch
1996	Ulrich Kirchhoff (GER)	Jus des Pommes
2000	Jeroen Dubbeldam (NED)	Sjiem
2004	Rodrigo Pessoa (BRA) ²	Baloubet du Rouet ²
2008	Eric Lamaze (CAN)	Hickstead

GRAND PRIX (JUMPING) TEAM

1912	Sweden
1920	Sweden
1924	Sweden
1928	Spain
1936	Germany
1948	Mexico
1952	Great Britain
1956	Germany
1960	Germany
1964	Germany
1968	Canada
1972	West Germany
1976	France
1980	USSR
1984	United States
1988	West Germany
1992	The Netherlands

Equestrian Sports (continued)

GRAND PRIX (JUMPING) TEAM

1996	Germany
2000	Germany
2004	United States ²
2008	United States

THREE-DAY EVENT (INDIVIDUAL)

		MOUNT
1912	Axel Nordlander (SWE)	Lady Artist
1920	Helmer Möner (SWE)	Germania
1924	Adolph van der Voort van Zijp (NED)	Silver Piece
1928	Charles Pahud de Mortanges (NED)	Marcroix
1932	Charles Pahud de Mortanges (NED)	Marcroix
1936	Ludwig Stubbendorff (GER)	Nurmi
1948	Bernard Chevallier (FRA)	Aiglonne
1952	Hans von Blixen-Finecke, Jr. (SWE)	Jubal
1956	Petrus Kastenman (SWE)	Iluster
1960	Lawrence Morgan (AUS)	Salad Days
1964	Mauro Checcoli (ITA)	Surbean
1968	Jean-Jacques Goyon (FRA)	Pitou
1972	Richard Meade (GBR)	Laurieston
1976	Edmund Coffin (USA)	Bally-Cor
1980	Federico Euro Roman (ITA)	Rossinan
1984	Mark Todd (NZL)	Charisma
1988	Mark Todd (NZL)	Charisma
1992	Matthew Ryan (AUS)	Kibah Tic Toc
1996	Robert Blyth Tait (NZL)	Ready Teddy
2000	David O'Connor (USA)	Custom Made
2004	Leslie Law (GBR)	Shear L'Eau
2008	Hinrich Romeike (GER)	Marius

THREE-DAY EVENT (TEAM)

1912	Sweden
1920	Sweden
1924	The Netherlands
1928	The Netherlands
1932	United States
1936	Germany
1948	United States
1952	Sweden
1956	Great Britain
1960	Australia
1964	Italy
1968	Great Britain
1972	Great Britain
1976	United States
1980	USSR
1984	United States
1988	West Germany
1992	Australia
1996	Australia
2000	Australia
2004	France
2008	Germany

HIGH JUMP

		MOUNT
1900	Dominique Maximien	Canela; Oreste
	Gardères (FRA); Gian	
	Giorgio Trissino (ITA) (tied)	

LONG JUMP

		MOUNT
1900	Constant van Langhendonck (BEL)	Extra Dry

FIGURE RIDING (INDIVIDUAL)

1920	T. Bouckaert (BEL)
------	--------------------

FIGURE RIDING (TEAM)

1920	Belgium
------	---------

Summer Olympic Games (continued)

Fencing (men)

FOIL (INDIVIDUAL)

1896	Eugène-Henri Gravelotte (FRA)
1900	Émile Coste (FRA)
1904	Ramón Fonst (CUB)
1912	Nedo Nadi (ITA)
1920	Nedo Nadi (ITA)
1924	Roger Ducret (FRA)
1928	Lucien Gaudin (FRA)
1932	Gustavo Marzi (ITA)
1936	Giulio Gaudini (ITA)
1948	Jehan Buhan (FRA)
1952	Christian d'Oriola (FRA)
1956	Christian d'Oriola (FRA)
1960	Viktor Zhdanovich (URS)
1964	Egon Franke (POL)
1968	Ion Drimba (ROM)
1972	Witold Woyda (POL)
1976	Fabio dal Zotto (ITA)
1980	Vladimir Smirnov (URS)
1984	Mauro Numa (ITA)
1988	Stefano Cerioni (ITA)
1992	Philippe Omnes (FRA)
1996	Alessandro Puccini (ITA)
2000	Kim Young Ho (KOR)
2004	Brice Guyart (FRA)
2008	Benjamin Philip Kleibrink (GER)

FOIL (TEAM)

1904	Cuba
1920	Italy
1924	France
1928	Italy
1932	France
1936	Italy
1948	France
1952	France
1956	Italy
1960	USSR
1964	USSR
1968	France
1972	Poland
1976	West Germany
1980	France
1984	Italy
1988	USSR
1992	Germany
1996	Russia
2000	France
2004	Italy

INDIVIDUAL FOIL, PROFESSIONAL (MASTERS)

1896	Leon Pyrgos (GRE)
1900	Lucien Mérignac (FRA)

INDIVIDUAL FOIL, JUNIOR

1904	Arthur Fox (USA)
------	------------------

ÉPÉE (INDIVIDUAL)

1900	Ramón Fonst (CUB)
1904	Ramón Fonst (CUB)
1908	Gaston Alibert (FRA)
1912	Paul Anspach (BEL)
1920	Armand Massard (FRA)
1924	Charles Delporte (BEL)
1928	Lucien Gaudin (FRA)
1932	Giancarlo Cornaggia-Medici (ITA)
1936	Franco Riccardi (ITA)
1948	Luigi Cantone (ITA)

Fencing (men) (continued)

ÉPÉE (INDIVIDUAL) (CONTINUED)

1952	Edoardo Mangiarotti (ITA)
1956	Carlo Pavese (ITA)
1960	Giuseppe Delfino (ITA)
1964	Grigory Kriss (URS)
1968	Gyoso Kulcsar (HUN)
1972	Csaba Fenyvesi (HUN)
1976	Alexander Pusch (FRG)
1980	Johan Harmenberg (SWE)
1984	Philippe Boisse (FRA)
1988	Arnd Schmitt (FRG)
1992	Eric Srecki (FRA)
1996	Aleksandr Beketov (RUS)
2000	Pavel Kolobkov (RUS)
2004	Marcel Fischer (SUI)
2008	Matteo Tagliariol (ITA)

ÉPÉE (TEAM)

1908	France
1912	Belgium
1920	Italy
1924	France
1928	Italy
1932	France
1936	Italy
1948	France
1952	Italy
1956	Italy
1960	Italy
1964	Hungary
1968	Hungary
1972	Hungary
1976	Sweden
1980	France
1984	West Germany
1988	France
1992	Germany
1996	Italy
2000	Italy
2004	France
2008	France

INDIVIDUAL ÉPÉE, PROFESSIONAL (MASTERS)

1900	Albert Ayat (FRA)
------	-------------------

INDIVIDUAL ÉPÉE, OPEN (AMATEUR AND MASTERS)

1900	Albert Ayat (FRA)
------	-------------------

SABRE (INDIVIDUAL)

1896	Ioannis Georgiadis (GRE)
1900	Georges de la Falaise (FRA)
1904	Manuel Díaz (CUB)
1908	Jeno Fuchs (HUN)
1912	Jeno Fuchs (HUN)
1920	Nedo Nadi (ITA)
1924	Sandor Posta (HUN)
1928	Odon Vitez Tersztianszky (HUN)
1932	Gyorgy Piller (HUN)
1936	Endre Kabos (HUN)
1948	Aladar Gerevich (HUN)
1952	Pal Kovacs (HUN)
1956	Rudolph Karpati (HUN)
1960	Rudolph Karpati (HUN)
1964	Tibor Pezsa (HUN)
1968	Jerzy Pawlowski (POL)
1972	Viktor Sidiyak (URS)
1976	Viktor Krovopuskov (URS)
1980	Viktor Krovopuskov (URS)

Summer Olympic Games (continued)

Fencing (men) (continued)

SABRE (INDIVIDUAL) (CONTINUED)

1984 Jean-François Lamour (FRA)
 1988 Jean-François Lamour (FRA)
 1992 Bence Szabo (HUN)
 1996 Stanislav Pozdnyakov (RUS)
 2000 Mihai Claudiu Covaliu (ROM)
 2004 Aldo Montano (ITA)
 2008 Zhong Man (CHN)

SABRE (TEAM)

1908 Hungary
 1912 Hungary
 1920 Italy
 1924 Italy
 1928 Hungary
 1932 Hungary
 1936 Hungary
 1948 Hungary
 1952 Hungary
 1956 Hungary
 1960 Hungary
 1964 USSR
 1968 USSR
 1972 Italy
 1976 USSR
 1980 USSR
 1984 Italy
 1988 Hungary
 1992 Unified Team
 1996 Russia
 2000 Russia
 2004 France
 2008 France

INDIVIDUAL SABRE, PROFESSIONAL (MASTERS)

1900 Antonio Conte (ITA)

SINGLE STICK

1904 Albertson Van Zo Post (CUB)

Fencing (women)

FOIL (INDIVIDUAL)

1924 Ellen Oslier (DEN)
 1928 Helene Mayer (GER)
 1932 Ellen Preis (AUT)
 1936 Ilona Schacherer-Elek (HUN)
 1948 Ilona Elek (HUN)
 1952 Irene Camber (ITA)
 1956 Gillian Sheen (GBR)
 1960 Adelheid Schmid (GER)
 1964 Ildiko Ujlaki-Rejto (HUN)
 1968 Yelena Novikova (URS)
 1972 Antonella Ragno Lonzi (ITA)
 1976 Ildiko Schwarzenberger (HUN)
 1980 Pascale Trinquet (FRA)
 1984 Jujie Luan (CHN)
 1988 Anja Fichtel (FRG)
 1992 Giovanna Trillini (ITA)
 1996 Laura Gabriela Badea (ROM)
 2000 Valentina Vezzali (ITA)
 2004 Valentina Vezzali (ITA)
 2008 Valentina Vezzali (ITA)

FOIL (TEAM)

1960 USSR
 1964 Hungary
 1968 USSR
 1972 USSR

Fencing (women) (continued)

FOIL (TEAM) (CONTINUED)

1976 USSR
 1980 France
 1984 West Germany
 1988 West Germany
 1992 Italy
 1996 Italy
 2000 Italy
 2008 Russia

ÉPÉE (INDIVIDUAL)

1996 Laura Flessel (FRA)
 2000 Timea Nagy (HUN)
 2004 Timea Nagy (HUN)
 2008 Britta Heidemann (GER)

ÉPÉE (TEAM)

1996 France
 2000 Russia
 2004 Russia

SABRE (INDIVIDUAL)

2004 Mariel Zagunis (USA)
 2008 Mariel Zagunis (USA)

SABRE (TEAM)

2008 Ukraine

Field Hockey

MEN

1908 Great Britain
 1920 Great Britain
 1928 India
 1932 India
 1936 India
 1948 India
 1952 India
 1956 India
 1960 Pakistan
 1964 India
 1968 Pakistan
 1972 West Germany
 1976 New Zealand
 1980 India
 1984 Pakistan
 1988 Great Britain
 1992 Germany
 1996 The Netherlands
 2000 The Netherlands
 2004 Australia
 2008 Germany

WOMEN

1980 Zimbabwe
 1984 The Netherlands
 1988 Australia
 1992 Spain
 1996 Australia
 2000 Australia
 2004 Germany
 2008 The Netherlands

Golf

MEN, INDIVIDUAL

1900 Charles Sands (USA)
 1904 George Lyon (CAN)

Summer Olympic Games (continued)

Golf (continued)

MEN, TEAM

1904 United States

WOMEN

1900 Margaret Abbott (USA)

Gymnastics (men)

COMBINED, OR ALL-AROUND (INDIVIDUAL)

1900 Gustave Sandras (FRA)
 1904 Julius Lenhardt (USA)
 1908 G. Alberto Braglia (ITA)
 1912 G. Alberto Braglia (ITA)
 1920 Giorgio Zampori (ITA)
 1924 Leon Stukelj (YUG)
 1928 Georges Mieze (SUI)
 1932 Romeo Neri (ITA)
 1936 Karl-Alfred Schwarzmann (GER)
 1948 Veikko Huhtanen (FIN)
 1952 Viktor Chukarin (URS)
 1956 Viktor Chukarin (URS)
 1960 Boris Shakhlin (URS)
 1964 Yukio Endo (JPN)
 1968 Sawao Kato (JPN)
 1972 Sawao Kato (JPN)
 1976 Nikolay Andrianov (URS)
 1980 Aleksandr Dityatin (URS)
 1984 Koji Gushiken (JPN)
 1988 Vladimir Artyomov (URS)
 1992 Vitaly Shcherbo (UNT)
 1996 Li Xiaosahuang (CHN)
 2000 Aleksey Nemov (RUS)
 2004 Paul Hamm (USA)
 2008 Yang Wei (CHN)

COMBINED, OR ALL-AROUND (TEAM)

1920 Italy
 1924 Italy
 1928 Switzerland
 1932 Italy
 1936 Germany
 1948 Finland
 1952 USSR
 1956 USSR
 1960 Japan
 1964 Japan
 1968 Japan
 1972 Japan
 1976 Japan
 1980 USSR
 1984 United States
 1988 USSR
 1992 Unified Team
 1996 Russia
 2000 China
 2004 Japan
 2008 China

FLOOR EXERCISE

1932 Istvan Pelle (HUN)
 1936 Georges Mieze (SUI)
 1948 Ferenc Pataki (HUN)
 1952 William Thoreson (SWE)
 1956 Valentin Muratov (URS)
 1960 Nobuyuki Aihara (JPN)
 1964 Franco Menichelli (ITA)
 1968 Sawao Kato (JPN)
 1972 Nikolay Andrianov (URS)
 1976 Nikolay Andrianov (URS)

Gymnastics (men) (continued)

FLOOR EXERCISE (CONTINUED)

1980 Roland Brückner (GDR)
 1984 Li Ning (CHN)
 1988 Sergey Kharikov (URS)
 1992 Li Xiaosahuang (CHN)
 1996 Ioannis Melissanidis (GRE)
 2000 Igors Vihrovs (LAT)
 2004 Kyle Shewfelt (CAN)
 2008 Zou Kai (CHN)

HORIZONTAL BAR

1896 Hermann Weingärtner (GER)
 1904 Anton Heida (USA); Edward Henning (USA) (tied)
 1924 Leon Stukelj (YUG)
 1928 Georges Mieze (SUI)
 1932 Dallas Bixler (USA)
 1936 Aleksanteri Saarvala (FIN)
 1948 Josef Stalder (SUI)
 1952 Jack Günthard (SUI)
 1956 Takashi Ono (JPN)
 1960 Takashi Ono (JPN)
 1964 Boris Shakhlin (URS)
 1968 Mikhail Voronin (URS); Akinori Nakayama (JPN) (tied)
 1972 Mitsuo Tsukahara (JPN)
 1976 Mitsuo Tsukahara (JPN)
 1980 Stoyan Delchev (BUL)
 1984 Shinji Morisue (JPN)
 1988 Vladimir Artyomov (URS); Valery Lyukin (URS) (tied)
 1992 Trent Dimas (USA)
 1996 Andreas Wecker (GER)
 2000 Aleksey Nemov (RUS)
 2004 Igor Cassina (ITA)
 2008 Zou Kai (CHN)

PARALLEL BARS

1896 Alfred Flatow (GER)
 1904 George Eysler (USA)
 1924 August Güttinger (SUI)
 1928 Ladislav Vacha (TCH)
 1932 Romeo Neri (ITA)
 1936 Konrad Frey (GER)
 1948 Michael Reusch (SUI)
 1952 Hans Eugster (SUI)
 1956 Viktor Chukarin (URS)
 1960 Boris Shakhlin (URS)
 1964 Yukio Endo (JPN)
 1968 Akinori Nakayama (JPN)
 1972 Sawao Kato (JPN)
 1976 Sawao Kato (JPN)
 1980 Aleksandr Tkachyov (URS)
 1984 Bart Conner (USA)
 1988 Vladimir Artyomov (URS)
 1992 Vitaly Shcherbo (UNT)
 1996 Rustam Sharipov (UKR)
 2000 Li Xiaopeng (CHN)
 2004 Valery Goncharov (UKR)
 2008 Li Xiaopeng (CHN)

SIDE, OR POMMEL, HORSE

1896 Louis Zutter (SUI)
 1904 Anton Heida (USA)
 1924 Josef Wilhelm (SUI)
 1928 Hermann Hänggi (SUI)
 1932 Istvan Pelle (HUN)
 1936 Konrad Frey (GER)

Summer Olympic Games (continued)

Gymnastics (men) (continued)

SIDE, OR POMMEL, HORSE (CONTINUED)

- 1948 Paavo Aaltonen (FIN); Veikko Huhtanen (FIN);
Heikki Savolainen (FIN) (tied)
1952 Viktor Chukarin (URS)
1956 Boris Shakhlin (URS)
1960 Boris Shakhlin (URS); Eugen Ekman (FIN)
(tied)
1964 Miroslav Cerar (YUG)
1968 Miroslav Cerar (YUG)
1972 Viktor Klimenko (URS)
1976 Zoltan Magyar (HUN)
1980 Zoltan Magyar (HUN)
1984 Li Ning (CHN); Peter Vidmar (USA) (tied)
1988 Lyubomir Geraskov (BUL); Zsolt Borkai (HUN);
Dmitry Bilozerchev (URS) (tied)
1992 Vitaly Shcherbo (UNT); Pae Gil-su (PRK) (tied)
1996 Li Donghua (SUI)
2000 Marius Urzica (ROM)
2004 Teng Haibin (CHN)
2008 Xiao Qin (CHN)

LONG, OR VAULTING, HORSE

- 1896 Karl Schuhmann (GER)
1904 Anton Heida (USA); George Eyser (USA) (tied)
1924 Frank Kriz (USA)
1928 Eugen Mack (SUI)
1932 Savino Guglielmetti (ITA)
1936 Karl-Alfred Schnorrmann (GER)
1948 Paavo Johannes Aaltonen (FIN)
1952 Viktor Chukarin (URS)
1956 Valentin Muratov (URS); Helmut Bantz (GER)
(tied)
1960 Takashi Ono (JPN); Boris Shakhlin (URS)
(tied)
1964 Haruhiro Yamashita (JPN)
1968 Mikhail Voronin (URS)
1972 Klaus Koste (GDR)
1976 Nikolay Andrianov (URS)
1980 Nikolay Andrianov (URS)
1984 Lou Yun (CHN)
1988 Lou Yun (CHN)
1992 Vitaly Shcherbo (UNT)
1996 Aleksey Nemov (RUS)
2000 Gervasio Deferr (ESP)
2004 Gervasio Deferr (ESP)
2008 Leszek Blanik (POL)

RINGS

- 1896 Ioannis Mitropoulos (GRE)
1904 Hermann Glass (USA)
1924 Francesco Martino (ITA)
1928 Leon Stukelj (YUG)
1932 George Gulack (USA)
1936 Alois Hudec (TCH)
1948 Karl Frei (SUI)
1952 Grant Shaginyan (URS)
1956 Albert Azaryan (URS)
1960 Albert Azaryan (URS)
1964 Takuji Hayata (JPN)
1968 Akinori Nakayama (JPN)
1972 Akinori Nakayama (JPN)
1976 Nikolay Andrianov (URS)
1980 Aleksandr Dityatin (URS)
1984 Li Ning (CHN); Koji Gushiken (JPN) (tied)
1988 Holger Behrendt (GDR); Dmitry Bilozerchev
(URS) (tied)
1992 Vitaly Shcherbo (UNT)
1996 Yuri Chechi (ITA)

Gymnastics (men) (continued)

RINGS (CONTINUED)

- 2000 Szilveszter Csollany (HUN)
2004 Dimosthenis Tampakos (GRE)
2008 Chen Yibing (CHN)

TRAMPOLINE

- 2000 Aleksandr Moskalenko (RUS)
2004 Yuri Nikitin (UKR)
2008 Lu Chunlong (CHN)

ROPE CLIMBING

- 1896 Nicolaos Andriakopoulos (GRE)
1904 George Eyser (USA)
1924 Bedrich Supcik (TCH)
1932 Raymond Bass (USA)

SWEDISH EXERCISES (TEAM)

- 1912 Sweden
1920 Sweden

OPTIONAL EXERCISES (TEAM)

- 1912 Norway
1920 Denmark
1932 United States

PARALLEL BARS (TEAM)

- 1896 Germany

HORIZONTAL BARS (TEAM)

- 1896 Germany

CLUB SWINGING

- 1904 Edward Hennig (USA)
1932 George Roth (USA)

TUMBLING

- 1932 Rowland Wolfe (USA)

COMBINED COMPETITION (7 APPARATUS)

- 1904 Anton Heida (USA)

COMBINED COMPETITION (9 EVENTS)

- 1904 Adolf Spinnler (SUI)

PRESCRIBED APPARATUS (TEAM)

- 1904 United States
1908 Sweden
1912 Italy
1952 Sweden
1956 Hungary

MASS EXERCISES (TEAM)

- 1952 Finland

SIDE HORSE (VAULTS)

- 1924 Albert Séguin (FRA)

Gymnastics (women)

COMBINED, OR ALL-AROUND (INDIVIDUAL)

- 1952 Mariya Gorokhovskaya (URS)
1956 Larisa Latynina (URS)
1960 Larisa Latynina (URS)
1964 Vera Caslavskaya (TCH)
1968 Vera Caslavskaya (TCH)
1972 Lyudmila Turishcheva (URS)
1976 Nadia Comaneci (ROM)
1980 Yelena Davydova (URS)
1984 Mary Lou Retton (USA)

Summer Olympic Games (continued)

Gymnastics (women) (continued)

COMBINED, OR ALL-AROUND (INDIVIDUAL) (CONTINUED)

- 1988 Yelena Shushunova (URS)
- 1992 Tatyana Gutsu (UNT)
- 1996 Liliya Podkopayeva (UKR)
- 2000 Simona Amanar (ROM)²
- 2004 Carly Patterson (USA)
- 2008 Nastia Liukin (USA)

COMBINED, OR ALL-AROUND (TEAM)

- 1928 The Netherlands
- 1936 Germany
- 1948 Czechoslovakia
- 1952 USSR
- 1956 USSR
- 1960 USSR
- 1964 USSR
- 1968 USSR
- 1972 USSR
- 1976 USSR
- 1980 USSR
- 1984 Romania
- 1988 USSR
- 1992 Unified Team
- 1996 United States
- 2000 Romania
- 2004 Romania
- 2008 China

BALANCE BEAM

- 1952 Nina Bocharova (URS)
- 1956 Agnes Keleti (HUN)
- 1960 Eva Bosakova (TCH)
- 1964 Vera Caslavskaya (TCH)
- 1968 Natalya Kuchinskaya (URS)
- 1972 Olga Korbut (URS)
- 1976 Nadia Comaneci (ROM)
- 1980 Nadia Comaneci (ROM)
- 1984 Ecaterina Szabo (ROM); Simona Pauca (ROM) (tied)
- 1988 Daniela Silivas (ROM)
- 1992 Tatyana Lysenko (UNT)
- 1996 Shannon Miller (USA)
- 2000 Liu Xuan (CHN)
- 2004 Catalina Ponor (ROM)
- 2008 Shawn Johnson (USA)

UNEVEN PARALLEL BARS

- 1952 Margit Korondi (HUN)
- 1956 Agnes Keleti (HUN)
- 1960 Polina Astakhova (URS)
- 1964 Polina Astakhova (URS)
- 1968 Vera Caslavskaya (TCH)
- 1972 Karin Janz (GDR)
- 1976 Nadia Comaneci (ROM)
- 1980 Maxi Gnauck (GDR)
- 1984 Julianne McNamara (USA); Ma Yanhong (CHN) (tied)
- 1988 Daniela Silivas (ROM)
- 1992 Li Lu (CHN)
- 1996 Svetlana Khorkina (RUS)
- 2000 Svetlana Khorkina (RUS)
- 2004 Emilie Lepennec (FRA)
- 2008 He Kexin (CHN)

VAULT

- 1952 Yekaterina Kalinchuk (URS)
- 1956 Larisa Latynina (URS)
- 1960 Margarita Nikolayeva (URS)

Gymnastics (women) (continued)

VAULT (CONTINUED)

- 1964 Vera Caslavskaya (TCH)
- 1968 Vera Caslavskaya (TCH)
- 1972 Karin Janz (GDR)
- 1976 Nelli Kim (URS)
- 1980 Natalya Shaposhnikova (URS)
- 1984 Ecaterina Szabo (ROM)
- 1988 Svetlana Boginskaya (URS)
- 1992 Henrietta Onodi (HUN); Lavinia Milosovici (ROM) (tied)
- 1996 Simona Amanar (ROM)
- 2000 Yelena Zamolodchikova (RUS)
- 2004 Monica Rosu (ROM)
- 2008 Hong Un Jong (PRK)

FLOOR EXERCISE

- 1952 Agnes Keleti (HUN)
- 1956 Larisa Latynina (URS); Agnes Keleti (HUN) (tied)
- 1960 Larisa Latynina (URS)
- 1964 Larisa Latynina (URS)
- 1968 Vera Caslavskaya (TCH); Larissa Petrik (URS) (tied)
- 1972 Olga Korbut (URS)
- 1976 Nelli Kim (URS)
- 1980 Nadia Comaneci (ROM); Nelli Kim (URS) (tied)
- 1984 Ecaterina Szabo (ROM)
- 1988 Daniela Silivas (ROM)
- 1992 Lavinia Milosovici (ROM)
- 1996 Liliya Podkopayeva (UKR)
- 2000 Yelena Zamolodchikova (RUS)
- 2004 Catalina Ponor (ROM)
- 2008 Sandra Izbasa (ROM)

RHYTHMIC GYMNASTICS (INDIVIDUAL)

- 1984 Lori Fung (CAN)
- 1988 Marina Lobatch (URS)
- 1992 Aleksandra Timoshenko (UNT)
- 1996 Yekaterina Serebryanskaya (UKR)
- 2000 Yuliya Barsukova (RUS)
- 2004 Alina Kabayeva (RUS)
- 2008 Yevgeniya Kanayeva (RUS)

RHYTHMIC GYMNASTICS (TEAM)

- 1996 Spain
- 2000 Russia
- 2004 Russia
- 2008 Russia

TRAMPOLINE

- 2000 Irina Karavayeva (RUS)
- 2004 Anna Dogonadze (GER)
- 2008 He Wenna (CHN)

HAND APPARATUS (TEAM)

- 1952 Sweden
- 1956 Hungary

Handball (team)

MEN

- 1936¹³ Germany
- 1972 Yugoslavia
- 1976 USSR
- 1980 East Germany
- 1984 Yugoslavia
- 1988 USSR
- 1992 Unified Team

Summer Olympic Games (continued)

Handball (team) (continued)

MEN (CONTINUED)

1996 Croatia
2000 Russia
2004 Croatia
2008 France

WOMEN

1976 USSR
1980 USSR
1984 Yugoslavia
1988 Republic of Korea
1992 Republic of Korea
1996 Denmark
2000 Denmark
2004 Denmark
2008 Norway

JEU DE PAUME (ROYAL TENNIS)

1908 Jay Gould (USA)

Judo (men)¹⁴

60 KG (132 LB)

1964 Takehide Nakatani (JPN)
1972 Takao Kawaguchi (JPN)
1976 Héctor Rodríguez (CUB)
1980 Thierry Rey (FRA)
1984 Shinji Hosokawa (JPN)
1988 Kim Jae-Yup (KOR)
1992 Nazim Guseynov (UNT)
1996 Tadahiro Nomura (JPN)
2000 Tadahiro Nomura (JPN)
2004 Tadahiro Nomura (JPN)
2008 Choi Min Ho (KOR)

66 KG (145.2 LB)

1980 Nikolay Solodukhin (URS)
1984 Yoshiyuki Matsuo (JPN)
1988 Lee Kyung Ken (KOR)
1992 Rogerio Sampaio Cardoso (BRA)
1996 Udo Quellmalz (GER)
2000 Huseyin Ozkan (TUR)
2004 Masato Uchishiba (JPN)
2008 Masato Uchishiba (JPN)

73 KG (160.6 LB)

1972 Takao Kawaguchi (JPN)
1976 Héctor Rodríguez Torres (CUB)
1980 Ezio Gamba (ITA)
1984 Ahn Byeong Keun (KOR)
1988 Marc Alexandre (FRA)
1992 Toshihiko Koga (JPN)
1996 Kenzo Nakamura (JPN)
2000 Giuseppe Maddaloni (ITA)
2004 Lee Won Hee (KOR)
2008 Elnur Mammadli (AZE)

81 KG (178.2 LB)

1972 Toyozazu Nomura (JPN)
1976 Vladimir Nevzorov (URS)
1980 Shota Khabareli (URS)
1984 Frank Wieneke (FRG)
1988 Waldemar Legien (POL)
1992 Hidehiko Yoshida (JPN)
1996 Djamel Bouras (FRA)
2000 Makoto Takimoto (JPN)
2004 Ilias Iliadis (GRE)
2008 Ole Bischof (GER)

Judo (men)¹⁴ (continued)

90 KG (198 LB)

1964 Isao Okano (JPN)
1972 Shinobu Sekine (JPN)
1976 Isamu Sonoda (JPN)
1980 Jürg Röhli (SUI)
1984 Peter Seisenbacher (AUT)
1988 Peter Seisenbacher (AUT)
1992 Waldemar Legien (POL)
1996 Jeon Ki-Young (KOR)
2000 Mark Huizinga (NED)
2004 Zurab Ziadauri (GEO)
2008 Irakli Tsirekidze (GEO)

100 KG (220 LB)

1972 Shota Chochoshvili (URS)
1976 Kazuhiro Ninomiya (JPN)
1980 Robert van de Walle (BEL)
1984 Ha Young Zoo (KOR)
1988 Aurelio Miguel (BRA)
1992 Antal Kovacs (HUN)
1996 Pawel Nastula (POL)
2000 Kosei Inoue (JPN)
2004 Ihar Makarau (BLR)
2008 Tuvshinbayar Naidan (MGL)

OVER 100 KG (220+ LB)

1964 Isao Inokuma (JPN)
1972 Willem Ruska (NED)
1976 Sergey Novikov (URS)
1980 Angelo Parisi (FRA)
1984 Hitoshi Saito (JPN)
1988 Hitoshi Saito (JPN)
1992 David Khakhaleishvili (UNT)
1996 David Douillet (FRA)
2000 David Douillet (FRA)
2004 Keiji Suzuki (JPN)
2008 Satoshi Ishii (JPN)

OPEN (NO WEIGHT LIMIT)

1964 Antonius Johannes Geesink (NED)
1972 Willem Ruska (NED)
1976 Haruki Uemura (JPN)
1980 Dietmar Lorenz (GDR)
1984 Yasuhiro Yamashita (JPN)

Judo (women)¹⁵

48 KG (105.6 LB)

1992 Cecile Nowak (FRA)
1996 Kye Sun-Hi (PRK)
2000 Ryoko Tamura (JPN)
2004 Ryoko Tani (JPN)
2008 Alina Alexandra Dumitru (ROM)

52 KG (114.4 LB)

1992 Almudena Muñoz Martínez (ESP)
1996 Marie-Claire Restoux (FRA)
2000 Legna Verdecia (CUB)
2004 Xian Dongmei (CHN)
2008 Xian Dongmei (CHN)

57 KG (125.4 LB)

1992 Miriam Blasco Soto (ESP)
1996 Driulis González Morales (CUB)
2000 Isabel Fernández (ESP)
2004 Yvonne Bönisch (GER)
2008 Giulia Quintavalle (ITA)

Summer Olympic Games (continued)

Judo (women)¹⁵ (continued)

63 KG (138.6 LB)
1992 Catherine Fleury-Vachon (FRA)
1996 Yuko Emoto (JPN)
2000 Severine Vandenhende (FRA)
2004 Ayumi Tanimoto (JPN)
2008 Ayumi Tanimoto (JPN)

70 KG (154 LB)

1992 Odalis Reve Jiménez (CUB)
1996 Cho Min-Sun (KOR)
2000 Sibelis Veranes (CUB)
2004 Masae Ueno (JPN)
2008 Masae Ueno (JPN)

78 KG (171.6 LB)

1992 Kim Mi-Jung (KOR)
1996 Ulla Werbrouck (BEL)
2000 Tang Lin (CHN)
2004 Noriko Anno (JPN)
2008 Yang Xiuli (CHN)

OVER 78 KG (171.6+ LB)

1992 Zhuang Xiaoyan (CHN)
1996 Sun Fuming (CHN)
2000 Yuan Hua (CHN)
2004 Maki Tsukada (JPN)
2008 Tong Wen (CHN)

Lacrosse

1904 Canada
1908 Canada

Modern Pentathlon

INDIVIDUAL (MEN)

1912 Gösta Lilliehöök (SWE)
1920 Gustaf Dyrssen (SWE)
1924 Bo Lindman (SWE)
1928 Sven Thofelt (SWE)
1932 Johan Oxenstierna (SWE)
1936 Gotthardt Handrick (GER)
1948 William Grut (SWE)
1952 Lars-Goran Hall (SWE)
1956 Lars-Goran Hall (SWE)
1960 Ferenc Nemeth (HUN)
1964 Ferenc Torok (HUN)
1968 Björn Ferm (SWE)
1972 Andras Balczó (HUN)
1976 Janusz Pyciak-Peciak (POL)
1980 Anatoly Starostin (URS)
1984 Daniele Masala (ITA)
1988 János Martinek (HUN)
1992 Arkadiusz Skrzypaszek (POL)
1996 Aleksandr Parygin (KAZ)
2000 Dmitry Svatkovsky (RUS)
2004 Andrey Moiseyev (RUS)
2008 Andrey Moiseyev (RUS)

INDIVIDUAL (WOMEN)

2000 Stephanie Cook (GBR)
2004 Zsuzsanna Voros (HUN)
2008 Lena Schöneborn (GER)

TEAM (MEN)

1952 Hungary
1956 USSR
1960 Hungary
1964 USSR
1968 Hungary

Modern Pentathlon (continued)

TEAM (MEN) (CONTINUED)

1972 USSR
1976 Great Britain
1980 USSR
1984 Italy
1988 Hungary
1992 Poland

Motorboat Racing

OPEN CLASS, 40 NAUTICAL MILES

1908 Émile Thubron (FRA)	BOAT <i>Camille</i>
--------------------------	------------------------

8-METER CLASS, 40 NAUTICAL MILES

1908 Thomas Thornycroft, Bernard Redwood (GBR)	<i>Cyrinus</i>
--	----------------

UNDER 60-FOOT CLASS, 40 NAUTICAL MILES

1908 Thomas Thornycroft, Bernard Redwood (GBR)	<i>Cyrinus</i>
--	----------------

Polo

1900 Great Britain-United States
1908 Great Britain
1920 Great Britain
1924 Argentina
1936 Argentina

Rackets

SINGLES

1908 Evan Noel (GBR)

DOUBLES

1908 Vane Pennell, John Jacob Astor (GBR)

Roque

1904 Charles Jacobus (USA)

Rowing (men)¹⁶

SINGLE SCULLS	MIN:SEC
1900 Henri Barrelet (FRA)	7:35.6
1904 Frank Greer (USA)	10:08.5
1908 Harry Blackstaffe (GBR)	9:26.0
1912 William Kinnear (GBR)	7:47.6
1920 John Kelly, Sr. (USA)	7:35.0
1924 Jack Beresford (GBR)	7:49.2
1928 Henry Pearce (AUS)	7:11.0
1932 Henry Pearce (AUS)	7:44.4
1936 Gustav Schäfer (GER)	8:21.5
1948 Mervyn Wood (AUS)	7:24.4
1952 Yury Tyukalov (URS)	8:12.8
1956 Vyacheslav Ivanov (URS)	8:02.5
1960 Vyacheslav Ivanov (URS)	7:13.96
1964 Vyacheslav Ivanov (URS)	8:22.51
1968 Henri-Jan Wiense (NED)	7:47.80
1972 Yury Malyshev (URS)	7:10.12
1976 Pertti Karppinen (FIN)	7:29.03
1980 Pertti Karppinen (FIN)	7:09.61
1984 Pertti Karppinen (FIN)	7:00.24
1988 Thomas Lange (GDR)	6:49.86
1992 Thomas Lange (GER)	6:51.40
1996 Xeno Mueller (SUI)	6:44.85
2000 Robert Waddell (NZL)	6:48.90
2004 Olaf Tufte (NOR)	6:49.30
2008 Olaf Tufte (NOR)	6:59.83

Summer Olympic Games (continued)

Rowing (men)¹⁶ (continued)

DOUBLE SCULLS	MIN:SEC
1904 United States	10:03.2
1920 United States	7:09.0
1924 United States	6:34.0
1928 United States	6:41.4
1932 United States	7:17.4
1936 Great Britain	7:20.8
1948 Great Britain	6:51.3
1952 Argentina	7:32.2
1956 USSR	7:24.0
1960 Czechoslovakia	6:47.50
1964 USSR	7:10.66
1968 USSR	6:51.82
1972 USSR	7:01.77
1976 Norway	7:13.20
1980 East Germany	6:24.33
1984 United States	6:36.87
1988 The Netherlands	6:21.13
1992 Australia	6:17.32
1996 Italy	6:16.98
2000 Slovenia	6:16.63
2004 France	6:29.00
2008 Australia	6:27.77

FOUR SCULLS	MIN:SEC
1976 East Germany	6:18.65
1980 East Germany	5:49.81
1984 West Germany	5:57.55
1988 Italy	5:53.37
1992 Germany	5:45.17
1996 Germany	5:56.93
2000 Italy	5:45.56
2004 Russia	5:56.85
2008 Poland	5:41.33

LIGHTWEIGHT DOUBLE SCULLS	MIN:SEC
1996 Switzerland	6:23.47
2000 Poland	6:21.75
2004 Poland	6:20.93
2008 Great Britain	6:10.99

PAIRS (WITHOUT COXSWAIN)	MIN:SEC
1904 United States	10:57.0
1908 Great Britain	9:41.0
1924 The Netherlands	8:19.4
1928 Germany	7:06.4
1932 Great Britain	8:00.0
1936 Germany	8:16.1
1948 Great Britain	7:21.1
1952 United States	8:20.7
1956 United States	7:55.4
1960 USSR	7:02.01
1964 Canada	7:32.94
1968 East Germany	7:26.56
1972 East Germany	6:53.16
1976 East Germany	7:23.31
1980 East Germany	6:48.01
1984 Romania	6:45.39
1988 Great Britain	6:36.84
1992 Great Britain	6:27.72
1996 Great Britain	6:20.09
2000 France	6:32.97
2004 Australia	6:30.76
2008 Australia	6:37.44

PAIRS (WITH COXSWAIN)	MIN:SEC
1900 The Netherlands-France	7:34.2
1920 Italy	7:56.0

Rowing (men)¹⁶ (continued)

PAIRS (WITH COXSWAIN) (CONTINUED)	MIN:SEC
1924 Switzerland	8:39.0
1928 Switzerland	7:42.6
1932 United States	8:25.8
1936 Germany	8:36.9
1948 Denmark	8:00.5
1952 France	8:28.6
1956 United States	8:26.1
1960 Germany	7:29.14
1964 United States	8:21.23
1968 Italy	8:04.81
1972 East Germany	7:17.25
1976 East Germany	7:58.99
1980 East Germany	7:02.54
1984 Italy	7:05.99
1988 Italy	6:58.79
1992 Great Britain	6:49.83

LIGHTWEIGHT FOURS (WITHOUT COXSWAIN)	MIN:SEC
1996 Denmark	6:09.58
2000 France	6:01.68
2004 Denmark	6:01.39
2008 Denmark	5:47.76

FOURS (WITHOUT COXSWAIN)	MIN:SEC
1900 France	7:11.0
1904 United States	9:53.8
1908 Great Britain	8:34.0
1920 Great Britain	7:08.6
1928 Great Britain	6:36.0
1932 Great Britain	6:58.2
1936 Germany	7:01.8
1948 Italy	6:39.0
1952 Yugoslavia	7:16.0
1956 Canada	7:08.8
1960 United States	6:26.26
1964 Denmark	6:59.30
1968 East Germany	6:39.18
1972 East Germany	6:24.27
1976 East Germany	6:37.42
1980 East Germany	6:08.17
1984 New Zealand	6:03.48
1988 East Germany	6:03.11
1992 Australia	5:55.04
1996 Australia	6:06.33
2000 Great Britain	5:56.24
2004 Great Britain	6:06.98
2008 Great Britain	6:06.57

FOURS (WITH COXSWAIN)	MIN:SEC
1900 Germany	5:59.0
1912 Germany	6:59.4
1920 Switzerland	6:54.0
1924 Switzerland	7:18.4
1928 Italy	6:47.8
1932 Germany	7:19.0
1936 Germany	7:16.2
1948 United States	6:50.3
1952 Czechoslovakia	7:33.4
1956 Italy	7:19.4
1960 Germany	6:39.12
1964 Germany	7:00.44
1968 New Zealand	6:45.62
1972 West Germany	6:31.85
1976 USSR	6:40.22
1980 East Germany	6:14.51
1984 Great Britain	6:18.64

Summer Olympic Games (continued)

Rowing (men)¹⁶ (continued)

FOURS (WITH COXSWAIN) (CONTINUED)	MIN:SEC
1988 East Germany	6:10.74
1992 Romania	5:59.37
FOURS, INRIGGERS (WITH COXSWAIN)	MIN:SEC
1912 Denmark	7:47.0
EIGHTS (WITH COXSWAIN)	MIN:SEC
1900 United States	6:09.8
1904 United States	7:50.0
1908 Great Britain	7:52.0
1912 Great Britain	6:15.0
1920 United States	6:02.6
1924 United States	6:33.4
1928 United States	6:03.2
1932 United States	6:37.6
1936 United States	6:25.4
1948 United States	5:56.7
1952 United States	6:25.9
1956 United States	6:35.2
1960 Germany	5:57.18
1964 United States	6:18.23
1968 West Germany	6:07.00
1972 New Zealand	6:08.94
1976 East Germany	5:58.29
1980 East Germany	5:49.05
1984 Canada	5:41.32
1988 West Germany	5:46.05
1992 Canada	5:29.53
1996 The Netherlands	5:42.74
2000 Great Britain	5:33.08
2004 United States	5:42.48
2008 Canada	5:23.89

Rowing (women)¹⁷

SINGLE SCULLS	MIN:SEC
1976 Christine Scheiblich (GDR)	4:05.56
1980 Sanda Toma (ROM)	3:40.69
1984 Valeria Racila (ROM)	3:40.68
1988 Jutta Behrendt (GDR)	7:47.19
1992 Elisabeta Lipa (ROM)	7:25.54
1996 Yekaterina Khodotovich (BLR)	7:32.21
2000 Yekaterina Khodotovich Karsten (BLR)	7:28.14
2004 Katrin Rutschow-Stomporowski (GER)	7:18.12
2008 Romyana Neykova (BUL)	7:22.34
DOUBLE SCULLS	MIN:SEC
1976 Bulgaria	3:44.36
1980 USSR	3:16.27
1984 Romania	3:26.75
1988 East Germany	7:00.48
1992 Germany	6:49.00
1996 Canada	6:56.84
2000 Germany	6:55.44
2004 New Zealand	7:01.79
2008 New Zealand	7:07.32
LIGHTWEIGHT DOUBLE SCULLS	MIN:SEC
1996 Romania	7:12.78
2000 Romania	7:02.64
2004 Romania	6:56.05
2008 The Netherlands	6:54.74

Rowing (women)¹⁷ (continued)

FOUR SCULLS	MIN:SEC
1976 East Germany	3:29.99
1980 East Germany	3:15.32
1984 Romania	3:14.11
1988 East Germany	6:21.06
1992 Germany	6:20.18
1996 Germany	6:27.44
2000 Germany	6:19.58
2004 Germany	6:29.29
2008 China	6:16.06
PAIRS (WITHOUT COXSWAIN)	MIN:SEC
1976 Bulgaria	4:01.22
1980 East Germany	3:30.49
1984 Romania	3:32.60
1988 Romania	7:28.13
1992 Canada	7:06.22
1996 Australia	7:01.39
2000 Romania	7:11.00
2004 Romania	7:06.55
2008 Romania	7:20.60
FOURS (WITH COXSWAIN)	MIN:SEC
1976 East Germany	3:45.08
1980 East Germany	3:19.27
1984 Romania	3:19.3
1988 East Germany	6:56.0
1992 ¹⁸ Canada	6:30.85
EIGHTS (WITH COXSWAIN)	MIN:SEC
1976 East Germany	3:33.32
1980 East Germany	3:03.32
1984 United States	2:59.80
1988 East Germany	6:15.17
1992 Canada	6:02.62
1996 Romania	6:19.73
2000 Romania	6:06.44
2004 Romania	6:17.70
2008 United States	6:05.34

Rugby Football

1900 France
1908 Australia
1920 United States
1924 United States

Sailing (Yachting)

BOARDSAILING (WINDGLIDER/DIVISION II) (OPEN)
1984 Stephan van den Berg (NED)
1988 Anthony Bruce Kendall (NZL)

BOARDSAILING (RS:X¹⁹) (MEN)

1992 Franck David (FRA)
1996 Nikolaos Kaklamanakis (GRE)
2000 Christoph Sieber (AUT)
2004 Gal Fridman (ISR)
2008 Tom Ashley (NZL)

BOARDSAILING (RS:X¹⁹) (WOMEN)

1992 Barbara Anne Kendall (NZL)
1996 Lee Lai Shan (HKG)
2000 Alessandra Sensi (ITA)

Summer Olympic Games (continued)

Sailing (Yachting) (continued)

BOARDSAILING (RS:X¹⁹) (WOMEN) (CONTINUED)

- 2004 Faustine Merret (FRA)
- 2008 Yin Jian (CHN)

SINGLE-HANDED DINGHY (LASER RADIAL) (WOMEN)

- 1992 Linda Andersen (NOR)
- 1996 Kristine Roug (DEN)
- 2000 Shirley Anne Robertson (GBR)
- 2004 Siren Sundby (NOR)
- 2008 Anna Tunnicliffe (USA)

SINGLE-HANDED DINGHY (LASER) (MEN²⁰)

- 1996 Robert Scheidt (BRA)
- 2000 Ben Ainslie (GBR)
- 2004 Robert Scheidt (BRA)
- 2008 Paul Goodison (GBR)

SINGLE-HANDED DINGHY (FINN²¹) (OPEN²²)

- 1924 Léon Huybrechts (BEL)
- 1928 Sven Thorell (SWE)
- 1932 Jacques Lebrun (FRA)
- 1936 Daniel Kagchelland (NED)
- 1948 Paul Elvström (DEN)
- 1952 Paul Elvström (DEN)
- 1956 Paul Elvström (DEN)
- 1960 Paul Elvström (DEN)
- 1964 Wilhelm Kuhweide (GER)
- 1968 Valentin Mankin (URS)
- 1972 Serge Maury (FRA)
- 1976 Jochen Schümann (GDR)
- 1980 Esko Rechardt (FIN)
- 1984 Russell Coutts (NZL)
- 1988 José Luis Doreste (ESP)
- 1992 José van der Ploeg (ESP)
- 1996 Mateusz Kusznierewicz (POL)
- 2000 Iain Percy (GBR)
- 2004 Ben Ainslie (GBR)
- 2008 Ben Ainslie (GBR)

DOUBLE-HANDED DINGHY (470) (MEN)

- 1976 West Germany
- 1980 Brazil
- 1984 Spain
- 1988 France
- 1992 Spain
- 1996 Ukraine
- 2000 Australia
- 2004 United States
- 2008 Australia

DOUBLE-HANDED DINGHY (470) (WOMEN)

- 1988 United States
- 1992 Spain
- 1996 Spain
- 2000 Australia
- 2004 Greece
- 2008 Australia

YNGLING (WOMEN)

- 2004 Great Britain
- 2008 Great Britain

HIGH-PERFORMANCE DINGHY (49ER) (OPEN)

- 2000 Finland
- 2004 Spain
- 2008 Denmark

Sailing (Yachting) (continued)

MULTIHULL (TORNAO) (OPEN)

- 1976 Great Britain
- 1980 Brazil
- 1984 New Zealand
- 1988 France
- 1992 France
- 1996 Spain
- 2000 Austria
- 2004 Austria
- 2008 Spain

FLEET/MATCH RACE KEELBOAT (SOLING) (OPEN)

- 1972 United States
- 1976 Denmark
- 1980 Denmark
- 1984 United States
- 1988 East Germany
- 1992 Denmark
- 1996 Germany
- 2000 Denmark

TWO-PERSON KEELBOAT (STAR) (MEN²³)

- 1932 United States
- 1936 Germany
- 1948 United States
- 1952 Italy
- 1956 United States
- 1960 USSR
- 1964 The Bahamas
- 1968 United States
- 1972 Australia
- 1980 USSR
- 1984 United States
- 1988 Great Britain
- 1992 United States
- 1996 Brazil
- 2000 United States
- 2004 Brazil
- 2008 Great Britain

40-METER CLASS

- 1920 Sweden

30-METER CLASS

- 1920 Sweden

12-METER CLASS

- 1920 (old) Norway
- 1920 (new) Norway

OVER-10-METER CLASS

- 1900 France
- 1908 Great Britain
- 1912 Norway

10-METER CLASS

- 1900 Germany
- 1912 Sweden
- 1920 (old) Norway
- 1920 (new) Norway

8-METER CLASS

- 1900 Great Britain
- 1908 Great Britain
- 1912 Norway
- 1920 (old) Norway
- 1920 (new) Norway
- 1924 Norway

Summer Olympic Games (continued)

Sailing (Yachting) (continued)

8-METER CLASS (CONTINUED)

- 1928 France
- 1932 United States
- 1936 Italy

7-METER CLASS

- 1908 Great Britain
- 1920 (old) Great Britain

6.5-METER CLASS

- 1920 (new) The Netherlands

6-METER CLASS

- 1900 Switzerland
- 1908 Great Britain
- 1912 France
- 1920 (old) Belgium
- 1920 (new) Norway
- 1924 Norway
- 1928 Norway
- 1932 Sweden
- 1936 Great Britain
- 1948 United States
- 1952 United States

5.5-METER CLASS

- 1952 United States
- 1956 Sweden
- 1960 United States
- 1964 Australia
- 1968 Sweden

18-FOOT CENTERBOARD BOAT

- 1920 Great Britain

12-FOOT CENTERBOARD BOAT

- 1920 The Netherlands
- 1924 Belgium

12-FOOT DINGHY

- 1928 Sweden

MONOTYPE CLASS

- 1932 France

MONOTYPE CLASS "NÜRNBERG"

- 1936 The Netherlands

SWALLOW

- 1948 Great Britain

FIREFLY

- 1948 Denmark

SHARPIE

- 1956 New Zealand

DRAGON

- 1948 Norway
- 1952 Norway
- 1956 Sweden
- 1960 Greece
- 1964 Denmark
- 1968 United States
- 1972 Australia

Sailing (Yachting) (continued)

TEMPEST

- 1972 USSR
- 1976 Sweden

FLYING DUTCHMAN

- 1960 Norway
- 1964 New Zealand
- 1968 Great Britain
- 1972 Great Britain
- 1976 West Germany
- 1980 Spain
- 1984 United States
- 1988 Denmark
- 1992 Spain

Shooting (men)

individual

TRAP (CLAY PIGEON)²⁴

- 1900 Roger de Barbarin (FRA)
- 1908 Walter Ewing (CAN)
- 1912 James Graham (USA)
- 1920 Mark Arie (USA)
- 1924 Gyula Halasy (HUN)
- 1952 George G  n  reux (CAN)
- 1956 Galliano Rossini (ITA)
- 1960 Ion Dumitrescu (ROM)
- 1964 Ennio Mattarelli (ITA)
- 1968 John Braithwaite (GBR)
- 1972 Angelo Scalzone (ITA)
- 1976 Donald Haldeman (USA)
- 1980 Luciano Giovannetti (ITA)
- 1984 Luciano Giovannetti (ITA)
- 1988 Donald Monakov (URS)
- 1992 Petr Hrdlicka (TCH)
- 1996 Michael Constantine Diamond (AUS)
- 2000 Michael Constantine Diamond (AUS)
- 2004 Aleksey Alipov (RUS)
- 2008 David Kostelecky (CZE)

DOUBLE TRAP

- 1996 Russell Andrew Mark (AUS)
- 2000 Richard Faulds (GBR)
- 2004 Ahmed Alaktoum (UAE)
- 2008 Walton Eller (USA)

SKEET²⁵

- 1968 Yevgeny Petrov (URS)
- 1972 Konrad Wirnhier (FRG)
- 1976 Josef Panacek (TCH)
- 1980 Hans Kjeld Rasmussen (DEN)
- 1984 Matthew Dryke (USA)
- 1988 Axel Wegner (GDR)
- 1992 Zhang Shan (CHN)
- 1996 Ennio Falco (ITA)
- 2000 Mykola Milchev (UKR)
- 2004 Andrea Benelli (ITA)
- 2008 Vincent Hancock (USA)

FREE PISTOL

- 1896 Sumner Paine (USA)
- 1900 Karl Konrad R  derer (SUI)
- 1912 Alfred Lane (USA)
- 1920 Carl Frederick (USA)
- 1936 Torsten Ullmann (SWE)
- 1948 Edwin V  squez Cam (PER)
- 1952 Huelet Benner (USA)
- 1956 Pentti Tapio Linnosvuo (FIN)
- 1960 Aleksey Gushchin (URS)

Summer Olympic Games (continued)

Shooting (men) (continued)

Individual (continued)

FREE PISTOL (CONTINUED)

- 1964 Väinö Johannes Markkanen (FIN)
- 1968 Grigory Kosykh (URS)
- 1976 Uwe Potteck (GDR)
- 1980 Aleksandr Melentev (URS)
- 1984 Xu Haifeng (CHN)
- 1988 Sorin Băbii (ROM)
- 1992 Konstantin Lukachik (UNT)
- 1996 Boris Kokorev (RUS)
- 2000 Tanyu Kiryakov (BUL)
- 2004 Mikhail Nestruev (RUS)
- 2008 Jin Jong Oh (KOR)

RAPID-FIRE PISTOL

- 1896 Joannis Phrangudis (GRE)
- 1900 Maurice Larrouy (FRA)
- 1908 Paul van Asbroek (BEL)
- 1912 Alfred Lane (USA)
- 1920 Guilherme Paraense (BRA)
- 1924 Henry Bailey (USA)
- 1932 Renzo Morigi (ITA)
- 1936 Cornelius van Oyen (GER)
- 1948 Karoly Takacs (HUN)
- 1952 Karoly Takacs (HUN)
- 1956 Stefan Petrescu (ROM)
- 1960 William McMillan (USA)
- 1964 Pentti Tapio Linnosvuo (FIN)
- 1968 Jozef Zapędzki (POL)
- 1972 Jozef Zapędzki (POL)
- 1976 Norbert Klačar (GDR)
- 1980 Corneliu Ion (ROM)
- 1984 Takeo Kamachi (JPN)
- 1988 Afanasy Kuzmin (URS)
- 1992 Ralf Schumann (GER)
- 1996 Ralf Schumann (GER)
- 2000 Sergey Alifirenko (RUS)
- 2004 Ralf Schumann (GER)
- 2008 Oleksandr Petriv (UKR)

SMALL-BORE RIFLE (PRONE)

- 1908 Arthur Ashton Carnell (GBR)
- 1912 Frederick Hird (USA)
- 1920 Lawrence Nuesslein (USA)
- 1924 Pierre Coquelin de Lisle (FRA)
- 1932 Bertil Rönmark (SWE)
- 1936 Willy Røgeberg (NOR)
- 1948 Arthur Cook (USA)
- 1952 Iosif Sarbu (ROM)
- 1956 Gerald Ouellette (CAN)
- 1960 Peter Kohnke (GER)
- 1964 Laszlo Hammerl (HUN)
- 1968 Jan Kurka (TCH)
- 1972 Ho Jun Li (PRK)
- 1976 Karlheinz Smieszek (FRG)
- 1980 Karoly Varga (HUN)
- 1984 Edward Etzel (USA)
- 1988 Miroslav Varga (TCH)
- 1992 Lee Eun Chul (KOR)
- 1996 Christian Klees (GER)
- 2000 Jonas Edman (SWE)
- 2004 Matthew Emmons (USA)
- 2008 Artur Ayvazian (UKR)

SMALL-BORE RIFLE (3 POSITIONS)

- 1952 Erling Kongshaug (NOR)
- 1956 Anatoly Bogdanov (URS)
- 1960 Viktor Shamburkin (URS)

Shooting (men) (continued)

Individual (continued)

SMALL-BORE RIFLE (3 POSITIONS) (CONTINUED)

- 1964 Lones Wesley Wigger (USA)
- 1968 Bernd Klingner (FRG)
- 1972 John Writer (USA)
- 1976 Lanny Bassham (USA)
- 1980 Viktor Vlasov (URS)
- 1984 Malcolm Cooper (GBR)
- 1988 Malcolm Cooper (GBR)
- 1992 Gratchia Petikian (UNT)
- 1996 Jean-Pierre Amat (FRA)
- 2000 Rajmond Debevec (SLO)
- 2004 Jia Zhanbo (CHN)
- 2008 Qiu Jian (CHN)

10-METER RUNNING (GAME) TARGET

- 1900 Louis Debray (FRA)
- 1972 Yakov Zheleznyak (URS)
- 1976 Aleksandr Gazov (URS)
- 1980 Igor Sokolov (URS)
- 1984 Li Yuwei (CHN)
- 1988 Tor Heiestad (NOR)
- 1992 Michael Jakosits (GER)
- 1996 Yang Ling (CHN)
- 2000 Yang Ling (CHN)
- 2004 Manfred Kurzer (GER)

AIR RIFLE

- 1984 Philippe Heberle (FRA)
- 1988 Goran Maksimovic (YUG)
- 1992 Yury Fedkin (UNT)
- 1996 Artyom Khadzhibekov (RUS)
- 2000 Cai Yalin (CHN)
- 2004 Zhu Quinan (CHN)
- 2008 Abhinav Bindra (IND)

AIR PISTOL

- 1988 Tanyu Kiryakov (BUL)
- 1992 Wang Yifu (CHN)
- 1996 Roberto di Donna (ITA)
- 2000 Franck Dumoulin (FRA)
- 2004 Wang Yifu (CHN)
- 2008 Pang Wei (CHN)

FREE RIFLE (300 METERS, 3 POSITIONS)

- 1908 Albert Helgerud (NOR)
- 1912 Paul René Colas (FRA)
- 1920 Morris Fisher (USA)
- 1924 Morris Fisher (USA)
- 1948 Emil Grünig (SUI)
- 1952 Anatoly Bogdanov (URS)
- 1956 Vasily Borisov (URS)
- 1960 Hubert Hammerer (AUT)
- 1964 Gary Lee Anderson (USA)
- 1968 Gary Lee Anderson (USA)
- 1972 Lones Wesley Wigger (USA)

ARMY RIFLE (300 METERS, 3 POSITIONS)

- 1896 Georgios Orphanidis (GRE)
- 1900 Emil Kellenberger (SUI)
- 1912 Sandor Prokop (HUN)

ARMY RIFLE (200 METERS)

- 1896 Pantelis Karasevdas (GRE)

FREE RIFLE (1,000 YARDS PRONE)

- 1908 Joshua Millner (GBR)

Summer Olympic Games (continued)

Shooting (men) (continued)

individual (continued)

FULL-BORE RIFLE (300 METERS STANDING)

1900 Lars Madsen (DEN)

FULL-BORE RIFLE (300 METERS KNEELING)

1900 Konrad Staeheli (SUI)

FULL-BORE RIFLE (300 METERS PRONE)

1900 Achille Paroche (FRA)

FULL-BORE RIFLE (300 METERS)

1900 Emil Kellenberger (SUI)

RIFLE (300 METERS, 2 POSITIONS)

1920 Morris Fisher (USA)

RIFLE (300 METERS STANDING)

1920 Carl Osburn (USA)

RIFLE (300 METERS PRONE)

1920 Otto Olsen (NOR)

RIFLE (600 METERS PRONE)

1920 Hugo Johansson (SWE)

6-MILLIMETER SMALL GUN (OPEN REAR SIGHT)

1900 C. Grosett (FRA)

SMALL-BORE RIFLE (VANISHING TARGET)

1908 William Styles (GBR)

1912 Wilhelm Carlberg (SWE)

SMALL-BORE RIFLE (MOVING TARGET)

1908 John Francis Fleming (GBR)

RUNNING DEER (100 METERS SINGLE SHOT)

1908 Oscar Swahn (SWE)

1912 Alfred Swahn (SWE)

1920 Otto Olsen (NOR)

1924 John Boles (USA)

RUNNING DEER (100 METERS DOUBLE SHOT)

1908 Walter Winans (USA)

1912 Ake Lundberg (SWE)

1920 Ole Andreas Lilloe-Olsen (NOR)

1924 Ole Andreas Lilloe-Olsen (NOR)

RUNNING DEER (100 METERS SINGLE AND DOUBLE SHOT)

1952 John Larsen (NOR)

1956 Vitaly Romanenko (URS)

LIVE PIGEON

1900 Léon de Lunden (BEL)

GAME SHOOTING

1900 Donald Mackintosh (AUS)

MILITARY REVOLVER (25 METERS)

1896 John Paine (USA)

REVOLVER AND PISTOL

1900 Paul van Asbrock (BEL)

1908 Paul van Asbrock (BEL)

1912 Alfred Lane (USA)

Shooting (men) (continued)

individual (continued)

DUELING PISTOL

1912 Alfred Lane (USA)

team

FREE RIFLE (300 METERS)

1908 Norway

1912 Sweden

ARMY RIFLE (300 METERS)

1900 Norway

ARMY RIFLE (ALL-AROUND)

1900 United States

1908 United States

1912 United States

FULL-BORE RIFLE (300 METERS)

1900 Switzerland

SMALL-BORE RIFLE

1900 Great Britain

1908 Great Britain

1920 United States

1924 France

SMALL-BORE RIFLE (VANISHING TARGET)

1912 Sweden

RIFLE (600 METERS PRONE)

1920 United States

RIFLE (300 METERS, 2 POSITIONS)

1920 United States

RIFLE (300 METERS STANDING)

1920 Denmark

RIFLE (300 METERS PRONE)

1920 United States

RIFLE (ALL-AROUND)

1920 United States

1924 United States

RUNNING DEER (SINGLE SHOT)

1908 Sweden

1912 Sweden

1920 Norway

1924 Norway

RUNNING DEER (DOUBLE SHOT)

1920 Norway

1924 Great Britain

CLAY PIGEON

1900 Great Britain

1908 Great Britain

1912 United States

1920 United States

1924 United States

REVOLVER

1900 Switzerland

Summer Olympic Games (continued)

Shooting (men) (continued)

team (continued)	
PISTOL	
1920 United States	
1924 United States	

REVOLVER AND PISTOL

1900 United States	
1908 United States	
1912 United States	
1920 United States	

DUELING PISTOL

1912 Sweden	
-------------	--

Shooting (women)

TRAP (CLAY PIGEON)

2000 Daina Gudzeviciute (LTU)	
2004 Suzanne Balogh (AUS)	
2008 Satu Mäkelä-Nummela (FIN)	

DOUBLE TRAP

1996 Kimberly Rhode (USA)	
2000 Pia Hansen (SWE)	
2004 Kimberly Rhode (USA)	

SKEET

2000 Zemfira Meftakhetdinova (AZE)	
2004 Diana Igaly (HUN)	
2008 Chiara Cainero (ITA)	

PISTOL

1984 Linda Thom (CAN)	
1988 Nino Salukvadze (URS)	
1992 Marina Logvinenko (UNT)	
1996 Li Duihong (CHN)	
2000 Mariya Zdravkova Grozdeva (BUL)	
2004 Mariya Zdravkova Grozdeva (BUL)	
2008 Chen Ying (CHN)	

SMALL-BORE RIFLE (3 POSITIONS)

1984 Wu Xiao-Xuan (CHN)	
1988 Silvia Sperber (FRG)	
1992 Launi Meili (USA)	
1996 Aleksandra Ivosev (YUG)	
2000 Renata Mauer (POL)	
2004 Lyubov Galkina (RUS)	
2008 Du Li (CHN)	

AIR RIFLE

1984 Pat Spurgin (USA)	
1988 Irina Chilova (URS)	
1992 Yeo Kab Soon (KOR)	
1996 Renata Mauer (POL)	
2000 Nancy Johnson (USA)	
2004 Du Li (CHN)	
2008 Katerina Emmons (CZE)	

AIR PISTOL

1988 Jasna Sekaric (YUG)	
1992 Marina Logvinenko (UNT)	
1996 Olga Klocheva (RUS)	
2000 Tao Luna (CHN)	
2004 Olena Kostevych (UKR)	
2008 Guo Wenjun (CHN)	

Softball

1996 United States	
2000 United States	

Softball (continued)

2004 United States	
2008 Japan	

Swimming (men)

50-METER FREESTYLE	SEC
1988 Matt Biondi (USA)	22.14
1992 Aleksandr Popov (UNT)	21.91
1996 Aleksandr Popov (RUS)	22.13
2000 Anthony Ervin (USA); Gary Hall, Jr. (USA) (tied)	21.98
2004 Gary Hall, Jr. (USA)	21.93
2008 César Cielo Filho (BRA)	21.30

100-METER FREESTYLE	MIN:SEC
1896 Alfred Hajos (HUN)	1:22.2
1904 ²⁶ Zoltan Halmay (HUN)	1:02.8
1908 Charles Daniels (USA)	1:05.6
1912 Duke Paoa Kahanamoku (USA)	1:03.4
1920 Duke Paoa Kahanamoku (USA)	1:00.4
1924 Johnny Weissmuller (USA)	59.0
1928 Johnny Weissmuller (USA)	58.6
1932 Yasuji Miyazaki (JPN)	58.2
1936 Ferenc Csik (HUN)	57.6
1948 Walter Ris (USA)	57.3
1952 Clark Scholes (USA)	57.4
1956 Jon Henricks (AUS)	55.4
1960 John Devitt (AUS)	55.2
1964 Donald Schollander (USA)	53.4
1968 Michael Wenden (AUS)	52.2
1972 Mark Spitz (USA)	51.22
1976 Jim Montgomery (USA)	49.99
1980 Jörg Woithe (GDR)	50.40
1984 Ambrose Gaines (USA)	49.80
1988 Matt Biondi (USA)	48.63
1992 Aleksandr Popov (UNT)	49.02
1996 Aleksandr Popov (RUS)	48.74
2000 Pieter van den Hoogenband (NED)	48.30
2004 Pieter van den Hoogenband (NED)	48.17
2008 Alain Bernard (FRA)	47.21

100 METER FREESTYLE FOR SAILORS	MIN:SEC
1896 Ioannis Malokinis (GRE)	2:20.4

200-METER FREESTYLE	MIN:SEC
1900 Fred Lane (AUS)	2:25.2
1904 ²⁷ Charles Daniels (USA)	2:44.2
1968 Michael Wenden (AUS)	1:55.2
1972 Mark Spitz (USA)	1:52.78
1976 Bruce Furniss (USA)	1:50.29
1980 Sergey Kopyakov (URS)	1:49.81
1984 Michael Gross (FRG)	1:47.44
1988 Duncan Armstrong (AUS)	1:47.25
1992 Yevgeny Sadovy (UNT)	1:46.70
1996 Danyon Loader (NZL)	1:47.63
2000 Pieter van den Hoogenband (NED)	1:45.35
2004 Ian Thorpe (AUS)	1:44.71
2008 Michael Phelps (USA)	1:42.96

400-METER FREESTYLE	MIN:SEC
1896 ²⁸ Paul Neumann (AUT)	8:12.6
1904 ²⁹ Charles Daniels (USA)	6:16.2
1908 Henry Taylor (GBR)	5:36.8
1912 George Hodgson (CAN)	5:24.4
1920 Norman Ross (USA)	5:26.8
1924 Johnny Weissmuller (USA)	5:04.2
1928 Victoriano Zorilla (ARG)	5:01.6
1932 Clarence Crabbe (USA)	4:48.4
1936 Jack Medica (USA)	4:44.5

Summer Olympic Games (continued)

Swimming (men) (continued)

400-METER FREESTYLE (CONTINUED)	MIN:SEC
1948 William Smith (USA)	4:41.0
1952 Jean Boiteux (FRA)	4:30.7
1956 Murray Rose (AUS)	4:27.3
1960 Murray Rose (AUS)	4:18.3
1964 Donald Schollander (USA)	4:12.2
1968 Michael Burton (USA)	4:09.0
1972 Bradford Cooper (AUS) ²	4:00.27
1976 Brian Goodell (USA)	3:51.93
1980 Vladimir Salnikov (URS)	3:51.31
1984 George DiCarlo (USA)	3:51.23
1988 Uwe Dassler (GDR)	3:46.95
1992 Yevgeny Sadovy (UNT)	3:45.00
1996 Danyon Loader (NZL)	3:47.97
2000 Ian Thorpe (AUS)	3:40.59
2004 Ian Thorpe (AUS)	3:43.10
2008 Park Tae Hwan (KOR)	3:41.86

1,500-METER FREESTYLE	MIN:SEC
1896 ³⁰ Alfred Hajos (HUN)	18:22.2
1900 ³¹ Johnny Arthur Jarvis (GBR)	13:40.2
1904 ³² Emil Rausch (GER)	27:18.2
1908 Henry Taylor (GBR)	22:48.4
1912 George Hodgson (CAN)	22:00.0
1920 Norman Ross (USA)	22:23.2
1924 Andrew Charlton (AUS)	20:06.6
1928 Arne Borg (SWE)	19:51.8
1932 Kusuo Kitamura (JPN)	19:12.4
1936 Noburu Terada (JPN)	19:13.7
1948 James McLane (USA)	19:18.5
1952 Ford Konno (USA)	18:30.0
1956 Murray Rose (AUS)	17:58.9
1960 John Konrads (AUS)	17:19.6
1964 Robert Windle (AUS)	17:01.7
1968 Michael Burton (USA)	16:38.9
1972 Michael Burton (USA)	15:52.58
1976 Brian Goodell (USA)	15:02.40
1980 Vladimir Salnikov (URS)	14:58.27
1984 Michael O'Brien (USA)	15:05.20
1988 Vladimir Salnikov (URS)	15:00.40
1992 Kieren Perkins (AUS)	14:43.48
1996 Kieren Perkins (AUS)	14:56.40
2000 Grant Hackett (AUS)	14:48.33
2004 Grant Hackett (AUS)	14:43.40
2008 Oussama Mellouli (TUN)	14:40.84

4,000-METER FREESTYLE	MIN:SEC
1900 Johnny Arthur Jarvis (GBR)	58:24

880-YARD FREESTYLE	MIN:SEC
1904 Emil Rausch (GER)	13:11.4

1-MILE FREESTYLE	MIN:SEC
1904 Emil Rausch (GER)	27:18.2

100-METER BUTTERFLY	SEC
1968 Douglas Russell (USA)	55.9
1972 Mark Spitz (USA)	54.27
1976 Matt Vogel (USA)	54.35
1980 Pär Arvidsson (SWE)	54.92
1984 Michael Gross (FRG)	53.08
1988 Anthony Nesty (SUR)	53.00
1992 Pablo Morales (USA)	53.32
1996 Denis Pankratov (RUS)	52.27
2000 Lars Frölander (SWE)	52.00
2004 Michael Phelps (USA)	51.25
2008 Michael Phelps (USA)	50.58

Swimming (men) (continued)

200-METER BUTTERFLY	MIN:SEC
1956 William Yorzyk (USA)	2:19.3
1960 Michael Troy (USA)	2:12.8
1964 Kevin Berry (AUS)	2:06.6
1968 Carl Robie (USA)	2:08.7
1972 Mark Spitz (USA)	2:00.70
1976 Mike Bruner (USA)	1:59.23
1980 Sergey Fesenko (URS)	1:59.76
1984 Jonathan Sieben (AUS)	1:57.04
1988 Michael Gross (FRG)	1:56.94
1992 Mel Stewart (USA)	1:56.26
1996 Denis Pankratov (RUS)	1:56.51
2000 Tom Malchow (USA)	1:55.35
2004 Michael Phelps (USA)	1:54.04
2008 Michael Phelps (USA)	1:52.03

100-METER BACKSTROKE	MIN:SEC
1904 ³³ Walter Brack (GER)	1:16.8
1908 Arno Bieberstein (GER)	1:24.6
1912 Harry Hebner (USA)	1:21.2
1920 Warren Paoa Kealoha (USA)	1:15.2
1924 Warren Paoa Kealoha (USA)	1:13.2
1928 George Kojac (USA)	1:08.2
1932 Masaji Kiyokawa (JPN)	1:08.6
1936 Adolph Kiefer (USA)	1:05.9
1948 Allen Stack (USA)	1:06.4
1952 Yoshinobu Oyakawa (JPN)	1:05.4
1956 David Theile (AUS)	1:02.2
1960 David Theile (AUS)	1:01.9
1968 Roland Matthes (GDR)	58.7
1972 Roland Matthes (GDR)	56.58
1976 John Naber (USA)	55.49
1980 Bengt Baron (SWE)	56.53
1984 Richard Carey (USA)	55.79
1988 Daichi Suzuki (JPN)	55.05
1992 Mark Tewksbury (CAN)	53.98
1996 Jeff Rouse (USA)	54.10
2000 Lenny Krayzelburg (USA)	53.72
2004 Aaron Peirsol (USA)	54.06
2008 Aaron Peirsol (USA)	52.54

200-METER BACKSTROKE	MIN:SEC
1900 Ernst Hoppenberg (GER)	2:47.0
1964 Jed Graef (USA)	2:10.3
1968 Roland Matthes (GDR)	2:09.6
1972 Roland Matthes (GDR)	2:02.82
1976 John Naber (USA)	1:59.19
1980 Sandor Wladar (HUN)	2:01.93
1984 Richard Carey (USA)	2:00.23
1988 Igor Polyansky (URS)	1:59.37
1992 Martin López-Zubero (ESP)	1:58.47
1996 Brad Bridgewater (USA)	1:58.54
2000 Lenny Krayzelburg (USA)	1:56.76
2004 Aaron Peirsol (USA)	1:54.95
2008 Ryan Lochte (USA)	1:53.94

100-METER BREASTSTROKE	MIN:SEC
1968 Donald McKenzie (USA)	1:07.7
1972 Nobutaka Taguchi (JPN)	1:04.94
1976 John Hencken (USA)	1:03.11
1980 Duncan Goodhew (GBR)	1:03.34
1984 Steve Lundquist (USA)	1:01.65
1988 Adrian Moorhouse (GBR)	1:02.04
1992 Nelson Diebel (USA)	1:01.50
1996 Frederick Deburghgraeve (BEL)	1:00.65
2000 Domenico Fioravanti (ITA)	1:00.46
2004 Kosuke Kitajima (JPN)	1:00.08
2008 Kosuke Kitajima (JPN)	0:58.91

Summer Olympic Games (continued)

Swimming (men) (continued)

200-METER BREASTSTROKE	MIN:SEC
1908 Frederick Holman (GBR)	3:09.2
1912 Walter Bathe (GER)	3:01.8
1920 Hakan Malmroth (SWE)	3:04.4
1924 Robert Skelton (USA)	2:56.6
1928 Yoshiyuki Tsuruta (JPN)	2:48.8
1932 Yoshiyuki Tsuruta (JPN)	2:45.4
1936 Tetsuo Hamuro (JPN)	2:42.5
1948 Joseph Verdeur (USA)	2:39.3
1952 John Davies (AUS)	2:34.4
1956 Masaru Furukawa (JPN)	2:34.7
1960 William Mulliken (USA)	2:37.4
1964 Ian O'Brien (AUS)	2:27.8
1968 Felipe Muñoz (MEX)	2:28.7
1972 John Hencken (USA)	2:21.55
1976 David Wilkie (GBR)	2:15.11
1980 Robertas Zulpa (URS)	2:15.85
1984 Victor Davis (CAN)	2:13.34
1988 Jozsef Szabo (HUN)	2:13.52
1992 Mike Barrowman (USA)	2:10.16
1996 Norbert Rozsa (HUN)	2:12.57
2000 Domenico Fioravanti (ITA)	2:10.87
2004 Kosuke Kitajima (JPN)	2:09.44
2008 Kosuke Kitajima (JPN)	2:07.64

400-METER BREASTSTROKE	MIN:SEC
1904 ³⁴ Georg Zacharias (GER)	7:23.6
1912 Walter Bathe (GER)	6:29.6
1920 Hakan Malmroth (SWE)	6:31.8

200-YARD RELAY	MIN:SEC
1904 United States	2:04.6

200-METER INDIVIDUAL MEDLEY	MIN:SEC
1968 Charles Hickcox (USA)	2:12.0
1972 Gunnar Larsson (SWE)	2:07.17
1984 Alex Baumann (CAN)	2:01.42
1988 Tamas Darnyi (HUN)	2:00.17
1992 Tamas Darnyi (HUN)	2:00.76
1996 Attila Czene (HUN)	1:59.91
2000 Massimiliano Rosolino (ITA)	1:58.98
2004 Michael Phelps (USA)	1:57.14
2008 Michael Phelps (USA)	1:54.23

400-METER INDIVIDUAL MEDLEY	MIN:SEC
1964 Richard William Roth (USA)	4:45.4
1968 Charles Hickcox (USA)	4:48.4
1972 Gunnar Larsson (SWE)	4:31.98
1976 Rod Strachan (USA)	4:23.68
1980 Aleksandr Sidorenko (URS)	4:22.89
1984 Alex Baumann (CAN)	4:17.41
1988 Tamas Darnyi (HUN)	4:14.75
1992 Tamas Darnyi (HUN)	4:14.23
1996 Tom Dolan (USA)	4:14.90
2000 Tom Dolan (USA)	4:11.76
2004 Michael Phelps (USA)	4:08.26
2008 Michael Phelps (USA)	4:03.84

4 × 100-METER MEDLEY RELAY	MIN:SEC
1960 United States	4:05.4
1964 United States	3:58.4
1968 United States	3:54.9
1972 United States	3:48.16
1976 United States	3:42.22
1980 Australia	3:45.70
1984 United States	3:39.30
1988 United States	3:36.93
1992 United States	3:36.93

Swimming (men) (continued)

4 × 100-METER MEDLEY RELAY (CONTINUED)	MIN:SEC
1996 United States	3:34.84
2000 United States	3:33.73
2004 United States	3:30.68
2008 United States	3:29.34

4 × 100-METER FREESTYLE RELAY	MIN:SEC
1964 United States	3:33.2
1968 United States	3:31.7
1972 United States	3:26.42
1984 United States	3:19.03
1988 United States	3:16.53
1992 United States	3:16.74
1996 United States	3:15.41
2000 Australia	3:13.67
2004 South Africa	3:13.17
2008 United States	3:08.24

4 × 200-METER FREESTYLE RELAY	MIN:SEC
1908 Great Britain	10:55.6
1912 Australia	10:11.2
1920 United States	10:04.4
1924 United States	9:53.4
1928 United States	9:36.2
1932 Japan	8:58.4
1936 Japan	8:51.5
1948 United States	8:46.0
1952 United States	8:31.1
1956 Australia	8:23.6
1960 United States	8:10.2
1964 United States	7:52.1
1968 United States	7:52.3
1972 United States	7:35.78
1976 United States	7:23.22
1980 USSR	7:23.50
1984 United States	7:15.69
1988 United States	7:12.51
1992 Unified Team	7:11.95
1996 United States	7:14.84
2000 Australia	7:07.05
2004 United States	7:07.33
2008 United States	6:58.56

60-METER UNDERWATER	MIN:SEC (UNDERWATER)
1900 Charles de Vendeville (FRA)	1:08.4

200-METER OBSTACLE	MIN:SEC
1900 Frederick Lane (AUS)	2:38.4

10-KM OPEN-WATER MARATHON	HR:MIN:SEC
2008 Maarten van der Weijden (NED)	1:51:51.6

Swimming (women)

50-METER FREESTYLE	SEC
1988 Kristin Otto (GDR)	25.49
1992 Yang Wenyi (CHN)	24.79
1996 Amy Van Dyken (USA)	24.87
2000 Inge de Bruijn (NED)	24.32
2004 Inge de Bruijn (NED)	24.58
2008 Britta Steffen (GER)	24.06

100-METER FREESTYLE	MIN:SEC
1912 Fanny Durack (AUS)	1:22.2
1920 Ethelda Bleibtrey (USA)	1:13.6
1924 Ethel Lackie (USA)	1:12.4
1928 Albina Osipowich (USA)	1:11.0
1932 Helene Madison (USA)	1:06.8
1936 Hendrika Mastenbroek (NED)	1:05.9

Summer Olympic Games (continued)

Swimming (women) (continued)

100-METER FREESTYLE (CONTINUED)	MIN:SEC
1948 Greta Andersen (DEN)	1:06.3
1952 Katalin Szoke (HUN)	1:06.8
1956 Dawn Fraser (AUS)	1:02.0
1960 Dawn Fraser (AUS)	1:01.2
1964 Dawn Fraser (AUS)	59.5
1968 Jan Henne (USA)	1:00.0
1972 Sandra Neilson (USA)	58.59
1976 Kornelia Ender (GDR)	55.65
1980 Barbara Krause (GDR)	54.79
1984 Carrie Steinseifer (USA); Nancy Hogshead (USA) (tied)	55.92
1988 Kristin Otto (GDR)	54.93
1992 Zhuang Yong (CHN)	54.64
1996 Le Jingyi (CHN)	54.50
2000 Inge de Bruijn (NED)	53.83
2004 Jodie Henry (AUS)	53.84
2008 Britta Steffen (GER)	53.12

200-METER FREESTYLE	MIN:SEC
1968 Debbie Meyer (USA)	2:10.5
1972 Shane Gould (AUS)	2:03.56
1976 Kornelia Ender (GDR)	1:59.26
1980 Barbara Krause (GDR)	1:58.33
1984 Mary Wayte (USA)	1:59.23
1988 Heike Friedrich (GDR)	1:57.65
1992 Nicole Haislett (USA)	1:57.90
1996 Claudia Poll (CRC)	1:58.16
2000 Susie O'Neill (AUS)	1:58.24
2004 Camelia Potec (ROM)	1:58.03
2008 Federica Pellegrini (ITA)	1:54.82

400-METER FREESTYLE	MIN:SEC
1920 ³⁵ Ethelda Bleibtrey (USA)	4:34.0
1924 Martha Norelius (USA)	6:02.2
1928 Martha Norelius (USA)	5:42.8
1932 Helene Madison (USA)	5:28.5
1936 Hendrika Mastenbroek (NED)	5:26.4
1948 Ann Curtis (USA)	5:17.8
1952 Valeria Genge (HUN)	5:12.1
1956 Lorraine Crapp (AUS)	4:54.6
1960 Susan Christina von Saltza (USA)	4:50.6
1964 Virginia Duenkel (USA)	4:43.3
1968 Debbie Meyer (USA)	4:31.8
1972 Shane Gould (AUS)	4:19.04
1976 Petra Thümer (GDR)	4:09.89
1980 Ines Diers (GDR)	4:08.76
1984 Tiffany Cohen (USA)	4:07.10
1988 Janet Evans (USA)	4:03.85
1992 Dagmar Hase (GER)	4:07.18
1996 Michelle Smith (IRL)	4:07.25
2000 Brooke Bennett (USA)	4:05.80
2004 Laure Manaudou (FRA)	4:05.34
2008 Rebecca Adlington (GBR)	4:03.22

800-METER FREESTYLE	MIN:SEC
1968 Debbie Meyer (USA)	9:24.0
1972 Keena Rothhammer (USA)	8:53.68
1976 Petra Thümer (GDR)	8:37.14
1980 Michelle Ford (AUS)	8:28.90
1984 Tiffany Cohen (USA)	8:24.95
1988 Janet Evans (USA)	8:20.20
1992 Janet Evans (USA)	8:25.52
1996 Brooke Bennett (USA)	8:27.89
2000 Brooke Bennett (USA)	8:19.67
2004 Ai Shibata (JPN)	8:24.54
2008 Rebecca Adlington (GBR)	8:14.10

Swimming (women) (continued)

100-METER BUTTERFLY	MIN:SEC
1956 Shelley Mann (USA)	1:11.0
1960 Carolyn Schuler (USA)	1:09.5
1964 Sharon Stouder (USA)	1:04.7
1968 Lynette McClements (AUS)	1:05.5
1972 Mayumi Aoki (JPN)	1:03.34
1976 Kornelia Ender (GDR)	1:00.13
1980 Caren Metschuck (GDR)	1:00.42
1984 Mary Meagher (USA)	59.26
1988 Kristin Otto (GDR)	59.00
1992 Qian Hong (CHN)	58.62
1996 Amy Van Dyken (USA)	59.13
2000 Inge de Bruijn (NED)	56.61
2004 Petria Thomas (AUS)	57.72
2008 Lisbeth Lenton Trickett (AUS)	56.73

200-METER BUTTERFLY	MIN:SEC
1968 Aagje Kok (NED)	2:24.7
1972 Karen Moe (USA)	2:15.57
1976 Andrea Pollack (GDR)	2:11.41
1980 Ines Geissler (GDR)	2:10.44
1984 Mary Meagher (USA)	2:06.90
1988 Kathleen Nord (GDR)	2:09.51
1992 Summer Sanders (USA)	2:08.67
1996 Susie O'Neill (AUS)	2:07.76
2000 Misty Hyman (USA)	2:05.88
2004 Otylia Jedrzejczak (POL)	2:06.05
2008 Liu Zige (CHN)	2:04.18

100-METER BACKSTROKE	MIN:SEC
1924 Sybil Bauer (USA)	1:23.2
1928 Maria Braun (NED)	1:22.0
1932 Eleanor Holm (USA)	1:19.4
1936 Dina Senff (NED)	1:18.9
1948 Karen-Margrete Harup (DEN)	1:14.4
1952 Joan Harrison (RSA)	1:14.3
1956 Judith Grinham (GBR)	1:12.9
1960 Lynn Burke (USA)	1:09.3
1964 Cathy Ferguson (USA)	1:07.7
1968 Kaye Hall (USA)	1:06.2
1972 Melissa Belote (USA)	1:05.78
1976 Ulrike Richter (GDR)	1:01.83
1980 Rica Reinisch (GDR)	1:00.86
1984 Theresa Andrews (USA)	1:02.55
1988 Kristin Otto (GDR)	1:00.89
1992 Krisztina Egerszegi (HUN)	1:00.68
1996 Beth Botsford (USA)	1:01.19
2000 Diana Mocanu (ROM)	1:00.21
2004 Natalie Coughlin (USA)	1:00.37
2008 Natalie Coughlin (USA)	0:58.96

200-METER BACKSTROKE	MIN:SEC
1968 Pokey Watson (USA)	2:24.8
1972 Melissa Belote (USA)	2:19.19
1976 Ulrike Richter (GDR)	2:13.43
1980 Rica Reinisch (GDR)	2:11.77
1984 Jolanda De Rover (NED)	2:12.38
1988 Krisztina Egerszegi (HUN)	2:09.29
1992 Krisztina Egerszegi (HUN)	2:07.06
1996 Krisztina Egerszegi (HUN)	2:07.83
2000 Diana Mocanu (ROM)	2:08.16
2004 Kirsty Coventry (ZIM)	2:09.19
2008 Kirsty Coventry (ZIM)	2:05.24

100-METER BREASTSTROKE	MIN:SEC
1968 Djurdjica Bjedov (YUG)	1:15.8
1972 Cathy Carr (USA)	1:13.58
1976 Hannelore Anke (GDR)	1:11.16

Summer Olympic Games (continued)

Swimming (women) (continued)

100-METER BREASTSTROKE (CONTINUED)	MIN:SEC
1980 Ute Geveniger (GDR)	1:10.22
1984 Petra van Staveren (NED)	1:09.88
1988 Tanya Dangalakova (BUL)	1:07.95
1992 Yelena Rudkovskaya (UNT)	1:08.00
1996 Penelope Heyns (RSA)	1:07.73
2000 Megan Quann (USA)	1:07.05
2004 Luo Xuejuan (CHN)	1:06.64
2008 Leisel Jones (AUS)	1:05.17

200-METER BREASTSTROKE	MIN:SEC
1924 Lucy Morton (GBR)	3:33.2
1928 Hilde Schrader (GER)	3:12.6
1932 Claire Dennis (AUS)	3:06.3
1936 Hideko Maehata (JPN)	3:03.6
1948 Petronella van Vliet (NED)	2:57.2
1952 Eva Szekely (HUN)	2:51.7
1956 Ursula Happe (GER)	2:53.1
1960 Anita Lonsbrough (GBR)	2:49.5
1964 Galina Prozumenshchikova-Stepanova (URS)	2:46.4
1968 Sharon Wichman (USA)	2:44.4
1972 Beverley Whitfield (AUS)	2:41.71
1976 Marina Koshevaya (URS)	2:33.35
1980 Lina Kachushite (URS)	2:29.54
1984 Anne Ottenbrite (CAN)	2:30.38
1988 Silke Hörner (GDR)	2:26.71
1992 Kyoko Iwasaki (JPN)	2:26.65
1996 Penelope Heyns (RSA)	2:25.41
2000 Agnes Kovacs (HUN)	2:24.35
2004 Amanda Beard (USA)	2:23.37
2008 Rebecca Soni (USA)	2:20.22

200-METER INDIVIDUAL MEDLEY	MIN:SEC
1968 Claudia Kolb (USA)	2:24.7
1972 Shane Gould (AUS)	2:23.07
1984 Tracy Caulkins (USA)	2:12.64
1988 Daniela Hunger (GDR)	2:12.59
1992 Lin Li (CHN)	2:11.65
1996 Michelle Smith (IRL)	2:13.93
2000 Yana Klochkova (UKR)	2:10.68
2004 Yana Klochkova (UKR)	2:11.14
2008 Stephanie Rice (AUS)	2:08.45

400-METER INDIVIDUAL MEDLEY	MIN:SEC
1964 Donna De Varona (USA)	5:18.7
1968 Claudia Kolb (USA)	5:08.5
1972 Gail Neall (AUS)	5:02.97
1976 Ulrike Tauber (GDR)	4:42.77
1980 Petra Schneider (GDR)	4:36.29
1984 Tracy Caulkins (USA)	4:39.24
1988 Janet Evans (USA)	4:37.76
1992 Krisztina Egerszegi (HUN)	4:36.54
1996 Michelle Smith (IRL)	4:39.18
2000 Yana Klochkova (UKR)	4:33.59
2004 Yana Klochkova (UKR)	4:34.83
2008 Stephanie Rice (AUS)	4:29.45

4 × 100-METER MEDLEY RELAY	MIN:SEC
1960 United States	4:41.1
1964 United States	4:33.9
1968 United States	4:28.3
1972 United States	4:20.75
1976 East Germany	4:07.95
1980 East Germany	4:06.67
1984 United States	4:08.34
1988 East Germany	4:03.74
1992 United States	4:02.54

Swimming (women) (continued)

4 × 100-METER MEDLEY RELAY (CONTINUED)	MIN:SEC
1996 United States	4:02.88
2000 United States	3:58.30
2004 Australia	3:57.32
2008 Australia	3:52.69

4 × 100-METER FREESTYLE RELAY	MIN:SEC
1912 Great Britain	5:52.8
1920 United States	5:11.6
1924 United States	4:58.8
1928 United States	4:47.6
1932 United States	4:38.0
1936 The Netherlands	4:36.0
1948 United States	4:29.2
1952 Hungary	4:24.4
1956 Australia	4:17.1
1960 United States	4:08.9
1964 United States	4:03.8
1968 United States	4:02.5
1972 United States	3:55.19
1976 United States	3:44.82
1980 East Germany	3:42.71
1984 United States	3:43.43
1988 East Germany	3:40.63
1992 United States	3:39.46
1996 United States	3:39.29
2000 United States	3:36.61
2004 Australia	3:35.94
2008 The Netherlands	3:33.76

4 × 200-METER FREESTYLE RELAY	MIN:SEC
1996 United States	7:59.87
2000 United States	7:57.80
2004 United States	7:53.42
2008 Australia	7:44.31

10-KM OPEN-WATER MARATHON	HR:MIN:SEC
2008 Larisa Ilchenko (RUS)	1:59:27.7

Synchronized Swimming

INDIVIDUAL	
1984 Tracie Ruiz (USA)	
1988 Carolyn Waldo (CAN)	
1992 Kristen Babb-Sprague (USA); Sylvie Fréchette (CAN) ³⁶	

DUET	
1984 United States	
1988 Canada	
1992 United States	
2000 Russia	
2004 Russia	
2008 Russia	

TEAM	
1996 United States	
2000 Russia	
2004 Russia	
2008 Russia	

Table Tennis (men)

SINGLES	
1988 Yoo Nam Kyu (KOR)	
1992 Jan-Ove Waldner (SWE)	
1996 Liu Guoliang (CHN)	
2000 Kong Linghui (CHN)	
2004 Ryu Seung Min (KOR)	
2008 Ma Lin (CHN)	

Summer Olympic Games (continued)

Table Tennis (men) (continued)

TEAM
1988 China
1992 China
1996 China
2000 China
2004 China
2008 China

Table Tennis (women)

SINGLES
1988 Chen Jing (CHN)
1992 Deng Yaping (CHN)
1996 Deng Yaping (CHN)
2000 Wang Nan (CHN)
2004 Zhang Yining (CHN)
2008 Zhang Yining (CHN)

TEAM
1988 Republic of Korea
1992 China
1996 China
2000 China
2004 China
2008 China

Taekwondo (men)

58 KG (127.6 LB)
2000 Michail Mouroutsos (GRE)
2004 Chu Mu Yen (TPE)
2008 Guillermo Pérez (MEX)

68 KG (149.6 LB)
2000 Steven Lopez (USA)
2004 Hadi Saei Bonehkhohal (IRI)
2008 Son Tae Jin (KOR)

80 KG (176 LB)
2000 Angel Valodia Matos (CUB)
2004 Steven Lopez (USA)
2008 Hadi Saei (IRI)

OVER 80 KG (176+ LB)
2000 Kim Kyong-Hun (KOR)
2004 Moon Sung Dae (KOR)
2008 Cha Dong Min (KOR)

Taekwondo (women)

49 KG (107.8 LB)
2000 Lauren Burns (AUS)
2004 Chen Shih Hsin (TPE)
2008 Wu Jingyu (CHN)

57 KG (125.4 LB)
2000 Jung Jae-Eun (KOR)
2004 Jang Ji Won (KOR)
2008 Lim Su Jeong (KOR)

67 KG (147.4 LB)
2000 Lee Sun-Hee (KOR)
2004 Luo Wei (CHN)
2008 Hwang Kyung Seon (KOR)

OVER 67 KG (147.4+ LB)
2000 Chen Zhong (CHN)
2004 Chen Zhong (CHN)
2008 María del Rosario Espinoza (MEX)

Tennis (men)

SINGLES
1896 John Pius Boland (GBR)
1900 Laurie Doherty (GBR)
1904 Beals Wright (USA)
1908 Josiah Ritchie (GBR)
1912 Charles Winslow (RSA)
1920 Louis Raymond (RSA)
1924 Vincent Richards (USA)
1988 Miloslav Mecir (TCH)
1992 Marc Rosset (SUI)
1996 Andre Agassi (USA)
2000 Yevgeny Kafelnikov (RUS)
2004 Nicolas Massu (CHI)
2008 Rafael Nadal (ESP)

DOUBLES

1896 John Pius Boland (GBR), Friedrich Thraun (GER)
1900 Laurie Doherty, Reggie Doherty (GBR)
1904 Edgar Leonard, Beals Wright (USA)
1908 George Hillyard, Reggie Doherty (GBR)
1912 Harold Kitson, Charles Winslow (RSA)
1920 Oswald Noel Turnbull, Max Woosnam (GBR)
1924 Frank Hunter, Vincent Richards (USA)
1988 Kenneth Flach, Robert Seguso (USA)
1992 Boris Becker, Michael Stich (GER)
1996 Todd Woodbridge, Mark Woodforde (AUS)
2000 Sebastien Lareau, Daniel Nestor (CAN)
2004 Fernando Gonzalez, Nicolas Massu (CHI)
2008 Roger Federer, Stanislas Wawrinka (SUI)

MIXED DOUBLES

1900 Charlotte Cooper, Reggie Doherty (GBR)
1912 Dora Köring, Heinrich Schomburgk (GER)
1920 Suzanne Lenglen, Max Décugis (FRA)
1924 Hazel Wightman, R. Norris Williams (USA)

Tennis (women)

SINGLES
1900 Charlotte Cooper (GBR)
1908 Dorothea Lambert Chambers (GBR)
1912 Marguerite Broquedis (FRA)
1920 Suzanne Lenglen (FRA)
1924 Helen Wills Moody (USA)
1988 Steffi Graf (FRG)
1992 Jennifer Capriati (USA)
1996 Lindsay Davenport (USA)
2000 Venus Williams (USA)
2004 Justine Henin-Hardenne (BEL)
2008 Yelena Dementyeva (RUS)

DOUBLES

1920 Winifred McNair, Kathleen McKane (GBR)
1924 Helen Wills Moody, Hazel Wightman (USA)
1988 Zina Garrison, Pam Shriver (USA)
1992 Gigi Fernández, Mary Joe Fernández (USA)
1996 Gigi Fernández, Mary Joe Fernández (USA)
2000 Serena Williams, Venus Williams (USA)
2004 Li Ting, Sun Tian Tian (CHN)
2008 Serena Williams, Venus Williams (USA)

Tennis—Covered Courts (Indoor Tennis)

MEN'S SINGLES
1908 Arthur Gore (GBR)
1912 André Gobert (FRA)

Summer Olympic Games (continued)

Tennis—Covered Courts (Indoor Tennis) (continued)

MEN'S DOUBLES

- 1908 Arthur Gore, Herbert Roper Barrett (GBR)
1912 Maurice Germot, André Gobert (FRA)

WOMEN'S SINGLES

- 1908 Gladys Eastlake-Smith (GBR)
1912 Edith Hannam (GBR)

MIXED DOUBLES

- 1912 Edith Hannam, Charles Dixon (GBR)

Triathlon (swim/bike/run) (men)

- 2000 Simon Whitfield (CAN)
2004 Hamish Carter (NZL)
2008 Jan Frodeno (GER)

Triathlon (swim/bike/run) (women)

- 2000 Brigitte McMahon (SUI)
2004 Kate Allen (AUT)
2008 Emma Snowsill (AUS)

Volleyball (men)

INDOOR

- 1964 USSR
1968 USSR
1972 Japan
1976 Poland
1980 USSR
1984 United States
1988 United States
1992 Brazil
1996 The Netherlands
2000 Yugoslavia
2004 Brazil
2008 United States

BEACH

- 1996 United States
2000 United States
2004 Brazil
2008 United States

Volleyball (women)

INDOOR

- 1964 Japan
1968 USSR
1972 USSR
1976 Japan
1980 USSR
1984 China
1988 USSR
1992 Cuba
1996 Cuba
2000 Cuba
2004 China
2008 Brazil

BEACH

- 1996 Brazil
2000 Australia
2004 United States
2008 United States

Water Polo (men)

- 1900 Great Britain
1904 United States
1908 Great Britain
1912 Great Britain

Water Polo (men) (continued)

- 1920 Great Britain
1924 France
1928 Germany
1932 Hungary
1936 Hungary
1948 Italy
1952 Hungary
1956 Hungary
1960 Italy
1964 Hungary
1968 Yugoslavia
1972 USSR
1976 Hungary
1980 USSR
1984 Yugoslavia
1988 Yugoslavia
1992 Italy
1996 Spain
2000 Hungary
2004 Hungary
2008 Hungary

Water Polo (women)

- 2000 Australia
2004 Italy
2008 The Netherlands

Weight Lifting (men)^{37, 38}

	KG
56 KG (123.2 LB)	
1972 Zygmunt Smalcerz (POL)	337.5
1976 Aleksandr Varonin (URS)	242.5
1980 Kanybek Osmanaliyev (URS)	245.0
1984 Zeng Guoqiang (CHN)	235.0
1988 Sevdalin Marinov (BUL)	270.0
1992 Ivan Ivanov (BUL)	265.0
1996 Halil Mutlu (TUR)	287.5
2000 Halil Mutlu (TUR)	305.0
2004 Halil Mutlu (TUR)	295.0
2008 Long Qingquan (CHN)	292.0

62 KG (136.4 LB)	KG
1948 Joseph de Pietro (USA)	307.5
1952 Ivan Udodov (URS)	315.0
1956 Charles Vinci (USA)	342.5
1960 Charles Vinci (USA)	345.0
1964 Aleksey Vakhonin (URS)	357.5
1968 Mohammad Nassiri (IRI)	367.5
1972 Imre Foldi (HUN)	377.5
1976 Norair Nurikian (BUL)	262.5
1980 Daniel Núñez (CUB)	275.0
1984 Wu Shude (CHN)	267.5
1988 Oksen Mirzoyan (URS) ²	292.5
1992 Chun Byung Kwan (KOR)	287.5
1996 Tang Ningsheng (CHN)	307.5
2000 Nikolay Pechalov (CRO)	325.0
2004 Shi Zhiyong (CHN)	325.0
2008 Zhang Xiangxiang (CHN)	319.0

69 KG (151.8 LB)	KG
1920 Frans de Haes (BEL)	220.0
1924 Pierino Gabetti (ITA)	402.5 ³⁹
1928 Franz Andrysek (AUT)	287.5
1932 Raymond Suvigny (FRA)	287.5
1936 Anthony Terlazzo (USA)	312.5
1948 Mahmoud Fayad (EGY)	332.5
1952 Rafael Chimishkyan (URS)	337.5
1956 Isaac Berger (USA)	352.5
1960 Yevgeny Minayev (URS)	372.5

Summer Olympic Games (continued)

Weight Lifting (men)^{37, 38} (continued)

69 KG (151.8 LB) (CONTINUED)	KG
1964 Yoshinobu Miyake (JPN)	397.5
1968 Yoshinobu Miyake (JPN)	392.5
1972 Norair Nurikian (BUL)	402.5
1976 Nikolay Kolesnikov (URS)	285.0
1980 Viktor Mazin (URS)	290.0
1984 Chen Weiqiang (CHN)	282.5
1988 Naim Suleymanoglu (TUR)	342.5
1992 Naim Suleymanoglu (TUR)	320.0
1996 Naim Suleymanoglu (TUR)	335.0
2000 Galabin Boevski (BUL)	357.5
2004 Zhang Guozheng (CHN)	347.5
2008 Liao Hui (CHN)	348.0

70 KG (154 LB)	KG
1920 Alfred Neyland (EST)	257.5
1924 Edmond Décottignies (FRA)	440.0 ³⁹
1928 Kurt Helbig (GER); Hans Haas (AUT) (tied)	322.5
1932 René Duverger (FRA)	325.0
1936 Mohamed Ahmed Mesbah (EGY); Robert Fein (AUT) (tied)	342.5
1948 Ibrahim Shams (EGY)	360.0
1952 Tommy Kono (USA)	362.5
1956 Igor Rybak (URS)	380.0
1960 Viktor Bushuyev (URS)	397.5
1964 Waldemar Baszanowski (POL)	432.5
1968 Waldemar Baszanowski (POL)	437.5
1972 Mukharbi Kirzhinov (URS)	460.0
1976 Pyotr Korol (URS) ²	305.0
1980 Yanko Rusev (BUL)	342.5
1984 Yao Jingyuan (CHN)	320.0
1988 Joachim Kunz (GDR) ²	340.0
1992 Israil Militosyan (UNT)	337.5
1996 Zhan Xugang (CHN)	357.5

77 KG (169.4 LB)	KG
1920 Henri Gance (FRA)	245.0
1924 Carlo Galimberti (ITA)	492.5 ³⁹
1928 François Roger (FRA)	335.0
1932 Rudolf Ismayr (GER)	345.0
1936 Khadr el Thouni (EGY)	387.5
1948 Frank Spellman (USA)	390.0
1952 Peter George (USA)	400.0
1956 Fyodor Bogdanovsky (URS)	420.0
1960 Aleksandr Kurynov (URS)	437.5
1964 Hans Zdravila (TCH)	445.0
1968 Viktor Kurentsov (URS)	475.0
1972 Iordan Bikov (BUL)	485.0
1976 Iordan Mitkov (BUL)	335.0
1980 Asen Zlatev (BUL)	360.0
1984 Karl-Heinz Radschinsky (FRG)	340.0
1988 Borislav Gidikov (BUL)	375.0
1992 Fyodor Kassapu (UNT)	357.5
1996 Pablo Lara (CUB)	367.5
2000 Zhan Xugang (CHN)	367.5
2004 Taner Sagir (TUR)	375.0
2008 Sa Jae Hyouk (KOR)	366.0

85 KG (187 LB)	KG
1920 Ernest Cadine (FRA)	290.0
1924 Charles Rigoulot (FRA)	502.5 ³⁹
1928 El Sayed Nossair (EGY)	355.0
1932 Louis Hostin (FRA)	365.0
1936 Louis Hostin (FRA)	372.5
1948 Stanley Stanczyk (USA)	417.5
1952 Trofim Lomakin (URS)	417.5
1956 Tommy Kono (USA)	447.5

Weight Lifting (men)^{37, 38} (continued)

85 KG (187 LB) (CONTINUED)	KG
1960 Ireneusz Palinski (POL)	442.5
1964 Rudolph Plyukfelder (URS)	475.0
1968 Boris Selitsky (URS)	485.0
1972 Leif Jenssen (NOR)	507.5
1976 Valery Shary (URS)	365.0
1980 Yury Vardanyan (URS)	400.0
1984 Petre Becheru (ROM)	355.0
1988 Israil Arsamakov (URS)	377.5
1992 Pyrrros Dimas (GRE)	370.0
1996 Pyrrros Dimas (BUL)	392.5
2000 Pyrrros Dimas (GRE)	390.0
2004 George Asanidze (GEO)	382.5
2008 Lu Yong (CHN)	394.0

94 KG (206.8 LB)	KG
1952 Norbert Schemansky (USA)	445.0
1956 Arkady Vorobyev (URS)	462.5
1960 Arkady Vorobyev (URS)	472.5
1964 Vladimir Golovanov (URS)	487.5
1968 Kaarlo Kangasniemi (FIN)	517.5
1972 Andon Nikolov (BUL)	525.0
1976 David Rigert (URS)	382.5
1980 Peter Baczako (HUN)	377.5
1984 Nicu Vlad (ROM)	392.5
1988 Anatoly Khrapaty (URS)	412.5
1992 Kakhi Kakhiashvili (UNT)	412.5
1996 Aleksey Petrov (RUS)	402.5
2000 Akakios Kakhiashvili (GRE)	405.0
2004 Milen Dobrev (BUL)	407.5
2008 Ilya Ilin (KAZ)	406.0

99 KG (217.8 LB)	KG
1980 Ota Zaremba (TCH)	395.0
1984 Rolf Milser (FRG)	385.0
1988 Pavel Kuznetsov (URS)	425.0
1992 Viktor Tregubov (UNT)	410.0
1996 Akakios Kakhiashvili (GRE)	420.0

105 KG (231 LB)	KG
1972 Jan Talts (URS)	580.0
1976 Yury Zaytsev (URS) ²	385.0
1980 Leonid Taranenko (URS)	422.5
1984 Norberto Oberburger (ITA)	390.0
1988 Yury Zakharevitch (URS)	455.0
1992 Ronny Weller (GER)	432.5
1996 Timur Taymazov (UKR)	430.0
2000 Hossein Tavakoli (IRI)	425.0
2004 Dmitry Berestov (RUS)	425.0
2008 Andrei Aramnau (BLR)	436.0

OVER 105 KG (231+ LB)	KG
1920 Filippo Bottino (ITA)	265.5
1924 Giuseppe Tonani (ITA)	517.5 ³⁹
1928 Josef Strassberger (GER)	372.5
1932 Jaroslav Skobia (TCH)	380.0
1936 Josef Manger (GER)	410.0
1948 John Davis (USA)	452.5
1952 John Davis (USA)	460.0
1956 Paul Anderson (USA)	500.0
1960 Yury Vlasov (URS)	537.5
1964 Leonid Zhabotinsky (URS)	572.5
1968 Leonid Zhabotinsky (URS)	572.5
1972 Vasily Alekseyev (URS)	640.0
1976 Vasily Alekseyev (URS)	440.0
1980 Sultan Rakhmanov (URS)	440.0
1984 Dinko Lukin (AUS)	412.5
1988 Aleksandr Kurlovich (URS)	462.5

Summer Olympic Games (continued)

Weight Lifting (men)^{37, 38} (continued)

OVER 105 KG (231+ LB) (CONTINUED)	KG
1992 Aleksandr Kurlovich (UNT)	450.0
1996 Andrey Chemerkin (RUS)	457.5
2000 Hossein Reza Zadeh (IRI)	472.5
2004 Hossein Reza Zadeh (IRI)	472.5
2008 Matthias Steiner (GER)	461.0

ONE-HAND LIFT (UNLIMITED CLASS)	KG
1896 Launceston Elliot (GBR)	71.0

TWO-HAND LIFT (UNLIMITED CLASS)	KG
1896 Viggo Jensen (DEN)	111.5
1904 Perikles Kakousis (GRE)	111.7

ALL-AROUND DUMBBELLS (UNLIMITED CLASS)	
1904 Oscar Osthoff (USA)	

Weight Lifting (women)

48 KG (105.6 LB)	KG
2000 Tara Nott (USA) ²	185.0
2004 Nurcan Taylan (TUR)	210.0
2008 Chen Xiexia (CHN)	212.0

53 KG (116.6 LB)	KG
2000 Yang Xia (CHN)	225.0
2004 Udornporn Polsak (THA)	222.5
2008 Prapawadee Jaroenrattanatarakoon (THA)	221.0

58 KG (127.6 LB)	KG
2000 Soraya Jiménez Mendiál (MEX)	222.5
2004 Chen Yanqing (CHN)	237.5
2008 Chen Yanqing (CHN)	244.0

63 KG (138.6 LB)	KG
2000 Chen Xiaomin (CHN)	242.5
2004 Natalya Skakun (UKR)	242.5
2008 Pak Hyon Suk (PRK)	241.0

69 KG (151.8 LB)	KG
2000 Lin Weining (CHN)	242.5
2004 Liu Chunhong (CHN)	275.0
2008 Liu Chunhong (CHN)	286.0

75 KG (165 LB)	KG
2000 Maria Isabel Urrutia (COL)	245.0
2004 Pawina Thongsuk (THA)	272.5
2008 Cao Lei (CHN)	282.0

OVER 75 KG (165+ LB)	KG
2000 Ding Meiyuan (CHN)	300.0
2004 Tang Gonghong (CHN)	305.0
2008 Jang Mi Ran (KOR)	326.0

Wrestling—Freestyle (men)³⁷

48 KG (105.6 LB)	
1904 Robert Curry (USA)	
1972 Roman Dmitriyev (URS)	
1976 Khassan Issaev (BUL)	
1980 Claudio Pollio (ITA)	
1984 Robert Weaver (USA)	
1988 Takashi Kobayashi (JPN)	
1992 Kim Il (PRK)	
1996 Kim Il (PRK)	

Wrestling—Freestyle (men)³⁷ (continued)

55 KG (121 LB)	
1904 George Mehnert (USA)	
1948 Lennart Viitala (FIN)	
1952 Hasan Gemicci (TUR)	
1956 Mirian Tsalkalmanidze (URS)	
1960 Ahmet Bilek (TUR)	
1964 Yoshikatsu Yoshida (JPN)	
1968 Shigeo Nakata (JPN)	
1972 Kiyomi Kato (JPN)	
1976 Yuji Takada (JPN)	
1980 Anatoly Beloglazov (URS)	
1984 Saban Trstena (YUG)	
1988 Mitsuru Sato (JPN)	
1992 Li Hak-sun (PRK)	
1996 Valentin Iordanov (BUL)	
2000 Namig Amdullayev (AZE)	
2004 Mavlet Batirov (RUS)	
2008 Henry Cejudo (USA)	

60 KG (132 LB)	
1904 Isidor "Jack" Niflot (USA)	
1908 George Mehnert (USA)	
1924 Kustaa Pihlajamäki (FIN)	
1928 Kaarlo Maakinen (FIN)	
1932 Robert Pearce (USA)	
1936 Odon Zombory (HUN)	
1948 Nasuh Akar (TUR)	
1952 Shohachi Ishii (JPN)	
1956 Mustafa Dagistanli (TUR)	
1960 Terence McCann (USA)	
1964 Yojiro Uetake (JPN)	
1968 Yojiro Uetake (JPN)	
1972 Hideaki Yanagida (JPN)	
1976 Vladimir Yumin (URS)	
1980 Sergey Beloglazov (URS)	
1984 Hideaki Tomiyama (JPN)	
1988 Sergey Beloglazov (URS)	
1992 Alejandro Puerto Diaz (CUB)	
1996 Kendall Cross (USA)	
2000 Alireza Dabir (IRI)	
2004 Yandro Miguel Quintana (CUB)	
2008 Mavlet Batirov (RUS)	

63 KG (138.6 LB)	
1904 Benjamin Bradshaw (USA)	
1908 George Dole (USA)	
1920 Charles Ackerly (USA)	
1924 Robin Reed (USA)	
1928 Allie Morrison (USA)	
1932 Hermann Pihlajamäki (FIN)	
1936 Kustaa Pihlajamäki (FIN)	
1948 Gazanfer Bilge (TUR)	
1952 Bayram Sit (TUR)	
1956 Shozo Sasahara (JPN)	
1960 Mustafa Dagistanli (TUR)	
1964 Osamu Watanabe (JPN)	
1968 Masaaki Kaneko (JPN)	
1972 Zaglav Abdurbekov (URS)	
1976 Yang Jung Mo (KOR)	
1980 Magomedgasan Abushev (URS)	
1984 Randy Lewis (USA)	
1988 John Smith (USA)	
1990 John Smith (USA)	
1996 Tom Brands (USA)	
2000 Murad Umakhanov (RUS)	

Summer Olympic Games (continued)

Wrestling—Freestyle (men)³⁷ (continued)

66 KG (145.2 LB)	
1904 Otto Roehm (USA)	
1908 George de Relwyskow (GBR)	
1920 Kaarlo "Kalle" Anttila (FIN)	
1924 Russell Vis (USA)	
1928 Osvald Käpp (EST)	
1932 Charles Pacome (FRA)	
1936 Karoly Karpatl (HUN)	
1948 Celal Atik (TUR)	
1952 Olle Anderberg (SWE)	
1956 Emamali Habibi (IRI)	
1960 Shelby Wilson (USA)	
1964 Enio Valchev Dimov (BUL)	
1968 Abdollah Movahed (IRI)	
1972 Dan Gable (USA)	
1976 Pavel Pinigin (URS)	
1980 Saipulla Absal'dov (URS)	
1984 You In Tak (KOR)	
1988 Arsen Fadzaev (URS)	
1992 Arsen Fadzaev (UNT)	
1996 Vadim Bogiyev (RUS)	
2000 Daniel Igali (CAN)	
2004 Elbrus Tedeyev (UKR)	
2008 Ramazan Sahin (TUR)	

74 KG (162.8 LB)

1904 Charles Eriksen (USA)	
1924 Hermann Gehri (SUI)	
1928 Arvo Haavisto (FIN)	
1932 Jack van Bebber (USA)	
1936 Frank Lewis (USA)	
1948 Yasar Dogu (TUR)	
1952 William Smith (USA)	
1956 Mitsuo Ikeda (JPN)	
1960 Douglas Blubaugh (USA)	
1964 Ismail Ogan (TUR)	
1968 Mahmut Atalay (TUR)	
1972 Wayne Wells (USA)	
1976 Jiichiro Date (JPN)	
1980 Valentin Raychev (BUL)	
1984 David Schultz (USA)	
1988 Kenneth Monday (USA)	
1992 Park Jang Soon (KOR)	
1996 Buvayasa Saytiyev (RUS)	
2000 Brandon Slay (USA) ²	
2004 Buvayasa Saytiyev (RUS)	
2008 Buvayasa Saytiyev (RUS)	

84 KG (184.8 LB)

1908 Stanley Bacon (GBR)	
1920 Eino Leino (FIN)	
1924 Fritz Haggmann (SUI)	
1928 Ernst Kyburz (SUI)	
1932 Ivar Johansson (SWE)	
1936 Émile Poilvé (FRA)	
1948 Glen Brand (USA)	
1952 David Tsimakurdze (URS)	
1956 Nikola Stanchev (BUL)	
1960 Hasan Gungor (TUR)	
1964 Prodan Stoyanov Gardchev (BUL)	
1968 Boris Gurevich (URS)	
1972 Levan Tediashvili (URS)	
1976 John Peterson (USA)	
1980 Ismail Abilov (BUL)	
1984 Mark Schultz (USA)	
1988 Han Myung Woo (KOR)	
1992 Kevin Jackson (USA)	
1996 Khadshimurad Magomedov (RUS)	

Wrestling—Freestyle (men)³⁷ (continued)

84 KG (184.8 LB) (CONTINUED)	
2000 Adam Saytev (RUS)	
2004 Cael Sanderson (USA)	
2008 Revazi Mindorashvili (GEO)	
90 KG (198.5 LB)	
1920 Anders Larsson (SWE)	
1924 John Franklin Spellman (USA)	
1928 Thure Sjöstedt (SWE)	
1932 Peter Mehringer (USA)	
1936 Knut Fridell (SWE)	
1948 Henry Wittenberg (USA)	
1952 Bror Wiking Palm (SWE)	
1956 Gholam-Reza Takhti (IRI)	
1960 Ismet Atli (TUR)	
1964 Aleksandr Medved (URS)	
1968 Ahmet Ayuk (TUR)	
1972 Ben Peterson (USA)	
1976 Levan Tediashvili (URS)	
1980 Sanasar Oganessian (URS)	
1984 Ed Banach (USA)	
1988 Macharbak Khadartsev (URS)	
1992 Macharbak Khadartsev (UNT)	
1996 Rasul Khadem Azghadi (IRI)	

96 KG (211.2 LB)

1896 Karl Schumann (GER)	
1904 Bernhuff Hansen (USA)	
1908 George O'Kelly (GBR)	
1920 Robert Rothe (SUI)	
1924 Harry Steele (USA)	
1928 Johan Richthoff (SWE)	
1932 Johan Richthoff (SWE)	
1936 Kristjan Palusalu (EST)	
1948 Gyula Bobis (HUN)	
1952 Arsen Mekokishvili (URS)	
1956 Hamit Kaplan (TUR)	
1960 Wilfried Dietrich (GER)	
1964 Aleksandr Ivanitsky (URS)	
1968 Aleksandr Medved (URS)	
1972 Ivan Yarygin (URS)	
1976 Ivan Yarygin (URS)	
1980 Ilya Mate (URS)	
1984 Lou Banach (USA)	
1988 Vasile Puscasu (ROM)	
1992 Leri Khabelov (UNT)	
1996 Kurt Angle (USA)	
2000 Sag'd Murtasaliyev (RUS)	
2004 Khajimurat Gatsalov (RUS)	
2008 Shirvani Muradov (RUS)	

120 KG (264 LB)

1972 Aleksandr Medved (URS)	
1976 Soslan Andiyev (URS)	
1980 Soslan Andiyev (URS)	
1984 Bruce Baumgartner (USA)	
1988 David Gobedishvili (URS)	
1992 Bruce Baumgartner (USA)	
1996 Mahmut Demir (TUR)	
2000 David Musulbez (RUS)	
2004 Artur Taymazov (UZB)	
2008 Artur Taymazov (UZB)	

Wrestling—Freestyle (women)

48 KG (105.6 LB)	
2004 Irini Merleni (UKR)	
2008 Carol Huynh (CAN)	

Summer Olympic Games (continued)

Wrestling—Freestyle (women) (continued)

55 KG (121 LB)

- 2004 Saori Yoshida (JPN)
- 2008 Saori Yoshida (JPN)

63 KG (138.6 LB)

- 2004 Kaori Icho (JPN)
- 2008 Kaori Icho (JPN)

72 KG (158 LB)

- 2004 Wang Xu (CHN)
- 2008 Wang Jiao (CHN)

Wrestling—Greco-Roman³⁷

48 KG (105.6 LB)

- 1972 Gheorghe Berceanu (ROM)
- 1976 Aleksey Shumakov (URS)
- 1980 Zhaksylyk Ushkempirov (URS)
- 1984 Vincenzo Maenza (ITA)
- 1988 Vincenzo Maenza (ITA)
- 1992 Oleg Kucherenko (UNT)
- 1996 Sim Kwon-Ho (KOR)

55 KG (121 LB)

- 1948 Pietro Lombardi (ITA)
- 1952 Boris Gurevich (URS)
- 1956 Nikolay Solov'yev (URS)
- 1960 Dumitru Pirvulescu (ROM)
- 1964 Tsutomu Hanahara (JPN)
- 1968 Petar Kirov (BUL)
- 1972 Petar Kirov (BUL)
- 1976 Vifaly Konstantinov (URS)
- 1980 Vakhtang Blagidze (URS)
- 1984 Atsuji Miyahara (JPN)
- 1988 Jon Ronningen (NOR)
- 1992 Jon Ronningen (NOR)
- 1996 Armen Nazaryan (ARM)
- 2000 Sim Kwon-Ho (KOR)
- 2004 Istvan Majoros (HUN)
- 2008 Nazyr Mankiyev (RUS)

60 KG (132 LB)

- 1924 Eduard Pütsep (EST)
- 1928 Kurt Leucht (GER)
- 1932 Jakob Brendel (GER)
- 1936 Marton Lorincz (HUN)
- 1948 Kurt Pettersen (SWE)
- 1952 Imre Hodos (HUN)
- 1956 Konstantin VyruPAYEV (URS)
- 1960 Oleg Karavayev (URS)
- 1964 Masamitsu Ichiguchi (JPN)
- 1968 Janos Varga (HUN)
- 1972 Rustem Kazakov (URS)
- 1976 Pertti Ukkola (FIN)
- 1980 Shamil Serikov (URS)
- 1984 Pasquale Passarelli (FRG)
- 1988 Andras Sike (HUN)
- 1992 An Han Bong (KOR)
- 1996 Yury Melnichenko (KAZ)
- 2000 Armen Nazarian (BUL)
- 2004 Jung Ji Hyun (KOR)
- 2008 Islam-Beka Albiyev (RUS)

63 KG (138.6 LB)

- 1912 Kaarlo Koskelo (FIN)
- 1920 Oskar Friman (FIN)
- 1924 Kalle Anttila (FIN)
- 1928 Voldemar Väli (EST)
- 1932 Giovanni Gozzi (ITA)

Wrestling—Greco-Roman³⁷ (continued)

63 KG (138.6 LB) (CONTINUED)

- 1936 Yasar Erkan (TUR)
- 1948 Mehmet Oktav (TUR)
- 1952 Yakov Punkin (URS)
- 1956 Rauno Leonard Mäkinen (FIN)
- 1960 Muzahir Sille (TUR)
- 1964 Imre Polyak (HUN)
- 1968 Roman Rurua (URS)
- 1972 Georgi Markov (BUL)
- 1976 Kazimierz Lipien (POL)
- 1980 Stilianos Migiakis (GRE)
- 1984 Kim Weon Kee (KOR)
- 1988 Kamandar Madzhidov (URS)
- 1992 Akif Pirim (TUR)
- 1996 Włodzimierz Zawadzki (POL)
- 2000 Varteres Samurgashev (RUS)

66 KG (145.2 LB)

- 1908 Enrico Porro (ITA)
- 1912 Eemil Väre (FIN)
- 1920 Eemil Väre (FIN)
- 1924 Oskar Friman (FIN)
- 1928 Lajos Keresztes (HUN)
- 1932 Erik Malmberg (SWE)
- 1936 Lauri Koskela (FIN)
- 1948 Karl Freij (SWE)
- 1952 Shazam Safin (URS)
- 1956 Kyösti Emil Lehtonen (FIN)
- 1960 Avtandil Koridze (URS)
- 1964 Kazim Ayvaz (TUR)
- 1968 Munji Mumemura (JPN)
- 1972 Shamil Khisamutdinov (URS)
- 1976 Suren Nalbandyan (URS)
- 1980 Stefan Rusu (ROM)
- 1984 Vlado Lisjak (YUG)
- 1988 Levon Dzhulfalakyan (URS)
- 1992 Attila Repka (HUN)
- 1996 Ryszard Wolny (POL)
- 2000 Filiberto Ascuay Aguilera (CUB)
- 2004 Farid Mansurov (AZE)
- 2008 Steeve Guénou (FRA)

74 KG (162.8 LB)

- 1932 Ivar Johansson (SWE)
- 1936 Rudolf Svedberg (SWE)
- 1948 Erik Gösta Andersson (SWE)
- 1952 Miklos Szilvasi (HUN)
- 1956 Mithat Bayrak (TUR)
- 1960 Mithat Bayrak (TUR)
- 1964 Anatoly Kolesov (URS)
- 1968 Rudolf Vesper (GDR)
- 1972 Viteslav Macha (TCH)
- 1976 Anatoly Bykov (URS)
- 1980 Ferenc Kocsis (HUN)
- 1984 Jouko Salomaki (FIN)
- 1988 Kim Young Nam (KOR)
- 1992 Mnatsakan Iskandaryan (UNT)
- 1996 Filiberto Ascuay Aguilera (CUB)
- 2000 Murat Kardanov (URS)
- 2004 Aleksandr Doktorishvili (UZB)
- 2008 Manuchar Kvirkelia (GEO)

84 KG (184.8 LB)

- 1908 Frithiof Martenson (SWE)
- 1912 Claes Johansson (SWE)
- 1920 Carl Westergren (SWE)
- 1924 Edward Westerlund (FIN)
- 1928 Väinö Kokkinen (FIN)

Summer Olympic Games (continued)

Wrestling—Greco-Roman³⁷ (continued)

84 KG (184.8 LB) (CONTINUED)
1932 Väinö Kokkinen (FIN)
1936 Ivar Johansson (SWE)
1948 Axel Grönberg (SWE)
1952 Axel Grönberg (SWE)
1956 Givi Kartoziya (URS)
1960 Dimitar Dobrev (BUL)
1964 Branislav Simic (YUG)
1968 Lothar Metz (GDR)
1972 Csaba Hegedus (HUN)
1976 Momir Petkovic (YUG)
1980 Gennady Korban (URS)
1984 Ion Draica (ROM)
1988 Mikhail Mamiashvili (URS)
1992 Peter Farkas (HUN)
1996 Hamza Yerlikaya (TUR)
2000 Hamza Yerlikaya (TUR)
2004 Aleksey Mishin (RUS)
2008 Andrea Minguzzi (ITA)

90 KG (198.5 LB)

1908 Verner Weckman (FIN)
1912 Anders Ahlgren (SWE)
1920 Claes Johansson (SWE)
1924 Carl Westergren (SWE)
1928 Ibrahim Moustafa (EGY)
1932 Rudolf Svensson (SWE)
1936 Axel Cadier (SWE)
1948 Karl-Erik Nilsson (SWE)
1952 Kelpo Olavi Gröndahl (FIN)
1956 Valentin Nikolayev (URS)
1960 Tevfik Kis (TUR)
1964 Boyan Radev (BUL)
1968 Boyan Radev (BUL)
1972 Valery Rezantsev (URS)
1976 Valery Rezantsev (URS)
1980 Norbert Nottny (HUN)
1984 Steven Fraser (USA)
1988 Atanas Komchev (BUL)

Wrestling—Greco-Roman³⁷ (continued)

90 KG (198.5 LB) (CONTINUED)
1992 Maik Bullmann (GER)
1996 Vyacheslav Oleynyk (UKR)

96 KG (211.2 LB)

1896 Karl Schumann (GER)
1908 Richard Weisz (HUN)
1912 Yrjö Saarela (FIN)
1920 Adolf Lindfors (FIN)
1924 Henri Deglane (FRA)
1928 Rudolf Svensson (SWE)
1932 Carl Westergren (SWE)
1936 Kristjan Palusalu (EST)
1948 Ahmet Kirecci (TUR)
1952 Johannes Kotkas (URS)
1956 Anatoly Parfenov (URS)
1960 Ivan Bogdan (URS)
1964 Istvan Kozma (HUN)
1968 Istvan Kozma (HUN)
1972 Nicolae Martinescu (ROM)
1976 Nikolay Balboshin (URS)
1980 Georgi Raikov-Petkov (BUL)
1984 Vasile Andrei (ROM)
1988 Andrzej Wronski (POL)
1992 Héctor Milian (CUB)
1996 Andrzej Wronski (POL)
2000 Mikael Ljungberg (SWE)
2004 Kamil Ibrahim (EGY)
2008 Aslanbek Khushtov (RUS)

120 KG (264 LB)

1972 Anatoly Roshchin (URS)
1976 Aleksandr Kolchinsky (URS)
1980 Aleksandr Kolchinsky (URS)
1984 Jeffrey Blatnick (USA)
1988 Aleksandr Karelin (URS)
1992 Aleksandr Karelin (URS)
1996 Aleksandr Karelin (RUS)
2000 Rulon Gardner (USA)
2004 Khasan Baroyev (RUS)
2008 Mijain López (CUB)

¹The competitions in 1900 and 1904 are said to be unofficial. ²Winner after disqualification of top finisher for drug use. ³100-meter event. ⁴Hurdles were 2' 6" high, not 3'. ⁵An extra lap of 460 meters was run in error. ⁶Jim Thorpe was stripped of his gold medals in 1913 when it was discovered he had briefly competed as a professional athlete; in 1982 his gold medals were restored, and he was declared "cowinner" of the events. ⁷80 meters from 1932 to 1968. ⁸Pentathlon from 1964 to 1980. ⁹Weight classifications have been revised numerous times. ¹⁰2,000-meter event. ¹¹333.3-meter event. ¹²Distance has varied from 87 to 320 km. ¹³Held outdoors. ¹⁴Weight classifications were changed in 1980 and 1996. ¹⁵Weight classifications were changed in 2000. ¹⁶The distances in men's rowing events have varied from time to time. In 1904 it was 2 miles; in 1908, 1.5 miles; from 1912 to 1936, 2,000 meters; in 1948, 1 mile 350 yards; and since 1952, 2,000 meters (1 mile 427 yards). ¹⁷The distance in women's rowing events was 1,000 meters until 1988, at which time it became 2,000 meters. ¹⁸Without coxswain. ¹⁹From 2004. ²⁰Open from 1996 to 2004. ²¹From 1952. ²²Men-only from 1924 to 2004. ²³Open from 1932 to 2004. ²⁴Open from 1968 to 1992. ²⁵Open from 1968 to 1992. ²⁶100 yards. ²⁷220 yards. ²⁸500 meters. ²⁹440 yards. ³⁰1,200 meters. ³¹1,000 meters. ³²1 mile. ³³100 yards. ³⁴440 yards. ³⁵300 meters. ³⁶Fréchette's gold medal awarded in 1993 on basis of error in scoring. ³⁷Weight classifications have been revised numerous times, most recently after the 1996 Games. ³⁸In 1976 the press lift was removed, weights given thereafter being the total for the clean and jerk and the snatch. ³⁹Total of five lifts.

Did
you?
know■

Roughly 12,500 runners participated in the 28th Athens Marathon in October 2010, held on the 2,500th anniversary of the Battle of Marathon, after which a messenger for the victorious Athenians is said to have run from the battlefield to Athens to relay news of the battle, a distance of some 40 km (25 mi). He reportedly died of exhaustion thereafter, and the modern marathon's distance was based on the distance that he ran. The participants in the Athens race in 2010 followed the same route that the messenger is thought to have run.

Winter Olympic Games

Gold medalists in all winter events since 1908; winter sports were not included in the three Olympic Games before 1908, and separate Winter Games were not held until 1924. Note: East and West Germany fielded a joint all-Germany team in 1956, 1960, and 1964, abbreviated here as GER.

Biathlon (men)			Biathlon (women)		
10 KM	MIN:SEC		7.5 KM	MIN:SEC	
1980 Frank Ullrich (GDR)	32:10.69		1992 Anfisa Restsova (UNT)	24:29.2	
1984 Eirik Kvalfoss (NOR)	30:53.8		1994 Myriam Bédard (CAN)	26:08.8	
1988 Frank-Peter Rötsch (GDR)	25:08.1		1998 Galina Kukleva (RUS)	23:08.0	
1992 Mark Kirchner (GER)	26:02.3		2002 Kati Wilhelm (GER)	20:41.4	
1994 Sergey Chepikov (RUS)	28:07.0		2006 Florence Baverel-Robert (FRA)	22:31.4	
1998 Ole Einar Bjørndalen (NOR)	27:16.2		2010 Anastazia Kuzmina (SVK)	19:55.6	
2002 Ole Einar Bjørndalen (NOR)	24:51.3				
2006 Sven Fischer (GER)	26:11.6		10-KM PURSUIT	MIN:SEC	
2010 Vincent Jay (FRA)	24:07.8		2002 Olga Pyleva (RUS)	31:07.7	
			2006 Kati Wilhelm (GER)	36:43.6	
			2010 Magdalena Neuner (GER)	30:16.0	
12.5-KM PURSUIT	MIN:SEC				
2002 Ole Einar Bjørndalen (NOR)	32:34.6		12.5-KM MASS START	MIN:SEC	
2006 Vincent Defrasne (FRA)	35:20.2		2006 Anna Carin Olofsson (SWE)	40:36.5	
2010 Björn Ferry (SWE)	33:38.4		2010 Magdalena Neuner (GER)	35:19.6	
15-KM MASS START	MIN:SEC		15 KM	MIN:SEC	
2006 Michael Greis (GER)	47:20.0		1992 Antje Misersky (GER)	51:47.2	
2010 Yevgeny Ustyugov (RUS)	35:35.7		1994 Myriam Bédard (CAN)	52:06.6	
			1998 Ekaterina Dafovska (BUL)	54:52.0	
			2002 Andrea Henkel (GER)	47:29.1	
			2006 Svetlana Ishmuratova (RUS)	49:24.1	
			2010 Tora Berger (NOR)	40:52.8	
20 KM	HR:MIN:SEC		4 × 6-KM RELAY¹	HR:MIN:SEC	
1960 Klas Lestander (SWE)	1:33:21.6		1992 France	1:15:55.6	
1964 Vladimir Melanin (URS)	1:20:26.8		1994 Russia	1:47:19.5	
1968 Magnar Solberg (NOR)	1:13:45.9		1998 Germany	1:40:13.6	
1972 Magnar Solberg (NOR)	1:15:55.50		2002 Germany	1:27:55.0	
1976 Nikolay Kruglov (URS)	1:14:12.26		2006 Russia	1:16:12.5	
1980 Anatoly Alyabyev (URS)	1:08:16.31		2010 Russia	1:09:36.3	
1984 Peter Angerer (FRG)	1:11:52.70				
1988 Frank-Peter Rötsch (GDR)	56:33.3		Bobsled		
1992 Yevgeny Redkin (UNT)	57:34.4		TWO-MAN BOBSLED	MIN:SEC	
1994 Sergey Tarasov (RUS)	57:25.3		1932 United States	8:14.74	
1998 Halvard Hanevold (NOR)	56:16.4		1936 United States	5:29.29	
2002 Ole Einar Bjørndalen (NOR)	51:03.3		1948 Switzerland	5:29.2	
2006 Michael Greis (GER)	54:23.0		1952 West Germany	5:24.54	
2010 Emil Hegle Svendsen (NOR)	48:22.5		1956 Italy	5:30.14	
			1964 Great Britain	4:21.90	
			1968 Italy	4:41.54	
			1972 West Germany	4:57.07	
			1976 East Germany	3:44.42	
			1980 Switzerland	4:09.36	
			1984 East Germany	3:25.56	
			1988 USSR	3:53.48	
			1992 Switzerland	4:03.26	
			1994 Switzerland	3:30.81	
			1998 Canada; Italy (tied)	3:37.24	
			2002 Germany	3:10.11	
			2006 Germany	3:43.38	
			2010 Germany	3:26.65	
4 × 7.5-KM RELAY	HR:MIN:SEC		FOUR-MAN BOBSLED	MIN:SEC	
1968 USSR	2:13:02.4		1924 Switzerland	5:45.54	
1972 USSR	1:51:44.92		1928 ² United States	3:20.5	
1976 USSR	1:57:55.64		1932 United States	7:53.68	
1980 USSR	1:34:03.27		1936 Switzerland	5:19.85	
1984 USSR	1:38:51.70		1948 United States	5:20.1	
1988 USSR	1:22:30.00		1952 West Germany	5:07.84	
1992 Germany	1:24:43.5		1956 Switzerland	5:10.44	
1994 Germany	1:30:22.1		1964 Canada	4:14.46	
1998 Germany	1:19:43.3		1968 Italy	2:17.39	
2002 Norway	1:23:42.3				
2006 Germany	1:21:51.5				
2010 Norway	1:21:38.1				
MILITARY SKI PATROL					
1924 Switzerland					
1928 Norway					
1936 Italy					
1948 Switzerland					
DISTANCE SHOOTING					
1936 Georg Edenhauer (AUT)					
ICE SHOOTING (TEAM)					
1936 Austria					
TARGET SHOOTING					
1936 Ignaz Reiterer (AUT)					

Winter Olympic Games (continued)

Bobsled (continued)

FOUR-MAN BOBSLED (CONTINUED)		MIN:SEC
1972	Switzerland	4:43.07
1976	East Germany	3:40.43
1980	East Germany	3:59.92
1984	East Germany	3:20.22
1988	Switzerland	3:47.51
1992	Austria	3:53.90
1994	Germany	3:27.78
1998	Germany	2:39.41
2002	Germany	3:07.51
2006	Germany	3:40.42
2010	United States	3:24.46

TWO-WOMAN BOBSLED		MIN:SEC
2002	United States	1:37.76
2006	Germany	3:49.98
2010	Canada	3:32.28

Curling

MEN	
1924	Great Britain
1998	Switzerland
2002	Norway
2006	Canada
2010	Canada

WOMEN	
1998	Canada
2002	Great Britain
2006	Sweden
2010	Sweden

Figure Skating

MEN'S SINGLES

1908	Ulrich Salchow (SWE)
1920	Gillis Gräfröstöm (SWE)
1924	Gillis Gräfröstöm (SWE)
1928	Gillis Gräfröstöm (SWE)
1932	Karl Schäfer (AUT)
1936	Karl Schäfer (AUT)
1948	Richard Button (USA)
1952	Richard Button (USA)
1956	Hayes Alan Jenkins (USA)
1960	David Jenkins (USA)
1964	Manfred Schnelldorfer (GER)
1968	Wolfgang Schwarz (AUT)
1972	Ondrej Nepela (TCH)
1976	John Curry (GBR)
1980	Robin Cousins (GBR)
1984	Scott Hamilton (USA)
1988	Brian Boitano (USA)
1992	Viktor Petrenko (UNT)
1994	Aleksey Urmanov (RUS)
1998	Ilya Kulik (RUS)
2002	Aleksey Yagudin (RUS)
2006	Yevgeny Plushchenko (RUS)
2010	Evan Lysacek (USA)

WOMEN'S SINGLES

1908	Madge Syers (GBR)
1920	Magda Julin-Mauroy (SWE)
1924	Herma Planck-Szabo (AUT)
1928	Sonja Henie (NOR)
1932	Sonja Henie (NOR)
1936	Sonja Henie (NOR)
1948	Barbara Ann Scott (CAN)
1952	Jeannette Altwegg (GBR)
1956	Tenley Albright (USA)

Figure Skating (continued)

WOMEN'S SINGLES (CONTINUED)

1960	Carol Heiss (USA)
1964	Sjoukje Dijkstra (NED)
1968	Peggy Fleming (USA)
1972	Beatrix Schuba (AUT)
1976	Dorothy Hamill (USA)
1980	Annett Potzsch (GDR)
1984	Katarina Witt (GDR)
1988	Katarina Witt (GDR)
1992	Kristi Yamaguchi (USA)
1994	Oksana Bayul (UKR)
1998	Tara Lipinski (USA)
2002	Sarah Hughes (USA)
2006	Shizuka Arakawa (JPN)
2010	Kim Yu-Na (KOR)

PAIRS

1908	Anna Hübler, Heinrich Burger (GER)
1920	Ludoviga Jakobsson-Eilers, Walter Jakobsson (FIN)
1924	Helene Engemann, Alfred Berger (AUT)
1928	Andrée Joly, Pierre Brunet (FRA)
1932	Andrée Brunet-Joly, Pierre Brunet (FRA)
1936	Maxi Herber, Ernst Baier (GER)
1948	Micheline Lannoy, Pierre Baugniet (BEL)
1952	Ria Falk, Paul Falk (FRG)
1956	Elisabeth Schwarz, Kurt Oppelt (AUT)
1960	Barbara Wagner, Robert Paul (CAN)
1964	Lyudmila Belousova, Oleg Protopopov (URS)
1968	Lyudmila Belousova, Oleg Protopopov (URS)
1972	Irina Rodnina, Aleksey Ulanov (URS)
1976	Irina Rodnina, Aleksandr Zaytsev (URS)
1980	Irina Rodnina, Aleksandr Zaytsev (URS)
1984	Yelena Valova, Oleg Vasiliev (URS)
1988	Yekaterina Gordeyeva, Sergey Grinkov (URS)
1992	Natalya Mishkutynok, Artur Dmitriyev (UNT)
1994	Yekaterina Gordeyeva, Sergey Grinkov (URS)
1998	Oksana Kazakova, Artur Dmitriyev (RUS)
2002	Yelena Berezhnaya, Anton Sikharulidze (RUS); Jamie Sale, David Pelletier (CAN) (shared)
2006	Tatyana Totmyanina, Maksim Marinin (RUS)
2010	Shen Xue, Zhao Hongbo (CHN)

ICE DANCING

1976	Lyudmila Pakhomova, Aleksandr Gorshkov (URS)
1980	Natalya Linichuk, Gennady Karponosov (URS)
1984	Jayne Torvill, Christopher Dean (GBR)
1988	Natalya Bestemyanova, Andrey Bukin (URS)
1992	Marina Klimova, Sergey Ponomarenko (UNT)
1994	Oksana Grishchuk, Yevgeny Platov (RUS)
1998	Oksana Grishchuk, Yevgeny Platov (RUS)
2002	Marina Anissina, Gwendal Peizerat (FRA)
2006	Tatyana Navka, Roman Kostomarov (RUS)
2010	Tessa Virtue, Scott Moir (CAN)

Ice Hockey

MEN

1920	Canada
1924	Canada
1928	Canada
1932	Canada
1936	Great Britain
1948	Canada
1952	Canada
1956	USSR
1960	United States

Winter Olympic Games (continued)

Ice Hockey (continued)

MEN (CONTINUED)

1964	USSR
1968	USSR
1972	USSR
1976	USSR
1980	United States
1984	USSR
1988	USSR
1992	Unified Team
1994	Sweden
1998	Czech Republic
2002	Canada
2006	Sweden
2010	Canada

WOMEN

1998	United States
2002	Canada
2006	Canada
2010	Canada

Luge

MEN'S SINGLES

	MIN:SEC
1964	Thomas Köhler (GER)
1968	Manfred Schmid (AUT)
1972	Wolfgang Schneidel (GDR)
1976	Detlef Guenther (GDR)
1980	Bernhard Glass (GDR)
1984	Paul Hildgartner (ITA)
1988	Jens Müller (GDR)
1992	Georg Hackl (GER)
1994	Georg Hackl (GER)
1998	Georg Hackl (GER)
2002	Armin Zöggeler (ITA)
2006	Armin Zöggeler (ITA)
2010	Felix Loch (GER)

MEN'S DOUBLES

	MIN:SEC
1964	Austria
1968	East Germany
1972	Italy; East Germany (tied)
1976	East Germany
1980	East Germany
1984	West Germany
1988	East Germany
1992	Germany
1994	Italy
1998	Germany
2002	Germany
2006	Austria
2010	Austria

WOMEN'S SINGLES

	MIN:SEC
1964	Ortrun Enderlein (GER)
1968	Erica Lechner (ITA)
1972	Anna-Maria Müller (GDR)
1976	Margit Schumann (GDR)
1980	Vera Zozulya (URS)
1984	Steffi Martin (GDR)
1988	Steffi Walter-Martin (GDR)
1992	Doris Neuner (AUT)
1994	Gerda Weissensteiner (ITA)
1998	Silke Kraushaar (GER)
2002	Sylke Otto (GER)
2006	Sylke Otto (GER)
2010	Tatjana Hüfner (GER)

Skeleton

MEN

	MIN:SEC
1928	Jennison Heaton (USA)
1948	Nino Bibbia (ITA)
2002	Jim Shea (USA)
2006	Duff Gibson (CAN)
2010	Jon Montgomery (CAN)

WOMEN

	MIN:SEC
2002	Tristan Gale (USA)
2006	Maya Pedersen (SUI)
2010	Amy Williams (GBR)

Alpine Skiing (men)

DOWNHILL

	MIN:SEC
1948	Henri Oreiller (FRA)
1952	Zeno Colò (ITA)
1956	Toni Sailer (AUT)
1960	Jean Vuarnet (FRA)
1964	Egon Zimmermann (AUT)
1968	Jean-Claude Killy (FRA)
1972	Bernhard Russi (SUI)
1976	Franz Klammer (AUT)
1980	Leonhard Stock (AUT)
1984	Bill Johnson (USA)
1988	Pirmin Zurbriggen (SUI)
1992	Patrick Ortlieb (AUT)
1994	Tommy Moe (USA)
1998	Jean-Luc Cretier (FRA)
2002	Fritz Strobl (AUT)
2006	Antoine Dénériaz (FRA)
2010	Didier Defago (SUI)

SLALOM

	MIN:SEC
1948	Edy Reinalter (SUI)
1952	Othmar Schneider (AUT)
1956	Toni Sailer (AUT)
1960	Ernst Hinterseer (AUT)
1964	Josef Stiegler (AUT)
1968	Jean-Claude Killy (FRA)
1972	Francisco Ochoa (ESP)
1976	Piero Gros (ITA)
1980	Ingemar Stenmark (SWE)
1984	Phil Mahre (USA)
1988	Alberto Tomba (ITA)
1992	Finn Christian Jagge (NOR)
1994	Thomas Stangassinger (AUT)
1998	Hans Petter Buraas (NOR)
2002	Jean-Pierre Vidal (FRA)
2006	Benjamin Raich (AUT)
2010	Giuliano Razzoli (ITA)

GIANT SLALOM

	MIN:SEC
1952	Stein Eriksen (NOR)
1956	Toni Sailer (AUT)
1960	Roger Staub (SUI)
1964	François Bonlieu (FRA)
1968	Jean-Claude Killy (FRA)
1972	Gustavo Thöni (ITA)
1976	Heini Hemmi (SUI)
1980	Ingemar Stenmark (SWE)
1984	Max Julen (SUI)
1988	Alberto Tomba (ITA)
1992	Alberto Tomba (ITA)
1994	Markus Wasmeier (GER)
1998	Hermann Maier (AUT)
2002	Stephan Eberharter (AUT)
2006	Benjamin Raich (AUT)
2010	Carlo Janka (SUI)

Winter Olympic Games (continued)

Alpine Skiing (men) (continued)

SUPERGIANT SLALOM		MIN:SEC
1988	Franck Piccard (FRA)	1:39.66
1992	Kjetil André Aamodt (NOR)	1:13.04
1994	Markus Wasmeier (GER)	1:32.53
1998	Hermann Maier (AUT)	1:34.82
2002	Kjetil André Aamodt (NOR)	1:21.58
2006	Kjetil André Aamodt (NOR)	1:30.65
2010	Aksel Lund Svindal (NOR)	1:30.34

ALPINE COMBINED ³		MIN:SEC
1936	Franz Pfnür (GER)	
1948	Henri Oreiller (FRA)	
1972	Gustavo Thöni (ITA)	
1976	Gustavo Thöni (ITA)	
1988	Hubert Strolz (AUT)	
1992	Josef Polig (ITA)	
1994	Lasse Kjus (NOR)	3:17.53
1998	Mario Reiter (AUT)	3:08.06
2002	Kjetil André Aamodt (NOR)	3:17.56
2006	Ted Ligety (USA)	3:09.35
2010	Bode Miller (USA)	2:44.92

Alpine Skiing (women)

DOWNHILL		MIN:SEC
1948	Hedy Schlunegger (SUI)	2:28.3
1952	Trude Jochom-Beiser (AUT)	1:47.1
1956	Madeleine Berthod (SUI)	1:40.7
1960	Heidi Beibl (GER)	1:37.6
1964	Christl Haas (AUT)	1:55.39
1968	Olga Pall (AUT)	1:40.87
1972	Marie-Thérèse Nadig (SUI)	1:36.68
1976	Rosi Mittermaier (FRG)	1:46.16
1980	Annamarie Moser-Pröll (AUT)	1:37.52
1984	Michael Figini (SUI)	1:13.36
1988	Marina Kiehl (FRG)	1:25.86
1992	Kerrin Lee-Gartner (CAN)	1:52.55
1994	Katja Seizinger (GER)	1:35.93
1998	Katja Seizinger (GER)	1:28.29
2002	Carole Montillet (FRA)	1:39.56
2006	Michaela Dorfmeister (AUT)	1:56.49
2010	Lindsey Vonn (USA)	1:44.19

SLALOM		MIN:SEC
1948	Gretchen Fraser (USA)	1:57.2
1952	Andrea Lawrence-Mead (USA)	2:10.6
1956	Renée Colliard (SUI)	1:52.3
1960	Anne Heggveit (CAN)	1:49.6
1964	Christine Goitschel (FRA)	1:29.86
1968	Marielle Goitschel (FRA)	1:59.85
1972	Barbara Cochran (USA)	1:31.24
1976	Rosi Mittermaier (FRG)	1:30.54
1980	Hanni Wenzel (LIE)	1:25.09
1984	Paoletta Magoni (ITA)	1:36.47
1988	Vreni Schneider (SUI)	1:36.69
1992	Petra Kronberger (AUT)	1:32.68
1994	Vreni Schneider (SUI)	1:56.01
1998	Hilde Gerg (GER)	1:32.40
2002	Janica Kostelic (CRO)	1:46.10
2006	Anja Pärson (SWE)	1:29.04
2010	Maria Riesch (GER)	1:42.89

GIANT SLALOM		MIN:SEC
1952	Andrea Lawrence-Mead (USA)	2:06.8
1956	Ossi Reichert (GER)	1:56.5
1960	Yvonne Rüegg (SUI)	1:39.9
1964	Marielle Goitschel (FRA)	1:52.24

Alpine Skiing (women) (continued)

GIANT SLALOM (CONTINUED)		MIN:SEC
1968	Nancy Greene (CAN)	1:51.97
1972	Marie-Thérèse Nadig (SUI)	1:29.90
1976	Kathy Kreiner (CAN)	1:29.13
1980	Hanni Wenzel (LIE)	2:41.66
1984	Debbie Armstrong (USA)	2:20.98
1988	Vreni Schneider (SUI)	2:06.49
1992	Pernilla Wiberg (SWE)	2:12.74
1994	Deborah Compagnoni (ITA)	2:30.97
1998	Deborah Compagnoni (ITA)	2:50.59
2002	Janica Kostelic (CRO)	2:30.01
2006	Julia Mancuso (USA)	2:09.19
2010	Viktoria Rebensburg (GER)	2:27.11

SUPERGIANT SLALOM		MIN:SEC
1988	Sigrid Wolf (AUT)	1:19.03
1992	Deborah Compagnoni (ITA)	1:21.22
1994	Diann Roffe-Steinrotter (USA)	1:22.15
1998	Picabo Street (USA)	1:18.02
2002	Daniela Ceccarelli (ITA)	1:13.59
2006	Michaela Dorfmeister (AUT)	1:32.47
2010	Andrea Fischbacher (AUT)	1:20.14

ALPINE COMBINED ³		MIN:SEC
1936	Christl Cranz (GER)	
1948	Trude Beiser (AUT)	
1972	Annamarie Pröll (AUT)	
1976	Rosi Mittermaier (FRG)	
1988	Anita Wachter (AUT)	
1992	Petra Kronberger (AUT)	
1994	Pernilla Wiberg (SWE)	3:05.16
1998	Katja Seizinger (GER)	2:40.74
2002	Janica Kostelic (CRO)	2:43.28
2006	Janica Kostelic (CRO)	2:51.08
2010	Maria Riesch (GER)	2:09.14

Freestyle Skiing

MEN'S MOGULS	
1992	Edgar Grosperon (FRA)
1994	Jean-Luc Brassard (CAN)
1998	Jonny Moseley (USA)
2002	Janne Lahtela (FIN)
2006	Dale Begg-Smith (AUS)
2010	Alexandre Bilodeau (CAN)

MEN'S AERIALS	
1994	Andreas Schönbächler (SUI)
1998	Eric Bergoust (USA)
2002	Ales Valenta (CZE)
2006	Han Xiaopeng (CHN)
2010	Alexey Grishin (BLR)

MEN'S SKI CROSS	
2010	Michael Schmid (SUI)

WOMEN'S MOGULS	
1992	Donna Weinbrecht (USA)
1994	Stine Lise Hattestad (NOR)
1998	Tae Satoya (JPN)
2002	Kari Traa (NOR)
2006	Jennifer Heil (CAN)
2010	Hannah Kearney (USA)

WOMEN'S AERIALS	
1994	Lina Cheryazova (UZB)
1998	Nikki Stone (USA)

Winter Olympic Games (continued)

Freestyle Skiing (continued)

WOMEN'S AERIALS (CONTINUED)

2002	Alisa Camplin (AUS)
2006	Evelyn Leu (SUI)
2010	Lydia Lassila (AUS)

WOMEN'S SKI CROSS

2010	Ashleigh McIvor (CAN)
------	-----------------------

Nordic Skiing (men)

1.5-KM CROSS-COUNTRY SPRINT

	MIN:SEC
2002	Tor Arne Hetland (NOR)
2006	Björn Lind (SWE)
2010	Nikita Kriukov (RUS)

TEAM SPRINT

	MIN:SEC
2006	Sweden
2010	Norway

10-KM CROSS-COUNTRY

	MIN:SEC
1992	Vegard Ulvang (NOR)
1994	Bjørn Daehlie (NOR)
1998	Bjørn Daehlie (NOR)

15-KM CROSS-COUNTRY⁴

	HR:MIN:SEC
1924	Thorleif Haug (NOR)
1928	Johan Grøttumsbråten (NOR)
1932	Sven Utterström (SWE)
1936	Erik-August Larsson (SWE)
1948	Martin Lundström (SWE)
1952	Hallgeir Brenden (NOR)
1956	Hallgeir Brenden (NOR)
1960	Hakko Brusveen (NOR)
1964	Eero Mäntyranta (FIN)
1968	Harald Grønningen (NOR)
1972	Sven-Ake Lundbäck (SWE)
1976	Nikolay Bazhukov (URS)
1980	Thomas Wassberg (SWE)
1984	Gunde Svan (SWE)
1988	Mikhail Devyatyarov (URS)
1998	Thomas Alsgaard (NOR)
2002	Andrus Veerpalu (EST)
2006	Andrus Veerpalu (EST)
2010	Dario Cologna (SUI)

COMBINED PURSUIT⁵

	HR:MIN:SEC
1992	Bjørn Daehlie (NOR)
1994	Bjørn Daehlie (NOR)
1998	Thomas Alsgaard (NOR)
2002	Thomas Alsgaard (NOR); Frode Estil (NOR) (tied) ⁶
2006	Yevgeny Dementyev (RUS)
2010	Marcus Hellner (SWE)

30-KM CROSS-COUNTRY

	HR:MIN:SEC
1956	Veikko Hakulinen (FIN)
1960	Sixten Jernberg (SWE)
1964	Eero Mäntyranta (FIN)
1968	Franco Nones (ITA)
1972	Vyacheslav Vedenin (URS)
1976	Sergey Savelyev (URS)
1980	Nikolay Zimyatov (URS)
1984	Nikolay Zimyatov (URS)
1988	Aleksey Prokourorov (URS)
1992	Vegard Ulvang (NOR)
1994	Thomas Alsgaard (NOR)
1998	Mika Myllylä (FIN)
2002	Christian Hoffmann (AUT) ⁶

Nordic Skiing (men) (continued)

50-KM CROSS-COUNTRY

	HR:MIN:SEC
1924	Thorleif Haug (NOR)
1928	Per Erik Hedlund (SWE)
1932	Veli Saarinen (FIN)
1936	Elis Viklund (SWE)
1948	Nils Karlsson (SWE)
1952	Veikko Hakulinen (FIN)
1956	Sixten Jernberg (SWE)
1960	Kalevi Hämäläinen (FIN)
1964	Sixten Jernberg (SWE)
1968	Olle Ellefsäter (NOR)
1972	Pål Tyldum (NOR)
1976	Ivar Formo (NOR)
1980	Nikolay Zimyatov (URS)
1984	Thomas Wassberg (SWE)
1988	Gunde Svan (SWE)
1992	Bjørn Daehlie (NOR)
1994	Vladimir Smirnov (KAZ)
1998	Bjørn Daehlie (NOR)
2002	Mikhail Ivanov (RUS) ⁶
2006	Giorgio Di Centa (ITA)
2010	Petter Northug (NOR)

4 × 10-KM RELAY

	HR:MIN:SEC
1936	Finland
1948	Sweden
1952	Finland
1956	USSR
1960	Finland
1964	Sweden
1968	Norway
1972	USSR
1976	Finland
1980	USSR
1984	Sweden
1988	Sweden
1992	Norway
1994	Italy
1998	Norway
2002	Norway
2006	Italy
2010	Sweden

SKI JUMPING (70 METERS)⁷

1924	Jacob Tullin Thams (NOR)
1928	Alf Andersen (NOR)
1932	Birger Ruud (NOR)
1936	Birger Ruud (NOR)
1948	Petter Hugsted (NOR)
1952	Arnfinn Bergmann (NOR)
1956	Antti Hyvärinen (FIN)
1960	Helmut Recknagel (GER)
1964	Veikko Kankkonen (FIN)
1968	Jiri Raska (TCH)
1972	Yukio Kasaya (JPN)
1976	Hans-Georg Aschenbach (GDR)
1980	Toni Innauer (AUT)
1984	Jens Weissflog (GDR)
1988	Matti Nykänen (FIN)

SKI JUMPING (95 METERS)⁷

1964	Toralf Engan (NOR)
1968	Vladimir Belousov (URS)
1972	Wojciech Fortuna (POL)
1976	Karl Schnabl (AUT)
1980	Jens Tormanen (FIN)
1984	Matti Nykänen (FIN)
1988	Matti Nykänen (FIN)

Winter Olympic Games (continued)

Nordic Skiing (men) (continued)

SKI JUMPING (95 METERS)⁷ (CONTINUED)

1992	Ernst Vettori (AUT)
1994	Espen Bredesen (NOR)
1998	Jani Soininen (FIN)
2002	Simon Ammann (SUI)
2006	Lars Bystøl (NOR)
2010	Simon Ammann (SUI)

SKI JUMPING (125 METERS)⁷

1992	Toni Nieminen (FIN)
1994	Jens Weissflog (GER)
1998	Kazuyoshi Funaki (JPN)
2002	Simon Ammann (SUI)
2006	Thomas Morgenstern (AUT)
2010	Simon Ammann (SUI)

NORDIC COMBINED SPRINT (7.5 KM)⁸

2002	Samppa Lajunen (FIN)
2006	Felix Gottwald (AUT)

NORDIC COMBINED INDIVIDUAL NORMAL HILL⁸

2010	Jason Lamy Chappuis (FRA)
------	---------------------------

NORDIC COMBINED INDIVIDUAL LARGE HILL⁸

1924	Thorleif Haug (NOR)
1928	Johan Grøttumsbråten (NOR)
1932	Johan Grøttumsbråten (NOR)
1936	Oddbjørn Hagen (NOR)
1948	Heikki Hasu (FIN)
1952	Simon Slättvik (NOR)
1956	Sverre Stenersen (NOR)
1960	Georg Thoma (GER)
1964	Tormod Knutsen (NOR)
1968	Franz Keller (FRG)
1972	Ulrich Wehling (GDR)
1976	Ulrich Wehling (GDR)
1980	Ulrich Wehling (GDR)
1984	Tom Sandberg (NOR)
1988	Hippolyt Kempf (SUI)
1992	Fabrice Guy (FRA)
1994	Fred Børre Lundberg (NOR)
1998	Bjarte Engen Vik (NOR)
2002	Samppa Lajunen (FIN)
2006	Georg Hettich (GER)
2010	Bill Demong (USA)

TEAM SKI JUMPING (125 METERS)⁹

1988	Finland
1992	Finland
1994	Germany
1998	Japan
2002	Germany
2006	Austria
2010	Austria

NORDIC COMBINED TEAM RELAY

1988	West Germany
1992	Japan
1994	Japan
1998	Norway
2002	Finland
2006	Austria
2010	Austria

Nordic Skiing (women)

1.5-KM CROSS-COUNTRY SPRINT

	MIN:SEC
2002	Yuliya Chepalova (RUS)
2006	Chandra Crawford (CAN)

Nordic Skiing (women) (continued)

1.5-KM CROSS-COUNTRY SPRINT (CONTINUED)

2010	Marit Bjørgen (NOR)	3:39.2
------	---------------------	--------

TEAM SPRINT

2006	Sweden	16:36.9
2010	Germany	18:03.7

5-KM CROSS-COUNTRY

1964	Klavdiya Boyarskikh (URS)	17:50.5
1968	Toini Gustafsson (SWE)	16:45.2
1972	Galina Kulakova (URS)	17:00.50
1976	Helena Takalo (FIN)	15:48.69
1980	Raisa Smetanina (URS)	15:06.92
1984	Marja-Liisa Hämäläinen (FIN)	17:04.00
1988	Marjo Matikainen (FIN)	15:04.00
1992	Marjut Lukkarinen (FIN)	14:13.8
1994	Lyubov Yegorova (RUS)	14:08.8
1998	Larisa Lazutina (RUS)	17:39.9

10-KM CROSS-COUNTRY

1952	Lydia Wideman (FIN)	41:40.0
1956	Lyubov Kozyreva (URS)	38:11.0
1960	Mariya Gusakova (URS)	39:46.6
1964	Klavdiya Boyarskikh (URS)	40:24.3
1968	Toini Gustafsson (SWE)	36:46.5
1972	Galina Kulakova (URS)	34:17.82
1976	Raisa Smetanina (URS)	30:13.41
1980	Barbara Petzold (GDR)	30:31.54
1984	Marja-Liisa Hämäläinen (FIN)	31:44.20
1988	Vida Ventsene (URS)	30:08.30
1998	Larisa Lazutina (RUS)	46:06.9
2002	Bente Skari (NOR)	28:05.6
2006	Kristina Smigun (EST)	27:51.4
2010	Charlotte Kalla (SWE)	24:58.4

COMBINED PURSUIT¹⁰

1992	Lyubov Yegorova (UNT)	40:08.4
1994	Lyubov Yegorova (RUS)	41:38.1
1998	Larisa Lazutina (RUS)	46:06.9
2002	Beckie Scott (CAN) ⁶	25:09.9
2006	Kristina Smigun (EST)	42:48.7
2010	Marit Bjørgen (NOR)	39:58.1

15-KM CROSS-COUNTRY

1992	Lyubov Yegorova (UNT)	42:20.8
1994	Manuela Di Centa (ITA)	39:44.5
1998	Olga Danilova (RUS)	46:55.40
2002	Stefania Belmondo (ITA)	39:54.4

20-KM CROSS-COUNTRY

1984	Marja-Liisa Hämäläinen (FIN)	1:01:45.0
1988	Tamara Tikhonova (URS)	55:53.6

30-KM CROSS-COUNTRY

1992	Stefania Belmondo (ITA)	1:22:30.1
1994	Manuela Di Centa (ITA)	1:25:41.6
1998	Yuliya Chepalova (RUS)	1:22:01.5
2002	Gabriella Paruzzi (ITA) ⁶	1:30:57.1
2006	Katerina Neumannova (CZE)	1:22:25.4
2010	Justyna Kowalczyk (POL)	1:30:33.7

4 × 5-KM RELAY¹¹

	HR:MIN:SEC
1956 Finland	1:09:01.0
1960 Sweden	1:04:21.4
1964 USSR	59:20.2
1968 Norway	57:30.0
1972 USSR	48:46.15
1976 USSR	1:07:49.75

Winter Olympic Games (continued)

Nordic Skiing (women) (continued)

4 × 5-KM RELAY ¹¹ (CONTINUED)		HR:MIN:SEC
1980	East Germany	1:02:11.10
1984	Norway	1:06:49.70
1988	USSR	59:51.10
1992	Unified Team	59:34.8
1994	Russia	57:12.5
1998	Russia	55:13.5
2002	Germany	49:30.6
2006	Russia	54:47.7
2010	Norway	55:19.5

Sled-dog Race

1932	Emile St. Goddard (CAN)
------	-------------------------

Snowboarding (men)

GIANT SLALOM

1998	Ross Rebagliati (CAN)
2002	Philipp Schoch (SUI)
2006	Philipp Schoch (SUI)
2010	Jasey Jay Anderson (CAN)

HALFPIPE

1998	Gian Simmen (SUI)
2002	Ross Powers (USA)
2006	Shaun White (USA)
2010	Shaun White (USA)

SNOWBOARDCROSS

2006	Seth Wescott (USA)
2010	Seth Wescott (USA)

Snowboarding (women)

GIANT SLALOM

1998	Karine Ruby (FRA)
2002	Isabelle Blanc (FRA)
2006	Daniela Meuli (SUI)
2010	Nicolien Sauerbreij (NED)

HALFPIPE

1998	Nicola Thost (GER)
2002	Kelly Clark (USA)
2006	Hannah Teter (USA)
2010	Torah Bright (AUS)

SNOWBOARDCROSS

2006	Tanja Frieden (SUI)
2010	Maelle Ricker (CAN)

Speed Skating (men)

500 METERS		SEC
1924	Charles Jewtraw (USA)	44.0
1928	Clas Thunberg (FIN); Bernt Evensen (NOR) (tied)	43.4
1932	John Shea (USA)	43.4
1936	Ivar Ballangrud (NOR)	43.4
1948	Finn Helgesen (NOR)	43.1
1952	Kenneth Henry (USA)	43.2
1956	Yevgeny Grishin (URS)	40.2
1960	Yevgeny Grishin (URS)	40.2
1964	Richard McDermott (USA)	40.1
1968	Erhard Keller (FRG)	40.3
1972	Erhard Keller (FRG)	39.44
1976	Yevgeny Kulikov (URS)	39.17
1980	Eric Heiden (USA)	38.03
1984	Sergey Fokichev (URS)	38.19
1988	Uwe-Jens Mey (GDR)	36.45

Speed Skating (men) (continued)

500 METERS (CONTINUED)		SEC
1992	Uwe-Jens Mey (GER)	37.14
1994	Aleksandr Golubyov (RUS)	36.33
1998	Hiroyasu Shimizu (JPN)	71.35 ¹²
2002	Casey Fitzrandolph (USA)	69.23 ¹²
2006	Joey Cheek (USA)	69.76 ¹²
2010	Mo Tae-Bum (KOR)	69.82 ¹²

1,000 METERS

		MIN:SEC
1976	Peter Mueller (USA)	1:19.32
1980	Eric Heiden (USA)	1:15.18
1984	Gaetan Boucher (CAN)	1:15.80
1988	Nikolay Gulyayev (URS)	1:13.03
1992	Olaf Zinke (GER)	1:14.85
1994	Dan Jansen (USA)	1:12.43
1998	Ids Postma (NED)	1:10.71
2002	Gerard van Velde (NED)	1:07.18
2006	Shani Davis (USA)	1:08.89
2010	Shani Davis (USA)	1:08.94

1,500 METERS

		MIN:SEC
1924	Clas Thunberg (FIN)	2:20.8
1928	Clas Thunberg (FIN)	2:21.1
1932	John Shea (USA)	2:57.5
1936	Charles Mathisen (NOR)	2:19.2
1948	Sverre Farstad (NOR)	2:17.6
1952	Hjalmar Andersen (NOR)	2:20.4
1956	Yury Mikhaylov (URS); Yevgeny Grishin (URS) (tied)	2:08.6
1960	Yevgeny Grishin (URS); Roald Aas (NOR) (tied)	2:10.4
1964	Ants Antson (URS)	2:10.3
1968	Cornelis Verkerk (NED)	2:03.4
1972	Ard Schenk (NED)	2:02.96
1976	Jan Egil Storholt (NOR)	1:59.38
1980	Eric Heiden (USA)	1:55.44
1984	Gaetan Boucher (CAN)	1:58.36
1988	André Hoffmann (GDR)	1:52.06
1992	Johann Olav Koss (NOR)	1:54.81
1994	Johann Olav Koss (NOR)	1:51.29
1998	Ådne Søndrål (NOR)	1:47.87
2002	Derek Parra (USA)	1:43.95
2006	Enrico Fabris (ITA)	1:45.97
2010	Mark Tuitert (NED)	1:45.57

5,000 METERS

		MIN:SEC
1924	Clas Thunberg (FIN)	8:39.0
1928	Ivar Ballangrud (NOR)	8:50.5
1932	Irving Jaffee (USA)	9:40.8
1936	Ivar Ballangrud (NOR)	8:19.6
1948	Reidar Liaklev (NOR)	8:29.4
1952	Hjalmar Andersen (NOR)	8:10.6
1956	Boris Shilkov (URS)	7:48.7
1960	Viktor Kosichkin (URS)	7:51.3
1964	Knut Johannessen (NOR)	7:38.4
1968	Fred Anton Maier (NOR)	7:22.4
1972	Ard Schenk (NED)	7:23.61
1976	Sten Stensen (NOR)	7:24.48
1980	Eric Heiden (USA)	7:02.29
1984	Thomas Gustafson (SWE)	7:12.28
1988	Thomas Gustafson (SWE)	6:44.63
1992	Geir Karlstad (NOR)	6:59.97
1994	Johann Olav Koss (NOR)	6:34.96
1998	Gianni Romme (NED)	6:22.20
2002	Jochem Uytendaele (NED)	6:14.66
2006	Chad Hedrick (USA)	6:14.68
2010	Sven Kramer (NED)	6:14.60

Winter Olympic Games (continued)

Speed Skating (men) (continued)

10,000 METERS	MIN:SEC
1924 Julius Skutnabb (FIN)	18:04.8
1932 Irving Jaffee (USA)	19:13.6
1936 Ivar Ballangrud (NOR)	17:24.3
1948 Ake Seyffarth (SWE)	17:26.3
1952 Hjalmar Andersen (NOR)	16:45.8
1956 Sigvard Ericsson (SWE)	16:35.9
1960 Knut Johannesen (NOR)	15:46.6
1964 Jonny Nilsson (SWE)	15:50.1
1968 Johnny Höglin (SWE)	15:23.6
1972 Ard Schenk (NED)	15:01.35
1976 Piet Kleine (NED)	14:50.59
1980 Eric Heiden (USA)	14:28.13
1984 Igor Malkov (URS)	14:39.90
1988 Thomas Gustafson (SWE)	13:48.20
1992 Bart Veldkamp (NED)	14:12.12
1994 Johann Olav Koss (NOR)	13:30.55
1998 Gianni Romme (NED)	13:15.33
2002 Jochem Uytendaele (NED)	12:58.55
2006 Bob de Jong (NED)	13:01.57
2010 Lee Seung-Hoon (KOR)	12:58.55

COMBINED SPEED SKATING

1924 Clas Thunberg (FIN)

TEAM PURSUIT

	MIN:SEC
2006 Italy	3:44.46
2010 Canada	3:41.37

Speed Skating (women)

500 METERS	SEC
1960 Helga Haase (GER)	45.9
1964 Lidiya Skoblikova (URS)	45.0
1972 Anne Henning (USA)	43.33
1976 Sheila Young (USA)	42.76
1980 Karin Enke (GDR)	41.78
1984 Christa Rothenburger (GDR)	41.02
1988 Bonnie Blair (USA)	39.10
1992 Bonnie Blair (USA)	40.33
1994 Bonnie Blair (USA)	39.25
1998 Catriona LeMay Doan (CAN)	76.60 ¹²
2002 Catriona LeMay Doan (CAN)	74.75 ¹²
2006 Svetlana Zhurova (RUS)	76.57 ¹²
2010 Lee Sang-Hwa (KOR)	76.09 ¹²

1,000 METERS

	MIN:SEC
1960 Klara Guseva (URS)	1:34.1
1964 Lidiya Skoblikova (URS)	1:32.6
1968 Carolina Geijssen (NED)	1:32.6
1972 Monika Pflug (FRG)	1:31.40
1976 Tatyana Averina (URS)	1:28.43
1980 Natalya Petrusova (URS)	1:24.10
1984 Karin Enke (GDR)	1:21.61
1988 Christa Rothenburger (GDR)	1:17.65
1992 Bonnie Blair (USA)	1:21.90
1994 Bonnie Blair (USA)	1:18.74
1998 Marianne Timmer (NED)	1:16.51
2002 Chris Witty (USA)	1:13.83
2006 Marianne Timmer (NED)	1:16.05
2010 Christine Nesbitt (CAN)	1:16.56

1,500 METERS

	MIN:SEC
1960 Lidiya Skoblikova (URS)	2:25.2
1964 Lidiya Skoblikova (URS)	2:22.6
1968 Kaija Mustonen (FIN)	2:22.4
1972 Dianne Holum (USA)	2:20.85

Speed Skating (women) (continued)

1,500 METERS (CONTINUED)	MIN:SEC
1976 Galina Stepankaya (URS)	2:16.58
1980 Annie Borckink (NED)	2:10.95
1984 Karin Enke (GDR)	2:03.42
1988 Yvonne van Gennip (NED)	2:00.68
1992 Jacqueline Börner (GER)	2:05.87
1994 Emese Hunyady (AUT)	2:02.19
1998 Marianne Timmer (NED)	1:57.58
2002 Anni Friesinger (GER)	1:54.02
2006 Cindy Klassen (CAN)	1:55.27
2010 Ireen Wüst (NED)	1:56.89

3,000 METERS

	MIN:SEC
1960 Lidiya Skoblikova (URS)	5:14.3
1964 Lidiya Skoblikova (URS)	5:14.9
1968 Johanna Schut (NED)	4:56.2
1972 Christina Baas-Kaiser (NED)	4:52.14
1976 Tatyana Averina (URS)	4:45.19
1980 Björg Eva Jensen (NOR)	4:32.13
1984 Andrea Schöne (GDR)	4:24.79
1988 Yvonne van Gennip (NED)	4:11.94
1992 Gunda Niemann (GER)	4:19.90
1994 Svetlana Bazhanova (RUS)	4:17.43
1998 Gunda Niemann-Stirnemann (GER)	4:07.29
2002 Claudia Pechstein (GER)	3:57.70
2006 Ireen Wüst (NED)	4:02.43
2010 Martina Sablikova (CZE)	4:02.53

5,000 METERS

	MIN:SEC
1988 Yvonne van Gennip (NED)	7:14.13
1992 Gunda Niemann (GER)	7:31.57
1994 Claudia Pechstein (GER)	7:14.37
1998 Claudia Pechstein (GER)	6:59.61
2002 Claudia Pechstein (GER)	6:46.91
2006 Clara Hughes (CAN)	6:59.07
2010 Martina Sablikova (CZE)	6:50.91

TEAM PURSUIT

	MIN:SEC
2006 Germany	3:01.25
2010 Germany	3:02.82

Short-Track Speed Skating (men)

500 METERS	SEC
1994 Chae Ji-Hoon (KOR)	43.45
1998 Takafumi Nishitani (JPN)	42.862
2002 Marc Gagnon (CAN)	41.802
2006 Apolo Anton Ohno (USA)	41.935
2010 Charles Hamelin (CAN)	40.981

1,000 METERS

	MIN:SEC
1992 Kim Ki-Hoon (KOR)	1:30.76
1994 Kim Ki-Hoon (KOR)	1:34.57
1998 Kim Dong Sung (KOR)	1:32.428
2002 Steven Bradbury (AUS)	1:29.109
2006 Ahn Hyun Soo (KOR)	1:26.739
2010 Lee Jung-Su (KOR)	1:23.747

1,500 METERS

	MIN:SEC
2002 Apolo Anton Ohno (USA)	2:18.541
2006 Ahn Hyun Soo (KOR)	2:25.341
2010 Lee Jung-Su (KOR)	2:17.611

5,000-METER RELAY

	MIN:SEC
1992 Republic of Korea	7:14.02
1994 Italy	7:11.74
1998 Canada	7:06.075

Winter Olympic Games (continued)

Short-Track Speed Skating (men) (continued)

5,000-METER RELAY (CONTINUED)	MIN:SEC
2002 Canada	6:51.579
2006 Republic of Korea	6:43.376
2010 Canada	6:44.224

Short-Track Speed Skating (women)

500 METERS	SEC
1992 Cathy Turner (USA)	47.04
1994 Cathy Turner (USA)	45.98
1998 Annie Perreault (CAN)	46.568
2002 Yang Yang (A) (CHN)	44.187
2006 Wang Meng (CHN)	44.345
2010 Wang Meng (CHN)	43.048

1,000 METERS

	MIN:SEC
1994 Chun Lee-Kyung (KOR)	1:36.87
1998 Chun Lee-Kyung (KOR)	1:42.776
2002 Yang Yang (A) (CHN)	1:36.391
2006 Jin Sun Yu (KOR)	1:32.859

Short-Track Speed Skating (women) (continued)

1,000 METERS (CONTINUED)	MIN:SEC
2010 Wang Meng (CHN)	1:29.213

1,500 METERS

	MIN:SEC
2002 Ko Gi-Hyun (KOR)	2:31.581
2006 Jin Sun Yu (KOR)	2:23.494
2010 Zhou Yang (CHN)	2:16.993

3,000-METER RELAY

	MIN:SEC
1992 Canada	4:36.62
1994 Republic of Korea	4:26.64
1998 Republic of Korea	4:16.260
2002 Republic of Korea	4:12.793
2006 Republic of Korea	4:17.040
2010 China	4:06.610

Winter Pentathlon¹³

1948 Gustav Lindh (SWE)

¹In 1992 the relay was 3 × 7.5 km; from 1994 to 2002 it was 4 × 7.5 km. ²Five men. ³Competition scored on points until 1994. ⁴From 1924 to 1952, the event was 18 km. ⁵Results of a 10- or 15-km classical leg determine the starting order of a 10- or 15-km freestyle leg, the first finisher of which is the overall winner; each leg was 15 km in the 2010 Games. ⁶Winner after disqualification of top finisher for drug use. ⁷From 1924 to 1960 the jumping was held on one 70-meter hill. In 1964 there were two events, one on a 70-meter and the other on an 80-meter hill; from 1968 to 1988 there were 70-meter and 90-meter events; from 1992 to 2002 there were 90-meter and 120-meter events; and in 2006 there were 95-meter and 125-meter events. ⁸In 2010 the competition format was changed to consist of only individual normal hill and large hill. ⁹In 1988 the event was 90 meters; from 1992 to 2002 it was 120 meters. ¹⁰Results of a 5- or 7.5-km classical leg determine the starting order of a 5-, 7.5-, or 10-km freestyle leg, the first finisher of which is the overall winner; each leg was 7.5 km in the 2010 Games. ¹¹From 1956 to 1972 the relay was 3 × 5 km. ¹²Combined time for two runs. ¹³Included elements of cross-country skiing, downhill skiing, shooting, fencing, and horse riding.

XXIX Summer Olympic Games (2008)

The XXIX Summer Games were held in Beijing, China, 8–24 Aug 2008. Since the games, several athletes have been stripped of medals for having failed drug tests. New medalists are shown in this table.

EVENT	GOLD MEDALIST	PERFORMANCE	SILVER MEDALIST	BRONZE MEDALIST
Archery				
Men's individual	Viktor Ruban (UKR)	113–112	Park Kyung Mo (KOR)	Bair Badenov (RUS)
Men's team	South Korea	227–225	Italy	China
Women's individual	Zhang Juan Juan (CHN)	110–109	Park Sung Hyun (KOR)	Yun Ok Hee (KOR)
Women's team	South Korea	224–215	China	France
Badminton				
Men's singles	Lin Dan (CHN)	21–12, 21–8	Chong Wei Lee (MAS)	Chen Lin (CHN)
Men's doubles	Indonesia	12–21, 21–11, 21–16	China	South Korea
Women's singles	Zhang Ning (CHN)	21–12, 10–21, 21–18	Xia Xingfang (CHN)	Maria Kristin Yulianti (INA)
Women's doubles	China	21–15, 21–13	South Korea	China
Mixed doubles	South Korea	21–11, 21–17	Indonesia	China
Baseball				
	South Korea	3–2	Cuba	United States
Basketball				
Men	United States	118–107	Spain	Argentina
Women	United States	92–65	Australia	Russia
Boxing¹				
48 kg (105.6 lb)	Zou Shiming (CHN)		Serdamba Purevdorj (MGL)	Paddy Barnes (IRL); Yampier Hernández (CUB)
51 kg (112.2 lb)	Somjit Jongjohor (THA)		Andris Laffita Hernández (CUB)	Vincenzo Picardi (ITA); Georgy Balakshin (RUS)

XXIX Summer Olympic Games (2008) (continued)

EVENT Boxing ¹ (continued)	GOLD MEDALIST	PERFORMANCE	SILVER MEDALIST	BRONZE MEDALIST
54 kg (118.8 lb)	Badar-Uugan Enkhbat (MGL)		Yankiel León Alarcón (CUB)	Veaceslav Gojan (MDA); Bruno Julie (MRI)
57 kg (125.4 lb)	Vasyl Lomachenko (UKR)		Khedafi Djelkhir (FRA)	Yakup Kilic (TUR); Shahin Imranov (AZE)
60 kg (132 lb)	Aleksey Tishchenko (RUS)		Daouda Sow (FRA)	Hrachik Javakhyan (ARM); Yordenis Ugás (CUB)
64 kg (140.8)	Félix Díaz (DOM)		Manus Boonjumnong (THA)	Alexis Vastine (FRA); Roniel Iglesias Sotolongo (CUB)
69 kg (151.8 lb)	Bakhyt Sarsekbayev (KAZ)		Carlos Banteaux Suárez (CUB)	Kim Jung Joo (KOR); Hanati Silamu (CHN)
75 kg (165 lb)	James Degale (GBR)		Emilio Correa Bayeaux (CUB)	Darren John Sutherland (IRL); Vijender Kumar (IND)
81 kg (178.2 lb)	Zhang Xiaoping (CHN)		Kenny Egan (IRL)	Yerkebulan Shynaliyev (KAZ); Tony Jeffries (GBR)
91 kg (200.2 lb)	Rakhim Chakhkiyev (RUS)		Clemente Russo (ITA)	Osmay Acosta Duarte (CUB); Deontay Wilder (USA)
91+ kg (200.2+ lb)	Roberto Cammarelle (ITA)		Zhang Zhilei (CHN)	David Price (GBR); Vyacheslav Glazkov (UKR)

Canoeing

Men

500-m kayak singles	Ken Wallace (AUS)	1 min 37.252 sec	Adam van Koeverden (CAN)	Tim Brabants (GBR)
1,000-m kayak singles	Tim Brabants (GBR)	3 min 26.323 sec	Eirik Verås Larsen (NOR)	Ken Wallace (AUS)
500-m kayak pairs	Spain	1 min 28.736 sec	Germany	Belarus
1,000-m kayak pairs	Germany	3 min 11.809 sec	Denmark	Italy
1,000-m kayak fours	Belarus	2 min 55.714 sec	Slovakia	Germany
Slalom kayak singles	Alexander Grimm (GER)	171.70 pt	Fabien Lefèvre (FRA)	Benjamin Boukpeti (TOG)
500-m Canadian singles	Maksim Opalev (RUS)	1 min 47.140 sec	David Cal (ESP)	Iurii Cheban (UKR)
1,000-m Canadian singles	Attila Sándor Vajda (HUN)	3 min 50.467 sec	David Cal (ESP)	Thomas Hall (CAN)
500-m Canadian pairs	China	1 min 41.025 sec	Russia	Germany
1,000-m Canadian pairs	Belarus	3 min 36.365 sec	Germany	Hungary
Slalom Canadian singles	Michal Martikan (SVK)	176.65 pt	David Florence (GBR)	Robin Bell (AUS)
Slalom Canadian pairs	Slovakia	190.82 pt	Czech Republic	Russia

Women

500-m kayak singles	Inna Osypenko-Radomska (UKR)	1 min 50.673 sec	Josefa Idem (ITA)	Katrin Wagner-Augustin (GER)
500-m kayak pairs	Hungary	1 min 41.308 sec	Poland	France
500-m kayak fours	Germany	1 min 32.231 sec	Hungary	Australia
Slalom kayak singles	Elena Kaliska (SVK)	192.64 pt	Jacqueline Lawrence (AUS)	Violetta Oblinger Peters (AUT)

Cycling

Men

Road race	Samuel Sánchez (ESP)	6 hr 23 min 49 sec	Fabian Cancellara (SUI)	Aleksandr Kolobnev (RUS)
Individual road time trial	Fabian Cancellara (SUI)	1 hr 2 min 11.43 sec	Gustav Larsson (SWE)	Levi Leipheimer (USA)
Individual pursuit	Bradley Wiggins (GBR)	4 min 16.977 sec	Hayden Roulston (NZL)	Steven Burke (GBR)
Team pursuit	Great Britain	3 min 53.314 sec ²	Denmark	New Zealand
Individual sprint	Chris Hoy (GBR)		Jason Kenny (GBR)	Mickaël Bourgain (FRA)

XXIX Summer Olympic Games (2008) (continued)

EVENT	GOLD MEDALIST	PERFORMANCE	SILVER MEDALIST	BRONZE MEDALIST
Cycling (continued)				
Men (continued)				
Team sprint	Great Britain	43.128 sec	France	Germany
Individual points race	Joan Llaneras (ESP)	60 pt	Roger Kluge (GER)	Chris Newton (GBR)
Madison	Argentina		Spain	Russia
Keirin	Chris Hoy (GBR)		Ross Edgar (GBR)	Kiyofumi Nagai (JPN)
Mountain bike	Julien Absalon (FRA)	1 hr 55 min 59 sec	Jean-Christophe Péraud (FRA)	Nino Schurter (SUI)
Motocross/BMX	Maris Strombergs (LAT)	36.190 sec	Mike Day (USA)	Donny Robinson (USA)
Women				
Road race	Nicole Cooke (GBR)	3 hr 32 min 24 sec	Emma Johansson (SWE)	Tatiana Guderzo (ITA)
Individual road time trial	Kristin Armstrong (USA)	34 min 51.72 sec	Emma Pooley (GBR)	Karin Thürig (SUI)
Individual pursuit	Rebecca Romero (GBR)	3 min 28.321 sec	Wendy Houvenaghel (GBR)	Lesya Kalitovska (UKR)
Individual sprint	Victoria Pendleton (GBR)		Anna Meares (AUS)	Guo Shuang (CHN)
Individual points race	Marianne Vos (NED)	30 pt	Yoanka González (CUB)	Leire Olaberria (ESP)
Mountain bike	Sabine Spitz (GER)	1 hr 45 min 11 sec	Maja Wloszczowska (POL)	Irina Kalentiyeva (RUS)
Motocross/BMX	Anne-Caroline Chausson (FRA)	35.976 sec	Laëtitia Le Corguillé (FRA)	Jill Kintner (USA)
Diving				
Men				
3-m springboard	He Chong (CHN)	572.90 pt	Alexandre Despatie (CAN)	Qin Kai (CHN)
10-m platform	Matt Mitcham (AUS)	537.95 pt	Zhou Luxin (CHN)	Gleb Galperin (RUS)
3-m synchronized springboard	China	469.08 pt	Russia	Ukraine
10-m synchronized platform	China	468.18 pt	Germany	Russia
Women				
3-m springboard	Guo Jingjing (CHN)	415.35 pt	Yuliya Pakhalina (RUS)	Wu Minxia (CHN)
10-m platform	Chen Ruolin (CHN)	447.70 pt	Émilie Heymaris (CAN)	Wang Xin (CHN)
3-m synchronized springboard	China	343.50 pt	Russia	Germany
10-m synchronized platform	China	363.54 pt	Australia	Mexico
Equestrian				
Individual 3-day event	Hinrich Romeike (GER)		Gina Miles (USA)	Kristina Cook (GBR)
Team 3-day event	Germany		Australia	Great Britain
Individual dressage	Anky van Grunsven (NED)		Isabell Werth (GER)	Heike Kemmer (GER)
Team dressage	Germany		Netherlands	Denmark
Individual jumping	Eric Lamaze (CAN)		Rolf-Göran Bengtsson (SWE)	Beezie Madden (USA)
Team jumping	United States		Canada	Switzerland
Fencing				
Men				
Individual foil	Benjamin Philip Kleibrink (GER)		Yuki Ota (JPN)	Salvatore Sanzo (ITA)
Individual épée	Matteo Tagliariol (ITA)		Fabrice Jeannet (FRA)	José Luis Abajo (ESP)
Team épée	France		Poland	Italy
Individual sabre	Zhong Man (CHN)		Nicolas Lopez (FRA)	Mihai Cavaliu (ROM)
Team sabre	France		United States	Italy
Women				
Individual foil	Valentina Vezzali (ITA)		Nam Hyun Hee (KOR)	Margherita Granbassi (ITA)
Team foil	Russia		United States	Italy
Individual épée	Britta Heidemann (GER)		Ana Maria Branza (ROM)	Ildikó Mincza-Nébald (HUN)
Individual sabre	Mariel Zagunis (USA)		Sada Jacobson (USA)	Becca Ward (USA)
Team sabre	Ukraine		China	United States

XXIX Summer Olympic Games (2008) (continued)

EVENT	GOLD MEDALIST	PERFORMANCE	SILVER MEDALIST	BRONZE MEDALIST
Field Hockey				
Men	Germany	1-0	Spain	Australia
Women	The Netherlands	2-0	China	Argentina
Gymnastics				
Men				
Team	China	286.125 pt	Japan	United States
All-around	Yang Wei (CHN)	94.575 pt	Kohei Uchimura (JPN)	Benoit Caranobe (FRA)
Floor exercise	Zou Kai (CHN)	16.050 pt	Gervasio Deferr (ESP)	Anton Golotsutskov (RUS)
Vault	Leszek Blanik (POL)	16.537 pt	Thomas Bouhail (FRA)	Anton Golotsutskov (RUS)
Pommel horse	Xiao Qin (CHN)	15.875 pt	Filip Ude (CRO)	Louis Smith (GBR)
Rings	Chen Yibing (CHN)	16.600 pt	Yang Wei (CHN)	Oleksandr Vorobiov (UKR)
Parallel bars	Li Xiaopeng (CHN)	16.450 pt	Yoo Won Chul (KOR)	Anton Fokin (UZB)
Horizontal bar	Zou Kai (CHN)	16.200 pt	Jonathan Horton (USA)	Fabian Hambüchen (GER)
Trampoline	Lu Chunlong (CHN)	41.00 pt	Jason Burnett (CAN)	Dong Dong (CHN)
Women				
Team	China	188.900 pt	United States	Romania
All-around	Nastia Liukin (USA)	63.325 pt	Shawn Johnson (USA)	Yang Yilin (CHN)
Floor exercise	Sandra Izbasa (ROM)	15.650 pt	Shawn Johnson (USA)	Nastia Liukin (USA)
Vault	Hong Un Jong (PRK)	15.650 pt	Oksana Chusovitina (GER)	Cheng Fei (CHN)
Uneven bars	He Kexin (CHN)	16.725 pt	Nastia Liukin (USA)	Yang Yilin (CHN)
Balance beam	Shawn Johnson (USA)	16.225 pt	Nastia Liukin (USA)	Cheng Fei (CHN)
Trampoline	He Wenna (CHN)	37.80 pt	Karen Cockburn (CAN)	Ekaterina Khilko (UZB)
Individual rhythmic	Yevgeniya Kanayeva (RUS)	75.500 pt	Inna Zhukova (BLR)	Anna Bessonova (UKR)
Team rhythmic	Russia	35.550 pt	China	Belarus
Handball (Team)				
Men	France	15-10, 13-13	Iceland	Spain
Women	Norway	18-13, 16-14	Russia	South Korea
Judo¹				
Men				
60 kg (132 lb)	Choi Min Ho (KOR)		Ludwig Paischer (AUT)	Rishod Sobirov (UZB); Ruben Houkes (NED)
66 kg (145.2 lb)	Masato Uchishiba (JPN)		Benjamin Darbelet (FRA)	Yordanis Arencibia (CUB); Pak Chol Min (PRK)
73 kg (160.6 lb)	Elnur Mammadli (AZE)		Wang Ki Chun (KOR)	Rasul Boqiev (TJK); Leandro Guilherme (BRA)
81 kg (178.2 lb)	Ole Bischof (GER)		Kim Jae Bum (KOR)	Tiago Camilo (BRA); Roman Gontiuk (UKR)
90 kg (198 lb)	Irakli Tsirekidze (GEO)		Amar Benikhlef (ALG)	Hesham Mesbah (EGY); Sergei Aschwanden (SUI)
100 kg (220 lb)	Tuvshinbayar Naidan (MGL)		Askhat Zhitkeyev (KAZ)	Movlud Miraliyev (AZE); Henk Grol (NED)
100+ kg (220+ lb)	Satoshi Ishii (JPN)		Abdullo Tangriev (UZB)	Oscar Brayson (CUB); Teddy Riner (FRA)
Women				
48 kg (105.6 lb)	Alina Alexandra Dumitru (ROM)		Yanet Bermoy (CUB)	Paula Belén Pareto (ARG); Ryoko Tani (JPN)
52 kg (114.4 lb)	Xian Dongmei (CHN)		An Kum Ae (PRK)	Soraya Haddad (ALG); Misato Nakamura (JPN)

XXIX Summer Olympic Games (2008) (continued)

EVENT	GOLD MEDALIST	PERFORMANCE	SILVER MEDALIST	BRONZE MEDALIST
Judo¹ (continued)				
Women (continued)				
57 kg (125.4 lb)	Giulia Quintavalle (ITA)		Deborah Gravenstijn (NED)	Ketleyn Quadros (BRA); Xu Yan (CHN)
63 kg (138.6 lb)	Ayumi Tanimoto (JPN)		Lucie Décosse (FRA)	Elisabeth Willeboordse (NED); Won Ok Im (PRK)
70 kg (154 lb)	Masae Ueno (JPN)		Anaysi Hernández (CUB)	Ronda Rousey (USA); Edith Bosch (NED)
78 kg (171.6 lb)	Yang Xiuli (CHN)		Yalennis Castillo (CUB)	Jeong Gyeong Mi (KOR); Stéphanie Possamai (FRA)
78+ kg (171.6 lb)	Tong Wen (CHN)		Maki Tsukada (JPN)	Lucija Polavder (SLO); Idalys Ortiz (CUB)
Modern Pentathlon				
Men	Andrey Moiseyev (RUS)		Edvinas Krungolcas (LTU)	Andrejus Zadneprovskis (LTU)
Women	Lena Schöneborn (GER)		Heather Fell (GBR)	Victoria Tereshuk (UKR)
Rowing				
Men				
Single sculls	Olaf Tufte (NOR)	6 min 59.83 sec	Ondrej Synek (CZE)	Mahe Drysdale (NZL)
Double sculls	Australia	6 min 27.77 sec	Estonia	Great Britain
Quadruple sculls	Poland	5 min 41.33 sec	Italy	France
Coxless pairs (oars)	Australia	6 min 37.44 sec	Canada	New Zealand
Coxless fours (oars)	Great Britain	6 min 06.57 sec	Australia	France
Eights	Canada	5 min 23.89 sec	Great Britain	United States
Lightweight double sculls	Great Britain	6 min 10.99 sec	Greece	Denmark
Lightweight fours	Denmark	5 min 47.76 sec	Poland	Canada
Women				
Single sculls	Rumyana Neykova (BUL)	7 min 22.34 sec	Michelle Guerette (USA)	Yekaterina Karsten (BLR)
Double sculls	New Zealand	7 min 07.32 sec	Germany	Great Britain
Quadruple sculls	China	6 min 16.06 sec	Great Britain	Germany
Coxless pairs (oars)	Romania	7 min 20.60 sec	China	Belarus
Eights	United States	6 min 05.34 sec	The Netherlands	Romania
Lightweight double sculls	The Netherlands	6 min 54.74 sec	Finland	Canada
Sailing				
Men's 470	Australia		Great Britain	France
Women's 470	Australia		The Netherlands	Brazil
Men's RS:X	Tom Ashley (NZL)		Julien Bontemps (FRA)	Shahar Zubari (ISR)
Women's RS:X	Yin Jian (CHN)		Alessandra Sensini (ITA)	Bryony Shaw (GBR)
Open Finn	Ben Ainslie (GBR)		Zach Railey (USA)	Guillaume Florent (FRA)
Women's Yngling	Great Britain		The Netherlands	Greece
Open 49er	Denmark		Spain	Germany
Men's Laser	Paul Goodison (GBR)		Vasilij Zbogor (SLO)	Diego Romero (ITA)
Women's Laser Radial	Anna Tunnicliffe (USA)		Gintare Volungeviciute (LTU)	Xu Lijia (CHN)
Men's Star	Great Britain		Brazil	Sweden
Open Tornado	Spain		Australia	Argentina
Shooting				
Men				
Rapid-fire pistol	Oleksandr Petriv (UKR)	780.2 pt ³	Ralf Schumann (GER)	Christian Reitz (GER)
Free pistol	Jin Jong Oh (KOR)	660.4 pt	Tan Zongliang (CHN)	Vladimir Isakov (RUS)
Air pistol	Pang Wei (CHN)	688.2 pt	Jin Jong Oh (KOR)	Jason Turner (USA)
Small-bore (sport) rifle, 3 positions	Qiu Jian (CHN)	1272.5 pt	Jury Sukhorukov (UKR)	Rajmond Debevec (SLO)
Small-bore (sport) rifle, prone	Artur Ayvazian (UKR)	702.7 pt	Matthew Emmons (USA)	Warren Potent (AUS)

XXIX Summer Olympic Games (2008) (continued)

EVENT	GOLD MEDALIST	PERFORMANCE	SILVER MEDALIST	BRONZE MEDALIST
Shooting (continued)				
Men (continued)				
Air rifle	Abhinav Bindra (IND)	700.5 pt	Zhu Qinan (CHN)	Henri Häkkinen (FIN)
Trap	David Kostelecky (CZE)	146.0 pt ³	Giovanni Pellielo (ITA)	Aleksey Alipov (RUS)
Double trap	Walton Eller (USA)	190.0 pt ³	Francesco D'Aniello (ITA)	Hu Binyuan (CHN)
Skeet	Vincent Hancock (USA)	145.0 pt ³	Tore Brovold (NOR)	Anthony Terras (FRA)
Women				
Pistol	Chen Ying (CHN)	793.4 pt ³	Gundegmaa Otryad (MGL)	Munkhbayar Dorjsuren (GER)
Air pistol	Guo Wenjun (CHN)	492.3 pt ³	Natalya Paderina (RUS)	Nino Salukvadze (GEO)
Small-bore (sport) rifle, 3 positions	Du Li (CHN)	690.3 pt ³	Katerina Emmons (CZE)	Eglis Yaima Cruz (CUB)
Air rifle	Katerina Emmons (CZE)	503.5 pt ³	Lyubov Galkina (RUS)	Snjezana Pejic (CRO)
Trap	Satu Mäkelä-Nummela (FIN)	91.0 pt ³	Zuzana Stefecekova (SVK)	Corey Cogdell (USA)
Skeet	Chiara Cainero (ITA)	93.0 pt ³	Kimberly Rhode (USA)	Christina Brinker (GER)
Soccer (Association Football)				
Men	Argentina	1-0	Nigeria	Brazil
Women	United States	1-0	Brazil	Germany
Softball				
	Japan	3-1	United States	Australia
Swimming				
Men				
50-m freestyle	César Cielo Filho (BRA)	21.30 sec ³	Amaury Leveaux (FRA)	Alain Bernard (FRA)
100-m freestyle	Alain Bernard (FRA)	47.21 sec	Eamon Sullivan (AUS)	César Cielo Filho (BRA); Jason Lezak (USA) (tied)
200-m freestyle	Michael Phelps (USA)	1 min 42.96 sec ²	Park Tae-Hwan (KOR)	Peter Vanderkaay (USA)
400-m freestyle	Park Tae-Hwan (KOR)	3 min 41.86 sec	Zhang Lin (CHN)	Larsen Jensen (USA)
1,500-m freestyle	Oussama Mellouli (TUN)	14 min 40.84 sec	Grant Hackett (AUS)	Ryan Cochrane (CAN)
100-m backstroke	Aaron Peirsol (USA)	52.54 sec ²	Matt Grevers (USA)	Hayden Stoeckel (AUS); Arkady Vyatchanin (RUS) (tied)
200-m backstroke	Ryan Lochte (USA)	1 min 53.94 sec ²	Aaron Peirsol (USA)	Arkady Vyatchanin (RUS)
100-m breaststroke	Kosuke Kitajima (JPN)	58.91 sec ²	Alexander Dale Oen (NOR)	Hugues Duboscq (FRA)
200-m breaststroke	Kosuke Kitajima (JPN)	2 min 07.64 sec ³	Brenton Rickard (AUS)	Hugues Duboscq (FRA)
100-m butterfly	Michael Phelps (USA)	50.58 sec ³	Milorad Cavic (SRB)	Andrew Lauterstein (AUS)
200-m butterfly	Michael Phelps (USA)	1 min 52.03 sec ²	László Cseh (HUN)	Takeshi Matsuda (JPN)
200-m individual medley	Michael Phelps (USA)	1 min 54.23 sec ²	László Cseh (HUN)	Ryan Lochte (USA)
400-m individual medley	Michael Phelps (USA)	4 min 03.84 sec ²	László Cseh (HUN)	Ryan Lochte (USA)
10-km open-water marathon	Maarten van der Weijden (NED)	1 hr 51 min 51.60 sec	David Davies (GBR)	Thomas Lurz (GER)
4 x 100-m freestyle relay	United States	3 min 08.24 sec ²	France	Australia
4 x 200-m freestyle relay	United States	6 min 58.56 sec ²	Russia	Australia
4 x 100-m medley relay	United States	3 min 29.34 sec ²	Australia	Japan
Women				
50-m freestyle	Britta Steffen (GER)	24.06 sec ³	Dara Torres (USA)	Cate Campbell (AUS)
100-m freestyle	Britta Steffen (GER)	53.12 sec ³	Lisbeth Lenton Trickett (AUS)	Natalie Coughlin (USA)

XXIX Summer Olympic Games (2008) (continued)

EVENT	GOLD MEDALIST	PERFORMANCE	SILVER MEDALIST	BRONZE MEDALIST
Swimming (continued)				
Women (continued)				
200-m freestyle	Federica Pellegrini (ITA)	1 min 54.82 sec ²	Sara Isakovic (SLO)	Pang Jiaying (CHN)
400-m freestyle	Rebecca Adlington (GBR)	4 min 03.22 sec	Katie Hoff (USA)	Joanne Jackson (GBR)
800-m freestyle	Rebecca Adlington (GBR)	8 min 14.10 sec ²	Alessia Filippi (ITA)	Lotte Friis (DEN)
100-m backstroke	Natalie Coughlin (USA)	58.96 sec	Kirsty Coventry (ZIM)	Margaret Hoelzer (USA)
200-m backstroke	Kirsty Coventry (ZIM)	2 min 05.24 sec ²	Margaret Hoelzer (USA)	Reiko Nakamura (JPN)
100-m breaststroke	Leisel Jones (AUS)	1 min 05.17 sec ³	Rebecca Soni (USA)	Mirna Jukic (AUT)
200-m breaststroke	Rebecca Soni (USA)	2 min 20.22 sec ²	Leisel Jones (AUS)	Sara Nordenstam (NOR)
100-m butterfly	Lisbeth Lenton Trickett (AUS)	56.73 sec	Christine Magnuson (USA)	Jessicah Schipper (AUS)
200-m butterfly	Liu Zige (CHN)	2 min 04.18 sec ²	Jiao Liuyang (CHN)	Jessicah Schipper (AUS)
200-m individual medley	Stephanie Rice (AUS)	2 min 08.45 sec ²	Kirsty Coventry (ZIM)	Natalie Coughlin (USA)
400-m individual medley	Stephanie Rice (AUS)	4 min 29.45 sec ²	Kirsty Coventry (ZIM)	Katie Hoff (USA)
10-km open-water marathon	Larisa Ilchenko (RUS)	1 hr 59 min 27.70 sec	Keri-Anne Payne (GBR)	Cassandra Patten (GBR)
4 x 100-m freestyle relay	The Netherlands	3 min 33.76 sec ³	United States	Australia
4 x 200-m freestyle relay	Australia	7 min 44.31 sec ²	China	United States
4 x 100-m medley relay	Australia	3 min 52.69 sec ²	United States	China
Synchronized Swimming				
Duet	Russia	99.251 pt	Spain	Japan
Team	Russia	99.500 pt	Spain	China
Table Tennis				
Men's singles	Ma Lin (CHN)	11-9, 11-9, 6-11, 11-7, 11-9	Wang Hao (CHN)	Wang Liqin (CHN)
Men's team	China	3-0	Germany	South Korea
Women's singles	Zhang Yining (CHN)	8-11, 13-11, 11-8, 11-8, 11-3	Wang Nan (CHN)	Guo Yue (CHN)
Women's team	China	3-0	Singapore	South Korea
Taekwondo¹				
Men				
58 kg (127.6 lb)	Guillermo Pérez (MEX)		Yulis Gabriel Mercedes (DOM)	Chu Mu-yen (TPE); Roshan Nikpai (AFG)
68 kg (149.6 lb)	Son Tae Jin (KOR)		Mark Lopez (USA)	Sung Yu-chi (TPE); Servet Tazegul (TUR)
80 kg (176 lb)	Hadi Saei (IRI)		Mauro Sarmiento (ITA)	Steven Lopez (USA); Zhu Guo (CHN)
80+ kg (176+ lb)	Cha Dong Min (KOR)		Alexandros Nikolaidis (GRE)	Arman Chilmanov (KAZ); Chika Yagazie Chukwumerije (NGR)
Women				
49 kg (107.8 lb)	Wu Jingyu (CHN)		Buttree Puepong (THA)	Dalia Contreras Rivero (VEN); Daynellis Montejó (CUB)
57 kg (125.4 lb)	Lim Su Jeong (KOR)		Azize Tanrikulu (TUR)	Diana Lopez (USA); Martina Zubcic (CRO)
67 kg (147.4 lb)	Hwang Kyung Seon (KOR)		Karine Sergerie (CAN)	Gwladys Patience Epangue (FRA); Sandra Saric (CRO)
67+ kg (147.4+ lb)	María del Rosario Espinoza (MEX)		Nina Solheim (NOR)	Natalia Falavigna (BRA); Sarah Stevenson (GBR)

XXIX Summer Olympic Games (2008) (continued)

EVENT	GOLD MEDALIST	PERFORMANCE	SILVER MEDALIST	BRONZE MEDALIST
Tennis				
Men's singles	Rafael Nadal (ESP)	6-3, 7-6, 6-3	Fernando González (CHI)	Novak Djokovic (SRB)
Men's doubles	Switzerland	6-3, 6-4, 6-7, 6-3	Sweden	United States
Women's singles	Yelena Dementyeva (RUS)	3-6, 7-5, 6-3	Dinara Safina (RUS)	Vera Zvonareva (RUS)
Women's doubles	United States	6-2, 6-0	Spain	China
Track and Field (Athletics)				
Men				
100 m	Usain Bolt (JAM)	9.69 sec ²	Richard Thompson (TRI)	Walter Dix (USA)
200 m	Usain Bolt (JAM)	19.30 sec ²	Shawn Crawford (USA)	Walter Dix (USA)
400 m	LaShawn Merritt (USA)	43.75 sec	Jeremy Wariner (USA)	David Neville (USA)
4 x 100-m relay	Jamaica	37.10 sec ²	Trinidad and Tobago	Japan
4 x 400-m relay	United States	2 min 55.39 sec ³	The Bahamas	Russia
800 m	Wilfred Bungei (KEN)	1 min 44.65 sec	Ismail Ahmed Ismail (SUD)	Alfred Kirwa Yego (KEN)
1,500 m	Asbel Kipruto Kiprop (KEN)	3 min 33.11 sec	Nicholas Willis (NZL)	Mehdi Baala (FRA)
5,000 m	Kenenisa Bekele (ETH)	12 min 57.82 sec ³	Eliud Kipchoge (KEN)	Edwin Cheruiyot Soi (KEN)
10,000 m	Kenenisa Bekele (ETH)	27 min 01.17 sec ³	Sileshi Sihine (ETH)	Micah Kogo (KEN)
Marathon	Samuel Kamau Wansiru (KEN)	2 hr 06 min 32 sec ³	Jaouad Gharib (MAR)	Tsegay Kedebe (ETH)
110-m hurdles	Dayron Robles (CUB)	12.93 sec	David Payne (USA)	David Oliver (USA)
400-m hurdles	Angelo Taylor (USA)	47.25 sec	Kerron Clement (USA)	Bershawn Jackson (USA)
3,000-m steeple-chase	Brimin Kiprop Kipruto (KEN)	8 min 10.34 sec	Mahiedine Mekhiss-Benabbad (FRA)	Richard Kipkemboi Mateelong (KEN)
20,000-m walk	Valery Borchin (RUS)	1 hour 19 min 01 sec	Jefferson Pérez (ECU)	Jared Tallent (AUS)
50,000-m walk	Alex Schwazer (ITA)	3 hr 37 min 09 sec ³	Jared Tallent (AUS)	Denis Nizhegorodov (RUS)
High jump	Andrey Silnov (RUS)	2.36 m	Germaine Mason (GBR)	Yaroslav Rybakov (RUS)
Long jump	Irving Jahir Saladino Aranda (PAN)	8.34 m	Khotso Mokoena (RSA)	Ibrahim Camejo (CUB)
Triple jump	Nelson Évora (POR)	17.67 m	Phillips Idowu (GBR)	Leevan Sands (BAH)
Pole vault	Steve Hooker (AUS)	5.96 m ³	Yevgeny Lukanenko (RUS)	Denys Yurchenko (UKR)
Shot put	Tomasz Majewski (POL)	21.51 m	Christian Cantwell (USA)	Andrei Mikhnevich (BLR)
Discus throw	Gerd Kanter (EST)	68.82 m	Piotr Malachowski (POL)	Virgilijus Alekna (LTU)
Javelin throw	Andreas Thorkildsen (NOR)	90.57 m ³	Ainars Kovals (LAT)	Tero Pitkämäki (FIN)
Hammer throw	Primož Kozmus (SLO)	82.02 m	Vadim Devyatovskiy (BLR)	Ivan Tsikhan (BLR)
Decathlon	Bryan Clay (USA)	8,791 pt	Andrei Krauchanka (BLR)	Leonel Suárez (CUB)
Women				
100 m	Shelly-Ann Fraser (JAM)	10.78 sec	Sherone Simpson (JAM); Kerron Stewart (JAM) (tied)	
200 m	Veronica Campbell-Brown (JAM)	21.74 sec	Allyson Felix (USA)	Kerron Stewart (JAM)
400 m	Christine Ohuruogu (GBR)	49.62 sec	Shericka Williams (JAM)	Sanya Richards (USA)
4 x 100-m relay	Russia	42.31 sec	Belgium	Nigeria
4 x 400-m relay	United States	3 min 18.54 sec	Russia	Jamaica
800 m	Pamela Jelimo (KEN)	1 min 54.87 sec	Janeth Jepkosgei Busienei (KEN)	Hasna Benhassi (MAR)
1,500 m	Nancy Jebet Langat (KEN)	4 min 00.23 sec	Iryna Lishchynska (UKR)	Nataliya Tobias (UKR)
5,000 m	Tirunesh Dibaba (ETH)	15 min 41.40 sec	Elvan Abeylegesse (TUR)	Meseret Defar (ETH)
10,000 m	Tirunesh Dibaba (ETH)	29 min 54.66 sec ³	Elvan Abeylegesse (TUR)	Shalane Flanagan (USA)
Marathon	Constantina Tomescu (ROM)	2 hr 26 min 44 sec	Catherine Ndereba (KEN)	Zhou Chunxiu (CHN)
100-m hurdles	Dawn Harper (USA)	12.54 sec	Sally McLellan (AUS)	Priscilla Lopes-Schliep (CAN)
400-m hurdles	Melaine Walker (JAM)	52.64 sec ³	Sheena Tosta (USA)	Tasha Danvers (GBR)

XXIX Summer Olympic Games (2008) (continued)

EVENT	GOLD MEDALIST	PERFORMANCE	SILVER MEDALIST	BRONZE MEDALIST
Track and Field (Athletics) (continued)				
Women (continued)				
3,000-msteeplechase	Gulnara Samitova-Galkina (RUS)	8 min 58.81 sec ²	Eunice Jepkorir (ETH)	Yekaterina Volkova (RUS)
20-km walk	Olga Kaniskina (RUS)	1 hr 26 min 31 sec ³	Kjersti Tysse Plätzer (NOR)	Elisa Rigauda (ITA)
High jump	Tia Hellebaut (BEL)	2.05 m	Blanka Vlasic (CRO)	Anna Chicherova (RUS)
Long jump	Maurren Higa Maggi (BRA)	7.04 m	Tatyana Lebedeva (RUS)	Blessing Okagbare (NGR)
Triple jump	Françoise Mbango Etone (CMR)	15.39 m ³	Tatyana Lebedeva (RUS)	Hrysopiya Devetzi (GRE)
Pole vault	Yelena Isinbayeva (RUS)	5.05 m ²	Jennifer Stuczynski (USA)	Svetlana Feofanova (RUS)
Shot put	Valerie Vili (NZL)	20.56 m	Natalia Mikhnevich (BLR)	Nadzeya Ostapchuk (BLR)
Discus throw	Stephanie Brown Trafton (USA)	64.74 m	Yarelys Barrios (CUB)	Olena Antonova (UKR)
Javelin throw	Barbora Spotakova (CZE)	71.42 m	Mariya Abakumova (RUS)	Christina Obergföll (GER)
Hammer throw	Aksana Miankova (BLR)	76.34 m ³	Yipsi Moreno (CUB)	Zhang Wenxiu (CHN)
Heptathlon	Nataliya Dobrynska (UKR)	6,733 pt	Hyleas Fountain (USA)	Tatyana Chernova (RUS)
Triathlon				
Men	Jan Frodeno (GER)	1 hr 48 min 53.28 sec	Simon Whitfield (CAN)	Bevan Docherty (NZL)
Women	Emma Snowsill (AUS)	1 hr 58 min 27.66 sec	Vanessa Fernandes (POR)	Emma Moffatt (AUS)
Volleyball				
Men's indoor	United States	20-25, 25-22, 25-21, 25-23, 25-23	Brazil	Russia
Women's indoor	Brazil	25-15, 18-25, 25-13, 25-21	United States	China
Men's beach	United States	23-21, 17-21, 15-4	Brazil	Brazil
Women's beach	United States	21-18, 21-18	China	China
Water Polo				
Men	Hungary	14-10	United States	Serbia
Women	The Netherlands	9-8	United States	Australia
Weight Lifting				
Men				
56 kg (123.2 lb)	Long Qingquan (CHN)	292.0 kg	Hoang Anh Tuan (VIE)	Eko Yuli Irawan (INA)
62 kg (136.4 lb)	Zhang Xiangxiang (CHN)	319.0 kg	Diego Salazar (COL)	Triyatno (INA)
69 kg (151.8 lb)	Liao Hui (CHN)	348.0 kg	Vencelas Dabay-Tientcheu (FRA)	Tigran Gevorg Martirosyan (ARM)
77 kg (169.4 lb)	Sa Jae Hyouk (KOR)	366.0 kg	Li Hongli (CHN)	Gevorg Davtyan (ARM)
85 kg (187 lb)	Lu Yong (CHN)	394.0 kg	Andrei Rybakou (BLR)	Tigran Varban Martirosyan (ARM)
94 kg (206.8 lb)	Ilya Ilin (KAZ)	406.0 kg	Szymon Koleccki (POL)	Khadzhimurat Akkayev (RUS)
105 kg (231 lb)	Andrei Aramnau (BLR)	436.0 kg ²	Dmitry Klokov (RUS)	Dmitry Lapikov (RUS)
105+ kg (231+ lb)	Matthias Steiner (GER)	461.0 kg	Yevgeny Chigishv (RUS)	Viktors Scerbatihs (LAT)
Women				
48 kg (105.6 lb)	Chen Xiexia (CHN)	212.0 kg ³	Sibel Ozkan (TUR)	Chen Wei-ling (TPE)
53 kg (116.6 lb)	Prapawadee Jaroenrattana-tarakoon (THA)	221.0 kg	Yoon Jinhee (KOR)	Nastassia Novikava (BLR)
58 kg (127.6 lb)	Chen Yanqing (CHN)	244.0 kg ³	Marina Shainova (RUS)	O Jong Ae (PRK)
63 kg (138.6 lb)	Pak Hyon Suk (PRK)	241.0 kg	Irina Nekrassova (KAZ)	Lu Ying-chi (TPE)
69 kg (151.8 lb)	Liu Chunhong (CHN)	286.0 kg ²	Oksana Slivenko (RUS)	Natalya Daydova (UKR)
75 kg (165 lb)	Cao Lei (CHN)	282.0 kg ³	Alla Vazhenina (KAZ)	Nadezda Yevst-yukhina (RUS)
75+ kg (165 lb)	Jang Mi Ran (KOR)	326.0 kg ²	Olha Korobka (UKR)	Mariya Grabovet-skaya (KAZ)

XXIX Summer Olympic Games (2008) (continued)

EVENT	GOLD MEDALIST	SILVER MEDALIST	BRONZE MEDALIST
Wrestling¹			
Freestyle			
Men			
55 kg (121 lb)	Henry Cejudo (USA)	Tomohiro Matsunaga (JPN)	Besik Kudukhov (RUS); Radoslav Velikov (BUL)
60 kg (132 lb)	Mavlet Batirov (RUS)	Vasyl Fedoryshyn (UKR)	Seydymorad Mohammedi (IRI); Kenichi Yumoto (JPN)
66 kg (145.2 lb)	Ramazan Sahin (TUR)	Andriy Stadnik (UKR)	Sushil Kumar (IND); Otar Tushishvili (GEO)
74 kg (162.8 lb)	Buvayasa Saytiyev (RUS)	Soslan Tigiev (UZB)	Murad Gaidarov (BLR); Kiril Terziev (BUL)
84 kg (184.8 lb)	Revazi Mindorashvili (GEO)	Yusup Abdusalomov (TJK)	Taras Danko (UKR); Georgy Ketoyev (RUS)
96 kg (211.2 lb)	Shirvani Muradov (RUS)	Taimuraz Tigiyev (KAZ)	Khetag Gazyumov (AZE); George Gogshelidze (GEO)
120+ kg (264 lb)	Artur Taymazov (UZB)	Bakhtiyar Akhmedov (RUS)	David Musulbes (SVK); Marid Mutalimov (KAZ)
Women			
48 kg (105.6 lb)	Carol Huynh (CAN)	Chiharu Icho (JPN)	Irina Merleni (UKR); Mariya Stadnik (AZE)
55 kg (121 lb)	Saori Yoshida (JPN)	Xu Li (CHN)	Jackeline Renteria (COL); Tonya Verbeek (CAN)
63 kg (138.6 lb)	Kaori Icho (JPN)	Alena Kartashova (RUS)	Randi Miller (USA); Yelena Shalygina (KAZ)
72 kg (158.4 lb)	Wang Jiao (CHN)	Stanka Zlateva (BUL)	Kyoko Hamaguchi (JPN); Agnieszka Wieszczek (POL)
Greco-Roman			
55 kg (121 lb)	Nazyr Mankiyev (RUS)	Rovshan Bayramov (AZE)	Roman Amoyan (ARM); Park Eun Chul (KOR)
60 kg (132 lb)	Islam-Beka Albiyev (RUS)	Vitaliy Rahimov (AZE)	Nurbakyt Tengizbayev (KAZ); Ruslan Tiumenbaev (KGZ)
66 kg (145.2 lb)	Steeve Guénou (FRA)	Kanatbek Begaliev (KGZ)	Mikhail Siamonau (BLR); Armen Vardanyan (UKR)
74 kg (162.8 lb)	Manuchar Kvirkelia (GEO)	Chang Yongxiang (CHN)	Christophe Guénou (FRA); Yavor Yanakiev (BUL)
84 kg (184.8 lb)	Andrea Minguzzo (ITA)	Zoltán Fodor (HUN)	Nazmi Avluca (TUR)
96 kg (211.2 lb)	Aslanbek Khushtov (RUS)	Mirko Englich (GER)	Asset Mambetov (KAZ); Adam Wheeler (USA)
120 kg (264 lb)	Mijain López (CUB)	Khasan Baroyev (RUS)	Mindaugas Mizgaitis (LTU); Yuri Patrikeev (ARM)

¹Two bronze medals awarded in each weight division. ²World record. ³Olympic record.

Did you know?

Alvin Dark was the manager of the San Francisco Giants during the 1962 season, the rookie year of Gaylord Perry, a Hall of Fame pitcher who had 314 career wins and 3,534 strikeouts. (Perry was also the first pitcher to win the Cy Young award in both the American and the National leagues, in 1972 and 1978, respectively.) Dark declared in 1962, "There'll be a man on the Moon before Gaylord Perry hits a home run." Hours after Neil Armstrong set foot on the Moon (20 Jul 1969), Perry hit the first home run of his major league career (he would go on to tally six in his 22 years in professional baseball).

XXI Winter Olympic Games (2010)

The XXI Winter Games were held in Vancouver, BC, Canada, 12–28 Feb 2010.

EVENT	GOLD MEDALIST	PERFORMANCE	SILVER MEDALIST	BRONZE MEDALIST
Alpine Skiing				
Men				
Downhill	Didier Defago (SUI)	1 min 54.31 sec	Aksel Lund Svindal (NOR)	Bode Miller (USA)
Slalom	Giuliano Razzoli (ITA)	1 min 39.32 sec	Ivica Kostelic (CRO)	Andre Myhrer (SWE)
Giant slalom	Carlo Janka (SUI)	2 min 37.83 sec	Kjetil Jansrud (NOR)	Aksel Lund Svindal (NOR)
Supergiant slalom	Aksel Lund Svindal (NOR)	1 min 30.34 sec	Bode Miller (USA)	Andrew Weibrecht (USA)
Alpine combined	Bode Miller (USA)	2 min 44.92 sec	Ivica Kostelic (CRO)	Silvan Zurbriggen (SUI)
Women				
Downhill	Lindsey Vonn (USA)	1 min 44.19 sec	Julia Mancuso (USA)	Elisabeth Görgl (AUT)
Slalom	Maria Riesch (GER)	1 min 42.89 sec	Marlies Schild (AUT)	Sarka Zahrobska (CZE)
Giant slalom	Viktoria Rebensburg (GER)	2 min 27.11 sec	Tina Maze (SLO)	Elisabeth Görgl (AUT)
Supergiant slalom	Andrea Fischbacher (AUT)	1 min 20.14 sec	Tina Maze (SLO)	Lindsey Vonn (USA)
Alpine combined	Maria Riesch (GER)	2 min 09.14 sec	Julia Mancuso (USA)	Anja Pärson (SWE)
Nordic Skiing				
Men				
1.5-km sprint	Nikita Kriyukov (RUS)	3 min 36.3 sec	Aleksandr Panzhinskiy (RUS)	Petter Northug (NOR)
Team sprint	Øystein Pettersen, Petter Northug (NOR)	19 min 01.0 sec	Tim Tscharnke, Axel Teichmann (GER)	Nikolay Morilov, Aleksey Petukhov (RUS)
15-km classical	Dario Cologna (SUI)	33 min 36.3 sec	Pietro Piller Cottrer (ITA)	Lukas Bauer (CZE)
30-km pursuit	Marcus Hellner (SWE)	1 hr 15 min 11.4 sec	Tobias Angerer (GER)	Johan Olsson (SWE)
50-km freestyle, mass start	Petter Northug (NOR)	2 hr 5 min 35.5 sec	Axel Teichmann (GER)	Johan Olsson (SWE)
4 x 10-km relay	Sweden	1 hr 45 min 05.4 sec	Norway	Czech Republic
95-m ski jump	Simon Ammann (SUI)	276.5 pt	Adam Malysz (POL)	Gregor Schlieren-zauer (AUT)
125-m ski jump	Simon Ammann (SUI)	283.6 pt	Adam Malysz (POL)	Gregor Schlieren-zauer (AUT)
125-m team ski jump	Austria	1,107.9 pt	Germany	Norway
Nordic combined normal hill	Jason Lamy Chappuis (FRA)	25 min 01.1 sec	Johnny Spillane (USA)	Alessandro Pittin (ITA)
Nordic combined large hill	Bill Demong (USA)	24 min 46.9 sec	Johnny Spillane (USA)	Bernhard Gruber (AUT)
Nordic combined team relay	Austria	49 min 31.6 sec	United States	Germany
Women				
1.5-km sprint	Marit Bjørgen (NOR)	3 min 39.2 sec	Justyna Kowalczyk (POL)	Petra Majdic (SLO)
Team sprint	Evi Sachenbacher-Stehle, Claudia Nystad (GER)	18 min 03.7 sec	Charlotte Kalla, Anna Haag (SWE)	Irina Khazova, Nataliya Korosteleva (RUS)
10-km classical	Charlotte Kalla (SWE)	24 min 58.4 sec	Kristina Smigun-Vaehi (EST)	Marit Bjørgen (NOR)
15-km pursuit	Marit Bjørgen (NOR)	39 min 58.1 sec	Anna Haag (SWE)	Justyna Kowalczyk (POL)
30-km freestyle, mass start	Justyna Kowalczyk (POL)	1 hr 30 min 33.7 sec	Marit Bjørgen (NOR)	Aino-Kaisa Saari (FIN)
4 x 5-km relay	Norway	55 min 19.5 sec	Germany	Finland
Biathlon				
Men				
10 km	Vincent Jay (FRA)	24 min 07.8 sec	Emil Hegle Svendsen (NOR)	Jakov Fak (CRO)
12.5-km pursuit	Björn Ferry (SWE)	33 min 38.4 sec	Christoph Sumann (AUT)	Vincent Jay (FRA)
20 km	Emil Hegle Svendsen (NOR)	48 min 22.5 sec	Ole Einar Bjørndalen (NOR) ¹ , Sergey Novikov (BLR) ¹	

XXI Winter Olympic Games (2010) (continued)

EVENT	GOLD MEDALIST	PERFORMANCE	SILVER MEDALIST	BRONZE MEDALIST
Biathlon (continued)				
Men (continued)				
4 x 7.5-km relay	Norway	1 hr 21 min 38.1 sec	Austria	Russia
15-km mass start	Yevgeny Ustyugov (RUS)	35 min 35.7 sec	Martin Fourcade (FRA)	Pavol Hurajt (SVK)
Women				
7.5 km	Anastazia Kuzmina (SVK)	19 min 55.6 sec	Magdalena Neuner (GER)	Marie Dorin (FRA)
10-km pursuit	Magdalena Neuner (GER)	30 min 16.0 sec	Anastazia Kuzmina (SVK)	Marie-Laure Brunet (FRA)
15 km	Tora Berger (NOR)	40 min 52.8 sec	Elena Khrustaleva (KAZ)	Darya Domracheva (BLR)
4 x 6-km relay	Russia	1 hr 09 min 36.3 sec	France	Germany
12.5-km mass start	Magdalena Neuner (GER)	35 min 19.6 sec	Olga Zaitseva (RUS)	Simone Hauswald (GER)
Freestyle Skiing				
Men				
Moguls	Alexandre Bilodeau (CAN)	26.75 pt	Dale Begg-Smith (AUS)	Bryon Wilson (USA)
Aerials	Alexey Grishin (BLR)	248.41 pt	Jeret Peterson (USA)	Liu Zhongqing (CHN)
Ski cross	Michael Schmid (SUI)		Andreas Matt (AUT)	Audun Grønvald (NOR)
Women				
Moguls	Hannah Kearney (USA)	26.63 pt	Jennifer Heil (CAN)	Shannon Bahrke (USA)
Aerials	Lydia Lassila (AUS)	214.74 pt	Li Nina (CHN)	Guo Xinxin (CHN)
Ski cross	Ashleigh McIvor (CAN)		Hedda Berntsen (NOR)	Marion Josserand (FRA)
Snowboarding				
Men				
Giant slalom	Jasey Jay Anderson (CAN)		Benjamin Karl (AUT)	Mathieu Bozzetto (FRA)
Halfpipe	Shaun White (USA)	48.4 pt	Peetu Piiroinen (FIN)	Scott Lago (USA)
Snowboardcross	Seth Wescott (USA)		Mike Robertson (CAN)	Tony Ramoin (FRA)
Women				
Giant slalom	Nicolien Sauerbreij (NED)		Yekaterina Ilyukhina (RUS)	Marion Kreiner (AUT)
Halfpipe	Torah Bright (AUS)	45.0 pt	Hannah Teter (USA)	Kelly Clark (USA)
Snowboardcross	Maele Ricker (CAN)		Deborah Anthonioz (FRA)	Olivia Nobs (SUI)
Figure Skating				
Men				
	Evan Lysacek (USA)	257.67 pt	Yevgeny Plushchenko (RUS)	Daisuke Takahashi (JPN)
Women	Kim Yu-Na (KOR)	228.56 pt	Mao Asada (JPN)	Joannie Rochette (CAN)
Pairs	Shen Xue, Zhao Hongbo (CHN)	216.57 pt	Pang Qing, Tong Jian (CHN)	Aliona Savchenko, Robin Szolkowy (GER)
Ice dancing	Tessa Virtue, Scott Moir (CAN)	221.57 pt	Meryl Davis, Charlie White (USA)	Oksana Domnina, Maksim Shabalin (RUS)
Speed Skating				
Men				
500 m	Mo Tae-Bum (KOR)	69.82 sec ²	Keiichiro Nagashima (JPN)	Joji Kato (JPN)
1,000 m	Shani Davis (USA)	1 min 08.94 sec	Mo Tae-Bum (KOR)	Chad Hedrick (USA)
1,500 m	Mark Tuitert (NED)	1 min 45.57 sec	Shani Davis (USA)	Havard Bokko (NOR)
5,000 m	Sven Kramer (NED)	6 min 14.60 sec ³	Lee Seung-Hoon (KOR)	Ivan Skobrev (RUS)
10,000 m	Lee Seung-Hoon (KOR) ⁴	12 min 58.55 sec ³	Ivan Skobrev (RUS)	Bob de Jong (NED)
Team pursuit	Canada	3 min 41.37 sec	United States	Netherlands

XXI Winter Olympic Games (2010) (continued)

EVENT	GOLD MEDALIST	PERFORMANCE	SILVER MEDALIST	BRONZE MEDALIST
Speed Skating (continued)				
Women				
500 m	Lee Sang-Hwa (KOR)	76.09 sec ²	Jenny Wolf (GER)	Wang Beixing (CHN)
1,000 m	Christine Nesbitt (CAN)	1 min 16.56 sec	Annette Gerritsen (NED)	Laurine van Riessen (NED)
1,500 m	Ireen Wüst (NED)	1 min 56.89 sec	Kristina Groves (CAN)	Martina Sablikova (CZE)
3,000 m	Martina Sablikova (CZE)	4 min 02.53 sec	Stephanie Beckert (GER)	Kristina Groves (CAN)
5,000 m	Martina Sablikova (CZE)	6 min 50.91 sec	Stephanie Beckert (GER)	Clara Hughes (CAN)
Team pursuit	Germany	3 min 02.82 sec	Japan	Poland
Short-Track Speed Skating				
Men				
500 m	Charles Hamelin (CAN)	40.981 sec	Sung Si-Bak (KOR)	François-Louis Tremblay (CAN)
1,000 m	Lee Jung-Su (KOR)	1 min 23.747 sec ³	Lee Ho-Suk (KOR)	Apolo Anton Ohno (USA)
1,500 m	Lee Jung-Su (KOR)	2 min 17.611 sec	Apolo Anton Ohno (USA)	J.R. Celski (USA)
5,000-m relay	Canada	6 min 44.224 sec	Republic of Korea	United States
Women				
500 m	Wang Meng (CHN)	43.048 sec	Marianne St-Gelais (CAN)	Arianna Fontana (ITA)
1,000 m	Wang Meng (CHN)	1 min 29.213 sec	Katherine Reutter (USA)	Park Seung-Hi (KOR)
1,500 m	Zhou Yang (CHN)	2 min 16.993 sec ³	Lee Eun-Byul (KOR)	Park Seung-Hi (KOR)
3,000-m relay	China ⁴	4 min 06.610 sec ⁵	Canada	United States
Ice Hockey				
Men	Canada	6-1-0	United States	Finland
Women	Canada	5-0-0	United States	Finland
Curling				
Men	Canada	11-0-0	Norway	Switzerland
Women	Sweden	9-2-0	Canada	China
Bobsled				
Two-man	André Lange, Kevin Kuske (GER 1)	3 min 26.65 sec	Thomas Florschütz, Richard Adjei (GER 2)	Aleksandr Zoubkov, Aleksey Voyevoda (RUS 1)
Four-man	Steven Holcomb, Steve Mesler, Curtis Tomasevicz, Justin Olsen (USA 1)	3 min 24.46 sec	André Lange, Alexander Rödiger, Kevin Kuske, Martin Putze (GER 1)	Lyndon Rush, Chris Le Bihan, David Bissett, Lascelles Brown (CAN 1)
Two-woman	Kaillie Humphries, Heather Moyse (CAN 1)	3 min 32.28 sec	Helen Upperton, Shelley-Ann Brown (CAN 2)	Erin Pac, Elana Meyers (USA 2)
Luge				
Men's singles	Felix Loch (GER)	3 min 13.085 sec	David Möller (GER)	Armin Zöggeler (ITA)
Men's doubles	Andreas Linger, Wolfgang Linger (AUT 1)	1 min 22.705 sec	Andris Sics, Juris Sics (LAT 1)	Patric Leitner, Alexander Resch (GER 1)
Women's singles	Tatjana Hüfner (GER)	2 min 46.524 sec	Nina Reithmayer (AUT)	Natalie Geisenberger (GER)
Skeleton				
Men	Jon Montgomery (CAN)	3 min 29.73 sec	Martins Dukurs (LAT)	Aleksandr Tretyakov (RUS)
Women	Amy Williams (GBR)	3 min 35.64 sec	Kerstin Szymkowiak (GER)	Anja Huber (GER)

¹Tied for silver; no bronze awarded. ²Time is combined total of two heats. ³Olympic record. ⁴Original winner disqualified. ⁵World record.

Special Olympics

The Special Olympics is an international program to provide individuals who have intellectual disabilities and are eight years of age or older with year-round sports training and athletic competition in a variety of Olympic-type summer and winter sports. Inaugurated in 1968, the Special Olympics is officially recognized by the International Olympic Committee. **International headquarters** are in Washington DC.

In June 1963, with support from the Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., Foundation, **Eunice Kennedy Shriver** (sister of Pres. John F. Kennedy) started a summer day camp at her home in Rockville MD for children with mental retardation. The Kennedy Foundation promoted the creation of dozens of similar camps in the United States and Canada. Special awards were developed for physical achievements, and by 1968 Shriver had persuaded the Chicago Park District to

join with the Foundation in sponsoring a "Special Olympics," held at Soldier Field on 20 July. About 1,000 athletes from 26 US states and Canada participated. The games were such a success that, in December, Special Olympics, Inc. (now **Special Olympics International**), was founded, with chapters in the United States, Canada, and France. The first International Winter Special Olympics Games were held 5–11 Feb 1977 (in Steamboat Springs CO). The number of participating countries proliferated so that by 2011 there were chapters in more than 170 countries. More than 44,000 meets and tournaments are held worldwide each year, culminating in the Special Olympics World Games every two years, alternating between winter and summer sports.

Special Olympics Web site:
www.specialolympics.org.

Automobile Racing

Of the various types of automobile races, the closed-circuit, or speedway, course was developed largely in the United States. A low-slung, fenderless (open-wheel) car—called an Indy car—is essential for this race; its suspension (i.e., its ability to hold the track) is as important to a car's performance as its turbo-charged engine. The **Indianapolis 500**—now the premier Indy car event—was first run in 1911. Often the chassis manufacturer is different from the engine manufacturer, resulting in cars identified, for example, as Brabham/Repcos, with the chassis maker listed first. The chassis maker receives any winnings.

Indy car racing began in 1909, when the American Automobile Association (AAA) began sponsoring a 24-race championship series, including three races at the newly opened Indianapolis Motor Speedway (IMS). In 1956 the AAA gave up its involvement with auto racing, and the United States Auto Club (USAC) was organized as the sport's governing body. In 1978 two race-car owners broke away from USAC to form a new organization, Championship Auto Racing Teams, Inc. (CART), which sponsored its own series of races. In 1980 CART and USAC joined to form the Championship Racing League, which dissolved after five races. In 1994 the IMS announced a new Indy Racing League (IRL) to oversee the Indianapolis 500 beginning in 1996 and a new series of IRL races (leading to an annual drivers' championship) separate from those sponsored by CART.

The standard cars used for Grand Prix road (closed-highway) racing are called Formula One (or F-1) cars because they are built according to an evolving formula that was established after World War I by the Fédération Internationale de l'Automobile (FIA). Like the Indy car, the Formula One racer is open-wheeled and low-slung, but the F-1 is smaller and more maneuverable.

There are approximately 18 Grand Prix events held worldwide throughout the year. Drivers compete for the **World Championship of Drivers** (inaugurated in 1950), receiving a total number of points based on their placement in each of the official Grand Prix events.

Many Grand Prix drivers participate in various endurance races, the most famous of which is the **Le Mans Grand Prix d'Endurance**, held on the 13.4-km (8.3-mi) Sarthe circuit, Le Mans, France.

The rally, established in 1907, is another popular racing event, with more than 35 yearly competitions raced over a specified route on public roads throughout the world. The classic occasion for rally racing is the **Rallye Automobile Monte-Carlo**, now started in various European cities with Monaco as its terminal point.

Stock-car racing, which began in the US in the first half of the 20th century, involves the racing of commercial cars that have been altered to increase their speed and maneuverability. The National Association for Stock Car Auto Racing (**NASCAR**) was founded in 1947, and it awarded the Winston Cup (1971–2003) to the driver who had earned the greatest number of points in a series of official NASCAR events over the stock-car racing season. In 2004 the competition was renamed the Nextel Cup, and from 2008 it is known as the Sprint Cup. In 1982 a platform for racing late model stock cars was developed through the Budweiser Late Model Sportsman Series, later (1984–2007) called the Busch Series and from 2008 known as the Nationwide Series. Full-sized pickup trucks have been racing since 1994 in the Craftsman Truck Series. The **Daytona 500** is the premiere event.

Related Web sites: Champ Car: www.champcars.com; USAC: www.usacracing.com; IRL: www.indycar.com; FIA: www.fia.com; Automobile Club de Monaco www.acm.mc; NASCAR: www.nascar.com.

Formula One Grand Prix Race Results, 2010–11

The season for the Formula One Grand Prix circuit is March–November.

RACE	DATE	LOCALE	WINNER (COUNTRY)	TIME (HR:MIN:SEC)
Hungarian Grand Prix	1 Aug 2010	Budapest	Mark Webber (AUS)	1:41:05.571
Belgian Grand Prix	29 Aug 2010	Spa-Francorchamps	Lewis Hamilton (GBR)	1:29:04.268
Italian Grand Prix	12 Sep 2010	Monza	Fernando Alonso (ESP)	1:16:24.572

Formula One Grand Prix Race Results, 2010–11 (continued)

RACE	DATE	LOCALE	WINNER (COUNTRY)	TIME (HR:MIN:SEC)
Singapore Grand Prix	26 Sep 2010	Singapore	Fernando Alonso (ESP)	1:57:53.579
Japanese Grand Prix	10 Oct 2010	Suzuka	Sebastian Vettel (GER)	1:30:27.323
Korean Grand Prix	24 Oct 2010	Yeongam	Fernando Alonso (ESP)	2:48:20.810
Brazilian Grand Prix	7 Nov 2010	São Paulo	Sebastian Vettel (GER)	1:33:11.803
Abu Dhabi Grand Prix	14 Nov 2010	Yas Marina	Sebastian Vettel (GER)	1:39:36.837
Australian Grand Prix	27 Mar 2011	Melbourne	Sebastian Vettel (GER)	1:29:30.259
Malaysian Grand Prix	10 Apr 2011	Kuala Lumpur	Sebastian Vettel (GER)	1:37:39.832
Chinese Grand Prix	17 Apr 2011	Shanghai	Lewis Hamilton (GBR)	1:36:58.226
Turkish Grand Prix	8 May 2011	Istanbul	Sebastian Vettel (GER)	1:30:17.558
Spanish Grand Prix	22 May 2011	Catalonia	Sebastian Vettel (GER)	1:39:03.301
Monaco Grand Prix	29 May 2011	Monte-Carlo	Sebastian Vettel (GER)	2:09:38.373
Canadian Grand Prix	12 Jun 2011	Montreal	Jenson Button (GBR)	4:04:39.537
European Grand Prix	26 Jun 2011	Valencia, Spain	Sebastian Vettel (GER)	1:39:36.169
British Grand Prix	10 Jul 2011	Silverstone	Fernando Alonso (ESP)	1:28:41.196
German Grand Prix	24 Jul 2011	Nürburgring	Lewis Hamilton (GBR)	1:37:30.334
Hungarian Grand Prix	31 Jul 2011	Budapest	Jenson Button (GBR)	1:46:42.337

Indianapolis 500

There was no competition in 1917–18 and 1942–45. Won by an American racer except as indicated.

YEAR	WINNER	AVG. SPEED (MPH)	YEAR	WINNER	AVG. SPEED (MPH)	YEAR	WINNER	AVG. SPEED (MPH)
1911	Ray Harroun	74.602	1954	Bill Vukovich	130.840	1988	Rick Mears	144.809
1912	Joe Dawson	78.719	1955	Robert Sweikert	128.209	1989	Emerson Fittipaldi (BRA)	167.581
1913	Jules Goux (FRA)	75.933	1956	Pat Flaherty	128.490			
1914	René Thomas (FRA)	82.474	1957	Sam Hanks	135.601	1990	Arie Luyendyk (NED)	185.984
1915	Ralph DePalma	89.840	1958	Jimmy Bryan	133.791			
1916 ¹	Dario Resta (FRA)	84.001	1959	Rodger Ward	135.857	1991	Rick Mears	176.457
1919	Howdy Wilcox	88.050	1960	Jim Rathmann	138.767	1992	Al Unser, Jr.	134.479
1920	Gaston Chevrolet	88.618	1961	A.J. Foyt, Jr.	139.131	1993	Emerson Fittipaldi (BRA)	157.207
1921	Tommy Milton	89.621	1962	Rodger Ward	140.293			
1922	Jimmy Murphy	94.484	1963	Parnelli Jones	143.137	1994	Al Unser, Jr.	160.872
1923	Tommy Milton	90.954	1964	A.J. Foyt, Jr.	147.350	1995	Jacques Villeneuve (CAN)	153.616
1924 ²	L.L. Corum, Joe Boyer	98.234	1965	Jim Clark (GBR)	150.686	1996	Buddy Lazier	147.956
1925	Peter DePaolo	101.127	1966	Graham Hill (GBR)	144.317	1997	Arie Luyendyk (NED)	145.827
1926 ³	Frank Lockhart	95.904	1967	A.J. Foyt, Jr.	151.207			
1927	George Souders	97.545	1968	Bobby Unser	152.882	1998	Eddie Cheever, Jr.	145.155
1928	Louie Meyer	99.482	1969	Mario Andretti	156.867	1999	Kenny Bräck (SWE)	153.176
1929	Ray Keech	97.585	1970	Al Unser	155.749			
1930	Billy Arnold	100.448	1971	Al Unser	157.735	2000	Juan Montoya (COL)	167.607
1931	Louis Schneider	96.629	1972	Mark Donohue	162.962			
1932	Fred Frame	104.144	1973 ³	Gordon Johncock	159.036	2001	Helio Castroneves (BRA)	153.601
1933	Louie Meyer	104.162	1974	Johnny Rutherford	158.589	2002	Helio Castroneves (BRA)	166.499
1934	Bill Cummings	104.863				2003	Gil de Ferran (BRA)	156.291
1935	Kelly Petillo	106.240	1975 ³	Bobby Unser	149.213			
1936	Louie Meyer	109.069	1976 ³	Johnny Rutherford	148.725	2004 ³	Buddy Rice	138.518
1937	Wilbur Shaw	113.580				2005	Dan Wheldon (GBR)	157.603
1938	Floyd Roberts	117.200	1977	A.J. Foyt, Jr.	161.331			
1939	Wilbur Shaw	115.035	1978	Al Unser	161.363	2006	Sam Hornish, Jr.	157.085
1940	Wilbur Shaw	114.277	1979	Rick Mears	158.899	2007	Dario Franchitti (GBR)	151.774
1941 ²	Floyd Davis, Mauri Rose	115.117	1980	Johnny Rutherford	142.862			
1946	George Robson	114.820	1981	Bobby Unser	139.084	2008	Scott Dixon (NZL)	143.567
1947	Mauri Rose	116.338	1982	Gordon Johncock	162.029	2009	Helio Castroneves (BRA)	150.318
1948	Mauri Rose	119.814						
1949	Bill Holland	121.327	1983	Tom Sneva	162.117	2010	Dario Franchitti (GBR)	161.623
1950 ³	Johnnie Parsons	124.002	1984	Rick Mears	163.612			
1951	Lee Wallard	126.244	1985	Danny Sullivan	152.982	2011	Dan Wheldon (GBR)	170.265
1952	Troy Ruttman	128.922	1986	Bobby Rahal	170.722			
1953	Bill Vukovich	128.740	1987	Al Unser	162.175			

¹Scheduled 300-mile race. ²First driver named started the race but was replaced during the race by the second driver named. ³Race stopped because of rain (in 1926 after 400 miles, in 1950 after 345 miles, in 1973 after 332.5 miles, in 1975 after 435 miles, in 1976 after 255 miles, in 2004 after 450 miles, and in 2007 after 415 miles).

NASCAR Sprint Cup Champions

YEAR	WINNER	YEAR	WINNER	YEAR	WINNER	YEAR	WINNER
1949	Red Byron	1965	Ned Jarrett	1981	Darrell Waltrip	1997	Jeff Gordon
1950	Bill Rexford	1966	David Pearson	1982	Darrell Waltrip	1998	Jeff Gordon
1951	Herb Thomas	1967	Richard Petty	1983	Bobby Allison	1999	Dale Jarrett
1952	Tim Flock	1968	David Pearson	1984	Terry Labonte	2000	Bobby Labonte
1953	Herb Thomas	1969	David Pearson	1985	Darrell Waltrip	2001	Jeff Gordon
1954	Lee Petty	1970	Bobby Isaac	1986	Dale Earnhardt	2002	Tony Stewart
1955	Tim Flock	1971	Richard Petty	1987	Dale Earnhardt	2003	Matt Kenseth
1956	Buck Baker	1972	Richard Petty	1988	Bill Elliott	2004	Kurt Busch
1957	Buck Baker	1973	Benny Parsons	1989	Rusty Wallace	2005	Tony Stewart
1958	Lee Petty	1974	Richard Petty	1990	Dale Earnhardt	2006	Jimmie Johnson
1959	Lee Petty	1975	Richard Petty	1991	Dale Earnhardt	2007	Jimmie Johnson
1960	Rex White	1976	Cale Yarborough	1992	Alan Kulwicki	2008	Jimmie Johnson
1961	Ned Jarrett	1977	Cale Yarborough	1993	Dale Earnhardt	2009	Jimmie Johnson
1962	Joe Weatherly	1978	Cale Yarborough	1994	Dale Earnhardt	2010	Jimmie Johnson
1963	Joe Weatherly	1979	Richard Petty	1995	Jeff Gordon		
1964	Richard Petty	1980	Dale Earnhardt	1996	Terry Labonte		

Baseball

The sport of baseball—given its definitive form in the United States in the late 19th century—is popular throughout the world, though until 2006 it was organized internationally only for Little League players (children ages 5–18). Little League Baseball was founded in Pennsylvania in 1939. The first Little League World Series was in 1947, and the first Little League outside the US was organized in British Columbia in 1951. Baseball is especially popular in Japan and Latin America; it is also one of the national sports of the US.

On a professional level, the premier event of baseball in the US is the **World Series of Major League Baseball**, in which the first team to win four games wins the Series. In fact, the Series is not contested on an international level, but rather it is played between the leading team of the **National League** (NL; formed 1876) and the leading team of the **American League** (AL; formed 1900

and including, from 1977, one Canadian team). In 2006 the inaugural World Baseball Classic, a competition featuring national teams, was held in Japan, Puerto Rico, and the US. The team from Japan beat Cuba's team in the finals. The second competition, held in 2009, also was won by Japan, this time defeating Korea.

Professional baseball began in Japan in 1936. Teams are organized into two leagues of six teams each. The seven-game **Japan Series**, first played in 1950, is contested between the leading team of the Central League (CL) and the leading team of the Pacific League (PL). The modern **Caribbean Series** began in 1970 with the winning team from each league in the Dominican Republic, Mexico, Puerto Rico, and Venezuela.

Related Web sites:

Major League Baseball: <<http://mlb.mlb.com/index.jsp>>; Little League: <www.littleleague.org>.

Major League Baseball Final Standings, 2010

American League

East Division				Central Division				West Division			
CLUB	WON	LOST	GAMES BACK	CLUB	WON	LOST	GAMES BACK	CLUB	WON	LOST	GAMES BACK
Tampa Bay ¹	96	66	—	Minnesota ¹	94	68	—	Texas ¹	90	72	—
New York ¹	95	67	1	Chicago	88	74	6	Oakland	81	81	9
Boston	89	73	7	Detroit	81	81	13	Los Angeles	80	82	10
Toronto	85	77	11	Cleveland	69	93	25	Seattle	61	101	29
Baltimore	66	96	30	Kansas City	67	95	27				

National League

East Division				Central Division				West Division			
CLUB	WON	LOST	GAMES BACK	CLUB	WON	LOST	GAMES BACK	CLUB	WON	LOST	GAMES BACK
Philadelphia ¹	97	65	—	Cincinnati ¹	91	71	—	San Francisco ¹	92	70	—
Atlanta ¹	91	71	6	St. Louis	86	76	5	San Diego	90	72	2
Florida	80	82	17	Milwaukee	77	85	14	Colorado	83	79	9
New York	79	83	18	Houston	76	86	15	Los Angeles	80	82	12
Washington	69	93	28	Chicago	75	87	16	Arizona	65	97	27
				Pittsburgh	57	105	34				

¹Gained play-off berth.

World Series

YEAR	WINNER	RUNNER-UP	RESULTS
1903	Boston Americans (AL)	Pittsburgh Pirates (NL)	5-3
1904	<i>not held</i>		
1905	New York Giants (NL)	Philadelphia Athletics (AL)	4-1
1906	Chicago White Sox (AL)	Chicago Cubs (NL)	4-2
1907	Chicago Cubs (NL)	Detroit Tigers (AL)	4-0 ¹
1908	Chicago Cubs (NL)	Detroit Tigers (AL)	4-1
1909	Pittsburgh Pirates (NL)	Detroit Tigers (AL)	4-3
1910	Philadelphia Athletics (AL)	Chicago Cubs (NL)	4-1
1911	Philadelphia Athletics (AL)	New York Giants (NL)	4-2
1912	Boston Red Sox (AL)	New York Giants (NL)	4-3 ¹
1913	Philadelphia Athletics (AL)	New York Giants (NL)	4-1
1914	Boston Braves (NL)	Philadelphia Athletics (AL)	4-0
1915	Boston Red Sox (AL)	Philadelphia Phillies (NL)	4-1
1916	Boston Red Sox (AL)	Brooklyn Robins (NL)	4-1
1917	Chicago White Sox (AL)	New York Giants (NL)	4-2
1918	Boston Red Sox (AL)	Chicago Cubs (NL)	4-2
1919	Cincinnati Reds (NL)	Chicago White Sox (AL)	5-3
1920	Cleveland Indians (AL)	Brooklyn Robins (NL)	5-2
1921	New York Giants (NL)	New York Yankees (AL)	5-3
1922	New York Giants (NL)	New York Yankees (AL)	4-0 ¹
1923	New York Yankees (AL)	New York Giants (NL)	4-2
1924	Washington Senators (AL)	New York Giants (NL)	4-3
1925	Pittsburgh Pirates (NL)	Washington Senators (AL)	4-3
1926	St. Louis Cardinals (NL)	New York Yankees (AL)	4-3
1927	New York Yankees (AL)	Pittsburgh Pirates (NL)	4-0
1928	New York Yankees (AL)	St. Louis Cardinals (NL)	4-0
1929	Philadelphia Athletics (AL)	Chicago Cubs (NL)	4-1
1930	Philadelphia Athletics (AL)	St. Louis Cardinals (NL)	4-2
1931	St. Louis Cardinals (NL)	Philadelphia Athletics (AL)	4-3
1932	New York Yankees (AL)	Chicago Cubs (NL)	4-0
1933	New York Giants (NL)	Washington Senators (AL)	4-1
1934	St. Louis Cardinals (NL)	Detroit Tigers (AL)	4-3
1935	Detroit Tigers (AL)	Chicago Cubs (NL)	4-2
1936	New York Yankees (AL)	New York Giants (NL)	4-2
1937	New York Yankees (AL)	New York Giants (NL)	4-1
1938	New York Yankees (AL)	Chicago Cubs (NL)	4-0
1939	New York Yankees (AL)	Cincinnati Reds (NL)	4-0
1940	Cincinnati Reds (NL)	Detroit Tigers (AL)	4-3
1941	New York Yankees (AL)	Brooklyn Dodgers (NL)	4-1
1942	St. Louis Cardinals (NL)	New York Yankees (AL)	4-1
1943	New York Yankees (AL)	St. Louis Cardinals (NL)	4-1
1944	St. Louis Cardinals (NL)	St. Louis Browns (AL)	4-2
1945	Detroit Tigers (AL)	Chicago Cubs (NL)	4-3
1946	St. Louis Cardinals (NL)	Boston Red Sox (AL)	4-3
1947	New York Yankees (AL)	Brooklyn Dodgers (NL)	4-3
1948	Cleveland Indians (AL)	Boston Braves (NL)	4-2
1949	New York Yankees (AL)	Brooklyn Dodgers (NL)	4-1
1950	New York Yankees (AL)	Philadelphia Phillies (NL)	4-0
1951	New York Yankees (AL)	New York Giants (NL)	4-2
1952	New York Yankees (AL)	Brooklyn Dodgers (NL)	4-3
1953	New York Yankees (AL)	Brooklyn Dodgers (NL)	4-2
1954	New York Giants (NL)	Cleveland Indians (AL)	4-0
1955	Brooklyn Dodgers (NL)	New York Yankees (AL)	4-3
1956	New York Yankees (AL)	Brooklyn Dodgers (NL)	4-3
1957	Milwaukee Braves (NL)	New York Yankees (AL)	4-3
1958	New York Yankees (AL)	Milwaukee Braves (NL)	4-3
1959	Los Angeles Dodgers (NL)	Chicago White Sox (AL)	4-2
1960	Pittsburgh Pirates (NL)	New York Yankees (AL)	4-3
1961	New York Yankees (AL)	Cincinnati Reds (NL)	4-1
1962	New York Yankees (AL)	San Francisco Giants (NL)	4-3
1963	Los Angeles Dodgers (NL)	New York Yankees (AL)	4-0
1964	St. Louis Cardinals (NL)	New York Yankees (AL)	4-3
1965	Los Angeles Dodgers (NL)	Minnesota Twins (AL)	4-3
1966	Baltimore Orioles (AL)	Los Angeles Dodgers (NL)	4-0
1967	St. Louis Cardinals (NL)	Boston Red Sox (AL)	4-3
1968	Detroit Tigers (AL)	St. Louis Cardinals (NL)	4-3
1969	New York Mets (NL)	Baltimore Orioles (AL)	4-1
1970	Baltimore Orioles (AL)	Cincinnati Reds (NL)	4-1

World Series (continued)

YEAR	WINNER	RUNNER-UP	RESULTS
1971	Pittsburgh Pirates (NL)	Baltimore Orioles (AL)	4-3
1972	Oakland Athletics (AL)	Cincinnati Reds (NL)	4-3
1973	Oakland Athletics (AL)	New York Mets (NL)	4-3
1974	Oakland Athletics (AL)	Los Angeles Dodgers (NL)	4-1
1975	Cincinnati Reds (NL)	Boston Red Sox (AL)	4-3
1976	Cincinnati Reds (NL)	New York Yankees (AL)	4-0
1977	New York Yankees (AL)	Los Angeles Dodgers (NL)	4-2
1978	New York Yankees (AL)	Los Angeles Dodgers (NL)	4-2
1979	Pittsburgh Pirates (NL)	Baltimore Orioles (AL)	4-3
1980	Philadelphia Phillies (NL)	Kansas City Royals (AL)	4-2
1981	Los Angeles Dodgers (NL)	New York Yankees (AL)	4-2
1982	St. Louis Cardinals (NL)	Milwaukee Brewers (AL)	4-3
1983	Baltimore Orioles (AL)	Philadelphia Phillies (NL)	4-1
1984	Detroit Tigers (AL)	San Diego Padres (NL)	4-1
1985	Kansas City Royals (AL)	St. Louis Cardinals (NL)	4-3
1986	New York Mets (NL)	Boston Red Sox (AL)	4-3
1987	Minnesota Twins (AL)	St. Louis Cardinals (NL)	4-3
1988	Los Angeles Dodgers (NL)	Oakland Athletics (AL)	4-1
1989	Oakland Athletics (AL)	San Francisco Giants (NL)	4-0
1990	Cincinnati Reds (NL)	Oakland Athletics (AL)	4-0
1991	Minnesota Twins (AL)	Atlanta Braves (NL)	4-3
1992	Toronto Blue Jays (AL)	Atlanta Braves (NL)	4-2
1993	Toronto Blue Jays (AL)	Philadelphia Phillies (NL)	4-2
1994	<i>not held</i>		
1995	Atlanta Braves (NL)	Cleveland Indians (AL)	4-2
1996	New York Yankees (AL)	Atlanta Braves (NL)	4-2
1997	Florida Marlins (NL)	Cleveland Indians (AL)	4-3
1998	New York Yankees (AL)	San Diego Padres (NL)	4-0
1999	New York Yankees (AL)	Atlanta Braves (NL)	4-0
2000	New York Yankees (AL)	New York Mets (NL)	4-1
2001	Arizona Diamondbacks (NL)	New York Yankees (AL)	4-3
2002	Anaheim Angels (AL)	San Francisco Giants (NL)	4-3
2003	Florida Marlins (NL)	New York Yankees (AL)	4-2
2004	Boston Red Sox (AL)	St. Louis Cardinals (NL)	4-0
2005	Chicago White Sox (AL)	Houston Astros (NL)	4-0
2006	St. Louis Cardinals (NL)	Detroit Tigers (AL)	4-1
2007	Boston Red Sox (AL)	Colorado Rockies (NL)	4-0
2008	Philadelphia Phillies (NL)	Tampa Bay Rays (AL)	4-1
2009	New York Yankees (AL)	Philadelphia Phillies (NL)	4-2
2010	San Francisco Giants (NL)	Texas Rangers (AL)	4-1

¹Plus one tied game.

Major League Baseball All-Time Records¹

Research courtesy of Baseball Almanac, <www.baseball-almanac.com>.

Individual career records	PLAYERS/TEAMS	NUMBER	SEASON/DATE
Games played	Pete Rose	3,562	1963-86
Consecutive games played	Cal Ripken, Jr.	2,632	1982-98
Batting average ²	Ty Cobb	.366	1905-28
Hits	Pete Rose	4,256	1963-86
Doubles	Tris Speaker	792	1907-28
Triples	Sam Crawford	309	1899-1917
Home runs	Barry Bonds	762	1986-2007
Runs	Rickey Henderson	2,295	1979-2003
Runs batted in	Hank Aaron	2,297	1954-76
Walks (batting)	Barry Bonds	2,558	1986-2007
Stolen bases	Rickey Henderson	1,406	1979-2003
Wins (pitching)	Cy Young	511	1890-1911
Earned run average ³	Ed Walsh	1.82	1904-17
Strikeouts (pitching)	Nolan Ryan	5,714	1966-93
Saves	Trevor Hoffman ⁴	601	1993-2010
No-hitters	Nolan Ryan	7	1966-93
Shutouts	Walter Johnson	110	1907-27
Wins (managing)	Connie Mack	3,731	1894-96; 1901-50

Major League Baseball All-Time Records¹ (continued)

	PLAYERS/TEAMS	NUMBER	SEASON/DATE
Individual season records			
Batting average ⁵	Hugh Duffy	.440	1894
Hits	Ichiro Suzuki ⁴	262	2004
Doubles	Earl Webb	67	1931
Triples	Chief Wilson	36	1912
Home runs	Barry Bonds	73	2001
Runs	Billy Hamilton	192	1894
Runs batted in	Hack Wilson	191	1930
Walks (batting)	Barry Bonds	232	2004
Stolen bases	Hugh Nicol	138	1887
Wins (pitching)	Charley Radbourn	59	1884
Earned run average ⁶	Tim Keefe	0.86	1880
Strikeouts (pitching)	Matt Kilroy	513	1886
No-hitters	5 players hold record	2	
Saves	Francisco Rodríguez ⁴	62	2008
Shutouts	George Bradley; Grover Alexander	16	1876; 1916

Individual game records⁷			
Hits	Wilbert Robinson; Rennie Stennett	7	10 Jun 1892; 16 Sep 1975
Doubles	51 players hold record	4	
Triples	George Strief; Bill Joyce	4	25 Jun 1885; 18 May 1897
Home runs	15 players hold record	4	
Runs	Guy Hecker	7	15 Aug 1886
Runs batted in	Jim Bottomley; Mark Whiten	12	16 Sep 1924; 7 Sep 1993
Walks (batting)	Walt Wilmot; Jimmie Foxx	6	22 Aug 1891; 16 Jun 1938
Stolen bases	George Gore; Billy Hamilton	7	25 Jun 1881; 31 Aug 1894
Strikeouts (pitching)	Roger Clemens (twice); Kerry Wood ⁴	20	29 Apr 1986 and 18 Sep 1996; 6 May 1998

Team season records			
World Series titles	New York Yankees	26	
Consecutive World Series titles	New York Yankees	5	1949–53
Games won	Chicago Cubs; Seattle Mariners	116	1906; 2001
Highest winning percentage	St. Louis Maroons	.832 (94–19)	1884
Batting average	Philadelphia Phillies	.349	1894
Doubles	Texas Rangers	376	2008
Triples	Baltimore Orioles	153	1894
Home runs	Seattle Mariners	264	1997
Runs	Boston Beaneaters	1,220	1894
Runs batted in	Boston Beaneaters	1,043	1894
Walks (batting)	Boston Red Sox	835	1949
Stolen bases	Philadelphia Athletics	638	1887

Game records			
Highest combined score	Chicago Cubs versus Philadelphia Phillies	49 (26–23)	25 Aug 1922
Longest nine-inning game	New York Yankees versus Boston Red Sox	4 hr 45 min	18 Aug 2006
Longest extra-inning game (time)	Chicago White Sox versus Milwaukee Brewers	8 hr 6 min	9 May 1984
Longest extra-inning game (innings)	Brooklyn Dodgers versus Boston Braves	26 innings	1 May 1920

¹Through the end of the 2010 season. ²Minimum of 1,000 games played and 1,000 at-bats. ³Minimum of 2,000 innings pitched. ⁴Active in 2010. ⁵Minimum of 3.1 plate appearances per game played. ⁶Minimum of one inning pitched per game played. ⁷Nine-inning games only.

Caribbean Series

Held since 1949. Table shows results for the past 20 years.

YEAR	WINNER	COUNTRY	YEAR	WINNER	COUNTRY
1992	Mayagüez Indians	PUR	1996	Culiacán Tomato Growers	MEX
1993	Santurce Crabbers	PUR	1997	Northern Eagles	DOM
1994	Licey Tigers	DOM	1998	Northern Eagles	DOM
1995	San Juan Senators	PUR	1999	Licey Tigers	DOM

Caribbean Series (continued)

YEAR	WINNER	COUNTRY	YEAR	WINNER	COUNTRY
2000	Santurce Crabbers	PUR	2006	Caracas Lions	VEN
2001	Cibao Eagles	DOM	2007	Cibao Eagles	DOM
2002	Culiacán Tomato Growers	MEX	2008	Licey Tigers	DOM
2003	Cibao Eagles	DOM	2009	Aragua Tigers	VEN
2004	Licey Tigers	DOM	2010	Escogido Lions	DOM
2005	Mazatlán Deer	MEX	2011	Obregón Yaquis	MEX

Japan Series

Held since 1950. Table shows results for the past 10 years.

YEAR	WINNER	RUNNER-UP	RESULTS
2001	Yakult Swallows (CL)	Osaka Kintetsu Buffaloes (PL)	4-1
2002	Yomiuri Giants (CL)	Seibu Lions (PL)	4-0
2003	Fukuoka Daiei Hawks (PL)	Hanshin Tigers (CL)	4-3
2004	Seibu Lions (PL)	Chunichi Dragons (CL)	4-3
2005	Chiba Lotte Marines (PL)	Hanshin Tigers (CL)	4-0
2006	Hokkaido Nippon Ham Fighters (PL)	Chunichi Dragons (CL)	4-1
2007	Chunichi Dragons (CL)	Hokkaido Nippon Ham Fighters (PL)	4-1
2008	Saitama Seibu Lions (PL)	Yomiuri Giants (CL)	4-3
2009	Yomiuri Giants (CL)	Hokkaido Nippon Ham Fighters (PL)	4-2
2010	Chiba Lotte Marines (PL)	Chunichi Dragons (CL)	4-2 ¹

¹Plus one tied game.

Little League World Series

The Little League World Series, first called the National Little League Tournament, was established in 1947.

Table shows results for past 10 years.

YEAR	WINNING TEAM/HOME	RUNNER-UP	SCORE
2002	Valley Sports American/Louisville KY	Sendai Higashi/Sendai (JPN)	1-0
2003	Musashi-Fuchu/Tokyo (JPN)	East Boynton Beach/Boynton Beach FL	10-1
2004	Pabao/Willemstad (AHO)	Conejo Valley/Thousand Oaks CA	5-2
2005	West Oahu/Ewa Beach HI	Pabao/Willemstad (AHO)	7-6
2006	Columbus Northern/Columbus GA	Kawaguchi/Kawaguchi City (JPN)	2-1
2007	Warner Robins American/Warner Robins GA	Tokyo Kitasuna/Tokyo (JPN)	3-2
2008	Waipio/Waipahu HI	Matamoros/Matamoros (MEX)	12-3
2009	Parkview/Chula Vista CA	Kuei-Shan/Taoyuan (TPE)	6-3
2010	Edogawa Minami/Tokyo (JPN)	Waipio/Waipahu HI	4-1
2011	Ocean View/Huntington Beach CA	Hamamatsu Minami/Hamamatsu (JPN)	2-1

Basketball

American professional basketball is directed by the **National Basketball Association** (NBA; formed 1949). The NBA is divided into the Eastern and Western conferences (EC and WC; until 1970 the Eastern and Western divisions [ED and WD]), the top-ranking teams of which compete yearly for the championship. The NBA began the **Women's National Basketball Association** (WNBA), which is also divided into an Eastern and a Western Conference (EC and WC), in 1997.

Since the inclusion of basketball as an Olympic sport in 1936, the winners of the Olympic tournament have been considered by many to be the world champions. However, the **Fédération Internationale de Basketball** (FIBA; founded 1932) instituted world championships

in 1950 for men and in 1953 for women. (Women's basketball was not admitted to the Olympics until 1976.) Amateur basketball in the United States is most closely followed at the **collegiate** level, where the most important event of the season is the **National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) Championship**. The NCAA tournament was first contested in 1939 (by men's teams only). Women's college basketball was first played on an organized national level in 1972, under the auspices of the Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women (AIAW), which gave way in 1982 to the NCAA's first tournament for women.

Related Web sites: NBA: <www.nba.com>; WNBA: <www.wnba.com>; FIBA: <www.fiba.org>; NCAA: <www.ncaa.org>.

National Basketball Association Final Standings, 2010–11

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division				Central Division				Southeast Division			
TEAM	WON	LOST	GAMES	TEAM	WON	LOST	GAMES	TEAM	WON	LOST	GAMES
			BACK				BACK				BACK
Boston ¹	56	36	—	Chicago ¹	62	20	—	Miami ¹	58	24	—
New York ¹	42	40	14	Indiana ¹	37	45	25	Orlando ¹	52	30	6
Philadelphia ¹	41	41	15	Milwaukee	35	47	27	Atlanta ¹	44	38	14
New Jersey	24	58	32	Detroit	30	52	32	Charlotte	34	48	24
Toronto	22	60	34	Cleveland	19	63	43	Washington	23	59	35

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Northwest Division				Pacific Division				Southwest Division			
TEAM	WON	LOST	GAMES	TEAM	WON	LOST	GAMES	TEAM	WON	LOST	GAMES
			BACK				BACK				BACK
Oklahoma City ¹	55	27	—	L.A. Lakers ¹	57	25	—	San Antonio ¹	61	21	—
Denver ¹	50	32	5	Phoenix	40	42	17	Dallas ¹	57	25	4
Portland ¹	48	34	7	Golden State	36	46	21	New Orleans ¹	46	36	15
Utah	39	43	16	L.A. Clippers	32	50	25	Memphis ¹	46	36	15
Minnesota	17	65	38	Sacramento	24	58	33	Houston	43	39	18

¹Gained play-off berth.

National Basketball Association Championship

SEASON	WINNER	RUNNER-UP	RESULTS
1949–50	Minneapolis Lakers (CD) ¹	Syracuse Nationals (ED)	4–2
1950–51	Rochester Royals (WD)	New York Knickerbockers (ED)	4–3
1951–52	Minneapolis Lakers (WD)	New York Knickerbockers (ED)	4–3
1952–53	Minneapolis Lakers (WD)	New York Knickerbockers (ED)	4–1
1953–54	Minneapolis Lakers (WD)	Syracuse Nationals (ED)	4–3
1954–55	Syracuse Nationals (ED)	Fort Wayne Pistons (WD)	4–3
1955–56	Philadelphia Warriors (ED)	Fort Wayne Pistons (WD)	4–1
1956–57	Boston Celtics (ED)	St. Louis Hawks (WD)	4–3
1957–58	St. Louis Hawks (WD)	Boston Celtics (ED)	4–2
1958–59	Boston Celtics (ED)	Minneapolis Lakers (WD)	4–0
1959–60	Boston Celtics (ED)	St. Louis Hawks (WD)	4–3
1960–61	Boston Celtics (ED)	St. Louis Hawks (WD)	4–1
1961–62	Boston Celtics (ED)	Los Angeles Lakers (WD)	4–3
1962–63	Boston Celtics (ED)	Los Angeles Lakers (WD)	4–2
1963–64	Boston Celtics (ED)	San Francisco Warriors (WD)	4–1
1964–65	Boston Celtics (ED)	Los Angeles Lakers (WD)	4–1
1965–66	Boston Celtics (ED)	Los Angeles Lakers (WD)	4–3
1966–67	Philadelphia 76ers (ED)	San Francisco Warriors (WD)	4–2
1967–68	Boston Celtics (ED)	Los Angeles Lakers (WD)	4–2
1968–69	Boston Celtics (ED)	Los Angeles Lakers (WD)	4–3
1969–70	New York Knickerbockers (EC)	Los Angeles Lakers (WC)	4–3
1970–71	Milwaukee Bucks (WC)	Baltimore Bullets (EC)	4–0
1971–72	Los Angeles Lakers (WC)	New York Knickerbockers (EC)	4–1
1972–73	New York Knickerbockers (EC)	Los Angeles Lakers (WC)	4–1
1973–74	Boston Celtics (EC)	Milwaukee Bucks (WC)	4–3
1974–75	Golden State Warriors (WC)	Washington Bullets (EC)	4–0
1975–76	Boston Celtics (EC)	Phoenix Suns (WC)	4–2
1976–77	Portland Trail Blazers (WC)	Philadelphia 76ers (EC)	4–2
1977–78	Washington Bullets (EC)	Seattle SuperSonics (WC)	4–3
1978–79	Seattle SuperSonics (WC)	Washington Bullets (EC)	4–1
1979–80	Los Angeles Lakers (WC)	Philadelphia 76ers (EC)	4–2
1980–81	Boston Celtics (EC)	Houston Rockets (WC)	4–2
1981–82	Los Angeles Lakers (WC)	Philadelphia 76ers (EC)	4–2
1982–83	Philadelphia 76ers (EC)	Los Angeles Lakers (WC)	4–0
1983–84	Boston Celtics (EC)	Los Angeles Lakers (WC)	4–3
1984–85	Los Angeles Lakers (WC)	Boston Celtics (EC)	4–2
1985–86	Boston Celtics (EC)	Houston Rockets (WC)	4–2
1986–87	Los Angeles Lakers (WC)	Boston Celtics (EC)	4–2
1987–88	Los Angeles Lakers (WC)	Detroit Pistons (EC)	4–3
1988–89	Detroit Pistons (EC)	Los Angeles Lakers (WC)	4–0
1989–90	Detroit Pistons (EC)	Portland Trail Blazers (WC)	4–1
1990–91	Chicago Bulls (EC)	Los Angeles Lakers (WC)	4–1

National Basketball Association Championship (continued)

SEASON	WINNER	RUNNER-UP	RESULTS
1991-92	Chicago Bulls (EC)	Portland Trail Blazers (WC)	4-2
1992-93	Chicago Bulls (EC)	Phoenix Suns (WC)	4-2
1993-94	Houston Rockets (WC)	New York Knickerbockers (EC)	4-3
1994-95	Houston Rockets (WC)	Orlando Magic (EC)	4-0
1995-96	Chicago Bulls (EC)	Seattle SuperSonics (WC)	4-2
1996-97	Chicago Bulls (EC)	Utah Jazz (WC)	4-2
1997-98	Chicago Bulls (EC)	Utah Jazz (WC)	4-2
1998-99	San Antonio Spurs (WC)	New York Knickerbockers (EC)	4-1
1999-2000	Los Angeles Lakers (WC)	Indiana Pacers (EC)	4-2
2000-01	Los Angeles Lakers (WC)	Philadelphia 76ers (EC)	4-1
2001-02	Los Angeles Lakers (WC)	New Jersey Nets (EC)	4-0
2002-03	San Antonio Spurs (WC)	New Jersey Nets (EC)	4-2
2003-04	Detroit Pistons (EC)	Los Angeles Lakers (WC)	4-1
2004-05	San Antonio Spurs (WC)	Detroit Pistons (EC)	4-3
2005-06	Miami Heat (EC)	Dallas Mavericks (WC)	4-2
2006-07	San Antonio Spurs (WC)	Cleveland Cavaliers (EC)	4-0
2007-08	Boston Celtics (EC)	Los Angeles Lakers (WC)	4-2
2008-09	Los Angeles Lakers (WC)	Orlando Magic (EC)	4-1
2009-10	Los Angeles Lakers (WC)	Boston Celtics (EC)	4-3
2010-11	Dallas Mavericks (WC)	Miami Heat (EC)	4-2

¹In its inaugural season, the NBA had a third division, the Central Division (CD).

National Basketball Association All-Time Records¹

	PLAYERS/TEAMS	NUMBER	SEASON/DATE
Individual career records			
Games played	Robert Parish	1,611	1976-77-1996-97
Points scored	Kareem Abdul-Jabbar	38,387	1969-70-1988-89
Most games, 50 or more points	Wilt Chamberlain	118	1959-60-1972-73
Most consecutive games, 10 or more points	Michael Jordan	866	25 Mar 1986-26 Dec 2001
Field goals attempted	Kareem Abdul-Jabbar	28,307	1969-70-1988-89
Field goals made	Kareem Abdul-Jabbar	15,837	1969-70-1988-89
Field-goal percentage ²	Artis Gilmore	.599	1976-77-1987-88
Three-point field goals attempted	Ray Allen	6,554	1996-97-2010-11
Three-point field goals made	Ray Allen	2,612	1996-97-2010-11
Three-point field-goal percentage ³	Steve Kerr	.454	1988-89-2002-03
Free throws attempted	Karl Malone	13,188	1985-86-2003-04
Free throws made	Karl Malone	9,787	1985-86-2003-04
Free-throw percentage ⁴	Mark Price	.904	1986-87-1997-98
Assists	John Stockton	15,806	1984-85-2002-03
Rebounds	Wilt Chamberlain	23,924	1959-60-1972-73
Steals ⁵	John Stockton	3,265	1984-85-2002-03
Blocked shots ⁵	Hakeem Olajuwon	3,830	1984-85-2001-02
Wins (coaching)	Lenny Wilkens	1,332	1969-70-2004-05, except 1972-1974
Individual season records			
Points scored	Wilt Chamberlain	4,029	1961-62
Field goals attempted	Wilt Chamberlain	3,159	1961-62
Field goals made	Wilt Chamberlain	1,597	1961-62
Field-goal percentage	Wilt Chamberlain	.727	1972-73
Three-point field goals attempted	George McCloud	678	1995-96
Three-point field goals made	Ray Allen	269	2005-06
Three-point field-goal percentage	Kyle Korver	.536	2009-10
Free throws attempted	Wilt Chamberlain	1,363	1961-62
Free throws made	Jerry West	840	1965-66
Free-throw percentage	José Calderón	.981	2008-09
Assists	John Stockton	1,164	1990-91
Rebounds	Wilt Chamberlain	2,149	1960-61
Steals ⁵	Alvin Robertson	301	1985-86
Blocked shots ⁵	Mark Eaton	456	1984-85
Individual game records			
Points scored	Wilt Chamberlain	100	2 Mar 1962
Field goals attempted	Wilt Chamberlain	63	2 Mar 1962
Field goals made	Wilt Chamberlain	36	2 Mar 1962

National Basketball Association All-Time Records¹ (continued)

Individual game records (continued)

Three-point field goals attempted	Damon Stoudamire	21	15 Apr 2005
Three-point field goals made	Kobe Bryant; Donyell Marshall	12	7 Jan 2003; 13 Mar 2005
Free throws attempted	Wilt Chamberlain	34	22 Feb 1962
Free throws made	Wilt Chamberlain; Adrian Dantley	28	2 Mar 1962; 4 Jan 1984
Assists	Scott Skiles	30	30 Dec 1990
Rebounds	Wilt Chamberlain	55	24 Nov 1960
Steals ⁵	Larry Kenon; Kendall Gill	11	26 Dec 1976; 3 Apr 1999
Blocked shots ⁵	Elmore Smith	17	28 Oct 1973

Team records

Highest winning percentage (season)	Chicago Bulls	.878 (72-10)	1995-96
Consecutive games won	Los Angeles Lakers	33	5 Nov 1971- 7 Jan 1972
Championships	Boston Celtics	17	
Consecutive championships	Boston Celtics	8	1959-66

Game records

Highest combined score	Detroit Pistons versus Denver Nuggets	370 (186-184)	13 Dec 1983
Longest game (overtime periods)	Indianapolis Olympians versus Rochester Royals	6	6 Jan 1951

¹Through the end of the 2010-11 season. ²Minimum 2,000 made. ³Minimum 250 made. ⁴Minimum 1,200 made. ⁵Since 1973-74; before that season steals and blocked shots were not officially recorded by the NBA.

Women's National Basketball Association Championship

SEASON	WINNER	RUNNER-UP	RESULTS
1997	Houston Comets (EC)	New York Liberty (EC)	1-0
1998	Houston Comets (WC)	Phoenix Mercury (WC)	2-1
1999	Houston Comets (WC)	New York Liberty (EC)	2-1
2000	Houston Comets (WC)	New York Liberty (EC)	2-0
2001	Los Angeles Sparks (WC)	Charlotte Sting (EC)	2-0
2002	Los Angeles Sparks (WC)	New York Liberty (EC)	2-0
2003	Detroit Shock (EC)	Los Angeles Sparks (WC)	2-1
2004	Seattle Storm (WC)	Connecticut Sun (EC)	2-1
2005	Sacramento Monarchs (WC)	Connecticut Sun (EC)	3-1
2006	Detroit Shock (EC)	Sacramento Monarchs (WC)	3-2
2007	Phoenix Mercury (WC)	Detroit Shock (EC)	3-2
2008	Detroit Shock (EC)	San Antonio Silver Stars (WC)	3-0
2009	Phoenix Mercury (WC)	Indiana Fever (EC)	3-2
2010	Seattle Storm (WC)	Atlanta Dream (EC)	3-0

National Collegiate Athletic Association Basketball Championship—Men¹

YEAR	WINNER	RUNNER-UP	SCORE	YEAR	WINNER	RUNNER-UP	SCORE
1939	Oregon	Ohio State	46-43	1955	San Francisco	La Salle	77-63
1940	Indiana	Kansas	60-42	1956	San Francisco	Iowa	83-71
1941	Wisconsin	Washington State	39-34	1957	North Carolina	Kansas	54-53
1942	Stanford	Dartmouth	53-38	1958	Kentucky	Seattle	84-72
1943	Wyoming	Georgetown	46-34	1959	California (Berkeley)	West Virginia	71-70
1944	Utah	Dartmouth	42-40	1960	Ohio State	California (Berkeley)	75-55
1945	Oklahoma A&M	New York	49-45	1961	Cincinnati	Ohio State	70-65
1946	Oklahoma A&M	North Carolina	43-40	1962	Cincinnati	Ohio State	71-59
1947	Holy Cross (MA)	Oklahoma	58-47	1963	Loyola (IL)	Cincinnati	60-58
1948	Kentucky	Baylor	58-42	1964	UCLA	Duke	98-83
1949	Kentucky	Oklahoma State	46-36	1965	UCLA	Michigan	91-80
1950	City College of New York	Bradley	71-68	1966	Texas Western	Kentucky	72-65
1951	Kentucky	Kansas State	68-58	1967	UCLA	Dayton	79-64
1952	Kansas	St. John's (NY)	80-63	1968	UCLA	North Carolina	78-55
1953	Indiana	Kansas	69-68	1969	UCLA	Purdue	92-72
1954	La Salle	Bradley	92-76	1970	UCLA	Jacksonville	80-69
				1971	UCLA	Villanova	68-62

National Collegiate Athletic Association Basketball Championship—Men¹ (continued)

YEAR	WINNER	RUNNER-UP	SCORE	YEAR	WINNER	RUNNER-UP	SCORE
1972	UCLA	Florida State	81-76	1991	Duke	Kansas	72-65
1973	UCLA	Memphis State	87-66	1992	Duke	Michigan	71-51
1974	North Carolina State	Marquette	76-64	1993	North Carolina	Michigan	77-71
1975	UCLA	Kentucky	92-85	1994	Arkansas	Duke	76-72
1976	Indiana	Michigan	86-68	1995	UCLA	Arkansas	89-78
1977	Marquette	North Carolina	67-59	1996	Kentucky	Syracuse	76-67
1978	Kentucky	Duke	94-88	1997	Arizona	Kentucky	84-79
1979	Michigan State	Indiana State	75-64	1998	Kentucky	Utah	78-69
1980	Louisville	UCLA	59-54	1999	Connecticut	Duke	77-74
1981	Indiana	North Carolina	63-50	2000	Michigan State	Florida	89-76
1982	North Carolina	Georgetown	63-62	2001	Duke	Arizona	82-72
1983	North Carolina State	Houston	54-52	2002	Maryland	Indiana	64-52
1984	Georgetown	Houston	84-75	2003	Syracuse	Kansas	81-78
1985	Villanova	Georgetown	66-64	2004	Connecticut	Georgia Tech	82-73
1986	Louisville	Duke	72-69	2005	North Carolina	Illinois	75-70
1987	Indiana	Syracuse	74-73	2006	Florida	UCLA	73-57
1988	Kansas	Oklahoma	83-79	2007	Florida	Ohio State	84-75
1989	Michigan	Seton Hall	80-79	2008	Kansas	Memphis ²	75-68
1990	Nevada (Las Vegas)	Duke	103-73	2009	North Carolina	Michigan State	89-72
				2010	Duke	Butler	61-59
				2011	Connecticut	Butler	53-41

¹University Division 1957-73, Division I from 1974. ²Stripped of this result in 2009 for NCAA rules violations.

National Collegiate Athletic Association Basketball Championship—Women¹

YEAR	WINNER	RUNNER-UP	SCORE	YEAR	WINNER	RUNNER-UP	SCORE
1982	Louisiana Tech	Cheyney State	76-62	1997	Tennessee	Old Dominion	68-59
1983	Southern California	Louisiana Tech	69-67	1998	Tennessee	Louisiana Tech	93-75
1984	Southern California	Tennessee	72-61	1999	Purdue	Duke	62-45
1985	Old Dominion	Georgia	70-65	2000	Connecticut	Tennessee	71-52
1986	Texas	Southern California	97-81	2001	Notre Dame	Purdue	68-66
1987	Tennessee	Louisiana Tech	67-44	2002	Connecticut	Oklahoma	82-70
1988	Louisiana Tech	Auburn	56-54	2003	Connecticut	Tennessee	73-68
1989	Tennessee	Auburn	76-60	2004	Connecticut	Tennessee	70-61
1990	Stanford	Auburn	88-81	2005	Baylor	Michigan State	84-62
1991	Tennessee	Virginia	70-67	2006	Maryland	Duke	78-75
1992	Stanford	Western Kentucky	78-62	2007	Tennessee	Rutgers	59-46
1993	Texas Tech	Ohio State	84-82	2008	Tennessee	Stanford	64-48
1994	North Carolina	Louisiana Tech	60-59	2009	Connecticut	Louisville	76-54
1995	Connecticut	Tennessee	70-64	2010	Connecticut	Stanford	53-47
1996	Tennessee	Georgia	83-65	2011	Texas A&M	Notre Dame	76-70

¹Division I.

FIBA World Championship—Men

YEAR	WINNER	RUNNER-UP	YEAR	WINNER	RUNNER-UP
1936 ¹	United States	Canada	1980 ¹	Yugoslavia	Italy
1948 ¹	United States	France	1982	USSR	United States
1950	Argentina	United States	1984 ¹	United States	Spain
1952 ¹	United States	USSR	1986	United States	USSR
1954	United States	Brazil	1988 ¹	USSR	Yugoslavia
1956 ¹	United States	USSR	1990	Yugoslavia	USSR
1959	Brazil ²	United States	1992 ¹	United States	Croatia
1960 ¹	United States	USSR	1994	United States	Russia
1963	Brazil	Yugoslavia	1996 ¹	United States	Yugoslavia
1964 ¹	United States	USSR	1998	Yugoslavia	Russia
1967	USSR	Yugoslavia	2000 ¹	United States	France
1968 ¹	United States	Yugoslavia	2002	Yugoslavia	Argentina
1970	Yugoslavia	Brazil	2004 ¹	Argentina	Italy
1972 ¹	USSR	United States	2006	Spain	Greece
1974	USSR	Yugoslavia	2008 ¹	United States	Spain
1976 ¹	United States	Yugoslavia	2010	United States	Turkey
1978	Yugoslavia	USSR			

¹Olympic championships, recognized in this table as world championships (though not by FIBA). ²Won by default.

FIBA World Championship—Women

YEAR	WINNER	RUNNER-UP	YEAR	WINNER	RUNNER-UP
1953	United States	Chile	1988 ¹	United States	Yugoslavia
1957	United States	USSR	1990	United States	Yugoslavia
1959	USSR	Bulgaria	1992 ¹	Unified Team	China
1964	USSR	Czechoslovakia	1994	Brazil	China
1967	USSR	Rep. of Korea	1996 ¹	United States	Brazil
1971	USSR	Czechoslovakia	1998	United States	Russia
1975	USSR	Japan	2000 ¹	United States	Australia
1976 ¹	USSR	United States	2002	United States	Russia
1979	United States	Rep. of Korea	2004 ¹	United States	Australia
1980 ¹	USSR	Bulgaria	2006	Australia	Russia
1983	USSR	United States	2008 ¹	United States	Australia
1984 ¹	United States	Rep. of Korea	2010	United States	Czech Republic
1986	United States	USSR			

¹Olympic championships, recognized in this table as world championships (though not by FIBA).

Bowling

The world governing body for bowling is the **Fédération Internationale des Quilleurs (FIQ)**. Since 1954 it has sponsored world bowling championships.

In the **United States**, men's bowling is governed by the **American Bowling Congress (ABC)**, which was founded in 1895 but became a constituent of the **United States Bowling Congress (USBC)** in 2004. In 1901 the first national championship was organized; in 1961 the yearly competition was split into two divisions—regular (for those with a combined average score of 851 or higher) and classic (for professionals). The classic division was discontinued

in 1980. The **Women's International Bowling Congress (WIBC)** was organized in 1916 and sponsored an annual women's championship until 2004, when organizational mergers created the USBC. Competition takes place between teams, doubles, and singles. The all-events category is won by the individual who has the best score of nine games—three team, three doubles, and three singles scores. The Professional Bowlers Association (PBA) was established in 1958.

Related Web sites: FIQ: <www.fiq.org>; USBC: <www.bowl.com>; PBA: <www.pba.com>.

United States Bowling Congress Bowling Championships—Regular Division

Held since 1901. Table shows results for the past 10 years.

YEAR	SINGLES	SCORE	ALL-EVENTS	SCORE
2002	Mark Millsap	823	Stephen A. Hardy	2,279
2003	Ron Bahr	837	Steve Kloempken	2,215
2004 ¹	John Janawicz	858	John Janawicz	2,224
2005	David Adam	791	Scott Craddock	2,131
2006	Wendy Macpherson	812	Dave A. Mitchell	2,189
2007	Frederick Aki	814	Mike Rose, Jr.	2,198
2008	Bryan Young	832	Jay Futrell	2,183
2009	Bo Goergen	862	Ron Vokes	2,321
2010	Terrence Syring	833	Matt McNiel	2,326
2011	Matt Weggen	826	Matt Weggen	2,268

¹Table shows American Bowling Congress winners through 2004 and USBC winners thereafter.

United States Bowling Congress Women's Bowling Championships—Classic Division

Held since 1916. Table shows results for the past 10 years.

YEAR	SINGLES	SCORE	ALL-EVENTS	SCORE
2002	Theresa Smith	752	Cara Honeychurch	2,150
2003	Michelle Feldman	764	Michelle Feldman	2,048
2004 ¹	Sharon Smith	754	Kim Adler	2,133
2005	Leanne Barrette	774	Leanne Barrette	2,231
2006	Karen Stroud	771	Karen Stroud	2,159
2007	Tiffany Stanbrough	745	Wendy Macpherson	2,161
2008	Corrine Ham	736	Liz Johnson	2,113
2009	Michelle Feldman	816	Robin Romeo	2,172

United States Bowling Congress Women's Bowling Championships—Classic Division (continued)

YEAR	SINGLES	SCORE	ALL-EVENTS	SCORE
2010	Krischna Howard	792	Jodi Woessner	2,330
2011	Shannon Pluhowsky	763	Elizabeth Hubler-Rike	2,270

¹Table shows Women's International Bowling Congress winners through 2004 and USBC winners thereafter.

Cricket

Cricket is one of the **national sports** of England, and consequently it is played in nearly all the countries with which England has been associated. The world governing body is the **International Cricket Council** (ICC; founded as the Imperial Cricket Conference in 1909). The most important international cricket matches are the **Test matches**, which have been played since 1877. The Test-playing countries are England, Australia, South Africa (banned from international competition between about 1970 and 1992), West Indies (representing Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and the Leeward and Windward islands), New Zealand, India,

Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Zimbabwe (since 1992, though not active between 2006 and 2011), and Bangladesh (since 2000).

The Test table is designed to be read from left to right across the columns. This will indicate, for example, that in Test match play against England, South Africa has won 29 games, has had 53 drawn matches, and has lost 56 games.

The **World Cup** is a quadrennial series of one-day, limited-overs competitions. It was first held in 1975.

International Cricket Council Web site:
<<http://icc-cricket.yahoo.net>>.

All-Time First-Class Test Cricket Standings (as of 30 Sep 2010)

	England			Australia			South Africa			West Indies			New Zealand		
	WINS	DRAWS	LOSSES	W	D	L	W	D	L	W	D	L	W	D	L
England v.	—	—	—	99	90	132	56	53	29	43	49*	53	45	41	8
Australia v.	132	90	99	—	—	—	47	18	18	52	24*	32	26	16	7
South Africa v.	29	53	56	18	18	47	—	—	—	16	6	3	20	11	4
West Indies v.	53	49*	43	32	24*	52	3	6	16	—	—	—	10	18†	9
New Zealand v.	8	41	45	7	16	26	4	11	20	9	18†	10	—	—	—
India v.	19	46	34	18	24*	34	6	7	12	11	41	30	15	24†	9
Pakistan v.	13	36	22‡	12	17	28	3	3	7	15	15	14	22	19	7
Sri Lanka v.	6	7	8	1	6	13	4	5	8	6	3	3	7	10	9
Zimbabwe v.	0	3	3	0	0	3	0	1	6	0	2	4	0	6	7
Bangladesh v.	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	8	2	1	3	0	1	8

	India			Pakistan			Sri Lanka			Zimbabwe			Bangladesh		
	WINS	DRAWS	LOSSES	W	D	L	W	D	L	W	D	L	W	D	L
England v.	34	46	19	22‡	36	13	8	7	6	3	3	0	8	0	0
Australia v.	34	24*	18	28	17	12	13	6	1	3	0	0	4	0	0
South Africa v.	12	7	6	7	3	3	8	5	4	6	1	0	8	0	0
West Indies v.	30	41	11	14	15	15	3	3	6	4	2	0	3	1	2
New Zealand v.	9	24†	15	7	19	22	9	10	7	7	6	0	8	1	0
India v.	—	—	—	9	38	12	14	15	6	7	2	2	6	1	0
Pakistan v.	12	38	9	—	—	—	15	13†	9	8	5†	2	6	0	0
Sri Lanka v.	6	15	14	9	13†	15	—	—	—	10	5	0	12	0	0
Zimbabwe v.	2	2	7	2	5†	8	0	5	10	—	—	—	4	3	1
Bangladesh v.	0	1	6	0	0	6	0	0	12	1	3	4	—	—	—

*Including two matches abandoned. *Including one tie. †Including one match abandoned. ‡Including one forfeit.

Cycling

By all accounts, the greatest cycling event of all is the annual **Tour de France** road race, founded in 1903. It is raced in stages over a distance usually exceeding 3,500 km (2,175 mi). From 1911 to 1929, distances exceeded 5,300 km (3,290 mi). A Tour de France for women was first held

in 1984, over an 18-stage course of 991 km (616 mi). In addition to this and many other road races, there are yearly road racing world championships.

Track racing championships are also held. The oldest events of track racing are the **sprint** (in which only the last part of the race can actually be considered

Cycling (continued)

sprinting) and the **pursuit** (both a team and an individual event in which contestants start the race on opposite sides of the track and attempt to catch each other). **Mountain bike racing** and **cyclo-cross**, a cross-country bicycle race that requires cyclists to carry their bikes over parts of the course, developed in the

latter part of the 20th century. World championships were established for these sports in 1997.

International Cycling Union (Union Cycliste Internationale—UCI) Web site: <www.uci.ch>.

Cycling Championships, 2010–11

In the case of multiday events, the concluding date is given.

EVENT	WINNER (COUNTRY)	DATE
World champions—mountain bikes		5 Sep 2010
Men		
Cross-country	José Antonio Hermida (ESP)	
Downhill	Samuel Hill (AUS)	
Women		
Cross-country	Maja Wloszczowska (POL)	
Downhill	Tracy Moseley (GBR)	
World champions—road		3 Oct 2010
Men		
Individual road race	Thor Hushovd (NOR)	
Individual time trial	Fabian Cancellara (SUI)	
Women		
Individual road race	Giorgia Bronzini (ITA)	
Individual time trial	Emma Pooley (GBR)	
World champions—cyclo-cross		30 Jan 2011
Men	Zdenek Stybar (CZE)	
Women	Marianne Vos (NED)	
World champions—track		27 Mar 2011
Men		
Individual pursuit	Jack Bobridge (AUS)	
Individual sprint	Grégory Baugé (FRA)	
1-km time trial	Stefan Nimke (GER)	
Points	Edwin Alcibiades (COL)	
Team pursuit	Australia	
Team sprint	France	
Keirin	Shane Perkins (AUS)	
Madison	Leigh Howard, Cameron Meyer (AUS)	
Scratch	Kwok Ho Ting (HKG)	
Omnium	Michael Freiberg (AUS)	
Women		
Individual pursuit	Sarah Hammer (USA)	
Individual sprint	Anna Meares (AUS)	
500-m time trial	Olga Panarina (BLR)	
Points	Tatsiana Sharakova (BLR)	
Team pursuit	Great Britain	
Team sprint	Australia	
Keirin	Anna Meares (AUS)	
Scratch	Marianne Vos (NED)	
Omnium	Tara Whitten (CAN)	
Major elite road-race winners		
Tour of Spain (Vuelta a España)	Vincenzo Nibali (ITA)	19 Sep 2010
Tour of Lombardy (Giro di Lombardia)	Philippe Gilbert (BEL)	16 Oct 2010
Milan–San Remo	Matthew Goss (AUS)	19 Mar 2011
Tour of Flanders (Ronde van Vlaanderen)	Nick Nuyens (BEL)	3 Apr 2011
Paris–Roubaix	Johan van Summeren (BEL)	10 Apr 2011
Tour of Romandie (Tour de Romandie)	Cadel Evans (AUS)	1 May 2011
Tour of Italy (Giro d'Italia)	Alberto Contador (ESP)	29 May 2011
Tour of Switzerland (Tour de Suisse)	Levi Leipheimer (USA)	19 Jun 2011
Tour de France	Cadel Evans (AUS)	24 Jul 2011

Tour de France

YEAR	WINNER (COUNTRY)	LENGTH OF		YEAR	WINNER (COUNTRY)	LENGTH OF	
		ROUTE (KM)				ROUTE (KM)	
1903	Maurice Garin (FRA)	2,428		1962	Jacques Anquetil (FRA)	4,274	
1904	Henri Cornet (FRA) ¹	2,388		1963	Jacques Anquetil (FRA)	4,137	
1905	Louis Trousselier (FRA)	2,975		1964	Jacques Anquetil (FRA)	4,504	
1906	René Pottier (FRA)	4,637		1965	Felice Gimondi (ITA)	4,183	
1907	Lucien Petit-Breton (FRA)	4,488		1966	Lucien Aimar (FRA)	4,303	
1908	Lucien Petit-Breton (FRA)	4,487		1967	Roger Pingeon (FRA)	4,780	
1909	François Faber (LUX)	4,507		1968	Jan Janssen (NED)	4,662	
1910	Octave Lapize (FRA)	4,474		1969	Eddy Merckx (BEL)	4,110	
1911	Gustave Garrigou (FRA)	5,344		1970	Eddy Merckx (BEL)	4,366	
1912	Odile Defraye (BEL)	5,319		1971	Eddy Merckx (BEL)	3,689	
1913	Philippe Thys (BEL)	5,387		1972	Eddy Merckx (BEL)	3,846	
1914	Philippe Thys (BEL)	5,405		1973	Luis Ocaña (ESP)	4,140	
1915–18	not held			1974	Eddy Merckx (BEL)	4,098	
1919	Firmin Lambot (BEL)	5,560		1975	Bernard Thévenet (FRA)	4,000	
1920	Philippe Thys (BEL)	5,519		1976	Lucien Van Impe (BEL)	4,050	
1921	Léon Scieur (BEL)	5,484		1977	Bernard Thévenet (FRA)	4,098	
1922	Firmin Lambot (BEL)	5,375		1978	Bernard Hinault (FRA)	3,920	
1923	Henri Pélissier (FRA)	5,386		1979	Bernard Hinault (FRA)	3,719	
1924	Ottavio Bottecchia (ITA)	5,425		1980	Joop Zoetemelk (NED)	3,948	
1925	Ottavio Bottecchia (ITA)	5,430		1981	Bernard Hinault (FRA)	3,765	
1926	Lucien Buisse (BEL)	5,745		1982	Bernard Hinault (FRA)	3,489	
1927	Nicolas Frantz (LUX)	5,341		1983	Laurent Fignon (FRA)	3,568	
1928	Nicolas Frantz (LUX)	5,377		1984	Laurent Fignon (FRA)	3,880	
1929	Maurice De Waele (BEL)	5,286		1985	Bernard Hinault (FRA)	4,100	
1930	André Leducq (FRA)	4,818		1986	Greg LeMond (USA)	4,091	
1931	Antonin Magne (FRA)	5,095		1987	Stephen Roche (IRL)	4,100	
1932	André Leducq (FRA)	4,520		1988	Pedro Delgado (ESP)	3,300	
1933	Georges Speicher (FRA)	4,395		1989	Greg LeMond (USA)	3,215	
1934	Antonin Magne (FRA)	4,363		1990	Greg LeMond (USA)	3,399	
1935	Romain Maes (BEL)	4,338		1991	Miguel Indurain (ESP)	3,935	
1936	Romain Maes (BEL)	4,442		1992	Miguel Indurain (ESP)	3,983	
1937	Roger Lapébie (FRA)	4,415		1993	Miguel Indurain (ESP)	3,700	
1938	Gino Bartali (ITA)	4,694		1994	Miguel Indurain (ESP)	3,978	
1939	Sylvere Maes (BEL)	4,224		1995	Miguel Indurain (ESP)	3,635	
1940–46	not held			1996	no winner ²	3,764	
1947	Jean Robic (FRA)	4,640		1997	Jan Ullrich (GER)	3,944	
1948	Gino Bartali (ITA)	4,922		1998	Marco Pantani (ITA)	3,831	
1949	Fausto Coppi (ITA)	4,808		1999	Lance Armstrong (USA)	3,687	
1950	Ferdinand Kubler (SUI)	4,775		2000	Lance Armstrong (USA)	3,663	
1951	Hugo Koblet (SUI)	4,697		2001	Lance Armstrong (USA)	3,454	
1952	Fausto Coppi (ITA)	4,807		2002	Lance Armstrong (USA)	3,272	
1953	Louison Bobet (FRA)	4,479		2003	Lance Armstrong (USA)	3,428	
1954	Louison Bobet (FRA)	4,469		2004	Lance Armstrong (USA)	3,391	
1955	Louison Bobet (FRA)	4,855		2005	Lance Armstrong (USA)	3,608	
1956	Roger Walkowiak (FRA)	4,496		2006	Óscar Pereiro (ESP) ³	3,657	
1957	Jacques Anquetil (FRA)	4,686		2007	Alberto Contador (ESP)	3,550	
1958	Charly Gaul (LUX)	4,319		2008	Carlos Sastre (ESP)	3,554	
1959	Federico Bahamontes (ESP)	4,355		2009	Alberto Contador (ESP)	3,445	
1960	Gastone Nencini (ITA)	4,173		2010	Alberto Contador (ESP)	3,596	
1961	Jacques Anquetil (FRA)	4,397		2011	Cadel Evans (AUS)	3,431	

¹Maurice Garin (FRA), the tour's first champion, finished first in the 1904 race, as well, but was later disqualified for having eaten illegally and for other, suspected offenses. ²The victory for Bjarne Riis (DEN) was invalidated after he admitted to having used illegal performance-enhancing drugs. ³Floyd Landis (USA) was stripped of the title after he was found to have had illegal performance-enhancing drugs in his system.

Football

Many types of games are known as football, among them association football (or soccer), gridiron football (or American football), Canadian football (or rugby football), Australian rules football (or footy), and rugby union and rugby league football (or rugger). Each of these games is unique,

though some—such as US football and Canadian football—bear more than a little resemblance.

American football—professional. The National Football League (NFL) championship play-offs were organized in 1933. The American Football League (founded 1959) was a rival organization until 1970, when it

Football (continued)

merged with the NFL. The resulting reorganization added new teams (1976) and divided the reconstituted NFL into two conferences, the American Football Conference and the National Football Conference. (There have been several expansions since.) The play-off winner in each conference contests the **Super Bowl**, the final game of the professional football season.

American football—college. Historically the national champion of college football has been informally selected by two rival opinion polls—one a survey of sports-writers (conducted by the Associated Press [AP] since 1936) and the other a survey of collegiate football coaches (begun in 1950 by the United Press [now United Press International (UPI)] and currently conducted by *USA Today*). Where polls designated different teams, both are listed. Desire for a clear-cut national champion led to the creation of the Bowl Championship Series (BCS) in 1999. The BCS uses a formula involving team records, strength of schedule, and rankings to determine the top two teams, who then meet in a **national championship game**. The site of the game annually shifts between the four major bowls—**Rose, Orange, Sugar, and Fiesta**. The Rose Bowl held its first game in 1902 in Pasadena CA. In 1935 the Sugar Bowl (played in New Orleans LA) and the Orange Bowl (played in Miami FL) were launched. The Fiesta Bowl (played in Phoenix AZ) began play in 1971.

Canadian football—professional. The rules of professional football in Canada have evolved for over 100 years based on the Canadian Rugby Union (formed in 1891). Until 1936 the Union included intercollegiate teams. In 1958 the Canadian Football League was formed, dividing into Eastern and Western conferences (in 1981 renamed divisions). The teams that win the division championships meet for the championship of the League, the **Grey Cup** (instituted in 1909).

Australian football—professional. Australian rules football, originally called Melbourne rules football, emerged in the state of Victoria in the late 1850s during the southern winter, when cricket was not played. The Victorian Football Association (formed in 1877) was supplanted by the Victorian Football League (formed in 1896), which was renamed the **Australian Football League (AFL)** in 1990 after two teams from outside Victoria were admitted in 1987. Currently, the eight AFL teams with the best records at the end of a 22-week season qualify for the play-offs. The first premiership Grand Final was played in 1886.

Association football. The game of association football is governed by the Fédération Internationale de Foot-

ball Association (FIFA; founded in 1904). The quadrennial **FIFA World Cup** (established in 1930) was the first official internationally contested association football match. The popularity of the World Cup and, even earlier, the **Copa América** (1916) in South America led to the development of several regional cup competitions, including the European Champion Clubs' Cup (1955; discontinued after the 1992–93 season and superseded by the Union of European Football Associations [UEFA] **Champions League**), the **Asian Cup** (1956), the **African Cup of Nations** (1957), and the **Libertadores de América Cup** (1960). Competition for the **FIFA Women's World Cup** began in 1991. The **Major League Soccer Cup** in the US was launched in 1996.

Rugby union football. Rugby union football was open to amateurs only until 1995. The **Six Nations Championship** was first played in 1882 (as the Four Nations) and is now contested by England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, France (since 1910), and Italy (since 2000). The international Test matches further include South Africa, New Zealand, and Australia. The International Amateur Rugby Federation (FIRA; now FIRA-AER) oversees rugby in 37 other (i.e., non-Test) countries. The chief international competition between rugby union clubs in the Southern Hemisphere is the tri-nation **Super 15** (Super 10 from 1993 to 1995, Super 12 from 1996 to 2005, and Super 14 from 2006 to 2010). Teams from Australia (five), South Africa (five), and New Zealand (five) play in a round-robin tournament. The **World Cup**, sponsored by the International Rugby Board (founded 1886), was inaugurated in 1987. The competition is held every four years.

Rugby league football. **Rugby League World Cup** competition began in 1954 between teams from Australia, France, Great Britain, and New Zealand. In 1975–77 it was known as the International Championship. The competition was then discontinued, but it revived during the 1980s and has been held irregularly since.

Related Web sites: National Football League (NFL): <www.nfl.com>; Canadian Football League (CFL): <www.cfl.ca>; Australian Football League (AFL): <www.afl.com.au>; Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA): <www.fifa.com>; Union of European Football Associations (UEFA): <www.uefa.com>; Major League Soccer (MLS): <www.mlssoccer.com>; International Rugby Board (rugby union): <www.irb.com>; Rugby League International Federation: <www.rlif.org>; Super 15: <www.superxv.com>.

National Football League Final Standings, 2010–11

American Football Conference

East Division

TEAM	WON	LOST	TIED
New England ¹	14	2	0
New York Jets ¹	11	5	0
Miami	7	9	0
Buffalo	4	12	0

North Division

TEAM	WON	LOST	TIED
Pittsburgh ¹	12	4	0
Baltimore ¹	12	4	0
Cleveland	5	11	0
Cincinnati	4	12	0

South Division

TEAM	WON	LOST	TIED
Indianapolis ¹	10	6	0
Jacksonville	8	8	0
Houston	6	10	0
Tennessee	6	10	0

West Division

TEAM	WON	LOST	TIED
Kansas City ¹	10	6	0
San Diego	9	7	0
Oakland	8	8	0
Denver	4	12	0

National Football League Final Standings, 2010–11 (continued)

National Football Conference

East Division

TEAM	WON	LOST	TIED
Philadelphia ¹	10	6	0
New York Giants	10	6	0
Dallas	6	10	0
Washington	6	10	0

North Division

TEAM	WON	LOST	TIED
Chicago ¹	11	5	0
Green Bay ¹	10	6	0
Detroit	6	10	0
Minnesota	6	10	0

South Division

TEAM	WON	LOST	TIED
Atlanta ¹	13	3	0
New Orleans ¹	11	5	0
Tampa Bay	10	6	0
Carolina	2	14	0

West Division

TEAM	WON	LOST	TIED
Seattle ¹	7	9	0
St. Louis	7	9	0
San Francisco	6	10	0
Arizona	5	11	0

¹Gained play-off berth.

Super Bowl

NFL-AFL championship 1966–70; NFL championship from 1970–71 season.

	SEASON	WINNER	RUNNER-UP	SCORE
I	1966–67	Green Bay Packers (NFL)	Kansas City Chiefs (AFL)	35–10
II	1967–68	Green Bay Packers (NFL)	Oakland Raiders (AFL)	33–14
III	1968–69	New York Jets (AFL)	Baltimore Colts (NFL)	16–7
IV	1969–70	Kansas City Chiefs (AFL)	Minnesota Vikings (NFL)	23–7
V	1970–71	Baltimore Colts (AFC)	Dallas Cowboys (NFC)	16–13
VI	1971–72	Dallas Cowboys (NFC)	Miami Dolphins (AFC)	24–3
VII	1972–73	Miami Dolphins (AFC)	Washington Redskins (NFC)	14–7
VIII	1973–74	Miami Dolphins (AFC)	Minnesota Vikings (NFC)	24–7
IX	1974–75	Pittsburgh Steelers (AFC)	Minnesota Vikings (NFC)	16–6
X	1975–76	Pittsburgh Steelers (AFC)	Dallas Cowboys (NFC)	21–17
XI	1976–77	Oakland Raiders (AFC)	Minnesota Vikings (NFC)	32–14
XII	1977–78	Dallas Cowboys (NFC)	Denver Broncos (AFC)	27–10
XIII	1978–79	Pittsburgh Steelers (AFC)	Dallas Cowboys (NFC)	35–31
XIV	1979–80	Pittsburgh Steelers (AFC)	Los Angeles Rams (NFC)	31–19
XV	1980–81	Oakland Raiders (AFC)	Philadelphia Eagles (NFC)	27–10
XVI	1981–82	San Francisco 49ers (NFC)	Cincinnati Bengals (AFC)	26–21
XVII	1982–83	Washington Redskins (NFC)	Miami Dolphins (AFC)	27–17
XVIII	1983–84	Los Angeles Raiders (AFC)	Washington Redskins (NFC)	38–9
XIX	1984–85	San Francisco 49ers (NFC)	Miami Dolphins (AFC)	38–16
XX	1985–86	Chicago Bears (NFC)	New England Patriots (AFC)	46–10
XXI	1986–87	New York Giants (NFC)	Denver Broncos (AFC)	39–20
XXII	1987–88	Washington Redskins (NFC)	Denver Broncos (AFC)	42–10
XXIII	1988–89	San Francisco 49ers (NFC)	Cincinnati Bengals (AFC)	20–16
XXIV	1989–90	San Francisco 49ers (NFC)	Denver Broncos (AFC)	55–10
XXV	1990–91	New York Giants (NFC)	Buffalo Bills (AFC)	20–19
XXVI	1991–92	Washington Redskins (NFC)	Buffalo Bills (AFC)	37–24
XXVII	1992–93	Dallas Cowboys (NFC)	Buffalo Bills (AFC)	52–17
XXVIII	1993–94	Dallas Cowboys (NFC)	Buffalo Bills (AFC)	30–13
XXIX	1994–95	San Francisco 49ers (NFC)	San Diego Chargers (AFC)	49–26
XXX	1995–96	Dallas Cowboys (NFC)	Pittsburgh Steelers (AFC)	27–17
XXXI	1996–97	Green Bay Packers (NFC)	New England Patriots (AFC)	35–21
XXXII	1997–98	Denver Broncos (AFC)	Green Bay Packers (NFC)	31–24
XXXIII	1998–99	Denver Broncos (AFC)	Atlanta Falcons (NFC)	34–19
XXXIV	1999–2000	St. Louis Rams (NFC)	Tennessee Titans (AFC)	23–16
XXXV	2000–01	Baltimore Ravens (AFC)	New York Giants (NFC)	34–7
XXXVI	2001–02	New England Patriots (AFC)	St. Louis Rams (NFC)	20–17
XXXVII	2002–03	Tampa Bay Buccaneers (NFC)	Oakland Raiders (AFC)	48–21
XXXVIII	2003–04	New England Patriots (AFC)	Carolina Panthers (NFC)	32–29
XXXIX	2004–05	New England Patriots (AFC)	Philadelphia Eagles (NFC)	24–21
XL	2005–06	Pittsburgh Steelers (AFC)	Seattle Seahawks (NFC)	21–10
XLI	2006–07	Indianapolis Colts (AFC)	Chicago Bears (NFC)	29–17
XLII	2007–08	New York Giants (NFC)	New England Patriots (AFC)	17–14
XLIII	2008–09	Pittsburgh Steelers (AFC)	Arizona Cardinals (NFC)	27–23
XLIV	2009–10	New Orleans Saints (NFC)	Indianapolis Colts (AFC)	31–17
XLV	2010–11	Green Bay Packers (NFC)	Pittsburgh Steelers (AFC)	31–25

American Professional Football All-Time Records¹

Research courtesy of Football Almanac, <www.football-almanac.com>.

	PLAYERS/TEAMS	NUMBER	SEASON/DATE
Individual career records			
Total games	Morten Andersen	382	1982–2007, except 2005
Total points	Morten Andersen	2,544	1982–2007, except 2005
Touchdowns, total	Jerry Rice	208	1985–2004
Touchdowns, passing	Brett Favre	508	1991–2010
Touchdowns, receiving	Jerry Rice	197	1985–2004
Touchdowns, rushing	Emmitt Smith	164	1990–2004
Field goals made	Morten Andersen	565	1982–2007, except 2005
Extra points made (kicked)	George Blanda	943	1949–75, except 1959
Passing yardage	Brett Favre	71,838	1991–2010
Passing completions	Brett Favre	6,300	1991–2010
Receiving yardage	Jerry Rice	22,895	1985–2004
Rushing yardage	Emmitt Smith	18,355	1990–2004
Interceptions (defense)	Paul Krause	81	1964–79
Sacks (defense) ²	Bruce Smith	200	1985–2003
Coaching, total wins	Don Shula	328	1963–95
Individual season records			
Total points	LaDainian Tomlinson	186	2006
Touchdowns, total	LaDainian Tomlinson	31	2006
Touchdowns, passing	Tom Brady	50	2007
Touchdowns, receiving	Randy Moss	23	2007
Touchdowns, rushing	LaDainian Tomlinson	28	2006
Field goals made	Neil Rackers	40	2005
Extra points made (kicked)	Stephen Gostkowski	74	2007
Passing yardage	Dan Marino	5,084	1984
Receiving yardage	Jerry Rice	1,848	1995
Rushing yardage	Eric Dickerson	2,105	1984
Interceptions (defense)	Dick Lane	14	1952
Sacks (defense) ²	Michael Strahan	22.5	2001
Individual game records			
Total points	Ernie Nevers	40	28 Nov 1929
Touchdowns, total	Ernie Nevers;	6	28 Nov 1929;
	Dub Jones;		25 Nov 1951;
	Gale Sayers		12 Dec 1965
	Sid Luckman;		14 Nov 1943;
Touchdowns, passing	Adrian Burk;	7	17 Oct 1954;
	George Blanda;		19 Nov 1961;
	Y.A. Tittle;		28 Oct 1962;
	Joe Kapp		28 Sep 1969
Touchdowns, receiving	Bob Shaw;	5	2 Oct 1950;
	Kellen Winslow;		22 Nov 1981;
	Jerry Rice		14 Oct 1990
Touchdowns, rushing	Ernie Nevers	6	28 Nov 1929
Field goals made	Rob Bironas	8	21 Oct 2007
Longest field goal	Tom Dempsey;	63 yd	8 Nov 1970;
	Jason Elam		25 Oct 1998
Extra points made (kicked)	Pat Harder;	9	17 Oct 1948;
	Bob Waterfield;		22 Oct 1950;
Passing yardage	Norm Van Brocklin	554	28 Sep 1951
Receiving yardage	Willie Anderson	336	26 Nov 1989
			(overtime)
Rushing yardage	Adrian Peterson	296	4 Nov 2007
Longest run from scrimmage	Tony Dorsett	99 yd	3 Jan 1983
Interceptions (defense)	18 players hold record	4	
Sacks (defense) ²	Derrick Thomas	7	11 Nov 1990
Team season records			
League championships (including Super Bowls)	Green Bay Packers	12	
Super Bowl titles	Pittsburgh Steelers	6	

American Professional Football All-Time Records¹ (continued)

Team season records (continued)

Consecutive Super Bowl titles	7 teams hold record	2	
Perfect regular season	New England Patriots;	16 wins	2007
	Miami Dolphins;	14 wins	1972
	Chicago Bears;	13 wins	1934
	Chicago Bears	11 wins	1942
Total points scored	New England Patriots	589	2007
Touchdowns, total	New England Patriots	75	2007
Touchdowns, passing	Indianapolis Colts	51	2004
Touchdowns, rushing	Green Bay Packers	36	1962
Field goals made	Arizona Cardinals	43	2005
Passing yardage	St. Louis Rams	5,232	2000
Rushing yardage	New England Patriots	3,165	1978

Game records

Highest total score	Washington Redskins versus New York Giants	113 (72-41)	27 Nov 1966
Longest game	Miami Dolphins versus Kansas City Chiefs	82:40	25 Dec 1971 (two overtimes)

¹Includes National Football League from 1920 through the 2010-11 season and American Football League from 1960 to 1969. ²Since 1982; before that year sacks were not officially recorded by the NFL.

National Collegiate Athletic Association Football National Title¹

SEASON	CHAMPION	SEASON	CHAMPION	SEASON	CHAMPION
1924-25	Notre Dame	1957-58	Auburn (AP); Ohio State (UP)	1985-86	Oklahoma
1925-26	Dartmouth			1986-87	Penn State
1926-27	Stanford	1958-59	Louisiana State	1987-88	Miami (FL)
1927-28	Illinois	1959-60	Syracuse	1988-89	Notre Dame
1928-29	Southern California	1960-61	Minnesota	1989-90	Miami (FL)
1929-30	Notre Dame	1961-62	Alabama	1990-91	Colorado (AP); Georgia Tech (UPI)
1930-31	Notre Dame	1962-63	Southern California	1991-92	Miami (FL) (AP); Washington (UPI)
1931-32	Southern California	1963-64	Texas	1992-93	Alabama
1932-33	Michigan	1964-65	Alabama	1993-94	Florida State
1933-34	Michigan	1965-66	Alabama (AP); Michigan State (UPI)	1994-95	Nebraska
1934-35	Minnesota			1995-96	Nebraska
1935-36	Southern Methodist	1966-67	Notre Dame	1996-97	Florida
1936-37	Minnesota	1967-68	Southern California	1997-98	Michigan (AP); Nebraska (USA Today/ESPN)
1937-38	Pittsburgh	1968-69	Ohio State	1998-99	Tennessee
1938-39	Texas Christian	1969-70	Texas	1999-2000	Florida State
1939-40	Texas A&M	1970-71	Nebraska (AP); Texas (UPI)	2000-01	Oklahoma
1940-41	Minnesota			2001-02	Miami (FL)
1941-42	Minnesota	1971-72	Nebraska	2002-03	Ohio State
1942-43	Ohio State	1972-73	Southern California	2003-04	Louisiana State (BCS); Southern California (AP)
1943-44	Notre Dame	1973-74	Notre Dame (AP); Alabama (UPI)	2004-05	Southern California (AP); BCS title vacated for violations
1944-45	Army			2005-06	Texas
1945-46	Army	1974-75	Oklahoma (AP); Southern California (UPI)	2006-07	Florida
1946-47	Notre Dame	1975-76	Oklahoma	2007-08	Louisiana State
1947-48	Notre Dame	1976-77	Pittsburgh	2008-09	Florida
1948-49	Michigan	1977-78	Notre Dame	2009-10	Alabama
1949-50	Notre Dame	1978-79	Alabama (AP); Southern California (UPI)	2010-11	Auburn
1950-51	Oklahoma				
1951-52	Tennessee	1979-80	Alabama		
1952-53	Michigan State	1980-81	Georgia		
1953-54	Maryland	1981-82	Clemson		
1954-55	Ohio State (AP); UCLA (UP)	1982-83	Penn State		
1955-56	Oklahoma	1983-84	Miami (FL)		
1956-57	Oklahoma	1984-85	Brigham Young		

¹University Division 1956-73; Division I 1973-78; Division I-A 1978-2006; Football Bowl Subdivision from 2006.

Rose Bowl

SEASON	WINNER	RUNNER-UP	SCORE	SEASON	WINNER	RUNNER-UP	SCORE
1901-02	Michigan	Stanford	49-0	1916-17	Oregon	Pennsylvania	14-0
1915-16	Washington State	Brown	14-0	1917-18	Mare Island ¹	Camp Lewis ²	19-7

Rose Bowl (continued)

SEASON	WINNER	RUNNER-UP	SCORE	SEASON	WINNER	RUNNER-UP	SCORE
1918-19	Great Lakes ³	Mare Island ¹	17-0	1965-66	UCLA	Michigan State	14-12
1919-20	Harvard	Oregon	7-6	1966-67	Purdue	Southern California	14-13
1920-21	California	Ohio State	28-0				
1921-22	California	Washington	0-0	1967-68	Southern California	Indiana	14-3
		and Jefferson		1968-69	Ohio State	Southern California	27-16
1922-23	Southern California	Penn State	14-3				
1923-24	Washington	Navy	14-14	1969-70	Southern California	Michigan	10-3
1924-25	Notre Dame	Stanford	27-10	1970-71	Stanford	Ohio State	27-17
1925-26	Alabama	Washington	20-19	1971-72	Stanford	Michigan	13-12
1926-27	Alabama	Stanford	7-7	1972-73	Southern California	Ohio State	42-17
1927-28	Stanford	Pittsburgh	7-6	1973-74	Ohio State	Southern California	42-21
1928-29	Georgia Tech	California	8-7				
1929-30	Southern California	Pittsburgh	47-14	1974-75	Southern California	Ohio State	18-17
1930-31	Alabama	Washington State	24-0	1975-76	UCLA	Ohio State	23-10
				1976-77	Southern California	Michigan	14-6
1931-32	Southern California	Tulane	21-12	1977-78	Washington	Michigan	27-20
1932-33	Southern California	Pittsburgh	35-0	1978-79	Southern California	Michigan	17-10
1933-34	Columbia	Stanford	7-0	1979-80	Southern California	Ohio State	17-16
1934-35	Alabama	Stanford	29-13	1980-81	Michigan	Washington	23-6
1935-36	Stanford	Southern Methodist	7-0	1981-82	Washington	Iowa	28-0
				1982-83	UCLA	Michigan	24-14
1936-37	Pittsburgh	Washington	21-0	1983-84	UCLA	Illinois	45-9
1937-38	California	Alabama	13-0	1984-85	Southern California	Ohio State	20-17
1938-39	Southern California	Duke	7-3	1985-86	UCLA	Iowa	45-28
1939-40	Southern California	Tennessee	14-0	1986-87	Arizona State	Michigan	22-15
1940-41	Stanford	Nebraska	21-13	1987-88	Michigan State	Southern California	20-17
1941-42	Oregon State	Duke	20-16				
1942-43	Georgia	UCLA	9-0	1988-89	Michigan	Southern California	22-14
1943-44	Southern California	Washington	29-0				
1944-45	Southern California	Tennessee	25-0	1989-90	Southern California	Michigan	17-10
1945-46	Alabama	Southern California	34-14	1990-91	Washington	Iowa	46-34
				1991-92	Washington	Michigan	34-14
1946-47	Illinois	UCLA	45-14	1992-93	Michigan	Washington	38-31
1947-48	Michigan	Southern California	49-0	1993-94	Wisconsin	UCLA	21-16
				1994-95	Penn State	Oregon	38-20
1948-49	Northwestern	California	20-14	1995-96	Southern California	Northwestern	41-32
1949-50	Ohio State	California	17-14	1996-97	Ohio State	Arizona State	20-17
1950-51	Michigan	California	14-6	1997-98	Michigan	Washington State	21-16
1951-52	Illinois	Stanford	40-7				
1952-53	Southern California	Wisconsin	7-0	1998-99	Wisconsin	UCLA	38-31
1953-54	Michigan State	UCLA	28-20	1999-2000	Wisconsin	Stanford	17-9
1954-55	Ohio State	Southern California	20-7	2000-01	Washington	Purdue	34-24
				2001-02	Miami (FL)	Nebraska	37-14
1955-56	Michigan State	UCLA	17-14	2002-03	Oklahoma	Washington State	34-14
1956-57	Iowa	Oregon State	35-19				
1957-58	Ohio State	Oregon	10-7	2003-04	Southern California	Michigan	28-14
1958-59	Iowa	California	38-12	2004-05	Texas	Michigan	38-37
1959-60	Washington	Wisconsin	44-8	2005-06	Texas ⁴		
1960-61	Washington	Minnesota	17-7	2006-07	Southern California	Michigan	32-18
1961-62	Minnesota	UCLA	21-3	2007-08	Southern California	Illinois	49-17
1962-63	Southern California	Wisconsin	42-37	2008-09	Southern California	Penn State	38-24
1963-64	Illinois	Washington	17-7	2009-10	Ohio State	Oregon	26-17
1964-65	Michigan	Oregon State	34-7	2010-11	Texas Christian	Wisconsin	21-19

¹US Marine Corps team. ²US Army team. ³US Navy team. ⁴Southern California's participation was vacated for rules violations.

Orange Bowl

SEASON	WINNER	RUNNER-UP	SCORE	SEASON	WINNER	RUNNER-UP	SCORE
1934-35	Bucknell	Miami (FL)	26-0	1940-41	Mississippi State	Georgetown	14-7
1935-36	Catholic	Mississippi	20-19				
1936-37	Duquesne	Mississippi State	13-12	1941-42	Georgia	Texas Christian	40-26
1937-38	Auburn	Michigan State	6-0	1942-43	Alabama	Boston College	37-21
1938-39	Tennessee	Oklahoma	17-0	1943-44	Louisiana State	Texas A&M	19-14
1939-40	Georgia Tech	Missouri	21-7	1944-45	Tulsa	Georgia Tech	26-12
				1945-46	Miami (FL)	Holy Cross	13-6

Orange Bowl (continued)

SEASON	WINNER	RUNNER-UP	SCORE	SEASON	WINNER	RUNNER-UP	SCORE
1946-47	Rice	Tennessee	8-0	1979-80	Oklahoma	Florida State	24-7
1947-48	Georgia Tech	Kansas	20-14	1980-81	Oklahoma	Florida State	18-17
1948-49	Texas	Georgia	41-28	1981-82	Clemson	Nebraska	22-15
1949-50	Santa Clara	Kentucky	21-13	1982-83	Nebraska	Louisiana State	21-20
1950-51	Clemson	Miami (FL)	15-14	1983-84	Miami (FL)	Nebraska	31-30
1951-52	Georgia Tech	Baylor	17-14	1984-85	Washington	Oklahoma	28-17
1952-53	Alabama	Syracuse	61-6	1985-86	Oklahoma	Penn State	25-10
1953-54	Oklahoma	Maryland	7-0	1986-87	Oklahoma	Arkansas	42-8
1954-55	Duke	Nebraska	34-7	1987-88	Miami (FL)	Oklahoma	20-14
1955-56	Oklahoma	Maryland	20-6	1988-89	Miami (FL)	Nebraska	23-3
1956-57	Colorado	Clemson	27-21	1989-90	Notre Dame	Colorado	21-6
1957-58	Oklahoma	Duke	48-21	1990-91	Colorado	Notre Dame	10-9
1958-59	Oklahoma	Syracuse	21-6	1991-92	Miami (FL)	Nebraska	22-0
1959-60	Georgia	Missouri	14-0	1992-93	Florida State	Nebraska	27-14
1960-61	Missouri	Navy	21-14	1993-94	Florida State	Nebraska	18-16
1961-62	Louisiana State	Colorado	25-7	1994-95	Nebraska	Miami	24-17
1962-63	Alabama	Oklahoma	17-0	1995-96	Florida State	Notre Dame	31-26
1963-64	Nebraska	Auburn	13-7	1996-97	Nebraska	Virginia Tech	41-21
1964-65	Texas	Alabama	21-17	1997-98	Nebraska	Tennessee	42-17
1965-66	Alabama	Nebraska	39-28	1998-99	Florida	Syracuse	31-10
1966-67	Florida	Georgia Tech	27-12	1999-2000	Michigan	Alabama	35-34
1967-68	Oklahoma	Tennessee	26-24	2000-01	Oklahoma	Florida State	13-2
1968-69	Penn State	Kansas	15-14	2001-02	Florida	Maryland	56-23
1969-70	Penn State	Missouri	10-3	2002-03	Southern California	Iowa	38-17
1970-71	Nebraska	Louisiana State	17-12	2003-04	Miami (FL)	Florida State	16-14
1971-72	Nebraska	Alabama	38-6	2004-05	<i>win vacated for rules violations</i>		
1972-73	Nebraska	Notre Dame	40-6	2005-06	Penn State	Florida State	26-23
1973-74	Penn State	Louisiana State	16-9	2006-07	Louisville	Wake Forest	24-13
1974-75	Notre Dame	Alabama	13-11	2007-08	Kansas	Virginia Tech	24-21
1975-76	Oklahoma	Michigan	14-6	2008-09	Virginia Tech	Cincinnati	20-7
1976-77	Ohio State	Colorado	27-10	2009-10	Iowa	Georgia Tech	24-14
1977-78	Arkansas	Oklahoma	31-6	2010-11	Stanford	Virginia Tech	40-12
1978-79	Oklahoma	Nebraska	31-24				

Sugar Bowl

SEASON	WINNER	RUNNER-UP	SCORE	SEASON	WINNER	RUNNER-UP	SCORE
1934-35	Tulane	Temple	20-14	1963-64	Alabama	Mississippi	12-7
1935-36	Texas Christian	Louisiana State	3-2	1964-65	Louisiana State	Syracuse	13-10
1936-37	Santa Clara	Louisiana State	21-14				
1937-38	Santa Clara	Louisiana State	6-0	1965-66	Missouri	Florida	20-18
1938-39	Texas Christian	Carnegie Tech	15-7	1966-67	Alabama	Nebraska	34-7
1939-40	Texas A&M	Tulane	14-13	1967-68	Louisiana State	Wyoming	20-13
1940-41	Boston College	Tennessee	19-13				
1941-42	Fordham	Missouri	2-0	1968-69	Arkansas	Georgia	16-2
1942-43	Tennessee	Tulsa	14-7	1969-70	Mississippi	Arkansas	27-22
1943-44	Georgia Tech	Tulsa	20-18	1970-71	Tennessee	Air Force	34-13
1944-45	Duke	Alabama	29-26	1971-72	Oklahoma	Auburn	40-22
1945-46	Oklahoma A&M	St. Mary's (CA)	33-13	1972-73	Oklahoma	Penn State	14-0
1946-47	Georgia	North Carolina	20-10	1973-74	Notre Dame	Alabama	24-23
1947-48	Texas	Alabama	27-7	1974-75	Nebraska	Florida	13-10
1948-49	Oklahoma	North Carolina	14-6	1975-76	Alabama	Penn State	13-6
1949-50	Oklahoma	Louisiana State	35-0	1976-77	Pittsburgh	Georgia	27-3
1950-51	Kentucky	Oklahoma	13-7	1977-78	Alabama	Ohio State	35-6
1951-52	Maryland	Tennessee	28-13	1978-79	Alabama	Penn State	14-7
1952-53	Georgia Tech	Mississippi	24-7	1979-80	Alabama	Arkansas	24-9
1953-54	Georgia Tech	West Virginia	42-19	1980-81	Georgia	Notre Dame	17-10
1954-55	Navy	Mississippi	21-0	1981-82	Pittsburgh	Georgia	24-20
1955-56	Georgia Tech	Pittsburgh	7-0	1982-83	Penn State	Georgia	27-23
1956-57	Baylor	Tennessee	13-7	1983-84	Auburn	Michigan	9-7
1957-58	Mississippi	Texas	39-7	1984-85	Nebraska	Louisiana State	28-10
1958-59	Louisiana State	Clemson	7-0	1985-86	Tennessee	Miami (FL)	35-7
1959-60	Mississippi	Louisiana State	21-0	1986-87	Nebraska	Louisiana State	30-15
1960-61	Mississippi	Rice	14-6	1987-88	Auburn	Syracuse	16-16
1961-62	Alabama	Arkansas	10-3	1988-89	Florida State	Auburn	13-7
1962-63	Mississippi	Arkansas	17-13	1989-90	Miami (FL)	Alabama	33-25

Sugar Bowl (continued)

SEASON	WINNER	RUNNER-UP	SCORE	SEASON	WINNER	RUNNER-UP	SCORE
1990-91	Tennessee	Virginia	23-22	2002-03	Georgia	Florida State	26-13
1991-92	Notre Dame	Florida	39-28	2003-04	Louisiana State	Oklahoma	21-14
1992-93	Alabama	Miami (FL)	34-13	2004-05	Auburn	Virginia Tech	16-13
1993-94	Florida	West Virginia	41-7	2005-06	West Virginia	Georgia	38-35
1994-95	Florida State	Florida	23-17	2006-07	Louisiana State	Notre Dame	41-14
1995-96	Virginia Tech	Texas	28-10	2007-08	Georgia	Hawaii	41-10
1996-97	Florida	Florida State	52-20	2008-09	Utah	Alabama	31-17
1997-98	Florida State	Ohio State	31-14	2009-10	Florida	Cincinnati	51-24
1998-99	Ohio State	Texas A&M	24-14	2010-11	<i>win vacated for rules violations</i>		
1999-2000	Florida State	Virginia Tech	46-29				
2000-01	Miami (FL)	Florida	37-20				
2001-02	Louisiana State	Illinois	47-34				

Fiesta Bowl

SEASON	WINNER	RUNNER-UP	SCORE	SEASON	WINNER	RUNNER-UP	SCORE
1971-72	Arizona State	Florida State	45-38	1991-92	Penn State	Tennessee	42-17
1972-73	Arizona State	Missouri	49-35	1992-93	Syracuse	Colorado	26-22
1973-74	Arizona State	Pittsburgh	28-7	1993-94	Arizona	Miami (FL)	29-0
1974-75	Oklahoma State	Brigham Young	16-6	1994-95	Colorado	Notre Dame	41-24
1975-76	Arizona State	Nebraska	17-14	1995-96	Nebraska	Florida	62-24
1976-77	Oklahoma	Wyoming	41-7	1996-97	Penn State	Texas	38-15
1977-78	Penn State	Arizona State	42-30	1997-98	Kansas State	Syracuse	35-18
1978-79	Arkansas	UCLA	10-10	1998-99	Tennessee	Florida State	23-16
1979-80	Pittsburgh	Arizona	16-10	1999-2000	Nebraska	Tennessee	31-21
1980-81	Penn State	Ohio State	31-19	2000-01	Oregon State	Notre Dame	41-9
1981-82	Penn State	Southern California	26-10	2001-02	Oregon	Colorado	38-16
1982-83	Arizona State	Oklahoma	32-21	2002-03	Ohio State	Miami (FL)	31-24
1983-84	Ohio State	Pittsburgh	28-23	2003-04	Ohio State	Kansas State	35-28
1984-85	UCLA	Miami (FL)	39-37	2004-05	Utah	Pittsburgh	35-7
1985-86	Michigan	Nebraska	27-23	2005-06	Ohio State	Notre Dame	34-20
1986-87	Penn State	Miami (FL)	14-10	2006-07	Boise State	Oklahoma	43-42
1987-88	Florida State	Nebraska	31-28	2007-08	West Virginia	Oklahoma	48-28
1988-89	Notre Dame	West Virginia	34-21	2008-09	Texas	Ohio State	24-21
1989-90	Florida State	Nebraska	41-17	2009-10	Boise State	Texas Christian	17-10
1990-91	Louisville	Alabama	34-7	2010-11	Oklahoma	Connecticut	48-20

Heisman Trophy

The Heisman Trophy goes to the most outstanding college football player each year.

Heisman Trophy Web site: <www.heisman.com>.

YEAR	WINNER	COLLEGE	POSITION	YEAR	WINNER	COLLEGE	POSITION
1935	Jay Berwanger	Chicago	HB	1956	Paul Hornung	Notre Dame	QB
1936	Larry Kelley	Yale	E	1957	John David Crow	Texas A&M	HB
1937	Clint Frank	Yale	HB	1958	Pete Dawkins	Army	HB
1938	Davey O'Brien	Texas Christian	QB	1959	Billy Cannon	Louisiana State	HB
1939	Nile Kinnick	Iowa	HB	1960	Joe Bellino	Navy	HB
1940	Tom Harmon	Michigan	HB	1961	Ernie Davis	Syracuse	HB
1941	Bruce Smith	Minnesota	HB	1962	Terry Baker	Oregon State	QB
1942	Frank Sinkwich	Georgia	HB	1963	Roger Staubach	Navy	QB
1943	Angelo Bertelli	Notre Dame	QB	1964	John Huarte	Notre Dame	QB
1944	Les Horvath	Ohio State	QB	1965	Mike Garrett	Southern California	HB
1945	Felix Blanchard	Army	FB	1966	Steve Spurrier	Florida	QB
1946	Glenn Davis	Army	HB	1967	Gary Beban	UCLA	QB
1947	John Lujack	Notre Dame	QB	1968	O.J. Simpson	Southern California	HB
1948	Doak Walker	Southern Methodist	HB	1969	Steve Owens	Oklahoma	HB
1949	Leon Hart	Notre Dame	E	1970	Jim Plunkett	Stanford	QB
1950	Vic Janowicz	Ohio State	HB	1971	Pat Sullivan	Auburn	QB
1951	Dick Kazmaier	Princeton	HB	1972	Johnny Rodgers	Nebraska	RB
1952	Billy Vessels	Oklahoma	HB	1973	John Cappelletti	Penn State	HB
1953	John Lattner	Notre Dame	HB	1974	Archie Griffin	Ohio State	HB
1954	Alan Ameche	Wisconsin	FB	1975	Archie Griffin	Ohio State	HB
1955	Howard Cassady	Ohio State	HB	1976	Tony Dorsett	Pittsburgh	HB

Heisman Trophy (continued)

YEAR	WINNER	COLLEGE	POSITION	YEAR	WINNER	COLLEGE	POSITION
1977	Earl Campbell	Texas	HB	1994	Rashaan Salaam	Colorado	TB
1978	Billy Sims	Oklahoma	HB	1995	Eddie George	Ohio State	RB
1979	Charles White	Southern California	HB	1996	Danny Wuerffel	Florida	QB
1980	George Rogers	South Carolina	HB	1997	Charles Woodson	Michigan	DB
1981	Marcus Allen	Southern California	HB	1998	Ricky Williams	Texas	RB
1982	Herschel Walker	Georgia	HB	1999	Ron Dayne	Wisconsin	RB
1983	Mike Rozier	Nebraska	HB	2000	Chris Weinke	Florida State	QB
1984	Doug Flutie	Boston College	QB	2001	Eric Crouch	Nebraska	QB
1985	Bo Jackson	Auburn	HB	2002	Carson Palmer	Southern California	QB
1986	Vinny Testaverde	Miami (FL)	QB	2003	Jason White	Oklahoma	QB
1987	Tim Brown	Notre Dame	WR	2004	Matt Leinart	Southern California	QB
1988	Barry Sanders	Oklahoma State	RB	2005	Reggie Bush ¹	Southern California	RB
1989	Andre Ware	Houston	QB	2006	Troy Smith	Ohio State	QB
1990	Ty Detmer	Brigham Young	QB	2007	Tim Tebow	Florida	QB
1991	Desmond Howard	Michigan	WR	2008	Sam Bradford	Oklahoma	QB
1992	Gino Torretta	Miami	QB	2009	Mark Ingram	Alabama	RB
1993	Charlie Ward	Florida State	QB	2010	Cam Newton	Auburn	QB

¹Reggie Bush relinquished his trophy in late 2010 after being stripped of his 2005 eligibility.

Canadian Football League Grey Cup

Held since 1909. Table shows results for the past 20 years.

YEAR	WINNER	RUNNER-UP	SCORE
1991	Toronto Argonauts (ED)	Calgary Stampeders (WD)	36-21
1992	Calgary Stampeders (WD)	Winnipeg Blue Bombers (ED)	24-10
1993	Edmonton Eskimos (WD)	Winnipeg Blue Bombers (ED)	33-23
1994	British Columbia Lions (WD)	Baltimore Stallions (ED)	26-23
1995 ¹	Baltimore Stallions (SD)	Calgary Stampeders (ND)	37-20
1996	Toronto Argonauts (ED)	Edmonton Eskimos (WD)	43-37
1997	Toronto Argonauts (ED)	Saskatchewan Roughriders (WD)	47-23
1998	Calgary Stampeders (WD)	Hamilton Tiger-Cats (ED)	26-24
1999	Hamilton Tiger-Cats (ED)	Calgary Stampeders (WD)	32-21
2000	British Columbia Lions (WD)	Montreal Alouettes (ED)	28-26
2001	Calgary Stampeders (WD)	Winnipeg Blue Bombers (ED)	27-19
2002	Montreal Alouettes (ED)	Edmonton Eskimos (WD)	25-16
2003	Edmonton Eskimos (WD)	Montreal Alouettes (ED)	34-22
2004	Toronto Argonauts (ED)	British Columbia Lions (WD)	27-19
2005	Edmonton Eskimos (WD)	Montreal Alouettes (ED)	38-35
2006	British Columbia Lions (WD)	Montreal Alouettes (ED)	25-14
2007	Saskatchewan Roughriders (WD)	Winnipeg Blue Bombers (ED)	23-19
2008	Calgary Stampeders (WD)	Montreal Alouettes (ED)	22-14
2009	Montreal Alouettes (ED)	Saskatchewan Roughriders (WD)	28-27
2010	Montreal Alouettes (ED)	Saskatchewan Roughriders (WD)	21-18

¹In 1995 only, the divisions were reconfigured and renamed Northern and Southern in response to the inclusion of American teams in the CFL (1993-96).

Australian Football League Final Standings, 2010¹

Teams that qualified for play-offs only.

TEAM	WON	LOST	TIED	POINTS	TEAM	WON	LOST	TIED	POINTS
Collingwood Magpies	17	4	1	70	Sydney Swans	13	9	0	52
Geelong Cats	17	5	0	68	Fremantle Dockers	13	9	0	52
St. Kilda Saints	15	6	1	62	Hawthorn Hawks	12	9	1	50
Western Bulldogs	14	8	0	56	Carlton Blues	11	11	0	44

¹The Collingwood Magpies were the 2010 champions.

Rugby World Cup

YEAR	WINNER	RUNNER-UP	SCORE	YEAR	WINNER	RUNNER-UP	SCORE
1987	New Zealand	France	29-9	1999	Australia	France	35-12
1991	Australia	England	12-6	2003	England	Australia	20-17
1995	South Africa	New Zealand	15-12	2007	South Africa	England	15-6

Rugby League World Cup

YEAR	WINNER	RUNNER-UP	SCORE	YEAR	WINNER	RUNNER-UP	SCORE
1954	Great Britain	France	16-12	1977 ³	Australia	Great Britain	13-12
1957	Australia	Great Britain	¹	1988	Australia	New Zealand	25-12
1960	Great Britain	Australia	¹	1992	Australia	Great Britain	10-6
1968	Australia	France	20-2	1995	Australia	England	16-8
1970	Australia	Great Britain	12-7	2000	Australia	New Zealand	40-12
1972	Great Britain	Australia	10-10 ²	2008	New Zealand	Australia	34-20
1975 ³	Australia	England	¹				

¹Tournament played without a grand final match; winner determined by match points. ²Great Britain won on match points. ³Called International Championship from 1975 to 1977.

Super 15 Rugby Final Standings, 2011¹

Super 12 until 2006; Super 14 until 2011. Four points are awarded for a win and two for a draw; one bonus point is given for a loss by seven points or fewer and one for a team that scores four or more tries.

TEAM (COUNTRY)	POINTS	W	L	D	BONUS	TEAM (COUNTRY)	POINTS	W	L	D	BONUS
Queensland Reds (AUS)	66	13	3	0	6	Highlanders (NZL)	45	8	8	0	5
Stormers (RSA)	63	12	4	0	7	Hurricanes (NZL)	42	5	9	2	10
Crusaders (NZL)	61	11	4	1	7	Chiefs (NZL)	40	6	9	1	6
Blues (NZL)	60	10	5	1	10	Central Cheetahs (RSA)	40	5	11	0	12
New South Wales Waratahs (AUS)	57	10	6	0	9	Western Force (AUS)	37	5	9	2	5
Sharks (RSA)	57	10	5	1	7	Brumbies (AUS)	33	4	11	1	7
Bulls (RSA)	54	10	6	0	6	Lions (RSA)	29	3	12	1	7
						Melbourne Rebels (AUS)	24	3	13	0	4

¹The Reds were the 2011 champions.

Six Nations Championship

Held since 1883; Five Nations in 1910-31 and 1947-99. Round-robin tournament, usually ending in April.

YEAR	WINNER	YEAR	WINNER	YEAR	WINNER
1947	England; Wales ¹	1969	Wales ³	1991	England ^{2,3}
1948	Ireland ^{2,3}	1970	France; Wales ¹	1992	England ^{2,3}
1949	Ireland ³	1971	Wales ^{2,3}	1993	France
1950	Wales ^{2,3}	1972	not completed	1994	Wales
1951	Ireland	1973	quintuple tie	1995	England ^{2,3}
1952	Wales ^{2,3}	1974	Ireland	1996	England ³
1953	England	1975	Wales	1997	France ^{2,5}
1954	England ³ ; France; Wales ¹	1976	Wales ^{2,3}	1998	France ^{2,5}
1955	France; Wales ¹	1977	France ^{2,4}	1999	Scotland
1956	Wales	1978	Wales ^{2,3}	2000	England
1957	England ^{2,3}	1979	Wales ³	2001	England
1958	England	1980	England ^{2,3}	2002	France ^{2,5}
1959	France	1981	France ²	2003	England ^{2,3}
1960	England ³ ; France ¹	1982	Ireland ³	2004	France ^{2,6}
1961	France	1983	France; Ireland ¹	2005	Wales ^{2,3}
1962	France	1984	Scotland ^{2,3}	2006	France ⁶
1963	England	1985	Ireland ³	2007	France ⁶
1964	Scotland; Wales ¹	1986	France; Scotland ¹	2008	Wales ^{2,3}
1965	Wales ³	1987	France ²	2009	Ireland ^{2,3}
1966	Wales	1988	France; Wales ^{1,3}	2010	France ²
1967	France	1989	France	2011	England
1968	France ²	1990	Scotland ^{2,3}		

¹Tied. ²Grand Slam winner (defeats all other competitors). ³Triple Crown winner (Home Nation [England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales] that defeats all three other Home Nations). ⁴Triple Crown won by Wales. ⁵Triple Crown won by England. ⁶Triple Crown won by Ireland.

FIFA World Cup—Men

YEAR	WINNER	RUNNER-UP	SCORE	YEAR	WINNER	RUNNER-UP	SCORE
1930	Uruguay	Argentina	4-2	1954	West Germany	Hungary	3-2
1934	Italy	Czechoslovakia	2-1	1958	Brazil	Sweden	5-2
1938	Italy	Hungary	4-2	1962	Brazil	Czechoslovakia	3-1
1950	Uruguay	Brazil	2-1	1966	England	West Germany	4-2

FIFA World Cup—Men (continued)

YEAR	WINNER	RUNNER-UP	SCORE	YEAR	WINNER	RUNNER-UP	SCORE
1970	Brazil	Italy	4-1	1994	Brazil	Italy	0-0 (3-2 ¹)
1974	West Germany	Netherlands	2-1	1998	France	Brazil	3-0
1978	Argentina	Netherlands	3-1	2002	Brazil	Germany	2-0
1982	Italy	West Germany	3-1	2006	Italy	France	1-1 (5-3 ¹)
1986	Argentina	West Germany	3-2	2010	Spain	Netherlands	1-0
1990	West Germany	Argentina	1-0				

¹Won in a penalty kick shoot-out.

FIFA World Cup—Women

YEAR	WINNER	RUNNER-UP	SCORE	YEAR	WINNER	RUNNER-UP	SCORE
1991	United States	Norway	2-1	2003	Germany	Sweden	2-1
1995	Norway	Germany	2-0	2007	Germany	Brazil	2-0
1999	United States	China	0-0 (5-4 ¹)	2011	Japan	United States	2-2 (3-1 ¹)

¹Won in a penalty kick shoot-out.

UEFA Champions League

Held since 1955 and known until 1992-93 as the *European Champion Clubs' Cup*; played on a knockout basis until 1992-93 and as a combination of group and knockout rounds since then.

Table shows results for the past 20 years.

SEASON	WINNER (COUNTRY)	RUNNER-UP (COUNTRY)	SCORE
1991-92	FC Barcelona (ESP)	Sampdoria UC (ITA)	1-0
1992-93	Olympique de Marseille (FRA)	AC Milan (ITA)	1-0
1993-94	AC Milan (ITA)	FC Barcelona (ESP)	4-0
1994-95	AFC Ajax (NED)	AC Milan (ITA)	1-0
1995-96	Juventus FC (ITA)	AFC Ajax (NED)	1-1 (4-2 ¹)
1996-97	BV Borussia Dortmund (GER)	Juventus FC (ITA)	3-1
1997-98	Real Madrid CF (ESP)	Juventus FC (ITA)	1-0
1998-99	Manchester United (ENG)	FC Bayern München (GER)	2-1
1999-2000	Real Madrid CF (ESP)	Valencia CF (ESP)	3-0
2000-01	FC Bayern München (GER)	Valencia CF (ESP)	1-1 (5-4 ¹)
2001-02	Real Madrid CF (ESP)	Bayer 04 Leverkusen (GER)	2-1
2002-03	AC Milan (ITA)	Juventus FC (ITA)	0-0 (3-2 ¹)
2003-04	FC Porto (POR)	AS Monaco (FRA)	3-0
2004-05	Liverpool FC (ENG)	AC Milan (ITA)	3-3 (3-2 ¹)
2005-06	FC Barcelona (ESP)	Arsenal FC (ENG)	2-1
2006-07	AC Milan (ITA)	Liverpool FC (ENG)	2-1
2007-08	Manchester United (ENG)	Chelsea FC (ENG)	1-1 (6-5 ¹)
2008-09	FC Barcelona (ESP)	Manchester United (ENG)	2-0
2009-10	FC Internazionale Milano (ITA)	FC Bayern München (GER)	2-0
2010-11	FC Barcelona (ESP)	Manchester United (ENG)	3-1

¹Won in a penalty kick shoot-out.

UEFA European Championship

YEAR	WINNER	RUNNER-UP	SCORE	YEAR	WINNER	RUNNER-UP	SCORE
1960	USSR	Yugoslavia	2-1	1988	Netherlands	USSR	2-0
1964	Spain	USSR	2-1	1992	Denmark	Germany	2-0
1968	Italy	Yugoslavia	2-0	1996	Germany	Czech Republic	2-1
1972	West Germany	USSR	3-0	2000	France	Italy	2-1
1976	Czechoslovakia	West Germany	2-2	2004	Greece	Portugal	1-0
1980	West Germany	Belgium	2-1	2008	Spain	Germany	1-0
1984	France	Spain	2-0				

UEFA Europa League

The UEFA Europa League is considered Europe's second most important football competition. Established in the 1971-72 season, the competition was restructured when the UEFA Cup Win-

ners' Cup was abolished after the 1998-99 season and was named the UEFA Cup. Originally played on an entirely two-legged basis, since 1998 the competition has concluded with a single

UEFA Europa League (continued)

match. The competition is open to top- and second-ranked teams in each country's league as

well as to the winners of domestic cups. The competition was renamed in 2010.

SEASON	WINNER (COUNTRY)	RUNNER-UP (COUNTRY)	SCORES
1971-72	Tottenham Hotspur FC (ENG)	Wolverhampton Wanderers FC (ENG)	2-1, 1-1
1972-73	Liverpool FC (ENG)	VfL Borussia Mönchengladbach (FRG)	3-0, 0-2
1973-74	Feyenoord (NED)	Tottenham Hotspur FC (ENG)	2-2, 2-0
1974-75	VfL Borussia Mönchengladbach (FRG)	FC Twente (NED)	0-0, 5-1
1975-76	Liverpool FC (ENG)	Club Brugge KV (BEL)	3-2, 1-1
1976-77	Juventus FC (ITA)	Athletic Club Bilbao (ESP)	1-0, 1-2
1977-78	PSV Eindhoven (NED)	SC Bastia (FRA)	0-0, 3-0
1978-79	VfL Borussia Mönchengladbach (FRG)	FK Crvena Zvezda Beograd (YUG)	1-1, 1-0
1979-80	Eintracht Frankfurt (FRG)	VfL Borussia Mönchengladbach (FRG)	2-3, 1-0
1980-81	Ipswich Town FC (ENG)	AZ Alkmaar (NED)	3-0, 2-4
1981-82	IFK Göteborg (SWE)	Hamburger SV (FRG)	1-0, 3-0
1982-83	RSC Anderlecht (BEL)	SL Benfica (POR)	1-0, 1-1
1983-84	Tottenham Hotspur FC (ENG)	RSC Anderlecht (BEL)	1-1, 1-1 (4-3 ¹)
1984-85	Real Madrid CF (ESP)	Videoton FCF (HUN)	3-0, 0-1
1985-86	Real Madrid CF (ESP)	1. FC Köln (FRG)	5-1, 0-2
1986-87	IFK Göteborg (SWE)	Dundee United FC (SCO)	1-0, 1-1
1987-88	Bayer 04 Leverkusen (FRG)	RCD Espanyol (ESP)	0-3, 3-0 (3-2 ¹)
1988-89	SSC Napoli (ITA)	VfB Stuttgart (FRG)	2-1, 3-3
1989-90	Juventus FC (ITA)	AC Fiorentina (ITA)	3-1, 0-0
1990-91	Internazionale FC (ITA)	AS Roma (ITA)	2-0, 0-1
1991-92	AFC Ajax (NED)	Torino Calcio (ITA)	2-2, 0-0
1992-93	Juventus FC (ITA)	BV Borussia Dortmund (GER)	3-1, 3-0
1993-94	Internazionale FC (ITA)	SV Austria Salzburg (AUT)	1-0, 1-0
1994-95	Parma AC (ITA)	Juventus FC (ITA)	1-0, 1-1
1995-96	FC Bayern München (GER)	FC Girondins de Bordeaux (FRA)	2-0, 3-1
1996-97	FC Schalke 04 (GER)	Internazionale FC (ITA)	1-0, 0-1 (4-1 ¹)
1997-98	Internazionale FC (ITA)	SS Lazio (ITA)	3-0
1998-99	Parma AC (ITA)	Olympique de Marseille (FRA)	3-0
1999-2000	Galatasaray SK (TUR)	Arsenal FC (ENG)	0-0 (4-1 ¹)
2000-01	Liverpool FC (ENG)	Deportivo Alavés (ESP)	5-4
2001-02	Feyenoord (NED)	BV Borussia Dortmund (GER)	3-2
2002-03	FC Porto (POR)	Celtic FC (SCO)	3-2 ²
2003-04	Valencia CF (ESP)	Olympique de Marseille (FRA)	2-0
2004-05	CSKA Moscow (RUS)	Sporting (POR)	3-1
2005-06	Sevilla FC (ESP)	Middlesbrough FC (ENG)	4-0
2006-07	Sevilla FC (ESP)	RCD Espanyol (ESP)	2-2 (3-1 ¹)
2007-08	FC Zenit St. Petersburg (RUS)	Rangers FC (SCO)	2-0
2008-09	Shakhtar Donetsk (UKR)	Werder Bremen (GER)	2-1 ²
2009-10	Club Atlético de Madrid (ESP)	Fulham FC (ENG)	2-1
2010-11	FC Porto (POR)	SC Braga (POR)	1-0

¹Won in a penalty kick shoot-out. ²Won on "silver goal" in overtime.

Copa Libertadores de América

Held since 1960. Table shows results for the past 20 years.

YEAR	WINNER (COUNTRY)	RUNNER-UP (COUNTRY)	SCORES
1992	São Paulo (BRA)	Newell's Old Boys (ARG)	0-1, 1-0 (3-2 ¹)
1993	São Paulo (BRA)	Universidad Católica (CHI)	5-1, 0-2
1994	Vélez Sársfield (ARG)	São Paulo (BRA)	1-0, 0-1 (5-4 ¹)
1995	Grêmio (BRA)	Atlético Nacional (COL)	3-1, 1-1
1996	River Plate (ARG)	América de Cali (COL)	0-1, 2-0
1997	Cruzeiro (BRA)	Sporting Cristal (PER)	0-0, 1-0
1998	Vasco da Gama (BRA)	Barcelona (ECU)	2-0, 2-1
1999	Palmeiras (BRA)	Deportiva Cali (COL)	0-1, 2-1 (4-3 ¹)
2000	Boca Juniors (ARG)	Palmeiras (BRA)	2-2, 0-0 (4-2 ¹)
2001	Boca Juniors (ARG)	Cruz Azul (MEX)	1-0, 0-1 (3-1 ¹)
2002	Olimpia (PAR)	São Caetano (BRA)	0-1, 2-1 (4-2 ¹)
2003	Boca Juniors (ARG)	Santos (BRA)	2-0, 3-1
2004	Once Caldas (COL)	Boca Juniors (ARG)	0-0, 1-1 (2-0 ¹)

Copa Libertadores de América (continued)

YEAR	WINNER (COUNTRY)	RUNNER-UP (COUNTRY)	SCORES
2005	São Paulo (BRA)	Atlético Paranaense (BRA)	1-1, 4-0
2006	Internacional (BRA)	São Paulo (BRA)	2-1, 2-2
2007	Boca Juniors (ARG)	Grêmio (BRA)	3-0, 2-0
2008	Liga de Quito (ECU)	Fluminense (BRA)	4-2, 1-3 (3-1 ¹)
2009	Estudiantes de la Plata (ARG)	Cruzeiro (BRA)	0-0, 2-1
2010	Internacional (BRA)	Guadalajara (MEX)	2-1, 3-2
2011	Santos (BRA)	Peñarol (URU)	0-0, 2-1

¹Won in a penalty kick shoot-out.

Copa América

Held since 1916. Table shows results for past 20 years. The cup was contested by rounds in 1989 and 1991 and by a final championship match from 1993.

YEAR	WINNER	RUNNER-UP	SCORE	YEAR	WINNER	RUNNER-UP	SCORE
1993	Argentina	Mexico	2-1	2001	Colombia	Mexico	1-0
1995	Uruguay	Brazil	1-1 (4-2 ¹)	2004	Brazil	Argentina	2-2 (2-0 ¹)
1997	Brazil	Bolivia	3-1	2007	Brazil	Argentina	3-0
1999	Brazil	Uruguay	3-0	2011	Uruguay	Paraguay	3-0

¹Won in a penalty kick shoot-out.

Asian Cup

Scored on a points (percentage of wins) system until 1972.

YEAR	WINNER	RUNNER-UP	SCORE	YEAR	WINNER	RUNNER-UP	SCORE
1956	Rep. of Korea	Israel	83.3	1988	Saudi Arabia	Rep. of Korea	0-0 (4-3 ¹)
1960	Rep. of Korea	Israel	100	1992	Japan	Saudi Arabia	1-0
1964	Israel	India	100	1996	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates	0-0 (4-2 ¹)
1968	Iran	Burma	100	2000	Japan	Saudi Arabia	1-0
1972	Iran	Rep. of Korea	2-1	2004	Japan	China	3-1
1976	Iran	Kuwait	1-0	2007	Iraq	Saudi Arabia	1-0
1980	Kuwait	Rep. of Korea	3-0	2011	Japan	Australia	1-0
1984	Saudi Arabia	China	2-0				

¹Won in a penalty kick shoot-out.

Africa Cup of Nations

YEAR	WINNER	RUNNER-UP	SCORE	YEAR	WINNER	RUNNER-UP	SCORE
1957	Egypt	Ethiopia	4-0	1986	Egypt	Cameroon	0-0 (5-4 ³)
1959	Egypt	The Sudan	2-1	1988	Cameroon	Nigeria	1-0
1962	Ethiopia	Egypt	4-2	1990	Algeria	Nigeria	1-0
1963	Ghana	The Sudan	3-0	1992	Côte d'Ivoire	Ghana	0-0 (11-10 ³)
1965	Ghana	Tunisia	3-2	1994	Nigeria	Zambia	2-1
1968	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	Ghana	1-0	1996	South Africa	Tunisia	2-0
1970	The Sudan	Ghana	1-0	1998	Egypt	South Africa	2-0
1972	Rep. of the Congo	Mali	3-2	2000	Cameroon	Nigeria	2-2 (4-3 ³)
1974	Zaire	Zambia	2-2, 2-0 ¹	2002	Cameroon	Senegal	0-0 (3-2 ³)
1976	Morocco	Guinea	1-1 ²	2004	Tunisia	Morocco	2-1
1978	Ghana	Uganda	2-0	2006	Egypt	Côte d'Ivoire	0-0 (4-2 ³)
1980	Nigeria	Algeria	3-0	2008	Egypt	Cameroon	1-0
1982	Ghana	Libya	1-1 (7-6 ³)	2010	Egypt	Ghana	1-0
1984	Cameroon	Nigeria	3-1				

¹Game replayed. ²Won via group format. ³Won in a penalty kick shoot-out.

Major League Soccer Cup

YEAR	WINNER	RUNNER-UP	SCORE	YEAR	WINNER	RUNNER-UP	SCORE
1996	DC United	Los Angeles Galaxy	3-2 (OT)	1999	DC United	Los Angeles Galaxy	2-0
1997	DC United	Colorado Rapids	2-1	2000	Kansas City Wizards	Chicago Fire	1-0
1998	Chicago Fire	DC United	2-0				

Major League Soccer Cup (continued)

YEAR	WINNER	RUNNER-UP	SCORE	YEAR	WINNER	RUNNER-UP	SCORE
2001	San Jose Earthquakes	Los Angeles Galaxy	2-1 (OT)	2006	Houston Dynamo	New England Revolution	1-1 (4-3 ¹)
2002	Los Angeles Galaxy	New England Revolution	1-0	2007	Houston Dynamo	New England Revolution	2-1
2003	San Jose Earthquakes	Chicago Fire	4-2	2008	Columbus Crew	New York Red Bulls	3-1
2004	DC United	Kansas City Wizards	3-2	2009	Real Salt Lake	Los Angeles Galaxy	1-1 (5-4 ¹)
2005	Los Angeles Galaxy	New England Revolution	1-0 (OT)	2010	Colorado Rapids	FC Dallas	2-1

¹Won in a penalty kick shoot-out.

Golf

In individual events, three of the four major men's golf championships, the **US and British Open tournaments** and the **Professional Golfers' Association Championship**, are played annually at a variety of golf courses over 72 holes, and each is preceded by qualifying rounds. The fourth major, the invitational **Masters Tournament**, is held annually at the Augusta [GA] National Golf Course. Events for amateurs include the **US and British Amateur championships**. In 2007 the **Professional Golf Association (PGA)** inaugurated the **FedExCup**, a season-long competition in which players accumulate points based on their performances in various PGA events (including the more heavily weighted majors) and participate in a four-week play-off and a final Tour Championship.

Women's golf has been around nearly as long as men's golf, but until the late 1940s, it was limited to amateurs, with the **US and British Amateur championships** being the major tournaments. The **US Women's Open Championship** was started in 1946,

and the **Ladies Professional Golf Association (LPGA)**, which inaugurated the **LPGA Championship**, was formed in 1950. Since that time women's professional golf has flourished. In 1976 the **Women's British Open Championship** was added to the golf calendar, and in 1983 the **Nabisco Dinah Shore** (played since 1972 and renamed the **Kraft Nabisco Championship** in 2002) was designated the fourth women's major.

In team events, the **Ryder Cup** was originally a biennial match between male golfers from the US and Great Britain, but beginning in 1979 it was expanded into a biennial match between the United States and Europe. The **Solheim Cup**, the women's professional team tournament between the US and Europe, was played in even-numbered years from 1990 to 2002 and in odd-numbered years since 2003.

Related Web sites: United States Golf Association: <www.usga.org>; Professional Golf Association: <www.pgatour.com>; Ladies Professional Golf Association: <www.lpga.com>.

FedExCup

In 2007 the PGA inaugurated the **FedExCup**, a season-long competition in which players accumulate points based on their performances in various PGA events throughout the year. In a standard (non-major) tournament, for instance, 3,513 points are awarded, with the winner receiving 500 points, a runner-up receiving 300 points, and so on. The four major tournaments and the **Players Championship** award 3,776 points, with 600 going to the winner. The cumulative total of points each player has received during the regular season determines that player's seed going into a four-tournament play-off at the end of the year, for which the top 125 players are eligible. A progressive cut through the first three of these play-off events determines the players who qualify for the final competition, the **Tour Championship**, which determines the **FedExCup** champion. The winner of each of the play-offs receives 2,500 points, the second-place finisher 1,500, and so on. The points are reset for the **Tour Championship**, with the leader at the end of the first three play-offs starting with 2,500 points, the player in second place receiving 2,250, and so on. The player with the most points at the end of the **Tour Championship** becomes the **FedExCup** champion and is awarded US\$10 million, US\$1 million of which is deferred into a retirement fund, making this the largest single bonus payout in professional sports. (In 2007 the entire US\$10 million awarded to the winner was deferred.) Tiger Woods was the inaugural **FedExCup** champion. Vijay Singh of Fiji won the cup in 2008, and Woods repeated as champion in 2009. Jim Furyk won in 2010.

Masters Tournament

Won by an American golfer except as indicated.

YEAR	WINNER	YEAR	WINNER	YEAR	WINNER
1934	Horton Smith	1938	Henry Picard	1942	Byron Nelson
1935	Gene Sarazen	1939	Ralph Guldahl	1943-45	not held
1936	Horton Smith	1940	Jimmy Demaret	1946	Herman Keiser
1937	Byron Nelson	1941	Craig Wood	1947	Jimmy Demaret

Masters Tournament (continued)

YEAR	WINNER	YEAR	WINNER	YEAR	WINNER
1948	Claude Harmon	1970	Billy Casper	1992	Fred Couples
1949	Sam Snead	1971	Charles Coody	1993	Bernhard Langer (GER)
1950	Jimmy Demaret	1972	Jack Nicklaus	1994	José María Olazábal (ESP)
1951	Ben Hogan	1973	Tommy Aaron	1995	Ben Crenshaw
1952	Sam Snead	1974	Gary Player (RSA)	1996	Nick Faldo (ENG)
1953	Ben Hogan	1975	Jack Nicklaus	1997	Tiger Woods
1954	Sam Snead	1976	Raymond Floyd	1998	Mark O'Meara
1955	Cary Middlecoff	1977	Tom Watson	1999	José María Olazábal (ESP)
1956	Jack Burke	1978	Gary Player (RSA)	2000	Vijay Singh (FIJ)
1957	Doug Ford	1979	Fuzzy Zoeller	2001	Tiger Woods
1958	Arnold Palmer	1980	Seve Ballesteros (ESP)	2002	Tiger Woods
1959	Art Wall	1981	Tom Watson	2003	Mike Weir (CAN)
1960	Arnold Palmer	1982	Craig Stadler	2004	Phil Mickelson
1961	Gary Player (RSA)	1983	Seve Ballesteros (ESP)	2005	Tiger Woods
1962	Arnold Palmer	1984	Ben Crenshaw	2006	Phil Mickelson
1963	Jack Nicklaus	1985	Bernhard Langer (FRG)	2007	Zach Johnson
1964	Arnold Palmer	1986	Jack Nicklaus	2008	Trevor Immelman (RSA)
1965	Jack Nicklaus	1987	Larry Mize	2009	Ángel Cabrera (ARG)
1966	Jack Nicklaus	1988	Sandy Lyle (SCO)	2010	Phil Mickelson
1967	Gay Brewer	1989	Nick Faldo (ENG)	2011	Charl Schwartzel (RSA)
1968	Bob Goalby	1990	Nick Faldo (ENG)		
1969	George Archer	1991	Ian Woosnam (WAL)		

United States Open Championship—Men

Won by an American golfer except as indicated.

YEAR	WINNER	YEAR	WINNER	YEAR	WINNER
1895	Horace Rawlins	1934	Olin Dutra	1975	Lou Graham
1896	James Foulis	1935	Sam Parks, Jr.	1976	Jerry Pate
1897	Joe Lloyd	1936	Tony Manero	1977	Hubert Green
1898	Fred Herd	1937	Ralph Guldahl	1978	Andy North
1899	Willie Smith	1938	Ralph Guldahl	1979	Hale Irwin
1900	Harry Vardon (ENG)	1939	Byron Nelson	1980	Jack Nicklaus
1901	Willie Anderson	1940	Lawson Little	1981	David Graham (AUS)
1902	Laurence Auchterlonie	1941	Craig Wood	1982	Tom Watson
1903	Willie Anderson	1942–45	not held	1983	Larry Nelson
1904	Willie Anderson	1946	Lloyd Mangrum	1984	Fuzzy Zoeller
1905	Willie Anderson	1947	Lew Worsham	1985	Andy North
1906	Alex Smith	1948	Ben Hogan	1986	Raymond Floyd
1907	Alex Ross	1949	Cary Middlecoff	1987	Scott Simpson
1908	Fred McLeod	1950	Ben Hogan	1988	Curtis Strange
1909	George Sargent	1951	Ben Hogan	1989	Curtis Strange
1910	Alex Smith	1952	Julius Boros	1990	Hale Irwin
1911	John J. McDermott	1953	Ben Hogan	1991	Payne Stewart
1912	John J. McDermott	1954	Ed Furgol	1992	Tom Kite
1913	Francis Ouimet	1955	Jack Fleck	1993	Lee Janzen
1914	Walter Hagen	1956	Cary Middlecoff	1994	Ernie Els (RSA)
1915	Jerome D. Travers	1957	Dick Mayer	1995	Corey Pavin
1916	Chick Evans	1958	Tommy Bolt	1996	Steve Jones
1917–18	not held	1959	Billy Casper	1997	Ernie Els (RSA)
1919	Walter Hagen	1960	Arnold Palmer	1998	Lee Janzen
1920	Edward Ray (ENG)	1961	Gene Littler	1999	Payne Stewart
1921	James M. Barnes	1962	Jack Nicklaus	2000	Tiger Woods
1922	Gene Sarazen	1963	Julius Boros	2001	Retief Goosen (RSA)
1923	Bobby Jones	1964	Ken Venturi	2002	Tiger Woods
1924	Cyril Walker	1965	Gary Player (RSA)	2003	Jim Furyk
1925	Willie MacFarlane, Jr.	1966	Billy Casper	2004	Retief Goosen (RSA)
1926	Bobby Jones	1967	Jack Nicklaus	2005	Michael Campbell (NZL)
1927	Tommy Armour	1968	Lee Trevino	2006	Geoff Ogilvy (AUS)
1928	Johnny Farrell	1969	Orville Moody	2007	Ángel Cabrera (ARG)
1929	Bobby Jones	1970	Tony Jacklin (ENG)	2008	Tiger Woods
1930	Bobby Jones	1971	Lee Trevino	2009	Lucas Glover
1931	Billy Burke	1972	Jack Nicklaus	2010	Graeme McDowell (NIR)
1932	Gene Sarazen	1973	Johnny Miller	2011	Rory McIlroy (NIR)
1933	John Goodman	1974	Hale Irwin		

United States Women's Open Championship

Won by an American golfer except as indicated.

YEAR	WINNER	YEAR	WINNER	YEAR	WINNER
1946	Patty Berg	1967	Catherine Lacoste (FRA)	1990	Betsy King
1947	Betty Jameson	1968	Susie Berning	1991	Meg Mallon
1948	Babe Didrikson Zaharias	1969	Donna Caponi	1992	Patty Sheehan
1949	Louise Suggs	1970	Donna Caponi	1993	Lauri Merten
1950	Babe Didrikson Zaharias	1971	JoAnne Carner	1994	Patty Sheehan
1951	Betsy Rawls	1972	Susie Berning	1995	Annika Sörenstam (SWE)
1952	Louise Suggs	1973	Susie Berning	1996	Annika Sörenstam (SWE)
1953	Betsy Rawls	1974	Sandra Haynie	1997	Alison Nicholas (ENG)
1954	Babe Didrikson Zaharias	1975	Sandra Palmer	1998	Pak Se Ri (KOR)
1955	Fay Crocker	1976	JoAnne Carner	1999	Juli Inkster
1956	Kathy Cornelius	1977	Hollis Stacy	2000	Karrie Webb (AUS)
1957	Betsy Rawls	1978	Hollis Stacy	2001	Karrie Webb (AUS)
1958	Mickey Wright	1979	Jerilyn Britz	2002	Juli Inkster
1959	Mickey Wright	1980	Amy Alcott	2003	Hilary Lunke
1960	Betsy Rawls	1981	Pat Bradley	2004	Meg Mallon
1961	Mickey Wright	1982	Janet Anderson	2005	Birdie Kim (KOR)
1962	Murle Breer	1983	Jan Stephenson (AUS)	2006	Annika Sörenstam (SWE)
1963	Mary Mills	1984	Hollis Stacy	2007	Cristie Kerr
1964	Mickey Wright	1985	Kathy Baker	2008	Inbee Park (KOR)
1965	Carol Mann	1986	Jane Geddes	2009	Ji Eun-Hee (KOR)
1966	Sandra Spuzich	1987	Laura Davies (ENG)	2010	Paula Creamer
		1988	Liselotte Neumann (SWE)	2011	Ryu So-Yeon (KOR)
		1989	Betsy King		

Women's British Open Championship

Won by an English golfer unless otherwise indicated.

YEAR	WINNER	YEAR	WINNER	YEAR	WINNER
1976	Jenny Lee-Smith	1988	Corinne Dibnah (AUS)	2000	Sophie Gustafson (SWE)
1977	Vivien Saunders	1989	Jane Geddes (USA)	2001	Pak Se Ri (KOR)
1978	Janet Melville	1990	Helen Alfredsson (SWE)	2002	Karrie Webb (AUS)
1979	Alison Sheard (RSA)	1991	Penny Grice-Whittaker	2003	Annika Sörenstam (SWE)
1980	Debbie Massey (USA)	1992	Patty Sheehan (USA)	2004	Karen Stupples
1981	Debbie Massey (USA)	1993	Mardi Lunn (AUS)	2005	Jang Jeong (KOR)
1982	Marta Figueras-Dotti (ESP)	1994	Liselotte Neumann (SWE)	2006	Sherri Steinhauer (USA)
1983	<i>not held</i>	1995	Karrie Webb (AUS)	2007	Lorena Ochoa (MEX)
1984	Okamoto Ayako (JPN)	1996	Emilee Klein (USA)	2008	Ji Yai Shin (KOR)
1985	Betsy King (USA)	1997	Karrie Webb (AUS)	2009	Catriona Matthew (SCO)
1986	Laura Davies	1998	Sherri Steinhauer (USA)	2010	Yani Tseng (TPE)
1987	Alison Nicholas	1999	Sherri Steinhauer (USA)	2011	Yani Tseng (TPE)

Ryder Cup

YEAR	RESULT	YEAR	RESULT
1927	United States 9½, Britain 2½	1973	United States 19, Britain 13
1929	Britain 7, United States 5	1975	United States 21, Britain 11
1931	United States 9, Britain 3	1977	United States 12½, Britain 7½
1933	Britain 6½, United States 5½	1979	United States 17, Europe 11
1935	United States 9, Britain 3	1981	United States 18½, Europe 9½
1937	United States 8, Britain 4	1983	United States 14½, Europe 13½
1939-45	<i>not held</i>	1985	Europe 16½, United States 11½
1947	United States 11, Britain 1	1987	Europe 15, United States 13
1949	United States 7, Britain 5	1989	Europe 14, United States 14
1951	United States 9½, Britain 2½	1991	United States 14½, Europe 13½
1953	United States 6½, Britain 5½	1993	United States 15, Europe 13
1955	United States 8, Britain 4	1995	Europe 14½, United States 13½
1957	Britain 7½, United States 4½	1997	Europe 14½, United States 13½
1959	United States 8½, Britain 3½	1999	United States 14½, Europe 13½
1961	United States 14½, Britain 9½	2001	<i>postponed until 2002</i>
1963	United States 23, Britain 9	2002	Europe 15½, United States 12½
1965	United States 19½, Britain 12½	2004	Europe 18½, United States 9½
1967	United States 23½, Britain 8½	2006	Europe 18½, United States 9½
1969	United States 16, Britain 16	2008	United States 16½, Europe 11½
1971	United States 18½, Britain 13½	2010	Europe 14½, United States 13½

Solheim Cup

YEAR	RESULT	YEAR	RESULT
1990	United States 11½, Europe 4½	2002	United States 15½, Europe 12½
1992	Europe 11½, United States 6½	2003	Europe 17½, United States 10½
1994	United States 13, Europe 7	2005	United States 15½, Europe 12½
1996	United States 17, Europe 11	2007	United States 16, Europe 12
1998	United States 16, Europe 12	2009	United States 16, Europe 12
2000	Europe 14½, United States 11½		

United States Amateur Championship—Men

Won by an American golfer except as indicated. Table shows results for the past 20 years.

YEAR	WINNER	YEAR	WINNER	YEAR	WINNER
1992	Justin Leonard	1999	David Gossett	2006	Richie Ramsay (SCO)
1993	John Harris	2000	Jeff Quinney	2007	Colt Knost
1994	Tiger Woods	2001	Ben Dickerson	2008	Danny Lee (NZL)
1995	Tiger Woods	2002	Ricky Barnes	2009	Byeong-Hun An (KOR)
1996	Tiger Woods	2003	Nick Flanagan (AUS)	2010	Peter Uihlein
1997	Matt Kuchar	2004	Ryan Moore	2011	Kelly Kraft
1998	Hank Kuehne	2005	Edoardo Molinari (ITA)		

British Amateur Championship—Men

Held since 1885. Table shows results for the past 20 years: Won by an English golfer except as indicated.

YEAR	WINNER	YEAR	WINNER	YEAR	WINNER
1992	Stephen Dundas (SCO)	1999	Graeme Storm	2006	Julien Guerrier (FRA)
1993	Ian Pyman	2000	Mikko Ilonen (FIN)	2007	Drew Weaver (USA)
1994	Lee James	2001	Michael Hoey (NIR)	2008	Reinier Saxton (NED)
1995	Gordon Sherry (SCO)	2002	Alejandro Larrazábal (ESP)	2009	Matteo Manassero (ITA)
1996	Warren Bledon	2003	Gary Wolstenholme	2010	Jin Jeong (KOR)
1997	Craig Watson (SCO)	2004	Stuart Wilson (SCO)	2011	Bryden Macpherson (AUS)
1998	Sergio García (ESP)	2005	Brian McElhinney (IRL)		

United States Women's Amateur Championship

Held since 1895. Table shows results for the past 20 years. Won by an American golfer except as indicated.

YEAR	WINNER	YEAR	WINNER	YEAR	WINNER
1992	Vicki Goetze	1999	Dorothy Delasin	2005	Morgan Pressel
1993	Jill McGill	2000	Marcy Newton	2006	Kimberly Kim
1994	Wendy Ward	2001	Meredith Duncan	2007	María José Uribe (COL)
1995	Kelli Kuehne	2002	Becky Lucidi	2008	Amanda Blumenherst
1996	Kelli Kuehne	2003	Virada Nirapath- pongporn (THA)	2009	Jennifer Song
1997	Silvia Cavalleri (ITA)			2010	Danielle Kang
1998	Grace Park	2004	Jane Park	2011	Danielle Kang

Ladies' British Open Amateur Championship

Held since 1893. Table shows results for the past 20 years. Won by an English golfer except as indicated.

YEAR	WINNER	YEAR	WINNER	YEAR	WINNER
1992	Bernille Pedersen (DEN)	1999	Marine Monnet (FRA)	2006	Belén Mozo (ESP)
1993	Catriona Lambert (SCO)	2000	Rebecca Hudson	2007	Carlota Ciganda (ESP)
1994	Emma Duggleby	2001	Marta Prieto (ESP)	2008	Anna Nordqvist (SWE)
1995	Julie Wade Hall	2002	Rebecca Hudson	2009	Azahara Muñoz (ESP)
1996	Kelli Kuehne (USA)	2003	Elisa Serramia (ESP)	2010	Kelly Tidy
1997	Alison Rose (SCO)	2004	Louise Stahle (SWE)	2011	Lauren Taylor
1998	Kim Rostron	2005	Louise Stahle (SWE)		

**Did
you
know?**

The University of Connecticut set a major-college record on 21 Dec 2010 when they defeated Florida State's team to capture their 89th straight victory. The accomplishment bettered the famous streak by the John Wooden-coached men's UCLA basketball team from 1971 to 1974. Days later, on 30 December, Connecticut's streak came to an end at 90 straight victories after a defeat at the hands of Stanford University.

Horse Racing

In the **oldest** type of horse racing, the rider sits astride the horse; in the other type of race, best known as **harness racing**, the driver sits in a sulky—a two-wheeled vehicle attached by shafts and traces to the horse. In the former type, a **Thoroughbred** horse is raced over either a track or a course of jumps and turns (**steeplechase**). Harness horses can be trotters or pacers and are Standardbred horses raced on a track.

The English Thoroughbred classics. The races are run by 3-year-old colts and fillies. **The Derby**, first run in 1780, is run at Epsom Downs, Surrey, over 1½ miles. **The Oaks** (for fillies only), also run at Epsom Downs, was first run in 1779; the oldest of the English races, however, is the **St. Leger** (1776). It is run over 1 mile 6½ furlongs at Doncaster, South Yorkshire. The **2,000 Guineas** (1809) is run over 1 mile at Newmarket, Suffolk. A horse that wins the Derby, the St. Leger, and the 2,000 Guineas all in one year is said to have won the **British Triple Crown**.

The American Thoroughbred classics. The **Kentucky Derby**, a **Triple Crown** event first run in 1875 and perhaps the best known of American horse races, is raced at Churchill Downs in Louisville KY, over a 10-furlong (1¼-mile) track. Another of the Triple Crown classics, the **Preakness Stakes**, was instituted in 1873; it is run over 9½ furlongs (1¾ miles) at Pimlico Race Track in Baltimore MD. The third Triple Crown event is the 12-furlong (1½-mile)

Belmont Stakes, established in 1867. It is run at Belmont Park Race Track, Long Island NY. All three events are for 3-year-old horses.

Australian Thoroughbred racing. The Victoria Racing Club's **Melbourne Cup**, first run in 1861, is one of the world's great handicap races. The day on which it is held (the first Tuesday in November) is a public holiday in Melbourne, VIC.

Dubai World Cup, first run in 1996, is the world's richest horse race (US\$10 million in 2011). The 2,000-m (about 1¼-mi) race is held at the Meydan Racecourse in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, and is open to four-year-old and older Thoroughbred horses.

The Grand National, the world's most significant and widely followed **steeplechase** race, has been run annually at Aintree Racecourse near Liverpool, England, since 1839. The race, which includes 30 jumps, is run over a traditional distance of 4 miles 4 furlongs.

Harness racing. In the United States, the **Hambletonian Trot** is probably the most prestigious of harness races. It was established in 1926, was raced in New York, Kentucky, and Illinois, and is now run at the Meadowlands in New Jersey.

Related Web sites: US National Thoroughbred Racing Association: <www.ntra.com>; Fédération Equestre Internationale: <www.horsesport.org>; *Thoroughbred Times*: <www.thoroughbredtimes.com>; and *Racing Post*: <www.racingpost.com>.

Major Thoroughbred Race Winners, 2010–11

United States

DATE	RACE	WINNER	JOCKEY
1 Aug 2010	Bing Crosby Stakes	Smiling Tiger	Victor Espinoza
1 Aug 2010	Haskell Invitational Stakes	Lookin At Lucky	Martin Garcia
1 Aug 2010	Ruffian Handicap	Malibu Prayer	John Velazquez
7 Aug 2010	Clement L. Hirsch Stakes	Zenyatta	Mike Smith
7 Aug 2010	Test Stakes	Champagne D'Oro	Miguel Mena
7 Aug 2010	Whitney Handicap	Blame	Garrett Gomez
14 Aug 2010	Sword Dancer Invitational Stakes	Telling	Garrett Gomez
15 Aug 2010	John C. Mabee Handicap	Wasted Tears	Rajiv Maragh
21 Aug 2010	Alabama Stakes	Blind Luck	Joel Rosario
21 Aug 2010	Arlington Million Stakes	Debussy	William Buick
21 Aug 2010	Beverly D. Stakes	Éclair de Lune	Junior Alvarado
21 Aug 2010	Del Mar Oaks	Evening Jewel	Victor Espinoza
21 Aug 2010	Secretariat Stakes	Paddy O'Prado	Kent Desormeaux
28 Aug 2010	Ballerina Stakes	Rightly So	Cornelio Velasquez
28 Aug 2010	King's Bishop Stakes	Discreetly Mine	John Velazquez
28 Aug 2010	Pacific Classic Stakes	Richard's Kid	Mike Smith
28 Aug 2010	Pat O'Brien Stakes	El Brujo	Joel Rosario
28 Aug 2010	Travers Stakes	Afleet Express	Javier Castellano
29 Aug 2010	Personal Ensign Stakes	Persistently	Alan Garcia
4 Sep 2010	Darley Debutante Stakes	Tell A Kelly	Alonso Quinonez
4 Sep 2010	Forego Stakes	Here Comes Ben	Alex Solis
4 Sep 2010	Woodward Stakes	Quality Road	John Velazquez
5 Sep 2010	Spinaway Stakes	R Heat Lightning	Garrett Gomez
8 Sep 2010	Del Mar Futurity	J P's Gusto	Pat Valenzuela
18 Sep 2010	Garden City Stakes	Check the Label	Ramon Dominguez
2 Oct 2010	Beldame Stakes	Life At Ten	John Velazquez
2 Oct 2010	Flower Bowl Invitational Stakes	Ave	Javier Castellano
2 Oct 2010	Goodwood Stakes	Richard's Kid	Alonso Quinonez
2 Oct 2010	Jockey Club Gold Cup Stakes	Haynesfield	Ramon Dominguez
2 Oct 2010	Joe Hirsch Turf Classic Invitational Stakes	Winchester	Cornelio Velasquez
2 Oct 2010	Lady's Secret Stakes	Zenyatta	Mike Smith
2 Oct 2010	Norfolk Stakes	Jaycito	Mike Smith
2 Oct 2010	Vosburgh Stakes	Girolamo	Alan Garcia
2 Oct 2010	Yellow Ribbon Stakes	Hibaayeb	Rafael Bejarano

Major Thoroughbred Race Winners, 2010–11 (continued)

United States (continued)			
DATE	RACE	WINNER	JOCKEY
3 Oct 2010	Clement L. Hirsch Memorial Turf Championship Stakes	Champ Pegasus	Joel Rosario
3 Oct 2010	Oak Leaf Stakes	Rigoletta	David Romero Flores
8 Oct 2010	Darley Alcibiades Stakes	Wickedly Perfect	Rafael Bejarano
9 Oct 2010	Champagne Stakes	Uncle Mo	John Velazquez
9 Oct 2010	Dixiana Breeders' Futurity	J.B.'s Thunder	Shaun Bridgmohan
9 Oct 2010	First Lady Stakes	Proviso	Mike Smith
9 Oct 2010	Frizette Stakes	A Z Warrior	Alan Garcia
9 Oct 2010	Jamaica Handicap	Prince Will I Am	Jose Lezcano
9 Oct 2010	Shadwell Turf Mile Stakes	Gio Ponti	Ramon Dominguez
10 Oct 2010	Juddmonte Spinster Stakes	Acoma	Alan Garcia
16 Oct 2010	Queen Elizabeth II Challenge Cup Stakes	Harmonious	Joel Rosario
5 Nov 2010	Breeders' Cup Filly and Mare Sprint	Dubai Majesty	Jamie Theriot
5 Nov 2010	Breeders' Cup Filly and Mare Turf	Shared Account	Edgar Prado
5 Nov 2010	Breeders' Cup Juvenile Fillies	Awesome Feather	Jeffrey Sanchez
5 Nov 2010	Breeders' Cup Juvenile Fillies Turf	More Than Real	Garrett Gomez
5 Nov 2010	Breeders' Cup Ladies' Classic	Unrivaled Belle	Kent Desormeaux
6 Nov 2010	Breeders' Cup Classic	Blame	Garrett Gomez
6 Nov 2010	Breeders' Cup Dirt Mile	Dakota Phone	Joel Rosario
6 Nov 2010	Breeders' Cup Juvenile	Uncle Mo	John Velazquez
6 Nov 2010	Breeders' Cup Juvenile Turf	Pluck	Garrett Gomez
6 Nov 2010	Breeders' Cup Marathon	Eldaafer	John Velazquez
6 Nov 2010	Breeders' Cup Mile	Goldikova	Olivier Peslier
6 Nov 2010	Breeders' Cup Sprint	Big Drama	Eibar Coa
6 Nov 2010	Breeders' Cup Turf	Dangerous Midge	Frankie Dettori
6 Nov 2010	Breeders' Cup Turf Sprint	Chamberlain Bridge	Jamie Theriot
26 Nov 2010	Matriarch Stakes	Gypsy's Warning	Joel Rosario
27 Nov 2010	Cigar Mile Handicap	Jersey Town	Cornelio Velasquez
27 Nov 2010	Citation Handicap	Victor's Cry	Victor Espinoza
27 Nov 2010	Gazelle Stakes	No Such Word	Terry Thompson
28 Nov 2010	Hollywood Derby	Haimish Hy	Garrett Gomez
11 Dec 2010	Hollywood Starlet Stakes	Turbulent Descent	David Romero Flores
18 Dec 2010	CashCall Futurity	Comma to the Top	Corey Nakatani
26 Dec 2010	La Brea Stakes	Switch	Joel Rosario
5 Feb 2011	Donn Handicap	Giant Oak	Shaun Bridgmohan
5 Feb 2011	Gulfstream Park Turf Handicap	Teaks North	Jose Valdivia, Jr.
5 Mar 2011	Santa Anita Handicap	Game On Dude	Chantal Sutherland
3 Apr 2011	Florida Derby	Dialed In	Julien Leparoux
9 Apr 2011	Ashland Stakes	Lilacs And Lace	Javier Castellano
9 Apr 2011	Santa Anita Derby	Midnight Interlude	Victor Espinoza
9 Apr 2011	Wood Memorial Stakes	Toby's Corner	Eddie Castro
14 Apr 2011	Vinery Madison Stakes	Shotgun Gulch	Garrett Gomez
15 Apr 2011	Apple Blossom Handicap	Havre de Grace	Ramon Dominguez
15 Apr 2011	Maker's Mark Mile	Get Stormy	Javler Castellano
16 Apr 2011	Arkansas Derby	Archarcharch	Jon Court
16 Apr 2011	Blue Grass Stakes	Brilliant Speed	Joel Rosario
6 May 2011	Kentucky Oaks	Plum Pretty	Martin Garcia
7 May 2011	Humana Distaff	Sassy Image	Robby Albarado
7 May 2011	Kentucky Derby ¹	Animal Kingdom	John Velazquez
7 May 2011	Woodford Reserve Turf Classic Stakes	Get Stormy	Ramon Dominguez
21 May 2011	Preakness Stakes ¹	Shackleford	Jesus Castanon
30 May 2011	Metropolitan Mile Handicap	Tizway	Rajiv Maragh
11 Jun 2011	Acorn Stakes	It's Tricky	Eddie Castro
11 Jun 2011	Belmont Stakes ¹	Ruler On Ice	Jose Valdivia, Jr.
11 Jun 2011	Just a Game Handicap	C. S. Silk	Javier Castellano
11 Jun 2011	Manhattan Handicap	Mission Approved	Jose Espinoza
18 Jun 2011	Stephen Foster Handicap	Pool Play	Miguel Mena
2 Jul 2011	United Nations Stakes	Teaks North	Eddie Castro
9 Jul 2011	Hollywood Gold Cup Handicap	First Dude	Martin Garcia
9 Jul 2011	Man o' War Stakes	Cape Blanco	Jamie Spencer
9 Jul 2011	Princess Rooney Handicap	Sassy Image	Mike Smith
23 Jul 2011	Eddie Read Stakes	Acclamation	Joel Rosario
30 Jul 2011	Diana Stakes	Zagora	Javier Castellano
31 Jul 2010	Bing Crosby Stakes	Euroears	Rafael Bejarano
31 Jul 2011	Haskell Invitational	Cairo	Martin Garcia
31 Jul 2011	Ruffian Handicap	Ask The Moon	Javier Castellano

Major Thoroughbred Race Winners, 2010–11 (continued)

Canada			
DATE	RACE	WINNER	JOCKEY
15 Aug 2010	Breeders' Stakes	Miami Deco	Richard Dos Ramos
19 Sep 2010	Woodbine Mile Stakes	Court Vision	Robby Albarado
16 Oct 2010	Canadian International Stakes	Joshua Tree	Colm O'Donoghue
16 Oct 2010	E.P. Taylor Stakes	Reganne	Christophe Soumillon
16 Oct 2010	Nearctic Stakes	Serious Attitude	Garrett Gomez
26 Jun 2011	Queen's Plate Stakes	Inglorious	Luis Contreras
17 Jul 2011	Prince of Wales Stakes	Pender Harbour	Luis Contreras
England			
17 Aug 2010	Juddmonte International Stakes	Rip Van Winkle	Johnny Murtagh
20 Aug 2010	Nunthorpe Stakes	Sole Power	Wayne Lordan
11 Sep 2010	St. Leger Stakes ²	Arctic Cosmos	William Buick
25 Sep 2010	Queen Elizabeth II Stakes	Poet's Voice	Frankie Dettori
30 Apr 2011	2,000 Guineas ²	Frankel	Tom Queally
1 May 2011	1,000 Guineas	Blue Bunting	Frankie Dettori
4 Jun 2011	The Derby ²	Pour Moi	Mickael Barzalona
16 Jun 2011	Ascot Gold Cup	Fame and Glory	Jamie Spencer
2 Jul 2011	Coral-Eclipse Stakes	So You Think	Seamie Heffernan
23 Jul 2011	King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Stakes	Nathaniel	William Buick
27 Jul 2011	Sussex Stakes	Frankel	Tom Queally
Ireland			
4 Sep 2010	Irish Champion Stakes	Cape Blanco	Seamie Heffernan
11 Sep 2010	Irish St. Leger	Sans Frontieres	Olivier Peslier
21 May 2011	Irish 2,000 Guineas	Roderic O'Connor	Joseph O'Brien
22 May 2011	Irish 1,000 Guineas	Misty For Me	Seamie Heffernan
26 Jun 2011	Irish Derby	Treasure Beach	Colm O'Donoghue
17 Jul 2011	Irish Oaks	Blue Bunting	Frankie Dettori
France			
15 Aug 2010	Prix Jacques le Marois	Makfi	Christophe Soumillon
3 Oct 2010	Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe	Workforce	Ryan Moore
3 Oct 2010	Prix Jean-Luc Lagardère (Grand Critérium)	Wootton Bassett	Paul Hanagan
24 Oct 2010	Prix Royal-Oak	Gentoo	Christophe Lemaire
30 Apr 2011	Prix Ganay	Planteur	Christophe Soumillon
15 May 2011	Poule d'Essai des Poulains	Tin Horse	Thierry Jarnet
15 May 2011	Poule d'Essai des Pouliches	Golden Lilac	Olivier Peslier
22 May 2011	Prix Saint-Alary	Wavering	Mickael Barzalona
12 Jun 2011	Prix de Diane	Golden Lilac	Maxime Guyon
26 Jun 2011	Grand Prix de Saint-Cloud	Sarafina	Christophe Lemaire
14 Jul 2011	Grand Prix de Paris	Meandre	Maxime Guyon
Germany			
5 Sep 2010	Grosser Preis von Baden	Night Magic	Filip Minarik
26 Sep 2010	Preis von Europa	Scalo	Olivier Peslier
3 Jul 2011	Deutsches Derby	Waldpark	Jozef Bojko
Italy			
7 May 2011	Derby Italiano	Crackerjack King	Fabio Branca
Australia			
16 Oct 2010	Caulfield Cup	Descarado	Chris Munce
23 Oct 2010	Cox Plate	So You Think	Steven Arnold
2 Nov 2010	Melbourne Cup	Americain	Gerald Mosse
United Arab Emirates			
26 Mar 2011	Dubai Duty Free	Presvis	Ryan Moore
26 Mar 2011	Dubai Golden Shaheen	Rocket Man	Felix Coetzee
26 Mar 2011	Dubai Sheema Classic	Rewilding	Frankie Dettori
26 Mar 2011	Dubai World Cup	Victoire Pisa	Mirco Demuro
26 Mar 2011	Godolphin Mile	Skysurfers	Frankie Dettori
26 Mar 2011	UAE Derby	Khawlah	Mickael Barzalona
Japan			
28 Nov 2010	Japan Cup	Rose Kingdom ³	Yutaka Take

Major Thoroughbred Race Winners, 2010–11 (continued)

DATE	RACE	Hong Kong	WINNER	JOCKEY
12 Dec 2010	Hong Kong Cup		Snow Fairy	Ryan Moore
27 Feb 2011	Hong Kong Gold Cup		California Memory	Matthew Chadwick
1 May 2011	Queen Elizabeth II Cup		Ambitious Dragon	Douglas Whyte
Singapore				
22 May 2011	International Cup		Gitano Hernando	Glyn Schofield

¹American Triple Crown race. ²British Triple Crown race. ³Original winner demoted.

Kentucky Derby

YEAR	HORSE	JOCKEY	YEAR	HORSE	JOCKEY
1875	Aristides	Oliver Lewis	1928	Reigh Count	Charles Lang
1876	Vagrant	Bobby Swim	1929	Clyde Van Dusen	Linus McAttee
1877	Baden-Baden	William Walker	1930	Gallant Fox	Earl Sande
1878	Day Star	Jimmy Carter	1931	Twenty Grand	Charles Kurtsinger
1879	Lord Murphy	Charlie Shauer	1932	Burgoo King	Eugene James
1880	Fonso	George Garret Lewis	1933	Brokers Tip	Don Meade
1881	Hindoo	James McLaughlin	1934	Cavalcade	Mack Garner
1882	Apollo	Babe Hurd	1935	Omaha	William Saunders
1883	Leonatus	William Donohue	1936	Bold Venture	Ira Hanford
1884	Buchanan	Isaac Murphy	1937	War Admiral	Charles Kurtsinger
1885	Joe Cotton	Erskine Henderson	1938	Lawrin	Eddie Arcaro
1886	Ben Ali	Paul Duffy	1939	Johnstown	James Stout
1887	Montrose	Isaac Lewis	1940	Gallahadion	Carroll Bierman
1888	Macbeth II	George Covington	1941	Whirlaway	Eddie Arcaro
1889	Spokane	Thomas Kiley	1942	Shut Out	Wayne D. Wright
1890	Riley	Isaac Murphy	1943	Count Fleet	John Longden
1891	Kingman	Isaac Murphy	1944	Pensive	Conn McCreary
1892	Azra	Alonzo Clayton	1945	Hoop Jr.	Eddie Arcaro
1893	Lookout	Eddie Kunze	1946	Assault	Warren Mehrtens
1894	Chant	Frank Goodale	1947	Jet Pilot	Eric Guerin
1895	Halma	James Perkins	1948	Citation	Eddie Arcaro
1896	Ben Brush	Willie Simms	1949	Ponder	Steve Brooks
1897	Typhoon II	Fred Garner	1950	Middleground	William Boland
1898	Plaudit	Willie Simms	1951	Count Turf	Conn McCreary
1899	Manuel	Fred Taral	1952	Hill Gail	Eddie Arcaro
1900	Lieut. Gibson	Jimmy Boland	1953	Dark Star	Henry Moreno
1901	His Eminence	James Winkfield	1954	Determine	Raymond York
1902	Alan-a-Dale	James Winkfield	1955	Swaps	William Shoemaker
1903	Judge Himes	Harold Booker	1956	Needles	David Erb
1904	Elwood	Frank Prior	1957	Iron Liege	William Hartack
1905	Agile	Jack Martin	1958	Tim Tam	Ismael Valenzuela
1906	Sir Huon	Roscoe Troxler	1959	Tomy Lee	William Shoemaker
1907	Pink Star	Andy Minder	1960	Venetian Way	William Hartack
1908	Stone Street	Arthur Pickens	1961	Carry Back	John Sellers
1909	Wintergreen	Vincent Powers	1962	Decidedly	William Hartack
1910	Donau	Fred Herbert	1963	Chateaugay	Braulio Baeza
1911	Meridian	George Archibald	1964	Northern Dancer	William Hartack
1912	Worth	Carroll Hugh Shilling	1965	Lucky Debonair	William Shoemaker
1913	Donerail	Roscoe Goose	1966	Kauai King	Don Brumfield
1914	Old Rosebud	John McCabe	1967	Proud Clarion	Robert Ussery
1915	Regret	Joe Notter	1968	Forward Pass	Ismael Valenzuela
1916	George Smith	John Loftus	1969	Majestic Prince	William Hartack
1917	Omar Khayyam	Charles Borel	1970	Dust Commander	Mike Manganello
1918	Exterminator	William Knapp	1971	Canonero II	Gustavo Avila
1919	Sir Barton	John Loftus	1972	Riva Ridge	Ron Turcotte
1920	Paul Jones	Ted Rice	1973	Secretariat ¹	Ron Turcotte
1921	Behave Yourself	Charles Thompson	1974	Cannonade	Angel Cordero, Jr.
1922	Morvich	Albert Johnson	1975	Foolish Pleasure	Jacinto Vasquez
1923	Zev	Earl Sande	1976	Bold Forbes	Angel Cordero, Jr.
1924	Black Gold	John D. Mooney	1977	Seattle Slew	Jean Cruguet
1925	Flying Ebony	Earl Sande	1978	Affirmed	Steve Cauthen
1926	Bubbling Over	Albert Johnson	1979	Spectacular Bid	Ronnie Franklin
1927	Whiskery	Linus McAttee	1980	Genuine Risk	Jacinto Vasquez

Kentucky Derby (continued)

YEAR	HORSE	JOCKEY	YEAR	HORSE	JOCKEY
1981	Pleasant Colony	Jorge Velasquez	1997	Silver Charm	Gary Stevens
1982	Gato del Sol	Eddie Delahoussaye	1998	Real Quiet	Kent Desormeaux
1983	Sunny's Halo	Eddie Delahoussaye	1999	Charnismatic	Chris Antley
1984	Swale	Laffit Pincay, Jr.	2000	Fusaichi Pegasus	Kent Desormeaux
1985	Spend a Buck	Angel Cordero, Jr.	2001	Monarchos	Jorge Chávez
1986	Ferdinand	William Shoemaker	2002	War Emblem	Victor Espinoza
1987	Alysheba	Chris McCarron	2003	Funny Cide	José Santos
1988	Winning Colors	Gary Stevens	2004	Smarty Jones	Stewart Elliott
1989	Sunday Silence	Patrick Valenzuela	2005	Giacomo	Mike Smith
1990	Unbridled	Craig Perret	2006	Barbaro	Edgar Prado
1991	Strike the Gold	Chris Antley	2007	Street Sense	Calvin Borel
1992	Lil E. Tee	Pat Day	2008	Big Brown	Kent Desormeaux
1993	Sea Hero	Jerry Bailey	2009	Mine That Bird	Calvin Borel
1994	Go for Gin	Chris McCarron	2010	Super Saver	Calvin Borel
1995	Thunder Gulch	Gary Stevens	2011	Animal Kingdom	John Velazquez
1996	Grindstone	Jerry Bailey			

¹Fastest time—1 min 59²/₅ sec.

Preakness Stakes

YEAR	HORSE	JOCKEY	YEAR	HORSE	JOCKEY
1873	Survivor	George Barbee	1919	Sir Barton	John Loftus
1874	Culpepper	William Donohue	1920	Man o' War	Clarence Kummer
1875	Tom Ochiltree	Lloyd Hughes	1921	Broomspun	Frank Coltieltti
1876	Shirley	George Barbee	1922	Pillory	Louis Morris
1877	Cloverbrook	Cyrus Holloway	1923	Vigil	Benny Marinelli
1878	Duke of Magenta	Cyrus Holloway	1924	Nellie Morse	John Merimee
1879	Harold	Lloyd Hughes	1925	Coventry	Clarence Kummer
1880	Grenada	Lloyd Hughes	1926	Display	John Maiben
1881	Sauterter	T. Costello	1927	Bostonian	Alf J. "Whitey" Abel
1882	Vanguard	T. Costello	1928	Victorian	Raymond Workman
1883	Jacobus	George Barbee	1929	Dr. Freeland	Louis Schaefer
1884	Knight of Ellerslie	S. Fisher	1930	Gallant Fox	Earl Sande
1885	Tecumseh	James McLaughlin	1931	Mate	George Ellis
1886	The Bard	S. Fisher	1932	Burgoo King	Eugene James
1887	Dunboyne	William Donohue	1933	Head Play	Charles Kurtsinger
1888	Refund	Fred Littlefield	1934	High Quest	Robert Jones
1889	Buddhist	George Anderson	1935	Omaha	Willie Saunders
1890	Montague	W. Martin	1936	Bold Venture	George Woolf
1891-93	not held		1937	War Admiral	Charles Kurtsinger
1894	Assignee	Fred Taral	1938	Dauber	Maurice Peters
1895	Belmar	Fred Taral	1939	Challedon	George Seabo
1896	Margrave	Henry Griffin	1940	Bimelech	Fred A. Smith
1897	Paul Kauvar	T. Thorpe	1941	Whirlaway	Eddie Arcaro
1898	Sly Fox	Willie Simms	1942	Alsab	Basil James
1899	Half Time	R. Clawson	1943	Count Fleet	John Longden
1900	Hindus	H. Spencer	1944	Pensive	Conn McCreary
1901	The Parader	Fred Landry	1945	Polynesian	Wayne D. Wright
1902	Old England	L. Jackson	1946	Assault	Warren Mehrtens
1903	Flocarline	W. Gannon	1947	Faultless	Doug Dodson
1904	Bryn Mawr	Eugene Hildebrand	1948	Citation	Eddie Arcaro
1905	Cairngorm	W. Davis	1949	Capot	Ted Atkinson
1906	Whimsical	Walter Miller	1950	Hill Prince	Eddie Arcaro
1907	Don Enrique	G. Mountain	1951	Bold	Eddie Arcaro
1908	Royal Tourist	Eddie Dugan	1952	Blue Man	Conn McCreary
1909	Effendi	Willie Doyle	1953	Native Dancer	Eric Guerin
1910	Layminster	Roy Estep	1954	Hasty Road	Johnny Adams
1911	Watervale	Eddie Dugan	1955	Nashua	Eddie Arcaro
1912	Colonel Holloway	Clarence Turner	1956	Fabius	William Hartack
1913	Buskin	James Butwell	1957	Bold Ruler	Eddie Arcaro
1914	Holiday	Andy Schuttinger	1958	Tim Tam	Ismael Valenzuela
1915	Rhine Maiden	Douglas Hoffman	1959	Royal Orbit	William Harmatz
1916	Damrosch	Linus McAtee	1960	Bally Ache	Robert Ussery
1917	Kalitan	Everett Haynes	1961	Carry Back	John Sellers
1918 ¹	War Cloud; Jack Hare, Jr.	John Loftus; Charles Peak	1962	Greek Money	John L. Rotz
			1963	Candy Spots	William Shoemaker

Preakness Stakes (continued)

YEAR	HORSE	JOCKEY	YEAR	HORSE	JOCKEY
1964	Northern Dancer	William Hartack	1988	Risen Star	Eddie Delahoussaye
1965	Tom Rolfe	Ron Turcotte	1989	Sunday Silence	Patrick Valenzuela
1966	Kauai King	Don Brumfield	1990	Summer Squall	Pat Day
1967	Damascus	William Shoemaker	1991	Hansel	Jerry Bailey
1968	Forward Pass	Ismael Valenzuela	1992	Pine Bluff	Chris McCarron
1969	Majestic Prince	William Hartack	1993	Prairie Bayou	Mike Smith
1970	Personality	Eddie Belmonte	1994	Tabasco Cat	Pat Day
1971	Canonero II	Gustavo Avila	1995	Timber Country	Pat Day
1972	Bee Bee Bee	Eldon Nelson	1996	Louis Quatorze ²	Pat Day
1973	Secretariat	Ron Turcotte	1997	Silver Charm	Gary Stevens
1974	Little Current	Miguel Rivera	1998	Real Quiet	Kent Desormeaux
1975	Master Derby	Darrel McHague	1999	Charismatic	Chris Antley
1976	Elocutionist	John Lively	2000	Red Bullet	Jerry Bailey
1977	Seattle Slew	Jean Cruguet	2001	Point Given	Gary Stevens
1978	Affirmed	Steve Cauthen	2002	War Emblem	Victor Espinoza
1979	Spectacular Bid	Ron Franklin	2003	Funny Cide	José Santos
1980	Codex	Angel Cordero, Jr.	2004	Smarty Jones	Stewart Elliott
1981	Pleasant Colony	Jorge Velasquez	2005	Afleet Alex	Jeremy Rose
1982	Aloma's Ruler	Jack Kaenel	2006	Bernardini	Javier Castellano
1983	Deputed Testamony	Donald Miller	2007	Curlin ²	Robby Albarado
1984	Gate Dancer	Angel Cordero, Jr.	2008	Big Brown	Kent Desormeaux
1985	Tank's Prospect ²	Pat Day	2009	Rachel Alexandra	Calvin Borel
1986	Snow Chief	Alex Solis	2010	Lookin At Lucky	Martin Garcia
1987	Alysheba	Chris McCarron	2011	Shackelford	Jesus Castanon

¹Run in two divisions in 1918 because of the large number of starters. ²Fastest time—1 min 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

Belmont Stakes

YEAR	HORSE	JOCKEY	YEAR	HORSE	JOCKEY
1867	Ruthless	Gilbert Patrick	1903	Africander	John Bullman
1868	General Duke	Bobby Swim	1904	Delhi	George Odom
1869	Fenian	Charley Miller	1905	Tanya	Eugene Hildebrand
1870	Kingfisher	Edward Brown	1906	Burgomaster	Lucien Lyne
1871	Harry Bassett	W. Miller	1907	Peter Pan	G. Mountain
1872	Joe Daniels	James Rowe	1908	Colin	Joe Notter
1873	Springbok	James Rowe	1909	Joe Madden	Eddie Dugan
1874	Saxon	George Barbee	1910	Sweep	James Butwell
1875	Calvin	Bobby Swim	1911-12	not held	
1876	Algerine	Billy Donohue	1913	Prince Eugene	Roscoe Troxler
1877	Cloverbrook	Cyrus Holloway	1914	Luke McLuke	Merritt Buxton
1878	Duke of Magenta	Lloyd Hughes	1915	The Finn	George Byrne
1879	Spendthrift	George Evans	1916	Friar Rock	Everett Haynes
1880	Grenada	Lloyd Hughes	1917	Hourless	James Butwell
1881	Saunterer	T. Costello	1918	Johren	Frank Robinson
1882	Forester	James McLaughlin	1919	Sir Barton	John Loftus
1883	George Kinney	James McLaughlin	1920	Man o' War	Clarence Kummer
1884	Panique	James McLaughlin	1921	Grey Lag	Earl Sande
1885	Tyrant	Paul Duffy	1922	Pillory	C.H. Miller
1886	Inspector B	James McLaughlin	1923	Zev	Earl Sande
1887	Hanover	James McLaughlin	1924	Mad Play	Earl Sande
1888	Sir Dixon	James McLaughlin	1925	American Flag	Albert Johnson
1889	Eric	W. Hayward	1926	Crusader	Albert Johnson
1890	Burlington	Shelby Barnes	1927	Chance Shot	Earl Sande
1891	Foxford	Edward Garrison	1928	Vito	Clarence Kummer
1892	Patron	W. Hayward	1929	Blue Larkspur	Mack Garner
1893	Comanche	Willie Simms	1930	Gallant Fox	Earl Sande
1894	Henry of Navarre	Willie Simms	1931	Twenty Grand	Charles Kutsinger
1895	Belmar	Fred Taral	1932	Faireno	Tom Malley
1896	Hastings	Henry Griffin	1933	Hurryoff	Mack Garner
1897	Scottish Chieftain	J. Scherrer	1934	Peace Chance	Wayne D. Wright
1898	Bowling Brook	Fred Littlefield	1935	Omaha	Willie Saunders
1899	Jean Beraud	R. Clawson	1936	Granville	James Stout
1900	Ildrim	Nash Turner	1937	War Admiral	Charles Kutsinger
1901	Commando	H. Spencer	1938	Pasteurized	James Stout
1902	Masterman	John Bullman	1939	Johnstown	James Stout

Belmont Stakes (continued)

YEAR	HORSE	JOCKEY	YEAR	HORSE	JOCKEY
1940	Bimelech	Fred A. Smith	1976	Bold Forbes	Angel Cordero, Jr.
1941	Whirlaway	Eddie Arcaro	1977	Seattle Slew	Jean Cruget
1942	Shut Out	Eddie Arcaro	1978	Affirmed	Steve Cauthen
1943	Count Fleet	John Longden	1979	Coastal	Ruben Hernandez
1944	Bounding Home	Gayle L. Smith	1980	Temperence Hill	Eddie Maple
1945	Pavot	Eddie Arcaro	1981	Summing	George Martens
1946	Assault	Warren Mehrtens	1982	Conquistador Cielo	Laffit Pincay, Jr.
1947	Phalanx	Ruperto Donoso	1983	Caveat	Laffit Pincay, Jr.
1948	Citation	Eddie Arcaro	1984	Swale	Laffit Pincay, Jr.
1949	Capot	Ted Atkinson	1985	Creme Fraiche	Eddie Maple
1950	Middleground	William Boland	1986	Danzig Connection	Chris McCarron
1951	Counterpoint	David Gorman	1987	Bet Twice	Craig Perret
1952	One Count	Eddie Arcaro	1988	Risen Star	Eddie Delahoussaye
1953	Native Dancer	Eric Guerin	1989	Easy Goer	Pat Day
1954	High Gun	Eric Guerin	1990	Go and Go	Mick Kinane
1955	Nashua	Eddie Arcaro	1991	Hansel	Jerry Bailey
1956	Needles	David Erb	1992	A.P. Indy	Eddie Delahoussaye
1957	Gallant Man	William Shoemaker	1993	Colonial Affair	Julie Krone
1958	Cavan	Pete Anderson	1994	Tabasco Cat	Pat Day
1959	Sword Dancer	William Shoemaker	1995	Thunder Gulch	Gary Stevens
1960	Celtic Ash	William Hartack	1996	Editor's Note	Rene Douglas
1961	Sherluck	Braulio Baeza	1997	Touch Gold	Chris McCarron
1962	Jaipur	William Shoemaker	1998	Victory Gallop	Gary Stevens
1963	Chateaugay	Braulio Baeza	1999	Lemon Drop Kid	José Santos
1964	Quadrangle	Manuel Ycaza	2000	Commendable	Pat Day
1965	Hail to All	John Sellers	2001	Point Given	Gary Stevens
1966	Amberoid	William Boland	2002	Sarava	Edgar Prado
1967	Damascus	William Shoemaker	2003	Empire Maker	Jerry Bailey
1968	Stage Door Johnny	Heliodoro Gustines	2004	Birdstone	Edgar Prado
1969	Arts and Letters	Braulio Baeza	2005	Afleet Alex	Jeremy Rose
1970	High Echelon	John Rotz	2006	Jazil	Fernando Jara
1971	Pass Catcher	Walter Blum	2007	Rags to Riches	John Velazquez
1972	Riva Ridge	Ron Turcotte	2008	Da' Tara	Alan Garcia
1973	Secretariat ¹	Ron Turcotte	2009	Summer Bird	Kent Desormeaux
1974	Little Current	Miguel Rivera	2010	Drosselmeyer	Mike Smith
1975	Avatar	William Shoemaker	2011	Ruler On Ice	Jose Valdivia, Jr.

¹Fastest time—2 min 24 sec.

Triple Crown Champions—United States

YEAR	HORSE	YEAR	HORSE	YEAR	HORSE	YEAR	HORSE
1919	Sir Barton	1937	War Admiral	1946	Assault	1977	Seattle Slew
1930	Gallant Fox	1941	Whirlaway	1948	Citation	1978	Affirmed
1935	Omaha	1943	Count Fleet	1973	Secretariat		

Horse of the Year

A Horse of the Year was selected by the *Daily Racing Form* from 1936 to 1970 and by the Thoroughbred Racing Association beginning in 1950. From 1971

these two organizations, plus the National Turf Writers Association, founded the Eclipse Awards, of which the Horse of the Year is the most coveted.

YEAR	HORSE	YEAR	HORSE	YEAR	HORSE	YEAR	HORSE
1936	Granville	1949	Capot ¹	1959	Sword Dancer	1970	Fort Marcy ¹ ;
1937	War Admiral		Coaltown ²	1960	Kelso		Personality ²
1938	Seabiscuit	1950	Hill Prince	1961	Kelso	1971	Ack Ack
1939	Challedon	1951	Counterpoint	1962	Kelso	1972	Secretariat
1940	Challedon	1952	One Count ¹ ;	1963	Kelso	1973	Secretariat
1941	Whirlaway		Native Dancer ²	1964	Kelso	1974	Forego
1942	Whirlaway	1953	Tom Fool	1965	Roman Brother ¹ ;	1975	Forego
1943	Count Fleet	1954	Native Dancer		Moccasin ²	1976	Forego
1944	Twilight Tear	1955	Nashua	1966	Buckpasser	1977	Seattle Slew
1945	Busher	1956	Swaps	1967	Damascus	1978	Affirmed
1946	Assault	1957	Bold Ruler ¹ ;	1968	Dr. Fager	1979	Affirmed
1947	Armed		Dedicate ²	1969	Arts and Letters	1980	Spectacular Bid
1948	Citation	1958	Round Table			1981	John Henry

Horse of the Year (continued)

YEAR	HORSE	YEAR	HORSE	YEAR	HORSE	YEAR	HORSE
1982	Conquistador Cielo	1989	Sunday Silence	1997	Favorite Trick	2005	Saint Liam
1983	All Along	1990	Criminal Type	1998	Skip Away	2006	Invasor
1984	John Henry	1991	Black Tie Affair	1999	Charismatic	2007	Curlin
1985	Spend a Buck	1992	A.P. Indy	2000	Tiznow	2008	Curlin
1986	Lady's Secret	1993	Kotashaan	2001	Point Given	2009	Rachel Alexandra
1987	Ferdinand	1994	Holy Bull	2002	Azeri	2010	Zenyatta
1988	Alysheba	1995	Cigar	2003	Mineshaft		
		1996	Cigar	2004	Ghostzapper		

¹Daily Racing Form. ²Thoroughbred Racing Association.

2,000 Guineas

Held since 1809. Table shows the winners for the past 20 years.

YEAR	HORSE	JOCKEY	YEAR	HORSE	JOCKEY
1992	Rodrigo de Triano	Lester Piggot	2002	Rock of Gibraltar	Johnny Murtagh
1993	Zafonic	Pat Eddery	2003	Refuse To Bend	Pat Smullen
1994	Mister Baileys	Jason Weaver	2004	Haafhd	Richard Hills
1995	Pennekamp	Thierry Jarnet	2005	Footstepsinthesand	Kieren Fallon
1996	Mark of Esteem	Frankie Dettori	2006	George Washington	Kieren Fallon
1997	Entrepreneur	Mick Kinane	2007	Cockney Rebel	Olivier Peslier
1998	King of Kings	Mick Kinane	2008	Henrythenavigator	Johnny Murtagh
1999	Island Sands	Frankie Dettori	2009	Sea The Stars	Mick Kinane
2000	King's Best	Kieren Fallon	2010	Makfi	Christophe Lemaire
2001	Golan	Kieren Fallon	2011	Frankel	Tom Queally

The Derby

Held since 1780. Table shows the winners for the past 20 years.

YEAR	HORSE	JOCKEY	YEAR	HORSE	JOCKEY
1992	Dr Devious	John Reid	2002	High Chaparral	Johnny Murtagh
1993	Commander in Chief	Mick Kinane	2003	Kris Kin	Kieren Fallon
1994	Erhaab	Willie Carson	2004	North Light	Kieren Fallon
1995	Lammtarra	Walter R. Swinburn	2005	Motivator	Johnny Murtagh
1996	Shaamit	Michael Hills	2006	Sir Percy	Martin Dwyer
1997	Benny the Dip	Willie Ryan	2007	Authorized	Frankie Dettori
1998	High Rise	Olivier Peslier	2008	New Approach	Kevin Manning
1999	Oath	Kieren Fallon	2009	Sea The Stars	Mick Kinane
2000	Sinnadar	Johnny Murtagh	2010	Workforce	Ryan Moore
2001	Galileo	Mick Kinane	2011	Pour Moi	Mickael Barzalona

St. Leger

Held since 1776. Table shows the winners for the past 20 years.

YEAR	HORSE	JOCKEY	YEAR	HORSE	JOCKEY
1992	User Friendly	George Duffield	2002	Bollin Eric	Kevin Darley
1993	Bob's Return	Philip Robinson	2003	Brian Boru	Jamie Spencer
1994	Moonax	Pat Eddery	2004	Rule of Law	Kerrin McEvoy
1995	Classic Cliché	Frankie Dettori	2005	Scorpion	Frankie Dettori
1996	Shantou	Frankie Dettori	2006	Sixties Icon	Frankie Dettori
1997	Silver Patriarch	Pat Eddery	2007	Lucarno	Jimmy Fortune
1998	Nedawi	John Reid	2008	Conduit	Frankie Dettori
1999	Mutafaweq	Richard Hills	2009	Mastery	Ted Durcan
2000	Millenary	Richard Quinn	2010	Arctic Cosmos	William Buick
2001	Milan	Mick Kinane	2011	Masked Marvel	William Buick

Triple Crown Champions—British

YEAR	WINNER	YEAR	WINNER	YEAR	WINNER	YEAR	WINNER
1853	West Australian	1891	Common	1900	Diamond Jubilee	1918	Gainsborough
1865	Gladiateur	1893	Isinglass	1903	Rock Sand	1935	Bahram
1866	Lord Lyon	1897	Galtee More	1915	Pommern	1970	Nijinsky
1886	Ormonde	1899	Flying Fox	1917	Gay Crusader		

Melbourne Cup

Held since 1861. Table shows the winners for the past 20 years.

YEAR	HORSE	JOCKEY	YEAR	HORSE	JOCKEY
1991	Let's Elope	Steven King	2001	Ethereal	Scott Seamer
1992	Subzero	Greg Hall	2002	Media Puzzle	Damien Oliver
1993	Vintage Crop	Mick Kinane	2003	Makybe Diva	Glen Boss
1994	Jeune	Wayne Harris	2004	Makybe Diva	Glen Boss
1995	Doriemus	Damien Oliver	2005	Makybe Diva	Glen Boss
1996	Saintly	Darren Beadman	2006	Delta Blues	Yasunari Iwata
1997	Might and Power	Jim Cassidy	2007	Efficient	Michael Rodd
1998	Jezabeel	Chris Munce	2008	Viewed	Blake Shinn
1999	Rogan Josh	John Marshall	2009	Shocking	Corey Brown
2000	Brew	Kerrin McEvoy	2010	Americain	Gerald Mosse

Dubai World Cup

YEAR	HORSE	JOCKEY	YEAR	HORSE	JOCKEY
1996	Cigar	Jerry Bailey	2004	Pleasantly Perfect	Alex Solis
1997	Singspiel	Jerry Bailey	2005	Roses in May	John Velazquez
1998	Silver Charm	Gary Stevens	2006	Electrocutionist	Frankie Dettori
1999	Almutawakel	Richard Hills	2007	Invasor	Fernando Jara
2000	Dubai Millennium	Frankie Dettori	2008	Curlin	Robby Albarado
2001	Captain Steve	Jerry Bailey	2009	Well Armed	Aaron Gryder
2002	Street Cry	Jerry Bailey	2010	Gloria De Campeao	Tiago Pereira
2003	Moon Ballad	Frankie Dettori	2011	Victoire Pisa	Mirco Demuro

Hambletonian Trot

YEAR	HORSE	DRIVER	YEAR	HORSE	DRIVER
1926	Guy McKinney	Nat Ray	1964	Ayres	John Simpson, Sr.
1927	Iosola's Worthy	Marvin Childs	1965	Egyptian Candor	Adelbert Cameron
1928	Spencer	William H. Leese	1966	Kerry Way	Frank Ervin
1929	Walter Dear	Walter Cox	1967	Speedy Streak	Adelbert Cameron
1930	Hanover's Bertha	Thomas Berry	1968	Nevele Pride	Stanley Dancer
1931	Calumet Butler	Richard D. McMahon	1969	Lindy's Pride	Howard Beissinger
1932	The Marchioness	William Caton	1970	Timothy T.	John Simpson, Sr.
1933	Mary Reynolds	Ben White	1971	Speedy Crown	Howard Beissinger
1934	Lord Jim	Hugh M. Parshall	1972	Super Bowl	Stanley Dancer
1935	Greyhound	Scepter F. Palin	1973	Flirht	Ralph Baldwin
1936	Rosalind	Ben White	1974	Christopher T.	William Haughton
1937	Shirley Hanover	Henry Thomas	1975	Bonefish	Stanley Dancer
1938	McLin Hanover	Henry Thomas	1976	Steve Lobell	William Haughton
1939	Peter Astra	Hugh M. Parshall	1977	Green Speed	William Haughton
1940	Spencer Scott	Fred Egan	1978	Speedy Somolli	Howard Beissinger
1941	Bill Gallon	Lee Smith	1979	Legend Hanover	George Sholtz
1942	The Ambassador	Ben White	1980	Burgomeister	William Haughton
1943	Volo Song	Ben White	1981	Shiaway St. Pat	Ray Remmen
1944	Yankee Maid	Henry Thomas	1982	Speed Bowl	Tom Haughton
1945	Titan Hanover	Harry Pownall, Sr.	1983	Duenna	Stanley Dancer
1946	Chestertown	Thomas Berry	1984	Historic Freight	Ben Webster
1947	Hoot Mon	Scepter F. Palin	1985	Prakas	William O'Donnell
1948	Demon Hanover	Harrison Hoyt	1986	Nuclear Kosmos	Ulf Thoresen
1949	Miss Tilly	Fred Egan	1987	Mack Lobell	John Campbell
1950	Lusty Song	Delvin Miller	1988	Armbro Goal	John Campbell
1951	Mainliner	Guy Crippen	1989	Park Avenue Joe; Probe (tied)	Ronald Waples; William Fahy
1952	Sharp Note	Bion Shively			
1953	Helicopter	Harry Harvey	1990	Harmonious	John Campbell
1954	Newport Dream	Adelbert Cameron	1991	Giant Victory	Jack Moiseyev
1955	Scott Frost	Joseph O'Brien	1992	Alf Palema	Mickey McNichol
1956	The Intruder	Ned Bower	1993	American Winner	Ron Pierce
1957	Hickory Smoke	John Simpson, Sr.	1994	Victory Dream	Michel Lachance
1958	Emily's Pride	Flave Nipe	1995	Tagliabue	John Campbell
1959	Diller Hanover	Frank Ervin	1996	Continentalvictory	Michel Lachance
1960	Blaze Hanover	Joseph O'Brien	1997	Malabar Man	Malvern Burroughs
1961	Harlan Dean	James Arthur	1998	Muscles Yankee	John Campbell
1962	A.C.'s Viking	Sanders Russell	1999	Self Possessed	Michel Lachance
1963	Speedy Scot	Ralph Baldwin	2000	Yankee Paco	Trevor Ritchie

Hambletonian Trot (continued)

YEAR	HORSE	DRIVER	YEAR	HORSE	DRIVER
2001	Scarlet Knight	Stefan Melander	2007	Donato Hanover	Ron Pierce
2002	Chip Chip Hooray	Eric Ledford	2008	Deweycheaturnhowe	Ray Schnittker
2003	Amigo Hall	Michel Lachance	2009	Muscle Hill	Brian Sears
2004	Windsong's Legacy	Trond Smedshamer	2010	Muscle Massive	Ron Pierce
2005	Vivid Photo	Roger Hammer	2011	Broad Bahn	George Brennan
2006	Glidemaster	John Campbell			

Ice Hockey

The National Hockey League (NHL), which was organized in Canada in 1917, welcomed the first US team, the Boston Bruins, in 1924. Since 1926 the symbol of supremacy in professional hockey has been the **Stanley Cup**, which is awarded to the winner of a play-off that concludes the NHL season. The Stanley Cup was presented to amateur champions from 1893 to

1925. The **World Hockey Championships**, contested by national teams and sponsored by the **International Ice Hockey Federation** (IIHF; founded 1908), have been held since 1930 for men and since 1990 for women.

Related Web sites: National Hockey League: <www.nhl.com>; International Ice Hockey Federation: <www.iihf.com>.

World Hockey Championship—Men

YEAR	WINNER	YEAR	WINNER	YEAR	WINNER	YEAR	WINNER
1920 ¹	Canada	1953	Sweden	1973	USSR	1993	Russia
1924 ¹	Canada	1954	USSR	1974	USSR	1994	Canada
1928 ¹	Canada	1955	Canada	1975	USSR	1995	Finland
1930	Canada	1956 ¹	USSR	1976	Czechoslovakia	1996	Czech Republic
1931	Canada	1957	Sweden	1977	Czechoslovakia	1997	Canada
1932 ¹	Canada	1958	Canada	1978	USSR	1998	Sweden
1933	United States	1959	Canada	1979	USSR	1999	Czech Republic
1934	Canada	1960 ¹	United States	1980	<i>not held</i>	2000	Czech Republic
1935	Canada	1961	Canada	1981	USSR	2001	Czech Republic
1936 ¹	Great Britain	1962	Sweden	1982	USSR	2002	Slovakia
1937	Canada	1963	USSR	1983	USSR	2003	Canada
1938	Canada	1964 ¹	USSR	1984	<i>not held</i>	2004	Canada
1939	Canada	1965	USSR	1985	Czechoslovakia	2005	Czech Republic
1940–46	<i>not held</i>	1966	USSR	1986	USSR	2006	Sweden
1947	Czechoslovakia	1967	USSR	1987	Sweden	2007	Canada
1948 ¹	Canada	1968 ¹	USSR	1988	<i>not held</i>	2008	Russia
1949	Czechoslovakia	1969	USSR	1989	USSR	2009	Russia
1950	Canada	1970	USSR	1990	Sweden	2010	Czech Republic
1951	Canada	1971	USSR	1991	Sweden	2011	Finland
1952 ¹	Canada	1972 ²	Czechoslovakia	1992	Sweden		

¹Olympic championships, recognized in this table as world championships. ²In 1972 a separate world championship was held for the first time in an Olympic year.

World Hockey Championship—Women

YEAR	WINNER	YEAR	WINNER	YEAR	WINNER	YEAR	WINNER
1990	Canada	1996	<i>not held</i>	2002 ¹	Canada	2008	United States
1991	<i>not held</i>	1997	Canada	2003	<i>not held</i>	2009	United States
1992	Canada	1998 ¹	United States	2004	Canada	2010 ¹	Canada
1993	<i>not held</i>	1999	Canada	2005	United States	2011	United States
1994	Canada	2000	Canada	2006 ¹	Canada		
1995	<i>not held</i>	2001	Canada	2007	Canada		

¹Olympic championships, recognized in this table as world championships.

Did
you
know?

In the 1930s, radio announcers would often describe a football field as being divided into squares, thus aiding listeners in the visualization of the game. The area just in front of the goal posts, in modern parlance called the “red zone,” was known then as “square one.” From this usage comes the modern expression “back to square one.”

National Hockey League Final Standings, 2010–11

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Northeast Division

	WON	LOST	OTL ¹
Boston ²	46	25	11
Montreal ²	44	30	8
Buffalo ²	43	29	10
Toronto	37	34	11
Ottawa	32	40	10

Atlantic Division

	WON	LOST	OTL ¹
Philadelphia ²	47	23	12
Pittsburgh ²	49	25	8
New York ²	44	33	5
Rangers			
New Jersey	38	39	5
New York Islanders	30	39	13

Southeast Division

	WON	LOST	OTL ¹
Washington ²	48	23	11
Tampa Bay ²	46	25	11
Carolina	40	31	11
Atlanta	34	36	12
Florida	30	40	12

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Central Division

	WON	LOST	OTL ¹
Detroit ²	47	25	10
Nashville ²	44	27	11
Chicago ²	44	29	9
St. Louis	38	33	11
Columbus	34	35	13

Northwest Division

	WON	LOST	OTL ¹
Vancouver ²	54	19	9
Calgary	41	29	12
Minnesota	39	35	8
Colorado	30	44	8
Edmonton	25	45	12

Pacific Division

	WON	LOST	OTL ¹
San Jose ²	48	25	9
Anaheim ²	47	30	5
Phoenix ²	43	26	13
Los Angeles ²	46	30	6
Dallas	42	29	11

¹Overtime losses, worth one point. ²Gained play-off berth.

Stanley Cup

YEAR	WINNER	RUNNER-UP	RESULTS
1893	Montreal Amateur Athletic Association	<i>no challengers</i>	
1894	Montreal Amateur Athletic Association	Ottawa Generals	2-0
1895	Montreal Victorias	<i>no challengers</i>	
1896	Winnipeg Victorias (Feb.); Montreal Victorias (Dec.)	Montreal Victorias (Feb.); Winnipeg Victorias (Dec.)	1-0; 1-0
1897	Montreal Victorias	Ottawa Capitals	1-0
1898	Montreal Victorias	<i>no challengers</i>	
1899	Montreal Victorias (Feb.); Montreal Shamrocks (March)	Winnipeg Victorias (Feb.); Queen's University (March)	2-0; 1-0
1900	Montreal Shamrocks	Winnipeg Victorias; Halifax Crescents	2-1; 2-0
1901	Winnipeg Victorias	Montreal Shamrocks	2-0
1902	Winnipeg Victorias (Jan.); Montreal Amateur Athletic Association (March)	Toronto Wellingtons (Jan.); Winnipeg Victorias (March)	2-0; 2-1
1903	Montreal Amateur Athletic Association (Feb.); Ottawa Silver Seven (March)	Winnipeg Victorias (Feb.); Montreal Victorias (March); Rat Portage Thistles (March)	2-1; 1-0; 2-0
1904	Ottawa Silver Seven	Winnipeg Rowing Club; Toronto Marlboros; Montreal Wanderers; Brandon Wheat Kings	2-1; 2-0; 0-0 (tie); 2-0
1905	Ottawa Silver Seven	Dawson City Nuggets; Rat Portage Thistles	2-0; 2-1
1906	Ottawa Silver Seven (Feb., March); Montreal Wanderers (March, Dec.)	Queen's University (Feb.); Smiths Falls (March); Ottawa Silver Seven (March); New Glasgow Cubs (Dec.)	2-0; 2-0; 1-1; 2-0
1907	Kenora Thistles (Jan.); Montreal Wanderers (March)	Montreal Wanderers (Jan.); Kenora Thistles (March)	2-0; 1-1
1908	Montreal Wanderers	Ottawa Victorias; Winnipeg Maple Leafs; Toronto Trolley Leaguers; Edmonton Eskimos	2-0; 2-0; 1-0; 1-1
1909	Ottawa Senators	<i>no challengers</i>	
1910	Ottawa Senators (Jan.); Montreal Wanderers (March)	Galt Professionals (Jan.); Edmonton Eskimos (Jan.); Berlin Union Jacks (March)	2-0; 2-0; 1-0
1911	Ottawa Senators	Port Arthur Bearcats; Galt Professionals	1-0; 1-0
1912	Quebec Bulldogs	Moncton Victorias	2-0
1913	Quebec Bulldogs ¹	Sydney Miners	2-0
1914	Toronto Blueshirts	Montreal Canadiens; Victoria Aristocrats	1-1; 3-0
1915	Vancouver Millionaires	Ottawa Senators	3-0
1916	Montreal Canadiens	Portland Rosebuds	3-2
1917	Seattle Metropolitans	Montreal Canadiens	3-1
1918	Toronto Arenas	Vancouver Millionaires	3-2
1919	<i>no decision²</i>		
1920	Ottawa Senators	Seattle Metropolitans	3-2

Stanley Cup (continued)

YEAR	WINNER	RUNNER-UP	RESULTS
1921	Ottawa Senators	Vancouver Millionaires	3-2
1922	Toronto St. Patricks	Vancouver Millionaires	3-2
1923	Ottawa Senators	Edmonton Eskimos	2-0
1924	Montreal Canadiens	Calgary Tigers	2-0
1925	Victoria Cougars	Montreal Canadiens	3-1
1926	Montreal Maroons	Victoria Cougars	3-1
1927	Ottawa Senators	Boston Bruins	2-0
1928	New York Rangers	Montreal Maroons	3-2
1929	Boston Bruins	New York Rangers	2-0
1930	Montreal Canadiens	Boston Bruins	2-0
1931	Montreal Canadiens	Chicago Black Hawks	3-2
1932	Toronto Maple Leafs	New York Rangers	3-0
1933	New York Rangers	Toronto Maple Leafs	3-1
1934	Chicago Black Hawks	Detroit Red Wings	3-1
1935	Montreal Maroons	Toronto Maple Leafs	3-0
1936	Detroit Red Wings	Toronto Maple Leafs	3-1
1937	Detroit Red Wings	New York Rangers	3-2
1938	Chicago Black Hawks	Toronto Maple Leafs	3-1
1939	Boston Bruins	Toronto Maple Leafs	4-1
1940	New York Rangers	Toronto Maple Leafs	4-2
1941	Boston Bruins	Detroit Red Wings	4-0
1942	Toronto Maple Leafs	Detroit Red Wings	4-3
1943	Detroit Red Wings	Boston Bruins	4-0
1944	Montreal Canadiens	Chicago Black Hawks	4-0
1945	Toronto Maple Leafs	Detroit Red Wings	4-3
1946	Montreal Canadiens	Boston Bruins	4-1
1947	Toronto Maple Leafs	Montreal Canadiens	4-2
1948	Toronto Maple Leafs	Detroit Red Wings	4-0
1949	Toronto Maple Leafs	Detroit Red Wings	4-0
1950	Detroit Red Wings	New York Rangers	4-3
1951	Toronto Maple Leafs	Montreal Canadiens	4-1
1952	Detroit Red Wings	Montreal Canadiens	4-0
1953	Montreal Canadiens	Boston Bruins	4-1
1954	Detroit Red Wings	Montreal Canadiens	4-3
1955	Detroit Red Wings	Montreal Canadiens	4-3
1956	Montreal Canadiens	Detroit Red Wings	4-1
1957	Montreal Canadiens	Boston Bruins	4-1
1958	Montreal Canadiens	Boston Bruins	4-2
1959	Montreal Canadiens	Toronto Maple Leafs	4-1
1960	Montreal Canadiens	Toronto Maple Leafs	4-0
1961	Chicago Black Hawks	Detroit Red Wings	4-2
1962	Toronto Maple Leafs	Chicago Black Hawks	4-2
1963	Toronto Maple Leafs	Detroit Red Wings	4-1
1964	Toronto Maple Leafs	Detroit Red Wings	4-3
1965	Montreal Canadiens	Chicago Black Hawks	4-3
1966	Montreal Canadiens	Detroit Red Wings	4-2
1967	Toronto Maple Leafs	Montreal Canadiens	4-2
1968	Montreal Canadiens	St. Louis Blues	4-0
1969	Montreal Canadiens	St. Louis Blues	4-0
1970	Boston Bruins	St. Louis Blues	4-0
1971	Montreal Canadiens	Chicago Black Hawks	4-3
1972	Boston Bruins	New York Rangers	4-2
1973	Montreal Canadiens	Chicago Black Hawks	4-2
1974	Philadelphia Flyers	Boston Bruins	4-2
1975	Philadelphia Flyers	Buffalo Sabres	4-2
1976	Montreal Canadiens	Philadelphia Flyers	4-0
1977	Montreal Canadiens	Boston Bruins	4-0
1978	Montreal Canadiens	Boston Bruins	4-2
1979	Montreal Canadiens	New York Rangers	4-1
1980	New York Islanders	Philadelphia Flyers	4-2
1981	New York Islanders	Minnesota North Stars	4-1
1982	New York Islanders	Vancouver Canucks	4-0
1983	New York Islanders	Edmonton Oilers	4-0
1984	Edmonton Oilers	New York Islanders	4-1
1985	Edmonton Oilers	Philadelphia Flyers	4-1
1986	Montreal Canadiens	Calgary Flames	4-1
1987	Edmonton Oilers	Philadelphia Flyers	4-3
1988	Edmonton Oilers	Boston Bruins	4-0

Stanley Cup (continued)

YEAR	WINNER	RUNNER-UP	RESULTS
1989	Calgary Flames	Montreal Canadiens	4-2
1990	Edmonton Oilers	Boston Bruins	4-1
1991	Pittsburgh Penguins	Minnesota North Stars	4-2
1992	Pittsburgh Penguins	Chicago Blackhawks	4-0
1993	Montreal Canadiens	Los Angeles Kings	4-1
1994	New York Rangers	Vancouver Canucks	4-3
1995	New Jersey Devils	Detroit Red Wings	4-0
1996	Colorado Avalanche	Florida Panthers	4-0
1997	Detroit Red Wings	Philadelphia Flyers	4-0
1998	Detroit Red Wings	Washington Capitals	4-0
1999	Dallas Stars	Buffalo Sabres	4-2
2000	New Jersey Devils	Dallas Stars	4-2
2001	Colorado Avalanche	New Jersey Devils	4-3
2002	Detroit Red Wings	Carolina Hurricanes	4-1
2003	New Jersey Devils	Mighty Ducks of Anaheim	4-3
2004	Tampa Bay Lightning	Calgary Flames	4-3
2005	not held		
2006	Carolina Hurricanes	Edmonton Oilers	4-3
2007	Anaheim Ducks	Ottawa Senators	4-1
2008	Detroit Red Wings	Pittsburgh Penguins	4-2
2009	Pittsburgh Penguins	Detroit Red Wings	4-3
2010	Chicago Blackhawks	Philadelphia Flyers	4-2
2011	Boston Bruins	Vancouver Canucks	4-3

¹Though Victoria defeated Quebec in challenge games, Victoria's win was not officially recognized. ²Series between Montreal Canadiens and Seattle Metropolitans called off because of flu epidemic.

Marathon

The marathon is a long-distance footrace first held at the revival of the Olympic Games at Athens in 1896. It commemorates the legendary feat of a Greek soldier who, in 490 bc, is supposed to have run from Marathon to Athens, a distance of about 40 km (25 mi), to bring news of the Athenian victory over the Persians. In 1924 the **Olympic marathon distance** was standardized at 42,195 m, or 26 mi 385 yd, based on a decision of the British Olympic Committee to start the 1908 Olympic race from Windsor Castle and finish it in front of the royal box in the stadium at London. The marathon was added to the **women's**

Olympic program in 1984. Because marathon courses are not of equal difficulty, the **International Association of Athletics Federations** does not list a world record for the event. One of the most coveted honors in marathon running is victory in the **Boston Marathon**, held annually since 1897. The **New York City Marathon** also attracts participants from many countries, as does the **Chicago Marathon**.

Related Web sites:

Boston Marathon: <www.bostonmarathon.org>;
New York City Marathon: <www.ingnycmarathon.org>;
Chicago Marathon: <www.chicagomarathon.com>.

Boston Marathon

Times are given in hours:minutes:seconds.

men

YEAR	WINNER	TIME	YEAR	WINNER	TIME
1897	John J. McDermott (USA)	2:55:10	1913	Fritz Carlson (USA)	2:25:14
1898	Ronald J. McDonald (CAN)	2:42:00	1914	James Duffy (CAN)	2:25:01
1899	Lawrence J. Brignoli (USA)	2:54:38	1915	Edouard Fabre (CAN)	2:31:41
1900	John J. Caffrey (CAN)	2:39:44	1916	Arthur V. Roth (USA)	2:27:16
1901	John J. Caffrey (CAN)	2:29:23	1917	William K. Kennedy (USA)	2:28:37
1902	Sammy A. Mellor (USA)	2:43:12	1918	not held	
1903	John C. Lorden (USA)	2:41:29	1919	Carl W.A. Linder (USA)	2:29:13
1904	Michael Spring (USA)	2:39:04	1920	Peter Trivoulides (USA)	2:29:31
1905	Frederick Lorz (USA)	2:38:25	1921	Frank Zuna (USA)	2:18:57
1906	Tim Ford (USA)	2:45:45	1922	Clarence H. DeMar (USA)	2:18:10
1907	Thomas Longboat (CAN)	2:24:24	1923	Clarence H. DeMar (USA)	2:23:47
1908	Thomas P. Morrissey (USA)	2:25:43	1924	Clarence H. DeMar (USA)	2:29:40
1909	Henri Renaud (USA)	2:53:36	1925	Charles L. Mellor (USA)	2:33:06
1910	Fred L. Cameron (CAN)	2:28:52	1926	John C. Miles (CAN)	2:25:40
1911	Clarence H. DeMar (USA)	2:21:39	1927	Clarence H. DeMar (USA)	2:40:22
1912	Michael J. Ryan (USA)	2:21:18	1928	Clarence H. DeMar (USA)	2:37:07

Boston Marathon (continued)

men (continued)

YEAR	WINNER	TIME	YEAR	WINNER	TIME
1929	John C. Miles (CAN)	2:33:08	1971	Alvaro Mejia (COL)	2:18:45
1930	Clarence H. DeMar (USA)	2:34:48	1972	Olavi Suomalainen (FIN)	2:15:30
1931	James P. Hennigan (USA)	2:46:45	1973	Jon Anderson (USA)	2:16:03
1932	Paul DeBruyn (GER)	2:33:36	1974	Neil Cusack (USA)	2:13:39
1933	Leslie S. Pawson (USA)	2:31:01	1975	Bill Rodgers (USA)	2:09:55
1934	Dave Komenon (CAN)	2:32:53	1976	Jack Fultz (USA)	2:20:19
1935	John A. Kelley (USA)	2:32:07	1977	Jerome Drayton (CAN)	2:14:46
1936	Ellison M. Brown (USA)	2:33:40	1978	Bill Rodgers (USA)	2:10:13
1937	Walter Young (CAN)	2:33:20	1979	Bill Rodgers (USA)	2:09:27
1938	Leslie S. Pawson (USA)	2:35:34	1980	Bill Rodgers (USA)	2:12:11
1939	Ellison M. Brown (USA)	2:28:51	1981	Seko Toshihiko (JPN)	2:09:26
1940	Gerard Cote (CAN)	2:28:28	1982	Alberto Salazar (USA)	2:08:51
1941	Leslie S. Pawson (USA)	2:30:38	1983	Greg A. Meyer (USA)	2:09:00
1942	Joe Smith (USA)	2:26:51	1984	Geoff Smith (GBR)	2:10:34
1943	Gerard Cote (CAN)	2:28:25	1985	Geoff Smith (GBR)	2:14:05
1944	Gerard Cote (CAN)	2:31:50	1986	Robert de Castella (AUS)	2:07:51
1945	John A. Kelley (USA)	2:30:40	1987	Seko Toshihiko (JPN)	2:11:50
1946	Stylianios Kyriakides (GRE)	2:29:27	1988	Ibrahim Hussein (KEN)	2:08:43
1947	Suh Yun Bok (KOR)	2:25:39	1989	Abebe Mekonnen (ETH)	2:09:06
1948	Gerard Cote (CAN)	2:31:02	1990	Gelindo Bordin (ITA)	2:08:19
1949	Karl G. Leandersson (SWE)	2:31:50	1991	Ibrahim Hussein (KEN)	2:11:06
1950	Ham Kee Yong (KOR)	2:32:39	1992	Ibrahim Hussein (KEN)	2:08:14
1951	Tanaka Shigeki (JPN)	2:27:45	1993	Cosmas N'Deti (KEN)	2:09:33
1952	Doroteo Flores (GUA)	2:31:53	1994	Cosmas N'Deti (KEN)	2:07:15
1953	Yamada Keizo (JPN)	2:18:51	1995	Cosmas N'Deti (KEN)	2:09:22
1954	Veikko L. Karanen (FIN)	2:20:39	1996	Moses Tanui (KEN)	2:09:16
1955	Hamamura Hideo (JPN)	2:18:22	1997	Lameck Aguta (KEN)	2:10:34
1956	Antti Viskari (FIN)	2:14:14	1998	Moses Tanui (KEN)	2:07:34
1957	John J. Kelley (USA)	2:20:05	1999	Joseph Chebet (KEN)	2:09:52
1958	Franjo Mihalic (YUG)	2:25:54	2000	Elijah Lagat (KEN)	2:09:47
1959	Eino Oksanen (FIN)	2:22:42	2001	Lee Bong Ju (KOR)	2:09:43
1960	Paavo Kotila (FIN)	2:20:54	2002	Rodgers Rop (KEN)	2:09:02
1961	Eino Oksanen (FIN)	2:23:39	2003	Robert Kipkoech Cheruiyot (KEN)	2:10:11
1962	Eino Oksanen (FIN)	2:23:48	2004	Timothy Chérigat (KEN)	2:10:37
1963	Aurele Vandendriessche (BEL)	2:18:58	2005	Hailu Negussie (ETH)	2:11:45
1964	Aurele Vandendriessche (BEL)	2:19:59	2006	Robert Kipkoech Cheruiyot (KEN)	2:07:14
1965	Shigematsu Morio (JPN)	2:16:33	2007	Robert Kipkoech Cheruiyot (KEN)	2:14:13
1966	Kimihara Kenji (JPN)	2:17:11	2008	Robert Kipkoech Cheruiyot (KEN)	2:07:46
1967	David McKenzie (NZL)	2:15:45	2009	Deriba Merga (ETH)	2:08:42
1968	Amby Burfoot (USA)	2:22:17	2010	Robert Kiprono Cheruiyot (KEN)	2:05:52
1969	Unetani Yoshiaki (JPN)	2:13:49	2011	Geoffrey Mutai (KEN)	2:03:02
1970	Ron Hill (GBR)	2:10:30			

women

YEAR	WINNER	TIME	YEAR	WINNER	TIME
1972	Nina Kuscsik (USA)	3:10:26	1992	Olga Markova (RUS)	2:23:43
1973	Jacqueline Hansen (USA)	3:05:59	1993	Olga Markova (RUS)	2:25:27
1974	Michiko Gorman (USA)	2:47:11	1994	Uta Pippig (GER)	2:21:45
1975	Liane Winter (FRG)	2:42:24	1995	Uta Pippig (GER)	2:25:11
1976	Kim Merritt (USA)	2:47:10	1996	Uta Pippig (GER)	2:27:12
1977	Michiko Gorman (USA)	2:46:22	1997	Fatuma Roba (ETH)	2:26:23
1978	Gayle S. Barron (USA)	2:44:52	1998	Fatuma Roba (ETH)	2:23:21
1979	Joan Benoit (USA)	2:35:15	1999	Fatuma Roba (ETH)	2:23:25
1980	Jacqueline Gareau (CAN)	2:34:28	2000	Catherine Ndereba (KEN)	2:26:11
1981	Allison Roe (NZL)	2:26:46	2001	Catherine Ndereba (KEN)	2:23:53
1982	Charlotte Teske (FRG)	2:29:33	2002	Margaret Okayo (KEN)	2:20:43
1983	Joan Benoit (USA)	2:22:42	2003	Svetlana Zakharova (RUS)	2:25:20
1984	Lorraine Moller (NZL)	2:29:28	2004	Catherine Ndereba (KEN)	2:24:27
1985	Lisa Larsen (USA)	2:34:06	2005	Catherine Ndereba (KEN)	2:25:13
1986	Ingrid Kristiansen (NOR)	2:24:55	2006	Rita Jeptoo (KEN)	2:23:38
1987	Rosa Mota (POR)	2:25:21	2007	Lidiya Grigoryeva (RUS)	2:29:18
1988	Rosa Mota (POR)	2:24:30	2008	Dire Tune (ETH)	2:25:25
1989	Ingrid Kristiansen (NOR)	2:24:33	2009	Salina Kosgei (KEN)	2:32:16
1990	Rosa Mota (POR)	2:25:23	2010	Teyba Erkesso (ETH)	2:26:11
1991	Wanda Panfil (POL)	2:24:18	2011	Caroline Kilel (KEN)	2:22:36

New York City Marathon

Times are given in hours:minutes:seconds.

YEAR	MEN	TIME	WOMEN	TIME
1970	Gary Muhrcke (USA)	2:31:38	<i>no finisher</i>	
1971	Norm Higgins (USA)	2:22:54	Beth Bonner (USA)	2:55:22
1972	Robert Karlin (USA)	2:27:52	Nina Kuscsik (USA)	3:08:41
1973	Tom Fleming (USA)	2:21:54	Nina Kuscsik (USA)	2:57:07
1974	Norbert Sander (USA)	2:26:30	Katherine Switzer (USA)	3:07:29
1975	Tom Fleming (USA)	2:19:27	Kim Merritt (USA)	2:46:14
1976	Bill Rodgers (USA)	2:10:09	Michiko Gorman (USA)	2:39:11
1977	Bill Rodgers (USA)	2:11:28	Michiko Gorman (USA)	2:43:10
1978	Bill Rodgers (USA)	2:12:12	Grete Waitz (NOR)	2:32:30
1979	Bill Rodgers (USA)	2:11:42	Grete Waitz (NOR)	2:27:33
1980	Alberto Salazar (USA)	2:09:41	Grete Waitz (NOR)	2:25:41
1981	Alberto Salazar (USA)	2:08:13	Allison Roe (NZL)	2:25:29
1982	Alberto Salazar (USA)	2:09:29	Grete Waitz (NOR)	2:27:14
1983	Rod Dixon (NZL)	2:08:59	Grete Waitz (NOR)	2:27:00
1984	Orlando Pizzolato (ITA)	2:14:53	Grete Waitz (NOR)	2:29:30
1985	Orlando Pizzolato (ITA)	2:11:34	Grete Waitz (NOR)	2:28:34
1986	Gianni Poli (ITA)	2:11:06	Grete Waitz (NOR)	2:28:06
1987	Ibrahim Hussein (KEN)	2:11:01	Priscilla Welch (GBR)	2:30:17
1988	Steve Jones (GBR)	2:08:20	Grete Waitz (NOR)	2:28:07
1989	Juma Ikangaa (TAN)	2:08:01	Ingrid Kristiansen (NOR)	2:25:30
1990	Douglas Wakiihuri (KEN)	2:12:39	Wanda Panfil (POL)	2:30:45
1991	Salvador Garcia (MEX)	2:09:28	Liz McColgan (GBR)	2:27:23
1992	Willie Mtole (RSA)	2:09:29	Lisa Ondieki (AUS)	2:24:40
1993	Andrés Espinosa (MEX)	2:10:04	Uta Pippig (GER)	2:26:24
1994	German Silva (MEX)	2:11:21	Tegla Loroupe (KEN)	2:27:37
1995	German Silva (MEX)	2:11:00	Tegla Loroupe (KEN)	2:28:06
1996	Giacomo Leone (ITA)	2:09:54	Anuta Catuna (ROM)	2:28:18
1997	John Kagwe (KEN)	2:08:12	Franziska Rochat-Moser (SUI)	2:28:43
1998	John Kagwe (KEN)	2:08:45	Franca Fiacconi (ITA)	2:25:17
1999	Joseph Chebet (KEN)	2:09:14	Adriana Fernández (MEX)	2:25:06
2000	Abdelkader El Mouaziz (MAR)	2:10:09	Lyudmila Petrova (RUS)	2:25:45
2001	Tesfaye Jifar (ETH)	2:07:43	Margaret Okayo (KEN)	2:24:21
2002	Rodgers Rop (KEN)	2:08:07	Joyce Chepchumba (KEN)	2:25:56
2003	Martin Lel (KEN)	2:10:30	Margaret Okayo (KEN)	2:22:31
2004	Hendrik Ramaala (RSA)	2:09:28	Paula Radcliffe (GBR)	2:23:10
2005	Paul Tergat (KEN)	2:09:30	Jelena Prokopcuka (LAT)	2:24:41
2006	Marílson Gomes dos Santos (BRA)	2:09:58	Jelena Prokopcuka (LAT)	2:25:05
2007	Martin Lel (KEN)	2:09:04	Paula Radcliffe (GBR)	2:23:09
2008	Marílson Gomes dos Santos (BRA)	2:08:43	Paula Radcliffe (GBR)	2:23:56
2009	Meb Keflezighi (USA)	2:09:15	Derartu Tulu (ETH)	2:28:52
2010	Gebre Gebremariam (ETH)	2:08:14	Edna Kiplagat (KEN)	2:28:20

Chicago Marathon

Times are given in hours:minutes:seconds.

YEAR	MEN	TIME	WOMEN	TIME
1977	Dan Cloeter (USA)	2:17:52	Dorothy Doolittle (USA)	2:50:47
1978	Mark Stanforth (USA)	2:19:20	Lynae Larson (USA)	2:59:25
1979	Dan Cloeter (USA)	2:23:20	Laura Michalek (USA)	3:15:45
1980	Frank Richardson (USA)	2:14:04	Sue Petersen (USA)	2:45:03
1981	Philip Coppess (USA)	2:16:13	Tina Gandy (USA)	2:49:39
1982	Greg Meyer (USA)	2:10:59	Nancy Conz (USA)	2:33:23
1983	Joseph Nzau (KEN)	2:09:44	Rosa Mota (POR)	2:31:12
1984	Steve Jones (GBR)	2:08:05	Rosa Mota (POR)	2:26:01
1985	Steve Jones (GBR)	2:07:13	Joan Benoit Samuelson (USA)	2:21:21
1986	Toshihiko Seko (JPN)	2:08:27	Ingrid Kristiansen (NOR)	2:27:08
1987	<i>not held</i>			
1988	Alejandro Cruz (MEX)	2:08:57	Lisa Weidenbach (USA)	2:29:17
1989	Paul Davis-Hale (GBR)	2:11:25	Lisa Weidenbach (USA)	2:28:15
1990	Martín Pitayo (MEX)	2:09:41	Aurora Cunha (POR)	2:30:11
1991	Joseildo Rocha (BRA)	2:14:33	Midde Hamrin-Senorski (SWE)	2:36:21
1992	José César de Souza (BRA)	2:16:14	Linda Somers (USA)	2:37:41
1993	Luiz Antônio dos Santos (BRA)	2:13:15	Ritva Lemettinen (FIN)	2:33:18
1994	Luiz Antônio dos Santos (BRA)	2:11:16	Kristy Johnston (USA)	2:31:34
1995	Eamonn Martin (GBR)	2:11:18	Ritva Lemettinen (FIN)	2:28:27
1996	Paul Evans (GBR)	2:08:52	Marian Sutton (GBR)	2:30:41

Chicago Marathon (continued)

YEAR	MEN	TIME	WOMEN	TIME
1997	Khalid Khannouchi (MAR)	2:07:10	Marian Sutton (GBR)	2:29:03
1998	Ondoro Osoro (KEN)	2:06:54	Joyce Chepchumba (KEN)	2:23:57
1999	Khalid Khannouchi (MAR)	2:05:42	Joyce Chepchumba (KEN)	2:25:59
2000	Khalid Khannouchi (USA)	2:07:01	Catherine Ndereba (KEN)	2:21:33
2001	Ben Kimondiu (KEN)	2:08:52	Catherine Ndereba (KEN)	2:18:47
2002	Khalid Khannouchi (USA)	2:05:56	Paula Radcliffe (GBR)	2:17:18
2003	Evans Rutto (KEN)	2:05:50	Svetlana Zakharova (RUS)	2:23:07
2004	Evans Rutto (KEN)	2:06:16	Constantina Tomescu-Dita (ROM)	2:23:45
2005	Felix Limo (KEN)	2:07:02	Deena Kastor (USA)	2:21:25
2006	Robert Kipkoech Cheruiyot (KEN)	2:07:35	Berhane Adere (ETH)	2:20:42
2007	Patrick Ivuti (KEN)	2:11:11	Berhane Adere (ETH)	2:33:49
2008	Evans Cheruiyot (KEN)	2:06:25	Lidiya Grigoryeva (RUS)	2:27:17
2009	Sammy Wanjiru (KEN)	2:05:41	Liliya Shobukhova (RUS)	2:25:56
2010	Sammy Wanjiru (KEN)	2:06:24	Liliya Shobukhova (RUS)	2:20:25

Skiing

The first internationally organized **skiing championships** took place in 1924. From 1924 to 1931 only **Nordic** competition was involved; **Alpine** championship events were added to world competition in 1931 and to the Olympics in 1936. Events include cross-country races, ski jumping, biathlon, and relay races (Nordic) and downhill and slalom skiing (Alpine). Since 1967, an **Alpine World Cup** has been

presented to the competitor with the best combined downhill, slalom, giant slalom, and supergiant slalom (super-G) performance over a series of major contests. A **Nordic World Cup** for cross-country events has been awarded since 1979.

International Ski Federation (FIS) Web site:
<www.fis-ski.com>.

Alpine Skiing World Championships—Men

Held since 1931. Table shows results for the past 20 years.

DOWNHILL	COMBINED (CONTINUED)	GIANT SLALOM (CONTINUED)
1992 ¹ Patrick Ortlieb (AUS)	2009 Aksel Lund Svindal (NOR)	1999 Lasse Kjus (NOR)
1993 Urs Lehmann (SUI)	2010 ¹ Bode Miller (USA)	2001 Michael von Grünigen (SUI)
1994 ¹ Tommy Moe (USA)	2011 Aksel Lund Svindal (NOR)	2002 ¹ Stephan Eberharter (AUT)
1995 <i>not held</i>		2003 Bode Miller (USA)
1996 Patrick Ortlieb (AUS)	SLALOM	2005 Hermann Maier (AUT)
1997 Bruno Kernen (SUI)	1993 Kjetil André Aamodt (NOR)	2006 ¹ Benjamin Raich (AUT)
1998 ¹ Jean-Luc Cretier (FRA)	1994 ¹ Thomas Stangassinger (AUT)	2007 Aksel Lund Svindal (NOR)
1999 Hermann Maier (AUT)	1995 <i>not held</i>	2009 Carlo Janka (SUI)
2001 Hannes Trinkl (AUT)	1996 Alberto Tomba (ITA)	2010 ¹ Carlo Janka (SUI)
2002 ¹ Fritz Strobl (AUT)	1997 Tom Stiansen (NOR)	2011 Ted Ligety (USA)
2003 Michael Walchhofer (AUT)	1998 ¹ Hans Petter Buraas (NOR)	
2005 Bode Miller (USA)	1999 Kalle Palander (FIN)	SUPERGIANT SLALOM
2006 ¹ Antoine Dénériaz (FRA)	2001 Mario Matt (AUT)	1992 ¹ Kjetil André Aamodt (NOR)
2007 Aksel Lund Svindal (NOR)	2002 ¹ Jean-Pierre Vidal (FRA)	1993 <i>not held</i>
2009 John Kucera (CAN)	2003 Ivica Kostelic (CRO)	1994 ¹ Markus Wasmeier (GER)
2010 ¹ Didier Defago (SUI)	2005 Benjamin Raich (AUT)	1995 <i>not held</i>
2011 Erik Guay (CAN)	2006 ¹ Benjamin Raich (AUT)	1996 Atle Skårdal (NOR)
	2007 Mario Matt (AUT)	1997 Atle Skårdal (NOR)
COMBINED	2009 Manfred Pranger (AUT)	1998 ¹ Hermann Maier (AUT)
1992 ¹ Josef Polig (ITA)	2010 ¹ Giuliano Razzoli (ITA)	1999 Lasse Kjus (NOR), Hermann Maier (AUT) (tied)
1993 Lasse Kjus (NOR)	2011 Jean-Baptiste Grange (FRA)	2001 Daron Rahlves (USA)
1994 ¹ Lasse Kjus (NOR)		2002 ¹ Kjetil André Aamodt (NOR)
1995 <i>not held</i>	GIANT SLALOM	2003 Stephan Eberharter (AUT)
1996 Marc Girardelli (LUX)	1992 ¹ Alberto Tomba (ITA)	2005 Bode Miller (USA)
1997 Kjetil André Aamodt (NOR)	1993 Kjetil André Aamodt (NOR)	2006 ¹ Kjetil André Aamodt (NOR)
1998 ¹ Mario Reiter (AUT)	1994 ¹ Markus Wasmeier (GER)	2007 Patrick Staudacher (ITA)
1999 Kjetil André Aamodt (NOR)	1995 <i>not held</i>	2009 Didier Cuche (SUI)
2001 Kjetil André Aamodt (NOR)	1996 Alberto Tomba (ITA)	2010 ¹ Aksel Lund Svindal (NOR)
2002 ¹ Kjetil André Aamodt (NOR)	1997 Michael von Grünigen (SUI)	2011 Christof Innerhofer (ITA)
2003 Bode Miller (USA)	1998 ¹ Hermann Maier (AUT)	
2005 Benjamin Raich (AUT)		
2006 ¹ Ted Ligety (USA)		
2007 Daniel Albrecht (SUI)		

¹Olympic champions, recognized in this table as world champions (though not by FIS).

Alpine Skiing World Championships—Women

Held since 1931. Table shows results for the past 20 years.

DOWNHILL		COMBINED (CONTINUED)		GIANT SLALOM (CONTINUED)	
1992 ¹	Kerrin Lee-Gartner (CAN)	2010 ¹	Maria Riesch (GER)	1999	Alexandra Meissnitzer (AUT)
1993	Kate Pace (CAN)	2011	Anna Fenninger (AUT)	2001	Sonja Nef (SUI)
1994 ¹	Katja Seizinger (GER)			2002 ¹	Janica Kostelic (CRO)
1995	not held	SLALOM		2003	Anja Pärson (SWE)
1996	Picabo Street (USA)	1992 ¹	Petra Kronberger (AUT)	2005	Anja Pärson (SWE)
1997	Hilary Lindh (USA)	1993	Karin Buder (AUT)	2006 ¹	Julia Mancuso (USA)
1998 ¹	Katja Seizinger (GER)	1994 ¹	Vreni Schneider (SUI)	2007	Nicole Hosp (AUT)
1999	Renate Götschl (AUT)	1995	not held	2009	Kathrin Hölzl (GER)
2001	Michaela Dorfmeister (AUT)	1996	Pernilla Wiberg (SWE)	2010 ¹	Viktoria Rebensburg (GER)
2002 ¹	Carole Montillet (FRA)	1997	Deborah Compagnoni (ITA)	2011	Tina Maze (SLO)
2003	Mélanie Turgeon (CAN)	1998 ¹	Hilde Gerg (GER)		
2005	Janica Kostelic (CRO)	1999	Zali Steggall (AUS)	SUPERGIANT SLALOM	
2006 ¹	Michaela Dorfmeister (AUT)	2001	Anja Pärson (SWE)	1992 ¹	Deborah Compagnoni (ITA)
2007	Anja Pärson (SWE)	2002 ¹	Janica Kostelic (CRO)	1993	Katja Seizinger (GER)
2009	Lindsey Vonn (USA)	2003	Janica Kostelic (CRO)	1994 ¹	Diann Roffe-Steinrotter (USA)
2010 ¹	Lindsey Vonn (USA)	2005	Janica Kostelic (CRO)	1995	not held
2011	Elisabeth Görgl (AUT)	2006 ¹	Anja Pärson (SWE)	1996	Isolde Kostner (ITA)
		2007	Sarka Zahrobska (CZE)	1997	Isolde Kostner (ITA)
		2009	Maria Riesch (GER)	1998 ¹	Picabo Street (USA)
		2010 ¹	Maria Riesch (GER)	1999	Alexandra Meissnitzer (AUT)
		2011	Marlies Schild (AUT)	2001	Régine Cavagnoud (FRA)
COMBINED		GIANT SLALOM		2002 ¹	Daniela Ceccarelli (ITA)
1992 ¹	Petra Kronberger (AUT)	1992 ¹	Pernilla Wiberg (SWE)	2003	Michaela Dorfmeister (AUT)
1993	Miriam Vogt (GER)	1993	Carole Merle (FRA)	2005	Anja Pärson (SWE)
1994 ¹	Pernilla Wiberg (SWE)	1994 ¹	Deborah Compagnoni (ITA)	2006 ¹	Michaela Dorfmeister (AUT)
1995	not held	1995	not held	2007	Anja Pärson (SWE)
1996	Pernilla Wiberg (SWE)	1996	Deborah Compagnoni (ITA)	2009	Lindsey Vonn (USA)
1997	Renate Götschl (AUT)	1997	Deborah Compagnoni (ITA)	2010 ¹	Andrea Fischbacher (AUT)
1998 ¹	Katja Seizinger (GER)	1998 ¹	Deborah Compagnoni (ITA)	2011	Elisabeth Görgl (AUT)
1999	Pernilla Wiberg (SWE)				
2001	Martina Ertl (GER)				
2002 ¹	Janica Kostelic (CRO)				
2003	Janica Kostelic (CRO)				
2005	Janica Kostelic (CRO)				
2006 ¹	Janica Kostelic (CRO)				
2007	Anja Pärson (SWE)				
2009	Kathrin Zettel (AUT)				

¹Olympic champions, recognized in this table as world champions (though not by FIS).

Alpine World Cup

The winner is determined by the number of points awarded for finishes in various competitions during the season.

YEAR	MEN	WOMEN	YEAR	MEN	WOMEN
1967	Jean-Claude Killy (FRA)	Nancy Greene (CAN)	1981	Phil Mahre (USA)	Marie-Thérèse Nadig (SUI)
1968	Jean-Claude Killy (FRA)	Nancy Greene (CAN)	1982	Phil Mahre (USA)	Erika Hess (SUI)
1969	Karl Schranz (AUT)	Gertrude Gabl (AUT)	1983	Phil Mahre (USA)	Tamara McKinney (USA)
1970	Karl Schranz (AUT)	Michele Jacot (FRA)	1984	Pirmin Zurbriggen (SUI)	Erika Hess (SUI)
1971	Gustavo Thöni (ITA)	Annemarie Pröll (AUT)	1985	Marc Girardelli (LUX)	Michela Figini (SUI)
1972	Gustavo Thöni (ITA)	Annemarie Pröll (AUT)	1986	Marc Girardelli (LUX)	Maria Walliser (SUI)
1973	Gustavo Thöni (ITA)	Annemarie Pröll (AUT)	1987	Pirmin Zurbriggen (SUI)	Maria Walliser (SUI)
1974	Piero Gros (ITA)	Annemarie Moser-Pröll (AUT)	1988	Pirmin Zurbriggen (SUI)	Michela Figini (SUI)
1975	Gustavo Thöni (ITA)	Annemarie Moser-Pröll (AUT)	1989	Marc Girardelli (LUX)	Vreni Schneider (SUI)
1976	Ingemar Stenmark (SWE)	Rosi Mittermaier (FRG)	1990	Pirmin Zurbriggen (SUI)	Petra Kronberger (AUT)
1977	Ingemar Stenmark (SWE)	Lise-Marie Morerod (SUI)	1991	Marc Girardelli (LUX)	Petra Kronberger (AUT)
1978	Ingemar Stenmark (SWE)	Hanni Wenzel (LIE)	1992	Paul Accola (SUI)	Petra Kronberger (AUT)
1979	Peter Luescher (SUI)	Annemarie Moser-Pröll (AUT)	1993	Marc Girardelli (LUX)	Anita Wachter (AUT)
1980	Andreas Wenzel (LIE)	Hanni Wenzel (LIE)	1994	Kjetil André Aamodt (NOR)	Vreni Schneider (SUI)
			1995	Alberto Tomba (ITA)	Vreni Schneider (SUI)
			1996	Lasse Kjus (NOR)	Katja Seizinger (GER)
			1997	Luc Alphand (FRA)	Pernilla Wiberg (SWE)

Alpine World Cup (continued)

YEAR	MEN	WOMEN	YEAR	MEN	WOMEN
1998	Hermann Maier (AUT)	Katja Seizinger (GER)	2005	Bode Miller (USA)	Anja Pärson (SWE)
1999	Lasse Kjus (NOR)	Alexandra Meiss-nitzer (AUT)	2006	Benjamin Raich (AUT)	Janica Kostelic (CRO)
2000	Hermann Maier (AUT)	Renate Götschl (AUT)	2007	Aksel Lund Svindal (NOR)	Nicole Hosp (AUT)
2001	Hermann Maier (AUT)	Janica Kostelic (CRO)	2008	Bode Miller (USA)	Lindsey Vonn (USA)
2002	Stephan Eberharter (AUT)	Michaela Dorfmeister (AUT)	2009	Aksel Lund Svindal (NOR)	Lindsey Vonn (USA)
2003	Stephan Eberharter (AUT)	Janica Kostelic (CRO)	2010	Carlo Janka (SUI)	Lindsey Vonn (USA)
2004	Hermann Maier (AUT)	Anja Pärson (SWE)	2011	Ivica Kostelic (CRO)	Maria Riesch (GER)

Nordic Skiing World Championships—Men

Held since 1924. Table shows results for the past 20 years.

INDIVIDUAL SPRINT	15-KM CROSS-COUNTRY ^{2,3} (CONT.)	50-KM CROSS-COUNTRY (CONT.)
2002 ¹ Tor Arne Hetland (NOR)	2010 ¹ Dario Cologna (SUI)	2001 Johann Mühlegg (ESP)
2003 Tobias Fredriksson (SWE)	2011 Matti Heikkinen (FIN)	2002 ¹ Mikhail Ivanov (RUS)
2005 Vassily Rochev (RUS)	COMBINED PURSUIT ²	2003 Martin Koukal (CZE)
2006 ¹ Björn Lind (SWE)	2001 Per Elofsson (SWE)	2005 Frode Estil (NOR)
2007 Jens Arne Stvædalen (NOR)	2002 ¹ Thomas Alsgaard (NOR), Frode Estil (NOR) (tied)	2006 ¹ Giorgio Di Centa (ITA)
2009 Ola Vigen Hattestad (NOR)	2003 Per Elofsson (SWE)	2007 Odd-Bjørn Hjeltneset (NOR)
2010 ¹ Nikita Kriukov (RUS)	2005 Vincent Vittoz (FRA)	2009 Petter Northug (NOR)
2011 Marcus Hellner (SWE)	2006 ¹ Yevgeny Dementyev (RUS)	2010 ¹ Petter Northug (NOR)
	2007 Axel Teichmann (GER)	2011 Petter Northug (NOR)
	2009 Petter Northug (NOR)	TEAM SPRINT
	2010 ¹ Marcus Hellner (SWE)	2005 Norway
	2011 Petter Northug (NOR)	2006 ¹ Sweden
		2007 Italy
		2009 Norway
		2010 ¹ Norway
		2011 Canada
		RELAY ⁴
		1992 ¹ Norway
		1993 Norway
		1994 ¹ Italy
		1995 Norway
		1997 Norway
		1998 ¹ Norway
		1999 Austria
		2001 Norway
		2002 ¹ Norway
		2003 Norway
		2005 Norway
		2006 ¹ Italy
		2007 Norway
		2009 Norway
		2010 ¹ Sweden
		2011 Norway

¹Olympic champions, recognized in this table as world champions (though not by FIS). ²From 1991 to 1999, the 10-km event was held in tandem with the 15-km event; one event featured classical and the other freestyle technique. Medals were awarded for both races. Beginning in 2001 this pursuit race (skiers competing directly against each other rather than against the clock) led to one medal being awarded upon winning. The 10-km was discontinued, and the 15-km became a stand-alone event featuring classical technique. In 2001–03 the pursuit race featured two 10-km races; since then, two 15-km races. ³18-km cross-country through 1952; 15-km thereafter. ⁴Military relay until 1939; 40-km relay in 1948 and thereafter.

Nordic Skiing World Championships—Women

Held since 1952. Table shows results for the past 20 years.

INDIVIDUAL SPRINT	INDIVIDUAL SPRINT (CONT.)	INDIVIDUAL SPRINT (CONT.)
2001 Pirjo Manninen (FIN)	2005 Emilie Öhrstig (SWE)	2009 Arianna Folli (ITA)
2002 ¹ Yuliya Chepalova (RUS)	2006 ¹ Chandra Crawford (CAN)	2010 ¹ Marit Bjørgen (NOR)
2003 Marit Bjørgen (NOR)	2007 Astrid Jacobsen (NOR)	2011 Marit Bjørgen (NOR)

Nordic Skiing World Championships—Women (continued)

5-KM CROSS-COUNTRY²

1992 ¹	Marjut Lukkarinen (FIN)
1993	Larisa Lazutina (RUS)
1994 ¹	Lyubov Yegorova (RUS)
1995	Larisa Lazutina (RUS)
1997	Yelena Vyalbe (RUS)
1998 ¹	Larisa Lazutina (RUS)
1999	Bente Martinsen (NOR)

10-KM CROSS-COUNTRY²

1992 ¹	Lyubov Yegorova (UNT)
1993	Stefania Belmondo (ITA)
1994 ¹	Lyubov Yegorova (RUS)
1995	Larisa Lazutina (RUS)
1997	Stefania Belmondo (ITA)
1998 ¹	Larisa Lazutina (RUS)
1999	Stefania Belmondo (ITA)
2001	Bente Skari (NOR)
2002 ¹	Bente Skari (NOR)
2003	Bente Skari (NOR)
2005	Katerina Neumannova (CZE)
2006 ¹	Kristina Smigun (EST)
2007	Katerina Neumannova (CZE)
2009	Aino-Kaisa Saarinen (FIN)
2010 ¹	Charlotte Kalla (SWE)
2011	Marit Bjørgen (NOR)

COMBINED PURSUIT²

2001	Virpi Kuitunen (FIN)
2002 ¹	Beckie Scott (CAN)
2003	Kristina Smigun (EST)

COMBINED PURSUIT² (CONTINUED)

2005	Yuliya Chepalova (RUS)
2006 ¹	Kristina Smigun (EST)
2007	Olga Zavyalova (RUS)
2009	Justyna Kowalczyk (POL)
2010 ¹	Marit Bjørgen (NOR)
2011	Marit Bjørgen (NOR)

15-KM CROSS-COUNTRY

1992 ¹	Lyubov Yegorova (URS)
1993	Yelena Vyalbe (RUS)
1994 ¹	Manuela Di Centa (ITA)
1995	Larisa Lazutina (RUS)
1997	Yelena Vyalbe (RUS)
1998 ¹	Olga Danilova (RUS)
1999	Stefania Belmondo (ITA)
2001	Bente Skari (NOR)
2002 ¹	Stefania Belmondo (ITA)
2003	Bente Skari (NOR)

30-KM CROSS-COUNTRY

1992 ¹	Stefania Belmondo (ITA)
1993	Stefania Belmondo (ITA)
1994 ¹	Manuela Di Centa (ITA)
1995	Yelena Vyalbe (RUS)
1997	Yelena Vyalbe (RUS)
1998 ¹	Yulia Chepalova (RUS)
1999	Larisa Lazutina (RUS)
2001	not held
2002 ¹	Gabriella Paruzzi (ITA)
2003	Olga Savyalova (RUS)
2005	Marit Bjørgen (NOR)
2006 ¹	Katerina Neumannova (CZE)
2007	Virpi Kuitunen (FIN)

30-KM CROSS-COUNTRY (CONTINUED)

2009	Justyna Kowalczyk (POL)
2010 ¹	Justyna Kowalczyk (POL)
2011	Therese Johaug (NOR)

TEAM SPRINT

2005	Norway
2006 ¹	Sweden
2007	Finland
2009	Finland
2010 ¹	Germany
2011	Sweden

RELAY³

1992 ¹	Unified Team
1993	Russia
1994 ¹	Russia
1995	Russia
1997	Russia
1998 ¹	Russia
1999	Russia
2001	Russia
2002 ¹	Germany
2003	Germany
2005	Norway
2006 ¹	Russia
2007	Finland
2009	Finland
2010 ¹	Norway
2011	Norway

SKI JUMP

2009	Lindsey Van (USA)
2011	Daniela Iraschko (AUT)

¹Olympic champions, recognized in this table as world champions (though not by FIS). ²From 1991 to 1999, the 5-km event was held in tandem with the 10-km event; one event featured classical and the other freestyle technique. Medals were awarded for both races. Beginning in 2001 this pursuit race (skiers competing directly against each other rather than against the clock) led to one medal being awarded upon winning. The 5-km was discontinued, and the 10-km became a stand-alone event featuring classical technique. In 2001–03 the pursuit race featured two 5-km races; since then, two 7.5-km races. ³15-km relay until 1974; 20-km in 1976 and thereafter.

Nordic Skiing World Championships—Nordic Combined

The Nordic combined involves a 10-km cross-country race and ski jumping.

Held since 1925. Table shows results for the past 20 years.

YEAR COMBINED (NORMAL HILL)¹

1992 ²	Fabrice Guy (FRA)
1993	Kenji Ogiwara (JPN)
1994 ²	Fred Børre Lundberg (NOR)
1995	Fred Børre Lundberg (NOR)
1997	Kenji Ogiwara (JPN)
1998 ²	Bjarte Engen Vik (NOR)
1999	Bjarte Engen Vik (NOR)
2001	Bjarte Engen Vik (NOR)
2002 ²	Samppa Lajunen (FIN)
2003	Ronny Ackermann (GER)
2005	Ronny Ackermann (GER)
2006 ²	Georg Hettich (GER)
2007	Ronny Ackermann (GER)
2009	Todd Lodwick (USA)
2010 ²	Jason Lamy Chappuis (FRA)
2011	Eric Frenzel (GER)

YEAR COMBINED (LARGE HILL)³

1999	Bjarte Engen Vik (NOR)
2001	Marko Baacke (GER)
2002 ²	Samppa Lajunen (FIN)
2003	Johnny Spillane (USA)
2005	Ronny Ackermann (GER)
2006 ²	Felix Gottwald (AUT)
2007	Hannu Manninen (FIN)
2009	Bill Demong (USA)
2010 ²	Bill Demong (USA)
2011	Jason Lamy Chappuis (FRA)

YEAR MASS START

2009	Todd Lodwick (USA)
------	--------------------

YEAR TEAM

1992 ²	Japan
1993	Japan
1994 ²	Japan
1995	Japan
1997	Norway
1998 ²	Norway
1999	Finland
2001	Norway
2002 ²	Finland
2003	Austria
2005	Norway
2006 ²	Austria
2007	Finland
2009	Japan
2010 ²	Austria
2011	Austria ⁴

¹15-km cross-country race until 2009. ²Olympic champions, recognized in this table as world champions (though not by FIS). ³7.5-km cross-country race until 2009. ⁴Large hill and normal hill competitions held and won by Austria in 2011.

Nordic Skiing World Championships—Ski Jump

Men's events only. Held since 1924. Table shows results for the past 20 years.

YEAR	NORMAL HILL ¹	YEAR	LARGE HILL ¹ (CONTINUED)	YEAR	TEAM JUMP (LARGE HILL ¹)
1992 ²	Ernst Vettori (AUT)	1994 ²	Jens Weissflog (GER)	1992 ²	Finland
1993	Masahiko Harada (JPN)	1995	Tommy Ingebrigtsen (NOR)	1993	Norway
1994 ²	Espen Bredesen (NOR)	1997	Masahiko Harada (JPN)	1994 ²	Germany
1995	Takanobu Okabe (JPN)	1998 ²	Kazuyoshi Funaki (JPN)	1995	Finland
1997	Janne Ahonen (FIN)	1999	Martin Schmitt (GER)	1997	Finland
1998 ²	Jani Soininen (FIN)	2001	Martin Schmitt (GER)	1998 ²	Japan
1999	Kazuyoshi Funaki (JPN)	2002 ²	Simon Ammann (SUI)	1999	Germany
2001	Adam Malysz (POL)	2003	Adam Malysz (POL)	2001	Germany
2002 ²	Simon Ammann (SUI)	2005	Janne Ahonen (FIN)	2002 ²	Germany
2003	Adam Malysz (POL)	2006 ²	Thomas Morgenstern (AUT)	2003	Finland
2005	Rok Benkovic (SLO)	2007	Simon Ammann (SUI)	2005	Austria
2006 ²	Lars Bystøl (NOR)	2009	Andreas Kuettel (SUI)	2006 ²	Austria
2007	Adam Malysz (POL)	2010 ²	Simon Ammann (SUI)	2007	Austria
2009	Wolfgang Loitzl (AUT)	2011	Gregor Schlierenzauer (AUT)	2009	Austria
2010 ²	Simon Ammann (SUI)			2010 ²	Austria
2011	Thomas Morgenstern (AUT)			2011	Austria
YEAR	LARGE HILL ³	YEAR	TEAM JUMP (NORMAL HILL ¹)		
1992 ²	Toni Nieminen (FIN)	2001	Austria		
1993	Espen Bredesen (NOR)	2005	Austria		
		2011	Austria		

¹The distance of the jump in the normal hill competition has varied over time; since 1992 it has been set at either 90 or 95 meters. ²Olympic champions, recognized in this table as world champions (though not by FIS). ³The distance of the jump in the large hill competition has varied over time; since 1992 it has been set at either 120 or 125 meters.

Nordic World Cup

The winner is determined by the number of points awarded for finishes in various competitions during the season.

YEAR	MEN	WOMEN	YEAR	MEN	WOMEN
1979	Oddvar Braa (NOR)	Galina Kulakova (URS)	1997	Bjørn Daehlie (NOR)	Yelena Vyalbe (RUS)
1980	not held		1998	Thomas Alsgaard (NOR)	Larisa Lazutina (RUS)
1981	Aleksandr Zavyalov (URS)	Raisa Smetanina (URS)	1999	Bjørn Daehlie (NOR)	Bente Martinsen (NOR)
1982	Bill Koch (USA)	Berit Aunli (NOR)	2000	Johann Mühlegg (ESP)	Bente Skari-Martinsen (NOR)
1983	Aleksandr Zavyalov (URS)	Marja-Liisa Hämäläinen (FIN)	2001	Per Elofsson (SWE)	Yuliya Chepalova (RUS)
1984	Gunde Svan (SWE)	Marja-Liisa Hämäläinen (FIN)	2002	Per Elofsson (SWE)	Bente Skari (NOR)
1985	Gunde Svan (SWE)	Anette Boe (NOR)	2003	Mathias Fredriksson (SWE)	Bente Skari (NOR)
1986	Gunde Svan (SWE)	Marjo Matikainen (FIN)	2004	Rene Sommerfeldt (GER)	Gabriella Paruzzi (ITA)
1987	Torgny Mogren (SWE)	Marjo Matikainen (FIN)	2005	Axel Teichmann (GER)	Marit Bjørgen (NOR)
1988	Gunde Svan (SWE)	Marjo Matikainen (FIN)	2006	Tobias Angerer (GER)	Marit Bjørgen (NOR)
1989	Gunde Svan (SWE)	Yelena Vyalbe (URS)	2007	Tobias Angerer (GER)	Virpi Kuitunen (FIN)
1990	Vegard Ulvang (NOR)	Larisa Lazutina (URS)	2008	Lukas Bauer (CZE)	Virpi Kuitunen (FIN)
1991	Vladimir Smirnov (URS)	Yelena Vyalbe (URS)	2009	Dario Cologna (SUI)	Justyna Kowalczyk (POL)
1992	Bjørn Daehlie (NOR)	Yelena Vyalbe (RUS)			Justyna Kowalczyk (POL)
1993	Bjørn Daehlie (NOR)	Lyudmila Yegorova (RUS)	2010	Petter Northug (NOR)	Justyna Kowalczyk (POL)
1994	Vladimir Smirnov (KAZ)	Manuela Di Centa (ITA)	2011	Dario Cologna (SUI)	Justyna Kowalczyk (POL)
1995	Bjørn Daehlie (NOR)	Yelena Vyalbe (RUS)			
1996	Bjørn Daehlie (NOR)	Manuela Di Centa (ITA)			

Swimming

The Fédération Internationale de Natation (FINA; founded 1908) is the world governing body for amateur swimming. It held the first world swimming championships in 1973. After 1975 the FINA championships were held in non-Olympic, even-numbered years. (An exception was the 1991 championship.) Diving, synchronized (or synchro) swimming, and water polo events are included in the competition.

A distinction is made between long-course (50-m) and short-course (25-m) pools for purposes of record setting; world championships and other major contests were long held in 50-m pools, but now a separate short-course World Championship and World Cup take place.

International Swimming Federation Web site:
www.fina.org.

World Swimming and Diving Championships—Men

swimming

50-M FREESTYLE

1986	Tom Jager (USA)
1991	Tom Jager (USA)
1994	Aleksandr Popov (RUS)
1998	Bill Pilczuk (USA)
2001	Anthony Ervin (USA)
2003	Aleksandr Popov (RUS)
2005	Roland Schoeman (RSA)
2007	Benjamin Wildman-Tobiner (USA)
2009	César Cielo Filho (BRA)
2011	César Cielo Filho (BRA)

100-M FREESTYLE

1973	Jim Montgomery (USA)
1975	Andy Coan (USA)
1978	David McCagg (USA)
1982	Jörg Woithe (GDR)
1986	Matt Biondi (USA)
1991	Matt Biondi (USA)
1994	Aleksandr Popov (RUS)
1998	Aleksandr Popov (RUS)
2001	Anthony Ervin (USA)
2003	Aleksandr Popov (RUS)
2005	Filippo Magnini (ITA)
2007	Filippo Magnini (ITA)
2009	César Cielo Filho (BRA)
2011	James Magnussen (AUS)

200-M FREESTYLE

1973	Jim Montgomery (USA)
1975	Tim Shaw (USA)
1978	Bill Forrester (USA)
1982	Michael Gross (FRG)
1986	Michael Gross (FRG)
1991	Giorgio Lamberti (ITA)
1994	Antti Kasvio (FIN)
1998	Michael Klim (AUS)
2001	Ian Thorpe (AUS)
2003	Ian Thorpe (AUS)
2005	Michael Phelps (USA)
2007	Michael Phelps (USA)
2009	Paul Biedermann (GER)
2011	Ryan Lochte (USA)

400-M FREESTYLE

1973	Rick DeMont (USA)
1975	Tim Shaw (USA)
1978	Vladimir Salnikov (URS)
1982	Vladimir Salnikov (URS)
1986	Rainer Henkel (FRG)
1991	Jörg Hoffmann (GER)
1994	Kieren Perkins (AUS)
1998	Ian Thorpe (AUS)
2001	Ian Thorpe (AUS)
2003	Ian Thorpe (AUS)
2005	Grant Hackett (AUS)
2007	Park Tae-Hwan (KOR)
2009	Paul Biedermann (GER)
2011	Park Tae-Hwan (KOR)

800-M FREESTYLE

2001	Ian Thorpe (AUS)
2003	Grant Hackett (AUS)
2005	Grant Hackett (AUS)
2007	Przemysław Stanczyk (POL)
2009	Zhang Lin (CHN)
2011	Sun Yang (CHN)

1,500-M FREESTYLE

1973	Steve Holland (AUS)
1975	Tim Shaw (USA)
1978	Vladimir Salnikov (URS)
1982	Vladimir Salnikov (URS)
1986	Rainer Henkel (FRG)
1991	Jörg Hoffmann (GER)
1994	Kieren Perkins (AUS)
1998	Grant Hackett (AUS)
2001	Grant Hackett (AUS)
2003	Grant Hackett (AUS)
2005	Grant Hackett (AUS)
2007	Mateusz Sawrymowicz (POL)
2009	Oussama Mellouli (TUN)
2011	Sun Yang (CHN)

50-M BACKSTROKE

2001	Randall Bal (USA)
2003	Thomas Rupprath (GER)
2005	Aristeidis Grigoriadis (GRE)
2007	Gerhard Zandberg (RSA)
2009	Liam Tancock (GBR)
2011	Liam Tancock (GBR)

100-M BACKSTROKE

1973	Roland Matthes (GDR)
1975	Roland Matthes (GDR)
1978	Bob Jackson (USA)
1982	Dirk Richter (GDR)
1986	Igor Polyansky (URS)
1991	Jeff Rouse (USA)
1994	Martin López-Zubero (ESP)
1998	Lenny Krayzelburg (USA)
2001	Matt Welsh (AUS)
2003	Aaron Peirsol (USA)
2005	Aaron Peirsol (USA)
2007	Aaron Peirsol (USA)
2009	Junya Koga (JPN)
2011	Jeremy Stravius (FRA)

200-M BACKSTROKE

1973	Roland Matthes (GDR)
1975	Zoltán Verrasztó (HUN)
1978	Jesse Vassallo (USA)
1982	Rick Carey (USA)
1986	Igor Polyansky (URS)
1991	Martin López-Zubero (ESP)
1994	Vladimir Selkov (RUS)
1998	Lenny Krayzelburg (USA)
2001	Aaron Peirsol (USA)
2003	Aaron Peirsol (USA)
2005	Aaron Peirsol (USA)
2007	Ryan Lochte (USA)
2009	Aaron Peirsol (USA)
2011	Ryan Lochte (USA)

50-M BREASTSTROKE

2001	Oleg Lisogor (UKR)
2003	James Gibson (GBR)
2005	Mark Warnecke (GER)
2007	Oleg Lisogor (UKR)
2009	Cameron van der Burgh (RSA)
2011	Felipe Franca da Silva (BRA)

100-M BREASTSTROKE

1973	John Hencken (USA)
1975	David Wilkie (GBR)
1978	Walter Kusch (FRG)
1982	Steve Lundquist (USA)
1986	Victor Davis (CAN)
1991	Norbert Rózsa (HUN)
1994	Norbert Rózsa (HUN)
1998	Fred Deburghgraeve (BEL)
2001	Roman Sloudnov (RUS)
2003	Kosuke Kitajima (JPN)
2005	Brendan Hansen (USA)
2007	Brendan Hansen (USA)
2009	Brenton Rickard (AUS)
2011	Alexander Dale Oen (NOR)

200-M BREASTSTROKE

1973	David Wilkie (GBR)
1975	David Wilkie (GBR)
1978	Nick Nevid (USA)
1982	Victor Davis (CAN)
1986	József Szabó (HUN)
1991	Mike Barrowman (USA)
1994	Norbert Rózsa (HUN)
1998	Kurt Grote (USA)
2001	Brendan Hansen (USA)
2003	Kosuke Kitajima (JPN)
2005	Brendan Hansen (USA)
2007	Kosuke Kitajima (JPN)
2009	Daniel Gyurta (HUN)
2011	Daniel Gyurta (HUN)

50-M BUTTERFLY

2001	Geoff Huegill (AUS)
2003	Matt Welsh (AUS)
2005	Roland Schoeman (RSA)
2007	Roland Schoeman (RSA)
2009	Milorad Cavic (SRB)
2011	César Cielo Filho (BRA)

100-M BUTTERFLY

1973	Bruce Robertson (CAN)
1975	Greg Jagenburg (USA)
1978	Joseph Bottom (USA)
1982	Matt Gribble (USA)
1986	Pablo Morales (USA)
1991	Anthony Nesty (SUR)
1994	Rafal Szukala (POL)
1998	Michael Klim (AUS)
2001	Lars Frölander (SWE)
2003	Ian Crocker (USA)
2005	Ian Crocker (USA)
2007	Michael Phelps (USA)
2009	Michael Phelps (USA)
2011	Michael Phelps (USA)

200-M BUTTERFLY

1973	Robin Backhaus (USA)
1975	Bill Forrester (USA)
1978	Mike Bruner (USA)
1982	Michael Gross (FRG)
1986	Michael Gross (FRG)
1991	Melvin Stewart (AUS)
1994	Denis Pankratov (RUS)
1998	Denys Silantyev (UKR)
2001	Michael Phelps (USA)
2003	Michael Phelps (USA)
2005	Paweł Korzeniowski (POL)

World Swimming and Diving Championships—Men (continued)

swimming (continued)

200-M BUTTERFLY (CONT.)	400-M INDIVIDUAL MEDLEY (CONT.)	4 × 200-M FREESTYLE RELAY (CONT.)
2007 Michael Phelps (USA)	1998 Tom Dolan (USA)	1982 United States
2009 Michael Phelps (USA)	2001 Alessio Boggiatto (ITA)	1986 East Germany
2011 Michael Phelps (USA)	2003 Michael Phelps (USA)	1991 Germany
	2005 László Cseh (HUN)	1994 Sweden
	2007 Michael Phelps (USA)	1998 Australia
	2009 Ryan Lochte (USA)	2001 Australia
	2011 Ryan Lochte (USA)	2003 Australia
200-M INDIVIDUAL MEDLEY		2005 United States
1973 Gunnar Larsson (SWE)	4 × 100-M FREESTYLE RELAY	2007 United States
1975 András Hargitay (HUN)	1973 United States	2009 United States
1978 Graham Smith (CAN)	1975 United States	2011 United States
1982 Aleksandr Sidorenko (URS)	1978 United States	
1986 Tamás Darnyi (HUN)	1982 United States	4 × 100-M MEDLEY RELAY
1991 Tamás Darnyi (HUN)	1986 United States	1973 United States
1994 Jani Sievinen (FIN)	1991 United States	1975 United States
1998 Marcel Wouda (NED)	1994 United States	1978 United States
2001 Massimiliano Rosolino (ITA)	1998 United States	1982 United States
2003 Michael Phelps (USA)	2001 Australia	1986 United States
2005 Michael Phelps (USA)	2003 Russia	1991 United States
2007 Michael Phelps (USA)	2005 United States	1994 United States
2009 Ryan Lochte (USA)	2007 United States	1998 Australia
2011 Ryan Lochte (USA)	2009 United States	2001 Australia
	2011 Australia	2003 United States
400-M INDIVIDUAL MEDLEY	4 × 200-M FREESTYLE RELAY	2005 United States
1973 András Hargitay (HUN)	1973 United States	2007 Australia
1975 András Hargitay (HUN)	1975 West Germany	2009 United States
1978 Jesse Vassallo (USA)	1978 United States	2011 United States
1982 Ricardo Prado (BRA)		
1986 Tamás Darnyi (HUN)		
1991 Tamás Darnyi (HUN)		
1994 Tom Dolan (USA)		

diving

1-M SPRINGBOARD	3-M SPRINGBOARD (CONTINUED)	PLATFORM
1991 Edwin Jongejans (NED)	1982 Greg Louganis (USA)	1973 Klaus Dibiasi (ITA)
1994 Evan Stewart (ZIM)	1986 Greg Louganis (USA)	1975 Klaus Dibiasi (ITA)
1998 Yu Zhuocheng (CHN)	1991 Kent Ferguson (USA)	1978 Greg Louganis (USA)
2001 Wang Feng (CHN)	1994 Yu Zhuocheng (CHN)	1982 Greg Louganis (USA)
2003 Xu Xiang (CHN)	1998 Dmitry Sautin (RUS)	1986 Greg Louganis (USA)
2005 Alexandre Despatie (CAN)	2001 Dmitry Sautin (RUS)	1991 Sun Shuwei (CHN)
2007 Luo Yutong (CHN)	2003 Aleksandr Dobrosok (RUS)	1994 Dmitry Sautin (RUS)
2009 Qin Kai (CHN)	2005 Alexandre Despatie (CAN)	1998 Dmitry Sautin (RUS)
2011 Li Shixin (CHN)	2007 Qin Kai (CHN)	2001 Tian Liang (CHN)
	2009 He Chong (CHN)	2003 Alexandre Despatie (CAN)
	2011 He Chong (CHN)	2005 Hu Jia (CHN)
3-M SPRINGBOARD		2007 Gleb Galperin (RUS)
1973 Philip Boggs (USA)		2009 Thomas Daley (GBR)
1975 Philip Boggs (USA)		2011 Qiu Bo (CHN)
1978 Philip Boggs (USA)		

World Swimming and Diving Championships—Women

swimming

50-M FREESTYLE	100-M FREESTYLE (CONTINUED)	200-M FREESTYLE (CONTINUED)
1986 Tamara Costache (ROM)	1986 Kristin Otto (GDR)	1978 Cynthia Woodhead (USA)
1991 Zhuang Yong (CHN)	1991 Nicole Haislett (USA)	1982 Annemarie Verstappen (NED)
1994 Le Jingyi (CHN)	1994 Le Jingyi (CHN)	1986 Heike Friedrich (GDR)
1998 Amy Van Dyken (USA)	1998 Jenny Thompson (USA)	1991 Hayley Lewis (AUS)
2001 Inge de Bruijn (NED)	2001 Inge de Bruijn (NED)	1994 Franziska van Almsick (GER)
2003 Inge de Bruijn (NED)	2003 Hanna-Maria Seppälä (FIN)	1998 Claudia Poll (CRC)
2005 Lisbeth Lenton (AUS)	2005 Jodie Henry (AUS)	2001 Giaan Rooney (AUS)
2007 Lisbeth Lenton (AUS)	2007 Lisbeth Lenton (AUS)	2003 Alena Popchanka (BLR)
2009 Britta Steffen (GER)	2009 Britta Steffen (GER)	2005 Solenne Figueas (FRA)
2011 Therese Alshammar (SWE)	2011 Aliaksandra Herasimenia (BLR); Jeanette Ottesen (DEN) (tied)	2007 Laure Manaudou (FRA)
		2009 Federica Pellegrini (ITA)
		2011 Federica Pellegrini (ITA)
100-M FREESTYLE	200-M FREESTYLE	
1973 Kornelia Ender (GDR)	1973 Keena Rothhammer (USA)	
1975 Kornelia Ender (GDR)	1975 Shirley Babashoff (USA)	
1978 Barbara Krause (GDR)		
1982 Birgit Meineke (GDR)		

World Swimming and Diving Championships—Women (continued)

swimming (continued)

400-M FREESTYLE

1973 Heather Greenwood (USA)
 1975 Shirley Babashoff (USA)
 1978 Tracey Wickham (AUS)
 1982 Carmela Schmidt (GDR)
 1986 Heike Friedrich (GDR)
 1991 Janet Evans (USA)
 1994 Yang Aihua (CHN)
 1998 Chen Yan (CHN)
 2001 Yana Klochkova (UKR)
 2003 Hannah Stockbauer (GER)
 2005 Laure Manaudou (FRA)
 2007 Laure Manaudou (FRA)
 2009 Federica Pellegrini (ITA)
 2011 Federica Pellegrini (ITA)

800-M FREESTYLE

1973 Novella Calligaris (ITA)
 1975 Jenny Turrall (AUS)
 1978 Tracey Wickham (AUS)
 1982 Kim Linehan (USA)
 1986 Astrid Strauss (GDR)
 1991 Janet Evans (USA)
 1994 Janet Evans (USA)
 1998 Brooke Bennett (USA)
 2001 Hannah Stockbauer (GER)
 2003 Hannah Stockbauer (GER)
 2005 Kate Ziegler (USA)
 2007 Kate Ziegler (USA)
 2009 Lotte Friis (DEN)
 2011 Rebecca Adlington (GBR)

1,500-M FREESTYLE

2001 Hannah Stockbauer (GER)
 2003 Hannah Stockbauer (GER)
 2005 Kate Ziegler (USA)
 2007 Kate Ziegler (USA)
 2009 Alessia Filippi (ITA)
 2011 Lotte Friis (DEN)

50-M BREASTSTROKE

2001 Luo Xuejuan (CHN)
 2003 Luo Xuejuan (CHN)
 2005 Jade Edmiston (AUS)
 2007 Jessica Hardy (USA)
 2009 Yuliya Yefimova (RUS)
 2011 Jessica Hardy (USA)

100-M BREASTSTROKE

1973 Renate Vogel (GDR)
 1975 Hannelore Anke (GDR)
 1978 Yuliya Bogdanova (URS)
 1982 Ute Geweniger (GDR)
 1986 Sylvia Gerasch (GDR)
 1991 Linley Frame (AUS)
 1994 Samantha Riley (AUS)
 1998 Kristy Kowal (USA)
 2001 Luo Xuejuan (CHN)
 2003 Luo Xuejuan (CHN)
 2005 Leisel Jones (AUS)
 2007 Leisel Jones (AUS)
 2009 Rebecca Soni (USA)
 2011 Rebecca Soni (USA)

200-M BREASTSTROKE

1973 Renate Vogel (GDR)
 1975 Hannelore Anke (GDR)
 1978 Lina Kachushite (URS)

200-M BREASTSTROKE (CONTINUED)

1982 Svetlana Varganova (URS)
 1986 Silke Hörner (GDR)
 1991 Yelena Volkova (URS)
 1994 Samantha Riley (AUS)
 1998 Agnes Kovacs (HUN)
 2001 Agnes Kovacs (HUN)
 2003 Amanda Beard (USA)
 2005 Leisel Jones (AUS)
 2007 Leisel Jones (AUS)
 2009 Nadja Higl (SRB)
 2011 Rebecca Soni (USA)

50-M BUTTERFLY

2001 Inge de Bruijn (NED)
 2003 Inge de Bruijn (NED)
 2005 Danni Miatke (AUS)
 2007 Therese Alshammar (SWE)
 2009 Marieke Guehrer (AUS)
 2011 Inge Dekker (NED)

100-M BUTTERFLY

1973 Kornelia Ender (GDR)
 1975 Kornelia Ender (GDR)
 1978 Joan Pennington (USA)
 1982 Mary Meagher (USA)
 1986 Kornelia Gressler (GDR)
 1991 Qian Hong (CHN)
 1994 Liu Limin (CHN)
 1998 Jenny Thompson (USA)
 2001 Petria Thomas (AUS)
 2003 Jenny Thompson (USA)
 2005 Jessicah Schipper (AUS)
 2007 Lisbeth Lenton (AUS)
 2009 Sarah Sjöström (SWE)
 2011 Dana Vollmer (USA)

200-M BUTTERFLY

1973 Rosemarie Kother (GDR)
 1975 Rosemarie Kother (GDR)
 1978 Tracy Caulkins (USA)
 1982 Ines Geissler (GDR)
 1986 Mary T. Meagher (USA)
 1991 Summer Sanders (USA)
 1994 Liu Limin (CHN)
 1998 Susie O'Neill (AUS)
 2001 Petria Thomas (AUS)
 2003 Otylia Jedrzejczak (POL)
 2005 Otylia Jedrzejczak (POL)
 2007 Jessicah Schipper (AUS)
 2009 Jessicah Schipper (AUS)
 2011 Jiao Liuyang (CHN)

50-M BACKSTROKE

2001 Haley Cope (USA)
 2003 Nina Zhivanevskaya (ESP)
 2005 Giaan Rooney (AUS)
 2007 Leila Vaziri (USA)
 2009 Zhao Jing (CHN)
 2011 Anastasia Zueva (RUS)

100-M BACKSTROKE

1973 Ulrike Richter (GDR)
 1975 Ulrike Richter (GDR)
 1978 Linda Jezek (USA)
 1982 Kristin Otto (GDR)
 1986 Betsy Mitchell (USA)

100-M BACKSTROKE (CONTINUED)

1991 Krisztina Egerszegi (HUN)
 1994 He Cihong (CHN)
 1998 Lea Maurer (USA)
 2001 Natalie Coughlin (USA)
 2003 Antje Buschschulte (GER)
 2005 Kirsty Coventry (ZIM)
 2007 Natalie Coughlin (USA)
 2009 Gemma Spofforth (GBR)
 2011 Zhao Jing (CHN)

200-M BACKSTROKE

1973 Melissa Belote (USA)
 1975 Birgit Treiber (GDR)
 1978 Linda Jezek (USA)
 1982 Cornelia Sirch (GDR)
 1986 Cornelia Sirch (GDR)
 1991 Krisztina Egerszegi (HUN)
 1994 He Cihong (CHN)
 1998 Roxana Maracineanu (FRA)
 2001 Diana Mocanu (ROM)
 2003 Katy Sexton (GBR)
 2005 Kirsty Coventry (ZIM)
 2007 Margaret Hoelzer (USA)
 2009 Kirsty Coventry (ZIM)
 2011 Missy Franklin (USA)

200-M INDIVIDUAL MEDLEY

1973 Andrea Hubner (GDR)
 1975 Kathy Heddy (USA)
 1978 Tracy Caulkins (USA)
 1982 Petra Schneider (GDR)
 1986 Kristin Otto (GDR)
 1991 Lin Li (CHN)
 1994 Lu Bin (CHN)
 1998 Wu Yanyan (CHN)
 2001 Martha Bowen (USA)
 2003 Yana Klochkova (UKR)
 2005 Katie Hoff (USA)
 2007 Katie Hoff (USA)
 2009 Ariana Kukors (USA)
 2011 Ye Shiwen (CHN)

400-M INDIVIDUAL MEDLEY

1973 Gudrun Wegner (GDR)
 1975 Ulrike Tauber (GDR)
 1978 Tracy Caulkins (USA)
 1982 Petra Schneider (GDR)
 1986 Kathleen Nord (GDR)
 1991 Lin Li (CHN)
 1994 Dai Guohong (CHN)
 1998 Chen Yan (CHN)
 2001 Yana Klochkova (UKR)
 2003 Yana Klochkova (UKR)
 2005 Katie Hoff (USA)
 2007 Katie Hoff (USA)
 2009 Katinka Hosszú (HUN)
 2011 Elizabeth Beisel (USA)

4 × 100-M FREESTYLE RELAY

1973 East Germany
 1975 East Germany
 1978 United States
 1982 East Germany
 1986 East Germany
 1991 United States
 1994 China
 1998 United States

World Swimming and Diving Championships—Women (continued)

swimming (continued)

4 × 100-M FREESTYLE RELAY (CONT.)	4 × 200-M FREESTYLE RELAY (CONT.)	4 × 100-M MEDLEY RELAY (CONT.)
2001 Germany	2001 Great Britain	1986 East Germany
2003 United States	2003 United States	1991 United States
2005 Australia	2005 United States	1994 China
2007 Australia	2007 United States	1998 United States
2009 Netherlands	2009 China	2001 Australia
2011 Netherlands	2011 United States	2003 China
		2005 Australia
4 × 200-M FREESTYLE RELAY	4 × 100-M MEDLEY RELAY	2007 Australia
1986 East Germany	1973 East Germany	2009 China
1991 Germany	1975 East Germany	2011 United States
1994 China	1978 United States	
1998 Germany	1982 East Germany	

diving

1-M SPRINGBOARD	3-M SPRINGBOARD (CONT.)	PLATFORM
1991 Gao Min (CHN)	1982 Megan Neyer (USA)	1973 Ulrika Knappe (SWE)
1994 Chen Lixia (CHN)	1986 Gao Min (CHN)	1975 Janet Ely (USA)
1998 Irina Lashko (RUS)	1991 Gao Min (CHN)	1978 Irina Kalinina (URS)
2001 Blythe Hartley (CAN)	1994 Tan Shuping (CHN)	1982 Wendy Wyland (USA)
2003 Irina Lashko (AUS)	1998 Yuliya Pakhalina (RUS)	1986 Chen Lin (CHN)
2005 Blythe Hartley (CAN)	2001 Guo Jingjing (CHN)	1991 Fu Mingxia (CHN)
2007 He Zi (CHN)	2003 Guo Jingjing (CHN)	1994 Fu Mingxia (CHN)
2009 Yuliya Pakhalina (RUS)	2005 Guo Jingjing (CHN)	1998 Olena Zhupina (UKR)
2011 Shi Tingmao (CHN)	2007 Guo Jingjing (CHN)	2001 Xu Mian (CHN)
	2009 Guo Jingjing (CHN)	2003 Emilie Heymans (CAN)
3-M SPRINGBOARD	2011 Wu Minxia (CHN)	2005 Laura Wilkinson (USA)
1973 Christa Kohler (GDR)		2007 Wang Xin (CHN)
1975 Irina Kalinina (URS)		2009 Paola Espinosa (MEX)
1978 Irina Kalinina (URS)		2011 Chen Ruolin (CHN)

Swimming World Records—Long Course (50 m)

Some records are awaiting FINA ratification as of 18 Aug 2011.

Men			
EVENT	RECORD HOLDER (COUNTRY)	PERFORMANCE	DATE
50-m freestyle	César Cielo Filho (BRA)	20.91 sec	18 Dec 2009
100-m freestyle	César Cielo Filho (BRA)	46.91 sec	30 Jul 2009
200-m freestyle	Paul Biedermann (GER)	1 min 42.00 sec	28 Jul 2009
400-m freestyle	Paul Biedermann (GER)	3 min 40.07 sec	26 Jul 2009
800-m freestyle	Zhang Lin (CHN)	7 min 32.12 sec	29 Jul 2009
1,500-m freestyle	Grant Hackett (AUS)	14 min 34.56 sec	29 Jul 2001
50-m backstroke	Liam Tancock (GBR)	24.04 sec	2 Aug 2009
100-m backstroke	Aaron Peirsol (USA)	51.94 sec	8 Jul 2009
200-m backstroke	Aaron Peirsol (USA)	1 min 51.92 sec	31 Jul 2009
50-m breaststroke	Cameron van der Burgh (RSA)	26.67 sec	29 Jul 2009
100-m breaststroke	Brenton Rickard (AUS)	58.58 sec	27 Jul 2009
200-m breaststroke	Christian Sprenger (AUS)	2 min 07.31 sec	30 Jul 2009
50-m butterfly	Rafael Muñoz (ESP)	22.43 sec	5 Apr 2009
100-m butterfly	Michael Phelps (USA)	49.82 sec	1 Aug 2009
200-m butterfly	Michael Phelps (USA)	1 min 51.51 sec	29 Jul 2009
200-m individual medley	Ryan Lochte (USA)	1 min 54.00 sec	28 Jul 2011
400-m individual medley	Michael Phelps (USA)	4 min 03.84 sec	10 Aug 2008
4 × 100-m freestyle relay	United States (Michael Phelps, Garrett Weber-Gale, Cullen Jones, Jason Lezak)	3 min 08.24 sec	11 Aug 2008
4 × 200-m freestyle relay	United States (Michael Phelps, Ricky Berens, David Walters, Ryan Lochte)	6 min 58.55 sec	31 Jul 2009
4 × 100-m medley relay	United States (Aaron Peirsol, Eric Shanteau, Michael Phelps, David Walters)	3 min 27.28 sec	2 Aug 2009
Women			
EVENT	RECORD HOLDER (COUNTRY)	PERFORMANCE	DATE
50-m freestyle	Britta Steffen (GER)	23.73 sec	2 Aug 2009
100-m freestyle	Britta Steffen (GER)	52.07 sec	31 Jul 2009
200-m freestyle	Federica Pellegrini (ITA)	1 min 52.98 sec	29 Jul 2009
400-m freestyle	Federica Pellegrini (ITA)	3 min 59.15 sec	26 Jul 2009

Swimming World Records—Long Course (50 m) (continued)

Women (continued)

EVENT	RECORD HOLDER (COUNTRY)	PERFORMANCE	DATE
800-m freestyle	Rebecca Adlington (GBR)	8 min 14.10 sec	16 Aug 2008
1,500-m freestyle	Kate Ziegler (USA)	15 min 42.54 sec	17 Jun 2007
50-m backstroke	Zhao Jing (CHN)	27.06 sec	30 Jul 2009
100-m backstroke	Gemma Spofforth (GBR)	58.12 sec	28 Jul 2009
200-m backstroke	Kirsty Coventry (ZIM)	2 min 04.81 sec	1 Aug 2009
50-m breaststroke	Jessica Hardy (USA)	29.80 sec	7 Aug 2009
100-m breaststroke	Jessica Hardy (USA)	1 min 04.45 sec	7 Aug 2009
200-m breaststroke	Annamay Pierse (CAN)	2 min 20.12 sec	30 Jul 2009
50-m butterfly	Therese Alshammar (SWE)	25.07 sec	31 Jul 2009
100-m butterfly	Sarah Sjöström (SWE)	56.06 sec	27 Jul 2009
200-m butterfly	Liu Zige (CHN)	2 min 01.81 sec	21 Oct 2009
200-m individual medley	Ariana Kukors (USA)	2 min 06.15 sec	27 Jul 2009
400-m individual medley	Stephanie Rice (AUS)	4 min 29.45 sec	10 Aug 2008
4 × 100-m freestyle relay	Netherlands (Inge Dekker, Ranomi Kromowidjojo, Femke Heemskerk, Marleen Veldhuis)	3 min 31.72 sec	26 Jul 2009
4 × 200-m freestyle relay	China (Yang Yu, Zhu Qian Wei, Liu Jing, Pang Jiaying)	7 min 42.08 sec	30 Jul 2009
4 × 100-m medley relay	China (Zhao Jing, Chen Huijia, Jiao Liuyang, Li Zhesi)	3 min 52.19 sec	1 Aug 2009

Swimming World Records—Short Course (25 m)

Some records are awaiting FINA ratification as of 18 Aug 2011.

Men

EVENT	RECORD HOLDER (COUNTRY)	PERFORMANCE	DATE
50-m freestyle	Roland Schoeman (RSA)	20.30 sec	8 Aug 2009
100-m freestyle	Amaury Leveaux (FRA)	44.94 sec	13 Dec 2008
200-m freestyle	Paul Biedermann (GER)	1 min 39.37 sec	15 Nov 2009
400-m freestyle	Paul Biedermann (GER)	3 min 32.77 sec	14 Nov 2009
800-m freestyle	Grant Hackett (AUS)	7 min 23.42 sec	20 Jul 2008
1,500-m freestyle	Grant Hackett (AUS)	14 min 10.10 sec	7 Aug 2001
50-m backstroke	Peter Marshall (USA)	22.61 sec	22 Nov 2009
100-m backstroke	Nick Thoman (USA)	48.94 sec	18 Dec 2009
200-m backstroke	Arkady Vyatchanin (RUS)	1 min 46.11 sec	15 Nov 2009
50-m breaststroke	Cameron van der Burgh (RSA)	25.25 sec	14 Nov 2009
100-m breaststroke	Cameron van der Burgh (RSA)	55.61 sec	15 Nov 2009
200-m breaststroke	Daniel Gyurta (HUN)	2 min 00.67 sec	13 Dec 2009
50-m butterfly	Steffen Deibler (GER)	21.80 sec	14 Nov 2009
100-m butterfly	Evgeny Korotyshkin (RUS)	48.48 sec	15 Nov 2009
200-m butterfly	Kaio Almeida (BRA)	1 min 49.11 sec	10 Nov 2009
100-m individual medley	Peter Mankoc (SLO)	50.76 sec	12 Dec 2009
200-m individual medley	Ryan Lochte (USA)	1 min 50.08 sec	17 Dec 2010
400-m individual medley	Ryan Lochte (USA)	3 min 55.50 sec	16 Dec 2010
4 × 100-m freestyle relay	United States (Nathan Adrian, Matt Grevers, Garrett Weber-Gale, Michael Phelps)	3 min 03.30 sec	19 Dec 2009
4 × 200-m freestyle relay	Russia (Nikita Lobintsev, Danila Izotov, Evgeny Lagunov, Alexander Sukhorukov)	6 min 49.04 sec	16 Dec 2010
4 × 100-m medley relay	Russia (Stanislav Donets, Sergey Geibel, Evgeny Korotyshkin, Danila Izotov)	3 min 19.16 sec	20 Dec 2009

Women

EVENT	RECORD HOLDER (COUNTRY)	PERFORMANCE	DATE
50-m freestyle	Marleen Veldhuis (NED)	23.25 sec	13 Apr 2008
100-m freestyle	Lisbeth Trickett (AUS)	51.01 sec	10 Aug 2009
200-m freestyle	Federica Pellegrini (ITA)	1 min 51.17 sec	13 Dec 2009
400-m freestyle	Joanne Jackson (GBR)	3 min 54.92 sec	8 Aug 2009
800-m freestyle	Alessia Filippi (ITA)	8 min 04.53 sec	12 Dec 2008
1,500-m freestyle	Lotte Friis (DEN)	15 min 28.65 sec	28 Nov 2009
50-m backstroke	Sanja Jovanovic (CRO)	25.70 sec	12 Dec 2009
100-m backstroke	Shiho Sakai (JPN)	55.23 sec	15 Nov 2009
200-m backstroke	Shiho Sakai (JPN)	2 min 00.18 sec	14 Nov 2009
50-m breaststroke	Jessica Hardy (USA)	28.80 sec	15 Nov 2009
100-m breaststroke	Rebecca Soni (USA)	1 min 02.70 sec	19 Dec 2009
200-m breaststroke	Rebecca Soni (USA)	2 min 14.57 sec	18 Dec 2009

Swimming World Records—Short Course (25 m) (continued)

Women (continued)

EVENT	RECORD HOLDER (COUNTRY)	PERFORMANCE	DATE
50-m butterfly	Therese Alshammar (SWE)	24.38 sec	22 Nov 2009
100-m butterfly	Diane Bui-Duyet (FRA)	55.05 sec	12 Dec 2009
200-m butterfly	Liu Zige (CHN)	2 min 00.78 sec	15 Nov 2009
100-m individual medley	Hinkelien Schreuder (NED)	57.74 sec	15 Nov 2009
200-m individual medley	Julia Smit (USA)	2 min 04.60 sec	19 Dec 2009
400-m individual medley	Julia Smit (USA)	4 min 21.04 sec	18 Dec 2009
4 × 100-m freestyle relay	Netherlands (Hinkelien Schreuder, Ranomi Kromowidjojo, Inge Dekker, Marleen Veldhuis)	3 min 28.22 sec	19 Dec 2008
4 × 200-m freestyle relay	China (Chen Qian, Tang Yi, Liu Jing, Zhu Qianwei)	7 min 35.94 sec	15 Dec 2010
4 × 100-m medley relay	United States (Margaret Hoelzer, Jessica Hardy, Dana Vollmer, Amanda Weir)	3 min 47.97 sec	18 Dec 2009

Tennis

Four events dominate world championship tennis. The first of these traditional "Grand Slam" events was the **All-England Lawn Tennis Championships** (better known as the **Wimbledon Championships**), founded in 1877. Its only event the first year was the men's singles championships; women first competed in 1884. Major tennis tournaments also sprang up in the **United States** (1881 for men; women's singles competition first officially added 1889), **France** (1891 for men; women's singles competition added 1897), and **Australia** (1905 for men; women's singles competition added 1922). Open tennis (open, that is, to both professionals and amateurs) became the rule in the Grand Slam tournaments in 1968. International team tennis was organized in 1900 with the institution of the **Davis**

Cup. Men's teams competing for the Davis Cup play four singles matches and one doubles match in elimination rounds. The Wightman Cup was contested yearly between British and American women's teams from 1923 to 1989. The **International Tennis Federation** (ITF, formerly the International Lawn Tennis Federation; founded 1913) established the **Federation Cup** in 1963 (called the **Fed Cup** since 1994) for international women's team competition. It is also decided by elimination rounds of four singles and one doubles contest.

Related Web sites: International Tennis Federation: <www.itftennis.com>; ATP (formerly Association of Tennis Professionals): <www.atpworldtour.com>; Women's Tennis Association: <www.wtatennis.com>.

Australian Open Tennis Championships—Singles

YEAR	MEN	WOMEN
1905	Rodney Heath (AUS)	
1906	Tony Wilding (NZL)	
1907	Horace Rice (AUS)	
1908	Fred Alexander (USA)	
1909	Tony Wilding (NZL)	
1910	Rodney Heath (AUS)	
1911	Norman Brookes (AUS)	
1912	J. Cecil Parke (GBR)	
1913	E.F. Parker (AUS)	
1914	Pat O'Hara Wood (AUS)	
1915	Francis Lowe (GBR)	
1916–18	<i>not held</i>	
1919	A.R.F. Kingscote (GBR)	
1920	Pat O'Hara Wood (AUS)	
1921	Rhys Gemmell (AUS)	
1922	James Anderson (AUS)	Margaret Molesworth (AUS)
1923	Pat O'Hara Wood (AUS)	Margaret Molesworth (AUS)
1924	James Anderson (AUS)	Sylvia Lance (AUS)
1925	James Anderson (AUS)	Daphne Akhurst (AUS)
1926	John Hawkes (AUS)	Daphne Akhurst (AUS)
1927	Gerald Patterson (AUS)	Esna Boyd (AUS)
1928	Jean Borotra (FRA)	Daphne Akhurst (AUS)
1929	John Gregory (GBR)	Daphne Akhurst (AUS)
1930	Gar Moon (AUS)	Daphne Akhurst (AUS)
1931	Jack Crawford (AUS)	Coral Buttsworth (AUS)
1932	Jack Crawford (AUS)	Coral Buttsworth (AUS)
1933	Jack Crawford (AUS)	Joan Hartigan (AUS)

Australian Open Tennis Championships—Singles (continued)

YEAR	MEN	WOMEN
1934	Fred Perry (GBR)	Joan Hartigan (AUS)
1935	Jack Crawford (AUS)	Dorothy Round (GBR)
1936	Adrian Quist (AUS)	Joan Hartigan (AUS)
1937	Vivian McGrath (AUS)	Nancye Wynne (AUS)
1938	Don Budge (USA)	Dorothy Bundy (USA)
1939	John Bromwich (AUS)	Emily Westacott (AUS)
1940	Adrian Quist (AUS)	Nancye Wynne (AUS)
1941–45	<i>not held</i>	
1946	John Bromwich (AUS)	Nancye Wynne Bolton (AUS)
1947	Dinny Pails (AUS)	Nancye Wynne Bolton (AUS)
1948	Adrian Quist (AUS)	Nancye Wynne Bolton (AUS)
1949	Frank Sedgman (AUS)	Doris Hart (USA)
1950	Frank Sedgman (AUS)	Louise Brough (USA)
1951	Dick Savitt (USA)	Nancye Wynne Bolton (AUS)
1952	Ken McGregor (AUS)	Thelma Long (AUS)
1953	Ken Rosewall (AUS)	Maureen Connolly (USA)
1954	Mervyn Rose (AUS)	Thelma Long (AUS)
1955	Ken Rosewall (AUS)	Beryl Penrose (AUS)
1956	Lew Hoad (AUS)	Mary Carter (AUS)
1957	Ashley Cooper (AUS)	Shirley Fry (USA)
1958	Ashley Cooper (AUS)	Angela Mortimer (GBR)
1959	Alex Olmedo (PER)	Mary Carter-Reitano (AUS)
1960	Rod Laver (AUS)	Margaret Smith (AUS)
1961	Roy Emerson (AUS)	Margaret Smith (AUS)
1962	Rod Laver (AUS)	Margaret Smith (AUS)
1963	Roy Emerson (AUS)	Margaret Smith (AUS)
1964	Roy Emerson (AUS)	Margaret Smith (AUS)
1965	Roy Emerson (AUS)	Margaret Smith (AUS)
1966	Roy Emerson (AUS)	Margaret Smith (AUS)
1967	Roy Emerson (AUS)	Nancy Richey (USA)
1968	Bill Bowrey (AUS)	Billie Jean King (USA)
1969	Rod Laver (AUS)	Margaret Smith Court (AUS)
1970	Arthur Ashe (USA)	Margaret Smith Court (AUS)
1971	Ken Rosewall (AUS)	Margaret Smith Court (AUS)
1972	Ken Rosewall (AUS)	Virginia Wade (GBR)
1973	John Newcombe (AUS)	Margaret Smith Court (AUS)
1974	Jimmy Connors (USA)	Evonne Goolagong (AUS)
1975	John Newcombe (AUS)	Evonne Goolagong (AUS)
1976	Mark Edmondson (AUS)	Evonne Goolagong Cawley (AUS)
1977 ¹	Roscoe Tanner (USA)	Kerry Reid (AUS)
1977 ¹	Vitas Gerulaitis (USA)	Evonne Goolagong Cawley (AUS)
1978 ²	Guillermo Vilas (ARG)	Chris O'Neill (AUS)
1979 ²	Guillermo Vilas (ARG)	Barbara Jordan (USA)
1980 ²	Brian Teacher (USA)	Hana Mandlikova (TCH)
1981 ²	Johan Kriek (RSA)	Martina Navratilova (USA)
1982 ²	Johan Kriek (RSA)	Chris Evert Lloyd (USA)
1983 ²	Mats Wilander (SWE)	Martina Navratilova (USA)
1984 ²	Mats Wilander (SWE)	Chris Evert Lloyd (USA)
1985 ²	Stefan Edberg (SWE)	Martina Navratilova (USA)
1986	<i>not held</i>	
1987	Stefan Edberg (SWE)	Hana Mandlikova (TCH)
1988	Mats Wilander (SWE)	Steffi Graf (FRG)
1989	Ivan Lendl (TCH)	Steffi Graf (FRG)
1990	Ivan Lendl (TCH)	Steffi Graf (FRG)
1991	Boris Becker (GER)	Monica Seles (YUG)
1992	Jim Courier (USA)	Monica Seles (YUG)
1993	Jim Courier (USA)	Monica Seles (YUG)
1994	Pete Sampras (USA)	Steffi Graf (GER)
1995	Andre Agassi (USA)	Mary Pierce (FRA)
1996	Boris Becker (GER)	Monica Seles (USA)
1997	Pete Sampras (USA)	Martina Hingis (SUI)
1998	Petr Korda (CZE)	Martina Hingis (SUI)
1999	Yevgeny Kafelnikov (RUS)	Martina Hingis (SUI)
2000	Andre Agassi (USA)	Lindsay Davenport (USA)
2001	Andre Agassi (USA)	Jennifer Capriati (USA)
2002	Thomas Johansson (SWE)	Jennifer Capriati (USA)
2003	Andre Agassi (USA)	Serena Williams (USA)
2004	Roger Federer (SUI)	Justine Henin-Hardenne (BEL)

Australian Open Tennis Championships—Singles (continued)

YEAR	MEN	WOMEN
2005	Marat Safin (RUS)	Serena Williams (USA)
2006	Roger Federer (SUI)	Amélie Mauresmo (FRA)
2007	Roger Federer (SUI)	Serena Williams (USA)
2008	Novak Djokovic (SRB)	Mariya Sharapova (RUS)
2009	Rafael Nadal (ESP)	Serena Williams (USA)
2010	Roger Federer (SUI)	Serena Williams (USA)
2011	Novak Djokovic (SRB)	Kim Clijsters (BEL)

¹Tournament held in January and December. ²Tournament held in December rather than January.

Australian Open Tennis Championships—Doubles

YEAR	MEN	WOMEN
1905	Tom Tachell, Randolph Lycett	
1906	Tony Wilding, Rodney Heath	
1907	Harry Parker, William Gregg	
1908	Fred Alexander, Alfred Dunlop	
1909	Ernie F. Parker, J.P. Keane	
1910	Horace Rice, Ashley Campbell	
1911	Rodney Heath, Randolph Lycett	
1912	J. Cecil Parke, Charles Dixon	
1913	Ernie F. Parker, Alf Hedemann	
1905	Tom Tachell, Randolph Lycett	
1906	Tony Wilding, Rodney Heath	
1907	Harry Parker, William Gregg	
1908	Fred Alexander, Alfred Dunlop	
1909	Ernie F. Parker, J.P. Keane	
1910	Horace Rice, Ashley Campbell	
1911	Rodney Heath, Randolph Lycett	
1912	J. Cecil Parke, Charles Dixon	
1913	Ernie F. Parker, Alf Hedemann	
1914	Ashley Campbell, Gerald Patterson	
1915	Horace Rice, Clarrie Todd	
1916–18	<i>not held</i>	
1919	Pat O'Hara Wood, Ron Thomas	Esne Boyd, Marjorie Mountain
1920	Pat O'Hara Wood, Ron Thomas	Esne Boyd, Sylvia Lance
1921	S.H. Eaton-Rice, Rhys Gemmell	Daphne Akhurst, Sylvia Lance
1922	Gerald Patterson, John Hawkes	Daphne Akhurst, Sylvia Lance Harper
1923	Pat O'Hara Wood, Bert St. John	Meryl O'Hara Wood, Esne Boyd
1924	Norman Brookes, James Anderson	Meryl O'Hara Wood, Louise Bickerton
1925	Gerald Patterson, Pat O'Hara Wood	Daphne Akhurst, Esne Boyd
1926	Gerald Patterson, John Hawkes	Daphne Akhurst, Louise Bickerton
1927	Gerald Patterson, John Hawkes	Margaret Molesworth, Emily Hood
1928	Jean Borotra, Jacques Brugnon	Daphne Akhurst Cozens, Louise Bickerton
1929	Jack Crawford, Harry Hopman	Coral Buttsworth, Marjorie Cox Crawford
1930	Jack Crawford, Harry Hopman	Margaret Molesworth, Emily Hood Westacott
1931	Charles Donohoe, Ray Dunlop	Margaret Molesworth, Emily Hood Westacott
1932	Jack Crawford, Gar Moon	Evelyn Dearman, Nancy Lyle
1933	Ellsworth Vines, Keith Gledhill	Thelma Coyne, Nancy Wynne
1934	Fred Perry, George Hughes	Thelma Coyne, Nancy Wynne
1935	Jack Crawford, Vivian McGrath	Thelma Coyne, Nancy Wynne
1936	Adrian Quist, D.P. Turnbull	Thelma Coyne, Nancy Wynne
1937	Adrian Quist, D.P. Turnbull	Thelma Coyne, Nancy Wynne
1938	Adrian Quist, John Bromwich	Thelma Coyne, Nancy Wynne
1939	Adrian Quist, John Bromwich	Thelma Coyne, Nancy Wynne
1940	Adrian Quist, John Bromwich	Thelma Coyne, Nancy Wynne
1941–45	<i>not held</i>	
1946	Adrian Quist, John Bromwich	Joyce Fitch, Mary Bevis
1947	Adrian Quist, John Bromwich	Thelma Coyne Long, Nancy Wynne Bolton
1948	Adrian Quist, John Bromwich	Thelma Coyne Long, Nancy Wynne Bolton
1949	Adrian Quist, John Bromwich	Thelma Coyne Long, Nancy Wynne Bolton
1950	Adrian Quist, John Bromwich	Louise Brough, Doris Hart
1951	Ken McGregor, Frank Sedgman	Thelma Coyne Long, Nancy Wynne Bolton
1952	Ken McGregor, Frank Sedgman	Thelma Coyne Long, Nancy Wynne Bolton
1953	Lew Hoad, Ken Rosewall	Maureen Connolly, Julia Sampson
1954	Rex Hartwig, Mervyn Rose	Mary Bevis Hawton, Beryl Penrose
1955	Vic Seixas, Tony Trabert	Mary Bevis Hawton, Beryl Penrose

Australian Open Tennis Championships—Doubles (continued)

YEAR	MEN	WOMEN
1956	Lew Hoad, Ken Rosewall	Mary Bevis Hawton, Thelma Coyne Long
1957	Lew Hoad, Neale Fraser	Althea Gibson, Shirley Fry
1958	Ashley Cooper, Neale Fraser	Mary Bevis Hawton, Thelma Coyne Long
1959	Rod Laver, Robert Mark	Sandra Reynolds, Renee Schuurman
1960	Rod Laver, Robert Mark	Maria Bueno, Christine Truman
1961	Rod Laver, Robert Mark	Mary Reitano, Margaret Smith
1962	Roy Emerson, Neale Fraser	Robyn Ebbenn, Margaret Smith
1963	Bob Hewitt, Fred Stolle	Robyn Ebbenn, Margaret Smith
1964	Bob Hewitt, Fred Stolle	Judy Tegart, Lesley Turner
1965	John Newcombe, Tony Roche	Margaret Smith, Lesley Turner
1966	Roy Emerson, Fred Stolle	Carole Graebner, Nancy Richey
1967	John Newcombe, Tony Roche	Judy Tegart, Lesley Turner
1968	Dick Crealy, Allan Stone	Karen Krantzcke, Karrie Melville
1969	Roy Emerson, Rod Laver	Margaret Smith Court, Judy Tegart
1970	Bob Lutz, Stan Smith	Margaret Smith Court, Judy Tegart Dalton
1971	John Newcombe, Tony Roche	Margaret Smith Court, Evonne Goolagong
1972	Owen Davidson, Ken Rosewall	Kerry Harris, Helen Gourlay
1973	Mal Anderson, John Newcombe	Margaret Smith Court, Virginia Wade
1974	Ross Case, Geoff Masters	Evonne Goolagong, Peggy Michel
1975	John Alexander, Phil Dent	Evonne Goolagong, Peggy Michel
1976	John Newcombe, Tony Roche	Evonne Goolagong Cawley, Helen Gourlay
1977 ¹	Arthur Ashe, Tony Roche	Dianne Fromholtz, Helen Gourlay
1977 ¹	Allan Stone, Ray Ruffels	Evonne Goolagong Cawley, Helen Gourlay Cawley; Mona Guerrant, Kerry Reid ²
1978 ³	Wojtek Fibak, Kim Warwick	Renata Tomanova, Betsy Nagelsen
1979 ³	Peter McNamara, Paul McNamee	Judy Chaloner, Dianne Evers
1980 ³	Kim Warwick, Mark Edmondson	Martina Navratilova, Betsy Nagelsen
1981 ³	Kim Warwick, Mark Edmondson	Kathy Jordan, Anne Smith
1982 ³	John Alexander, John Fitzgerald	Martina Navratilova, Pam Shriver
1983 ³	Mark Edmondson, Paul McNamee	Martina Navratilova, Pam Shriver
1984 ³	Mark Edmondson, Sherwood Stewart	Martina Navratilova, Pam Shriver
1985 ³	Paul Anacone, Christo van Rensburg	Martina Navratilova, Pam Shriver
1986	<i>not held</i>	
1987	Stefan Edberg, Anders Jarryd	Martina Navratilova, Pam Shriver
1988	Rick Leach, Jim Pugh	Martina Navratilova, Pam Shriver
1989	Rick Leach, Jim Pugh	Martina Navratilova, Pam Shriver
1990	Pieter Aldrich, Danie Visser	Jana Novotna, Helena Sukova
1991	Scott Davis, David Pate	Patty Fendick, Mary Joe Fernández
1992	Todd Woodbridge, Mark Woodforde	Arantxa Sánchez Vicario, Helena Sukova
1993	Danie Visser, Laurie Warder	Gigi Fernández, Natasha Zvereva
1994	Jacco Eltingh, Paul Haarhuis	Gigi Fernández, Natasha Zvereva
1995	Jared Palmer, Richey Reneberg	Arantxa Sánchez Vicario, Jana Novotna
1996	Stefan Edberg, Petr Korda	Arantxa Sánchez Vicario, Chanda Rubin
1997	Todd Woodbridge, Mark Woodforde	Martina Hingis, Natasha Zvereva
1998	Jonas Björkman, Jacco Eltingh	Martina Hingis, Mirjana Lucic
1999	Jonas Björkman, Patrick Rafter	Martina Hingis, Anna Kournikova
2000	Ellis Ferreira, Rick Leach	Lisa Raymond, Rennae Stubbs
2001	Jonas Björkman, Todd Woodbridge	Venus Williams, Serena Williams
2002	Mark Knowles, Daniel Nestor	Martina Hingis, Anna Kournikova
2003	Michaël Llodra, Fabrice Santoro	Venus Williams, Serena Williams
2004	Michaël Llodra, Fabrice Santoro	Virginia Ruano Pascual, Paola Suárez
2005	Wayne Black, Kevin Ullyett	Alicia Molik, Svetlana Kuznetsova
2006	Bob Bryan, Mike Bryan	Yan Zi, Zheng Jie
2007	Bob Bryan, Mike Bryan	Cara Black, Liezel Huber
2008	Jonathan Erlich, Andy Ram	Alona Bondarenko, Kateryna Bondarenko
2009	Bob Bryan, Mike Bryan	Venus Williams, Serena Williams
2010	Bob Bryan, Mike Bryan	Venus Williams, Serena Williams
2011	Bob Bryan, Mike Bryan	Gisela Dulko, Flavia Pennetta

¹Tournament held in January and December. ²Tie; finals rained out. ³Tournament held in December rather than January.

**Did
you?
know?**

A business association in Australia officially opened what it claimed is the world's longest golf course in 2009. Golfers at Nullarbor Links play one or two holes at established golf courses, as well as several holes built for the concept behind roadhouses, on a 1,365-km (848-mi) section of the Eyre Highway along the southern coast of the country.

French Open Tennis Championships—Singles

From 1891 to 1924, only members of French tennis clubs were eligible to play in the French Championships. The table shows the winners only since 1925, when the tournament was opened to international competition.

YEAR	MEN	WOMEN
1925	René Lacoste (FRA)	Suzanne Lenglen (FRA)
1926	Henri Cochet (FRA)	Suzanne Lenglen (FRA)
1927	René Lacoste (FRA)	Kornelia Bouman (NED)
1928	Henri Cochet (FRA)	Helen Wills (USA)
1929	René Lacoste (FRA)	Helen Wills (USA)
1930	Henri Cochet (FRA)	Helen Wills Moody (USA)
1931	Jean Borotra (FRA)	Cilly Aussem (GER)
1932	Henri Cochet (FRA)	Helen Wills Moody (USA)
1933	John Crawford (AUS)	Margaret Scriven (GBR)
1934	Gottfried von Cramm (GER)	Margaret Scriven (GBR)
1935	Fred Perry (GBR)	Hilde Sperling (DEN)
1936	Gottfried von Cramm (GER)	Hilde Sperling (DEN)
1937	Henner Henkel (GER)	Hilde Sperling (DEN)
1938	Don Budge (USA)	Simone Mathieu (FRA)
1939	Don McNeill (USA)	Simone Mathieu (FRA)
1940	<i>not held</i>	<i>not held</i>
1941	Bernard Destremau (FRA)	<i>not held</i>
1942	Bernard Destremau (FRA)	<i>not held</i>
1943	Yvon Petra (FRA)	<i>not held</i>
1944	Yvon Petra (FRA)	<i>not held</i>
1945	Yvon Petra (FRA)	<i>not held</i>
1946	Marcel Bernard (FRA)	Margaret Osborne (USA)
1947	Joseph Asboth (HUN)	Patricia Todd (USA)
1948	Frank Parker (USA)	Nelly Landry (BEL)
1949	Frank Parker (USA)	Margaret Osborne duPont (USA)
1950	Budge Patty (USA)	Doris Hart (USA)
1951	Jaroslav Drobný (TCH)	Shirley Fry (USA)
1952	Jaroslav Drobný (TCH)	Doris Hart (USA)
1953	Ken Rosewall (AUS)	Maureen Connolly (USA)
1954	Tony Trabert (USA)	Maureen Connolly (USA)
1955	Tony Trabert (USA)	Angela Mortimer (GBR)
1956	Lew Hoad (AUS)	Althea Gibson (USA)
1957	Sven Davidson (SWE)	Shirley Bloomer (GBR)
1958	Mervyn Rose (AUS)	Zsuzsi Kormoczi (HUN)
1959	Nicola Pietrangeli (ITA)	Christine Truman (GBR)
1960	Nicola Pietrangeli (ITA)	Darlene Hard (USA)
1961	Manuel Santana (ESP)	Ann Haydon (GBR)
1962	Rod Laver (AUS)	Margaret Smith (AUS)
1963	Roy Emerson (AUS)	Lesley Turner (AUS)
1964	Manuel Santana (ESP)	Margaret Smith (AUS)
1965	Fred Stolle (AUS)	Lesley Turner (AUS)
1966	Tony Roche (AUS)	Ann Haydon Jones (GBR)
1967	Roy Emerson (AUS)	Françoise Durr (FRA)
1968	Ken Rosewall (AUS)	Nancy Richey (USA)
1969	Rod Laver (AUS)	Margaret Smith Court (AUS)
1970	Jan Kodes (TCH)	Margaret Smith Court (AUS)
1971	Jan Kodes (TCH)	Evonne Goolagong (AUS)
1972	Andrés Gimeno (ESP)	Billie Jean King (USA)
1973	Ilie Năstase (ROM)	Margaret Smith Court (AUS)
1974	Björn Borg (SWE)	Chris Evert (USA)
1975	Björn Borg (SWE)	Chris Evert (USA)
1976	Adriano Panatta (ITA)	Sue Barker (USA)
1977	Guillermo Vilas (ARG)	Mima Jausovec (YUG)
1978	Björn Borg (SWE)	Virginia Ruzici (ROM)
1979	Björn Borg (SWE)	Chris Evert Lloyd (USA)
1980	Björn Borg (SWE)	Chris Evert Lloyd (USA)
1981	Björn Borg (SWE)	Hana Mandlíková (TCH)
1982	Mats Wilander (SWE)	Martina Navrátilová (USA)
1983	Yannick Noah (FRA)	Chris Evert Lloyd (USA)
1984	Ivan Lendl (TCH)	Martina Navrátilová (USA)
1985	Mats Wilander (SWE)	Chris Evert Lloyd (USA)
1986	Ivan Lendl (TCH)	Chris Evert Lloyd (USA)
1987	Ivan Lendl (TCH)	Steffi Graf (FRG)
1988	Mats Wilander (SWE)	Steffi Graf (FRG)
1989	Michael Chang (USA)	Arantxa Sánchez Vicario (ESP)

French Open Tennis Championships—Singles (continued)

YEAR	MEN	WOMEN
1990	Andres Gómez (ECU)	Monica Seles (YUG)
1991	Jim Courier (USA)	Monica Seles (YUG)
1992	Jim Courier (USA)	Monica Seles (YUG)
1993	Sergi Bruguera (ESP)	Steffi Graf (GER)
1994	Sergi Bruguera (ESP)	Arantxa Sánchez Vicario (ESP)
1995	Thomas Muster (AUT)	Steffi Graf (GER)
1996	Yevgeny Kafelnikov (RUS)	Steffi Graf (GER)
1997	Gustavo Kuerten (BRA)	Iva Majoli (CRO)
1998	Carlos Moya (ESP)	Arantxa Sánchez Vicario (ESP)
1999	Andre Agassi (USA)	Steffi Graf (GER)
2000	Gustavo Kuerten (BRA)	Mary Pierce (FRA)
2001	Gustavo Kuerten (BRA)	Jennifer Capriati (USA)
2002	Albert Costa (ESP)	Serena Williams (USA)
2003	Juan Carlos Ferrero (ESP)	Justine Henin-Hardenne (BEL)
2004	Gastón Gaudio (ARG)	Anastasiya Myskina (RUS)
2005	Rafael Nadal (ESP)	Justine Henin-Hardenne (BEL)
2006	Rafael Nadal (ESP)	Justine Henin-Hardenne (BEL)
2007	Rafael Nadal (ESP)	Justine Henin (BEL)
2008	Rafael Nadal (ESP)	Ana Ivanovic (SRB)
2009	Roger Federer (SUI)	Svetlana Kuznetsova (RUS)
2010	Rafael Nadal (ESP)	Francesca Schiavone (ITA)
2011	Rafael Nadal (ESP)	Li Na (CHN)

French Open Tennis Championships—Doubles

YEAR	MEN	WOMEN
1925	Jean Borotra, René Lacoste	Suzanne Lenglen, Didi Vlasto
1926	Vincent Richards, Howard Kinsey	Suzanne Lenglen, Didi Vlasto
1927	Henri Cochet, Jacques Brugnon	Irene Peacock, Bobby Heine
1928	Jean Borotra, Jacques Brugnon	Phoebe Watson, Eileen Bennett
1929	Jean Borotra, René Lacoste	Lili de Alvarez, Kea Bouman
1930	Henri Cochet, Jacques Brugnon	Helen Wills Moody, Elizabeth Ryan
1931	George Lott, John Van Ryn	Eileen Whittingstall, Betty Nuthall
1932	Henri Cochet, Jacques Brugnon	Helen Wills Moody, Elizabeth Ryan
1933	Pat Hughes, Fred Perry	Simone Mathieu, Elizabeth Ryan
1934	Jean Borotra, Jacques Brugnon	Simone Mathieu, Elizabeth Ryan
1935	Jack Crawford, Adrian Quist	Margaret Scriven, Kay Stammers
1936	Jean Borotra, Marcel Bernard	Simone Mathieu, Billie Yorke
1937	Gottfried von Cramm, Henner Henkel	Simone Mathieu, Billie Yorke
1938	Bernard Destremau, Yvon Petra	Simone Mathieu, Billie Yorke
1939	Don McNeill, Charles Harris	Simone Mathieu, Jadwiga Jedrzejowska
1940-45	not held	
1946	Marcel Bernard, Yvon Petra	Louise Brough, Margaret Osborne
1947	Eustace Fannin, Eric Sturgess	Louise Brough, Margaret Osborne
1948	Lennart Bergelin, Jaroslav Drobny	Doris Hart, Patricia Todd
1949	Pancho Gonzáles, Frank Parker	Louise Brough, Margaret Osborne duPont
1950	Billy Talbert, Tony Trabert	Doris Hart, Shirley Fry
1951	Ken McGregor, Frank Sedgman	Doris Hart, Shirley Fry
1952	Ken McGregor, Frank Sedgman	Doris Hart, Shirley Fry
1953	Lew Hoad, Ken Rosewall	Doris Hart, Shirley Fry
1954	Vic Seixas, Tony Trabert	Maureen Connolly, Nell Hopman
1955	Vic Seixas, Tony Trabert	Beverly Fleitz, Darlene Hard
1956	Don Candy, Robert Perry	Angela Buxton, Althea Gibson
1957	Mal Anderson, Ashley Cooper	Shirley Bloomer, Darlene Hard
1958	Ashley Cooper, Neale Fraser	Rosie Reyes, Yola Ramirez
1959	Nicola Pietrangeli, Orlando Sirola	Sandra Reynolds, Renee Schuurman
1960	Roy Emerson, Neale Fraser	Maria Bueno, Darlene Hard
1961	Roy Emerson, Rod Laver	Sandra Reynolds, Renee Schuurman
1962	Roy Emerson, Neale Fraser	Sandra Reynolds Price, Renee Schuurman
1963	Roy Emerson, Manuel Santana	Ann Haydon Jones, Renee Schuurman
1964	Roy Emerson, Ken Fletcher	Margaret Smith, Lesley Turner
1965	Roy Emerson, Fred Stolle	Margaret Smith, Lesley Turner
1966	Clark Graebner, Dennis Ralston	Margaret Smith, Judy Tegart
1967	John Newcombe, Tony Roche	Françoise Durr, Gail Sherriff
1968	Ken Rosewall, Fred Stolle	Françoise Durr, Ann Haydon Jones
1969	John Newcombe, Tony Roche	Françoise Durr, Ann Haydon Jones
1970	Ilie Nastase, Ion Tiriac	Françoise Durr, Gail Chanfreau
1971	Arthur Ashe, Marty Riessen	Françoise Durr, Gail Chanfreau

French Open Tennis Championships—Doubles (continued)

YEAR	MEN	WOMEN
1972	Bob Hewitt, Frew McMillan	Billie Jean King, Betty Stove
1973	John Newcombe, Tom Okker	Margaret Smith Court, Virginia Wade
1974	Dick Crealy, Onny Parun	Chris Evert, Olga Morozova
1975	Brian Gottfried, Raúl Ramírez	Chris Evert, Martina Navratilova
1976	Fred McNair, Sherwood Stewart	Fiorella Bonicelli, Gail Lovera
1977	Brian Gottfried, Raúl Ramírez	Regina Marsikova, Pam Teeguarden
1978	Hank Pfister, Gene Mayer	Mima Jausovec, Virginia Ruzici
1979	Sandy Mayer, Gene Mayer	Wendy Turnbull, Betty Stove
1980	Victor Amaya, Hank Pfister	Kathy Jordan, Anne Smith
1981	Heinz Günthardt, Balázs Taróczy	Rosalyn Fairbank, Tanya Harford
1982	Sherwood Stewart, Ferdi Taygan	Martina Navratilova, Anne Smith
1983	Anders Järryd, Hans Simonsson	Rosalyn Fairbank, Candy Reynolds
1984	Henri Leconte, Yannick Noah	Martina Navratilova, Pam Shriver
1985	Kim Warwick, Mark Edmondson	Martina Navratilova, Pam Shriver
1986	John Fitzgerald, Tomas Smid	Martina Navratilova, Andrea Temesvari
1987	Robert Seguso, Anders Järryd	Martina Navratilova, Pam Shriver
1988	Emilio Sánchez, Andres Gómez	Martina Navratilova, Pam Shriver
1989	Jim Grabb, Patrick McEnroe	Larisa Savchenko, Natasha Zvereva
1990	Sergio Casal, Emilio Sánchez	Jana Novotna, Helena Sukova
1991	John Fitzgerald, Anders Järryd	Gigi Fernández, Jana Novotna
1992	Jacob Hlasek, Marc Rosset	Gigi Fernández, Natasha Zvereva
1993	Luke Jensen, Murphy Jensen	Gigi Fernández, Natasha Zvereva
1994	Byron Black, Jonathan Stark	Gigi Fernández, Natasha Zvereva
1995	Jacco Eltingh, Paul Haarhuis	Gigi Fernández, Natasha Zvereva
1996	Yevgeny Kafelnikov, Daniel Vacek	Lindsay Davenport, Mary Joe Fernández
1997	Yevgeny Kafelnikov, Daniel Vacek	Gigi Fernández, Natasha Zvereva
1998	Jacco Eltingh, Paul Haarhuis	Martina Hingis, Jana Novotna
1999	Mahesh Bhupathi, Leander Paes	Venus Williams, Serena Williams
2000	Todd Woodbridge, Mark Woodforde	Martina Hingis, Mary Pierce
2001	Mahesh Bhupathi, Leander Paes	Virginia Ruano Pascual, Paola Suárez
2002	Yevgeny Kafelnikov, Paul Haarhuis	Virginia Ruano Pascual, Paola Suárez
2003	Bob Bryan, Mike Bryan	Kim Clijsters, Ai Sugiyama
2004	Xavier Malisse, Olivier Rochus	Virginia Ruano Pascual, Paola Suárez
2005	Jonas Björkman, Max Mirnyi	Virginia Ruano Pascual, Paola Suárez
2006	Jonas Björkman, Max Mirnyi	Lisa Raymond, Samantha Stosur
2007	Mark Knowles, Daniel Nestor	Alicia Molik, Mara Santangelo
2008	Pablo Cuevas, Luis Horna	Anabel Medina Garrigues, Virginia Ruano Pascual
2009	Lukas Dlouhy, Leander Paes	Anabel Medina Garrigues, Virginia Ruano Pascual
2010	Nenad Zimonjic, Daniel Nestor	Venus Williams, Serena Williams
2011	Max Mirnyi, Daniel Nestor	Andrea Hlavackova, Lucie Hradecka

All-England (Wimbledon) Tennis Championships—Singles

YEAR	MEN	WOMEN
1877	Spencer Gore (GBR)	
1878	Frank Hadow (GBR)	
1879	John Hartley (GBR)	
1880	John Hartley (GBR)	
1881	William Renshaw (GBR)	Maud Watson (GBR)
1882	William Renshaw (GBR)	Maud Watson (GBR)
1883	William Renshaw (GBR)	Blanche Bingley (GBR)
1884	William Renshaw (GBR)	Lottie Dod (GBR)
1885	William Renshaw (GBR)	Lottie Dod (GBR)
1886	William Renshaw (GBR)	Blanche Bingley Hillyard (GBR)
1887	Herbert Lawford (GBR)	Lena Rice (GBR)
1888	Ernest Renshaw (GBR)	Lottie Dod (GBR)
1889	William Renshaw (GBR)	Lottie Dod (GBR)
1890	William Hamilton (GBR)	Lottie Dod (GBR)
1891	Wilfred Baddeley (GBR)	Blanche Bingley Hillyard (GBR)
1892	Wilfred Baddeley (GBR)	Charlotte Cooper (GBR)
1893	Joshua Pim (GBR)	Charlotte Cooper (GBR)
1894	Joshua Pim (GBR)	Blanche Bingley Hillyard (GBR)
1895	Wilfred Baddeley (GBR)	Charlotte Cooper (GBR)
1896	Harold Mahony (GBR)	Blanche Bingley Hillyard (GBR)
1897	Reggie Doherty (GBR)	Charlotte Cooper (GBR)
1898	Reggie Doherty (GBR)	Blanche Bingley Hillyard (GBR)
1899	Reggie Doherty (GBR)	Blanche Bingley Hillyard (GBR)
1900	Reggie Doherty (GBR)	Blanche Bingley Hillyard (GBR)

All-England (Wimbledon) Tennis Championships—Singles (continued)

YEAR	MEN	WOMEN
1901	Arthur Gore (GBR)	Charlotte Cooper Sterry (GBR)
1902	Laurie Doherty (GBR)	Muriel Robb (GBR)
1903	Laurie Doherty (GBR)	Dorothea Douglass (GBR)
1904	Laurie Doherty (GBR)	Dorothea Douglass (GBR)
1905	Laurie Doherty (GBR)	May Sutton (USA)
1906	Laurie Doherty (GBR)	Dorothea Douglass (GBR)
1907	Norman Brookes (AUS)	May Sutton (USA)
1908	Arthur Gore (GBR)	Charlotte Cooper Sterry (GBR)
1909	Arthur Gore (GBR)	Dora Boothby (GBR)
1910	Tony Wilding (NZL)	Dorothea Lambert Chambers (GBR)
1911	Tony Wilding (NZL)	Dorothea Lambert Chambers (GBR)
1912	Tony Wilding (NZL)	Ethel Larcombe (GBR)
1913	Tony Wilding (NZL)	Dorothea Lambert Chambers (GBR)
1914	Norman Brookes (AUS)	Dorothea Lambert Chambers (GBR)
1915-18	<i>not held</i>	
1919	Gerald Patterson (AUS)	Suzanne Lenglen (FRA)
1920	Bill Tilden (USA)	Suzanne Lenglen (FRA)
1921	Bill Tilden (USA)	Suzanne Lenglen (FRA)
1922	Gerald Patterson (AUS)	Suzanne Lenglen (FRA)
1923	Bill Johnston (USA)	Suzanne Lenglen (FRA)
1924	Jean Borotra (FRA)	Kathleen McKane (GBR)
1925	René Lacoste (FRA)	Suzanne Lenglen (FRA)
1926	Jean Borotra (FRA)	Kathleen McKane Godfree (GBR)
1927	Henri Cochet (FRA)	Helen Wills (USA)
1928	René Lacoste (FRA)	Helen Wills (USA)
1929	Henri Cochet (FRA)	Helen Wills (USA)
1930	Bill Tilden (USA)	Helen Wills Moody (USA)
1931	Sidney Wood (USA)	Cilly Aussem (GER)
1932	Ellsworth Vines (USA)	Helen Wills Moody (USA)
1933	Jack Crawford (AUS)	Helen Wills Moody (USA)
1934	Fred Perry (GBR)	Dorothy Round (GBR)
1935	Fred Perry (GBR)	Helen Wills Moody (USA)
1936	Fred Perry (GBR)	Helen Jacobs (USA)
1937	Don Budge (USA)	Dorothy Round (GBR)
1938	Don Budge (USA)	Helen Wills Moody (USA)
1939	Bobby Riggs (USA)	Alice Marble (USA)
1940-45	<i>not held</i>	
1946	Yvon Petra (FRA)	Pauline Betz (USA)
1947	Jack Kramer (USA)	Margaret Osborne (USA)
1948	Bob Falkenburg (USA)	Louise Brough (USA)
1949	Ted Schroeder (USA)	Louise Brough (USA)
1950	Budge Patty (USA)	Louise Brough (USA)
1951	Dick Savitt (USA)	Doris Hart (USA)
1952	Frank Sedgman (AUS)	Maureen Connolly (USA)
1953	Vic Seixas (USA)	Maureen Connolly (USA)
1954	Jaroslav Drobný (TCH)	Maureen Connolly (USA)
1955	Tony Trabert (USA)	Louise Brough (USA)
1956	Lew Hoad (AUS)	Shirley Fry (USA)
1957	Lew Hoad (AUS)	Althea Gibson (USA)
1958	Ashley Cooper (AUS)	Althea Gibson (USA)
1959	Alex Olmedo (PER)	Maria Bueno (BRA)
1960	Neale Fraser (AUS)	Maria Bueno (BRA)
1961	Rod Laver (AUS)	Angela Mortimer (GBR)
1962	Rod Laver (AUS)	Karen Susman (USA)
1963	Chuck McKinley (USA)	Margaret Smith (AUS)
1964	Roy Emerson (AUS)	Maria Bueno (BRA)
1965	Roy Emerson (AUS)	Margaret Smith (AUS)
1966	Manuel Santana (ESP)	Billie Jean King (USA)
1967	John Newcombe (AUS)	Billie Jean King (USA)
1968	Rod Laver (AUS)	Billie Jean King (USA)
1969	Rod Laver (AUS)	Ann Jones (GBR)
1970	John Newcombe (AUS)	Margaret Smith Court (AUS)
1971	John Newcombe (AUS)	Evonne Goolagong (AUS)
1972	Stan Smith (USA)	Billie Jean King (USA)
1973	Jan Kodes (TCH)	Billie Jean King (USA)
1974	Jimmy Connors (USA)	Chris Evert (USA)
1975	Arthur Ashe (USA)	Billie Jean King (USA)
1976	Björn Borg (SWE)	Chris Evert (USA)

All-England (Wimbledon) Tennis Championships—Singles (continued)

YEAR	MEN	WOMEN
1977	Björn Borg (SWE)	Virginia Wade (GBR)
1978	Björn Borg (SWE)	Martina Navratilova (TCH)
1979	Björn Borg (SWE)	Martina Navratilova (USA)
1980	Björn Borg (SWE)	Evonne Goolagong Cawley (AUS)
1981	John McEnroe (USA)	Chris Evert Lloyd (USA)
1982	Jimmy Connors (USA)	Martina Navratilova (USA)
1983	John McEnroe (USA)	Martina Navratilova (USA)
1984	John McEnroe (USA)	Martina Navratilova (USA)
1985	Boris Becker (FRG)	Martina Navratilova (USA)
1986	Boris Becker (FRG)	Martina Navratilova (USA)
1987	Pat Cash (AUS)	Martina Navratilova (USA)
1988	Stefan Edberg (SWE)	Steffi Graf (GDR)
1989	Boris Becker (FRG)	Steffi Graf (GDR)
1990	Stefan Edberg (SWE)	Martina Navratilova (USA)
1991	Michael Stich (GER)	Steffi Graf (GER)
1992	Andre Agassi (USA)	Steffi Graf (GER)
1993	Pete Sampras (USA)	Steffi Graf (GER)
1994	Pete Sampras (USA)	Conchita Martínez (ESP)
1995	Pete Sampras (USA)	Steffi Graf (GER)
1996	Richard Krajicek (NED)	Steffi Graf (GER)
1997	Pete Sampras (USA)	Martina Hingis (SUI)
1998	Pete Sampras (USA)	Jana Novotna (CZE)
1999	Pete Sampras (USA)	Lindsay Davenport (USA)
2000	Pete Sampras (USA)	Venus Williams (USA)
2001	Goran Ivanisevic (CRO)	Venus Williams (USA)
2002	Lleyton Hewitt (AUS)	Serena Williams (USA)
2003	Roger Federer (SUI)	Serena Williams (USA)
2004	Roger Federer (SUI)	Mariya Sharapova (RUS)
2005	Roger Federer (SUI)	Venus Williams (USA)
2006	Roger Federer (SUI)	Amélie Mauresmo (FRA)
2007	Roger Federer (SUI)	Venus Williams (USA)
2008	Rafael Nadal (ESP)	Venus Williams (USA)
2009	Roger Federer (SUI)	Serena Williams (USA)
2010	Rafael Nadal (ESP)	Serena Williams (USA)
2011	Novak Djokovic (SER)	Petra Kvitová (CZE)

All-England (Wimbledon) Tennis Championships—Doubles

YEAR	MEN	WOMEN
1879	L.R. Erskine, H. Lawford	
1880	William Renshaw, Ernest Renshaw	
1881	William Renshaw, Ernest Renshaw	
1882	J.T. Hartley, R.T. Richardson	
1883	C.W. Grinstead, C.E. Welldon	
1884	William Renshaw, Ernest Renshaw	
1885	William Renshaw, Ernest Renshaw	
1886	William Renshaw, Ernest Renshaw	
1887	Herbert Wilberforce, P.B. Lyon	
1888	William Renshaw, Ernest Renshaw	
1889	William Renshaw, Ernest Renshaw	
1890	Joshua Pim, F.O. Stoker	
1891	Wilfred Baddeley, Herbert Baddeley	
1892	E.W. Lewis, H.S. Barlow	
1893	Joshua Pim, F.O. Stoker	
1894	Wilfred Baddeley, Herbert Baddeley	
1895	Wilfred Baddeley, Herbert Baddeley	
1896	Wilfred Baddeley, Herbert Baddeley	
1897	Reggie Doherty, Laurie Doherty	
1898	Reggie Doherty, Laurie Doherty	
1899	Reggie Doherty, Laurie Doherty	
1900	Reggie Doherty, Laurie Doherty	
1901	Reggie Doherty, Laurie Doherty	
1902	Sidney Smith, Frank Riseley	
1903	Reggie Doherty, Laurie Doherty	
1904	Reggie Doherty, Laurie Doherty	
1905	Reggie Doherty, Laurie Doherty	
1906	Sidney Smith, Frank Riseley	
1907	Norman Brookes, Tony Wilding	

All-England (Wimbledon) Tennis Championships—Doubles (continued)

YEAR	MEN	WOMEN
1908	Tony Wilding, M.J.G. Ritchie	
1909	Arthur Gore, H. Roper Barrett	
1910	Tony Wilding, M.J.G. Ritchie	
1911	André Gobert, Max Decugis	
1912	H. Roper Barrett, Charles Dixon	
1913	H. Roper Barrett, Charles Dixon	Winifred McNair, Dora Boothby
1914	Norman Brookes, Tony Wilding	Elizabeth Ryan, Agatha Morton
1915-18	<i>not held</i>	
1919	R.V. Thomas, Pat O'Hara Wood	Suzanne Lenglen, Elizabeth Ryan
1920	Richard Williams, Chuck Garland	Suzanne Lenglen, Elizabeth Ryan
1921	Randolph Lycett, Max Woosnam	Suzanne Lenglen, Elizabeth Ryan
1922	James Anderson, Randolph Lycett	Suzanne Lenglen, Elizabeth Ryan
1923	Leslie Godfree, Randolph Lycett	Suzanne Lenglen, Elizabeth Ryan
1924	Frank Hunter, Vincent Richards	Hazel Wightman, Helen Wills
1925	Jean Borotra, René Lacoste	Suzanne Lenglen, Elizabeth Ryan
1926	Henri Cochet, Jacques Brugnon	Mary Browne, Elizabeth Ryan
1927	Bill Tilden, Frank Hunter	Helen Wills, Elizabeth Ryan
1928	Henri Cochet, Jacques Brugnon	Peggy Saunders, Phoebe Watson
1929	Wilmer Allison, John Van Ryn	Peggy Saunders Michell, Phoebe Watson
1930	Wilmer Allison, John Van Ryn	Helen Wills Moody, Elizabeth Ryan
1931	George Lott, John Van Ryn	Phyllis Mudford, Dorothy Barron
1932	Jean Borotra, Jacques Brugnon	Doris Metaxa, Josane Sigart
1933	Jean Borotra, Jacques Brugnon	Simone Mathieu, Elizabeth Ryan
1934	George Lott, Lester Stofen	Simone Mathieu, Elizabeth Ryan
1935	Adrian Quist, Jack Crawford	Freda James, Kay Stammers
1936	Pat Hughes, Raymond Tuckey	Freda James, Kay Stammers
1937	Don Budge, Gene Mako	Simone Mathieu, Billie Yorke
1938	Don Budge, Gene Mako	Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Alice Marble
1939	Bobby Riggs, Elwood Cooke	Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Alice Marble
1940-45	<i>not held</i>	
1946	Jack Kramer, Tom Brown	Louise Brough, Margaret Osborne
1947	Jack Kramer, Bob Falkenburg	Patricia Todd, Doris Hart
1948	John Bromwich, Frank Sedgman	Louise Brough, Margaret Osborne duPont
1949	Pancho Gonzáles, Frank Parker	Louise Brough, Margaret Osborne duPont
1950	Adrian Quist, John Bromwich	Louise Brough, Margaret Osborne duPont
1951	Ken McGregor, Frank Sedgman	Doris Hart, Shirley Fry
1952	Ken McGregor, Frank Sedgman	Doris Hart, Shirley Fry
1953	Lew Hoad, Ken Rosewall	Doris Hart, Shirley Fry
1954	Rex Hartwig, Mervyn Rose	Louise Brough, Margaret Osborne duPont
1955	Rex Hartwig, Lew Hoad	Angela Mortimer, Anne Shilcock
1956	Lew Hoad, Ken Rosewall	Angela Buxton, Althea Gibson
1957	Budge Patty, Gardnar Mulloy	Althea Gibson, Darlene Hard
1958	Sven Davidson, Ulf Schmidt	Maria Bueno, Althea Gibson
1959	Roy Emerson, Neale Fraser	Jeanne Arth, Darlene Hard
1960	Rafael Osuna, Dennis Ralston	Maria Bueno, Darlene Hard
1961	Roy Emerson, Neale Fraser	Karen Hantze, Billie Jean Moffitt
1962	Bob Hewitt, Fred Stolle	Karen Hantze Susman, Billie Jean Moffitt
1963	Rafael Osuna, Antonio Palafox	Maria Bueno, Darlene Hard
1964	Bob Hewitt, Fred Stolle	Margaret Smith, Leslie Turner
1965	John Newcombe, Tony Roche	Maria Bueno, Billie Jean Moffitt
1966	John Newcombe, Ken Fletcher	Maria Bueno, Nancy Richey
1967	Bob Hewitt, Frew McMillan	Billie Jean King, Rosemary Casals
1968	John Newcombe, Tony Roche	Billie Jean King, Rosemary Casals
1969	John Newcombe, Tony Roche	Margaret Smith Court, Judy Tegart
1970	John Newcombe, Tony Roche	Billie Jean King, Rosemary Casals
1971	Roy Emerson, Rod Laver	Billie Jean King, Rosemary Casals
1972	Bob Hewitt, Frew McMillan	Billie Jean King, Betty Stove
1973	Jimmy Connors, Ilie Nastase	Billie Jean King, Rosemary Casals
1974	John Newcombe, Tony Roche	Evonne Goolagong, Peggy Michel
1975	Vitas Gerulaitis, Sandy Mayer	Ann Kiyomura, Kazuko Sawamatsu
1976	Brian Gottfried, Raúl Ramírez	Chris Evert, Martina Navratilova
1977	Ross Case, Geoff Masters	Helen Gourlay Cawley, Joanne Russell
1978	Bob Hewitt, Frew McMillan	Kerry Reid, Wendy Turnbull
1979	John McEnroe, Peter Fleming	Billie Jean King, Martina Navratilova
1980	Peter McNamara, Paul McNamee	Kathy Jordan, Anne Smith
1981	John McEnroe, Peter Fleming	Martina Navratilova, Pam Shriver
1982	Peter McNamara, Paul McNamee	Martina Navratilova, Pam Shriver
1983	John McEnroe, Peter Fleming	Martina Navratilova, Pam Shriver

All-England (Wimbledon) Tennis Championships—Doubles (continued)

YEAR	MEN	WOMEN
1984	John McEnroe, Peter Fleming	Martina Navratilova, Pam Shriver
1985	Heinz Günthardt, Balázs Taróczy	Kathy Jordan, Elizabeth Smylie
1986	Joakim Nyström, Mats Wilander	Martina Navratilova, Pam Shriver
1987	Robert Seguso, Ken Flach	Claudia Kohde-Kilsch, Helena Sukova
1988	Robert Seguso, Ken Flach	Steffi Graf, Gabriela Sabatini
1989	John Fitzgerald, Anders Järryd	Jana Novotna, Helena Sukova
1990	Rick Leach, Jim Pugh	Jana Novotna, Helena Sukova
1991	John Fitzgerald, Anders Järryd	Larisa Savchenko, Natasha Zvereva
1992	John McEnroe, Michael Stich	Gigi Fernández, Natasha Zvereva
1993	Todd Woodbridge, Mark Woodforde	Gigi Fernández, Natasha Zvereva
1994	Todd Woodbridge, Mark Woodforde	Gigi Fernández, Natasha Zvereva
1995	Todd Woodbridge, Mark Woodforde	Arantxa Sánchez Vicario, Jana Novotna
1996	Todd Woodbridge, Mark Woodforde	Helena Sukova, Martina Hingis
1997	Todd Woodbridge, Mark Woodforde	Gigi Fernández, Natasha Zvereva
1998	Jacco Eltingh, Paul Haarhuis	Martina Hingis, Jana Novotna
1999	Mahesh Bhupathi, Leander Paes	Lindsay Davenport, Corina Morariu
2000	Todd Woodbridge, Mark Woodforde	Venus Williams, Serena Williams
2001	Donald Johnson, Jared Palmer	Lisa Raymond, Rennae Stubbs
2002	Jonas Björkman, Todd Woodbridge	Venus Williams, Serena Williams
2003	Jonas Björkman, Todd Woodbridge	Kim Clijsters, Ai Sugiyama
2004	Jonas Björkman, Todd Woodbridge	Cara Black, Rennae Stubbs
2005	Stephen Huss, Wesley Moodie	Cara Black, Liezel Huber
2006	Bob Bryan, Mike Bryan	Yan Zi, Zheng Jie
2007	Arnaud Clément, Michaël Llodra	Cara Black, Liezel Huber
2008	Daniel Nestor, Nenad Zimonjic	Venus Williams, Serena Williams
2009	Daniel Nestor, Nenad Zimonjic	Venus Williams, Serena Williams
2010	Jürgen Melzer, Philipp Petzschner	Vania King, Yaroslava Shvedova
2011	Bob Bryan, Mike Bryan	Kveta Peschke, Katarina Srebotnik

United States Open Tennis Championships—Singles

YEAR	MEN	WOMEN
1881	Richard Sears (USA)	Ellen Hansell (USA)
1882	Richard Sears (USA)	Bertha Townsend (USA)
1883	Richard Sears (USA)	Bertha Townsend (USA)
1884	Richard Sears (USA)	Ellen Roosevelt (USA)
1885	Richard Sears (USA)	Mabel Cahill (USA)
1886	Richard Sears (USA)	Mabel Cahill (USA)
1887	Richard Sears (USA)	Aline Terry (USA)
1888	Henry Slocum, Jr. (USA)	Helen Helwig (USA)
1889	Henry Slocum, Jr. (USA)	Juliette Atkinson (USA)
1890	Oliver Campbell (USA)	Elisabeth Moore (USA)
1891	Oliver Campbell (USA)	Juliette Atkinson (USA)
1892	Oliver Campbell (USA)	Juliette Atkinson (USA)
1893	Robert Wrenn (USA)	Marion Jones (USA)
1894	Robert Wrenn (USA)	Myrtle McAteer (USA)
1895	Fred Hovey (USA)	Elisabeth Moore (USA)
1896	Robert Wrenn (USA)	Marion Jones (USA)
1897	Robert Wrenn (USA)	Elisabeth Moore (USA)
1898	Malcom Whitman (USA)	May Sutton (USA)
1899	Malcom Whitman (USA)	Elisabeth Moore (USA)
1900	Malcom Whitman (USA)	Helen Homans (USA)
1901	William Larned (USA)	Evelyn Sears (USA)
1902	William Larned (USA)	Maud Barger-Wallach (USA)
1903	Laurie Doherty (GBR)	Hazel Hotchkiss (USA)
1904	Holcombe Ward (USA)	Hazel Hotchkiss (USA)
1905	Beals Wright (USA)	Hazel Hotchkiss (USA)
1906	Bill Clothier (USA)	Mary Browne (USA)
1907	William Larned (USA)	Mary Browne (USA)
1908	William Larned (USA)	Mary Browne (USA)
1909	William Larned (USA)	Molla Bjurstedt (NOR)
1910	William Larned (USA)	Molla Bjurstedt (NOR)
1911	William Larned (USA)	
1912	Maurice McLoughlin (USA)	
1913	Maurice McLoughlin (USA)	
1914	R. Norris Williams (USA)	
1915	Bill Johnston (USA)	
1916	R. Norris Williams (USA)	

United States Open Tennis Championships—Singles (continued)

YEAR	MEN	WOMEN
1917	Lindley Murray (USA)	Molla Bjurstedt (NOR)
1918	Lindley Murray (USA)	Molla Bjurstedt (NOR)
1919	Bill Johnston (USA)	Hazel Hotchkiss Wightman (USA)
1920	Bill Tilden (USA)	Molla Bjurstedt Mallory (USA)
1921	Bill Tilden (USA)	Molla Bjurstedt Mallory (USA)
1922	Bill Tilden (USA)	Molla Bjurstedt Mallory (USA)
1923	Bill Tilden (USA)	Helen Wills (USA)
1924	Bill Tilden (USA)	Helen Wills (USA)
1925	Bill Tilden (USA)	Helen Wills (USA)
1926	René Lacoste (FRA)	Molla Bjurstedt Mallory (USA)
1927	René Lacoste (FRA)	Helen Wills (USA)
1928	Henri Cochet (FRA)	Helen Wills (USA)
1929	Bill Tilden (USA)	Helen Wills (USA)
1930	John Doeg (USA)	Betty Nuthall (GBR)
1931	Ellsworth Vines (USA)	Helen Wills Moody (USA)
1932	Ellsworth Vines (USA)	Helen Jacobs (USA)
1933	Fred Perry (GBR)	Helen Jacobs (USA)
1934	Fred Perry (GBR)	Helen Jacobs (USA)
1935	Wilmer Allison (USA)	Helen Jacobs (USA)
1936	Fred Perry (GBR)	Alice Marble (USA)
1937	Don Budge (USA)	Anita Lizana (CHI)
1938	Don Budge (USA)	Alice Marble (USA)
1939	Bobby Riggs (USA)	Alice Marble (USA)
1940	Don McNeill (USA)	Alice Marble (USA)
1941	Bobby Riggs (USA)	Sarah Palfrey Cooke (USA)
1942	Ted Schroeder (USA)	Pauline Betz (USA)
1943	Joe Hunt (USA)	Pauline Betz (USA)
1944	Frank Parker (USA)	Pauline Betz (USA)
1945	Frank Parker (USA)	Sarah Palfrey Cooke (USA)
1946	Jack Kramer (USA)	Pauline Betz (USA)
1947	Jack Kramer (USA)	Louise Brough (USA)
1948	Pancho Gonzáles (USA)	Margaret du Pont (USA)
1949	Pancho Gonzáles (USA)	Margaret du Pont (USA)
1950	Arthur Larsen (USA)	Margaret du Pont (USA)
1951	Frank Sedgman (AUS)	Maureen Connolly (USA)
1952	Frank Sedgman (AUS)	Maureen Connolly (USA)
1953	Tony Trabert (USA)	Maureen Connolly (USA)
1954	Vic Seixas (USA)	Doris Hart (USA)
1955	Tony Trabert (USA)	Doris Hart (USA)
1956	Ken Rosewall (AUS)	Shirley Fry (USA)
1957	Mal Anderson (AUS)	Althea Gibson (USA)
1958	Ashley Cooper (AUS)	Althea Gibson (USA)
1959	Neale Fraser (AUS)	Maria Bueno (BRA)
1960	Neale Fraser (AUS)	Darlene Hard (USA)
1961	Roy Emerson (AUS)	Darlene Hard (USA)
1962	Rod Laver (AUS)	Margaret Smith (AUS)
1963	Rafael Osuna (MEX)	Maria Bueno (BRA)
1964	Roy Emerson (AUS)	Maria Bueno (BRA)
1965	Manuel Santana (ESP)	Margaret Smith (AUS)
1966	Fred Stolle (AUS)	Maria Bueno (BRA)
1967	John Newcombe (AUS)	Billie Jean King (USA)
1968 ¹	Arthur Ashe (USA)	Virginia Wade (GBR); Margaret Smith Court (AUS)
1969 ¹	Rod Laver (AUS); Stan Smith (USA)	Margaret Smith Court (AUS)
1970	Ken Rosewall (AUS)	Margaret Smith Court (AUS)
1971	Stan Smith (USA)	Billie Jean King (USA)
1972	Ilie Nastase (ROM)	Billie Jean King (USA)
1973	John Newcombe (AUS)	Margaret Smith Court (AUS)
1974	Jimmy Connors (USA)	Billie Jean King (USA)
1975	Manuel Orantes (ESP)	Chris Evert (USA)
1976	Jimmy Connors (USA)	Chris Evert (USA)
1977	Guillermo Vilas (ARG)	Chris Evert (USA)
1978	Jimmy Connors (USA)	Chris Evert (USA)
1979	John McEnroe (USA)	Tracy Austin (USA)
1980	John McEnroe (USA)	Chris Evert Lloyd (USA)
1981	John McEnroe (USA)	Tracy Austin (USA)
1982	Jimmy Connors (USA)	Chris Evert Lloyd (USA)
1983	Jimmy Connors (USA)	Martina Navratilova (USA)

United States Open Tennis Championships—Singles (continued)

YEAR	MEN	WOMEN
1984	John McEnroe (USA)	Martina Navratilova (USA)
1985	Ivan Lendl (TCH)	Hana Mandlikova (TCH)
1986	Ivan Lendl (TCH)	Martina Navratilova (USA)
1987	Ivan Lendl (TCH)	Martina Navratilova (USA)
1988	Mats Wilander (SWE)	Steffi Graf (FRG)
1989	Boris Becker (FRG)	Steffi Graf (FRG)
1990	Pete Sampras (USA)	Gabriela Sabatini (ARG)
1991	Stefan Edberg (SWE)	Monica Seles (YUG)
1992	Stefan Edberg (SWE)	Monica Seles (YUG)
1993	Pete Sampras (USA)	Steffi Graf (GER)
1994	Andre Agassi (USA)	Arantxa Sánchez Vicario (ESP)
1995	Pete Sampras (USA)	Steffi Graf (GER)
1996	Pete Sampras (USA)	Steffi Graf (GER)
1997	Patrick Rafter (AUS)	Martina Hingis (SUI)
1998	Patrick Rafter (AUS)	Lindsay Davenport (USA)
1999	Andre Agassi (USA)	Serena Williams (USA)
2000	Marat Safin (RUS)	Venus Williams (USA)
2001	Lleyton Hewitt (AUS)	Venus Williams (USA)
2002	Pete Sampras (USA)	Serena Williams (USA)
2003	Andy Roddick (USA)	Justine Henin-Hardenne (BEL)
2004	Roger Federer (SUI)	Svetlana Kuznetsova (RUS)
2005	Roger Federer (SUI)	Kim Clijsters (BEL)
2006	Roger Federer (SUI)	Mariya Sharapova (RUS)
2007	Roger Federer (SUI)	Justine Henin (BEL)
2008	Roger Federer (SUI)	Serena Williams (USA)
2009	Juan Martín Del Potro (ARG)	Kim Clijsters (BEL)
2010	Rafael Nadal (ESP)	Kim Clijsters (BEL)
2011	Novak Djokovic (SRB)	Samantha Stosur (AUS)

¹In 1968 and 1969 both amateur and open championships were held. Ashe won both men's competitions in 1968; Smith won the amateur championship in 1969. Court won the women's amateur competition in 1968 and both championships in 1969. Thereafter the championships were open.

United States Open Tennis Championships—Doubles

YEAR	MEN	WOMEN
1881	Clarence Clark, Fred Taylor	
1882	Richard Sears, James Dwight	
1883	Richard Sears, James Dwight	
1884	Richard Sears, James Dwight	
1885	Richard Sears, Joseph Clark	
1886	Richard Sears, James Dwight	
1887	Richard Sears, James Dwight	
1888	Oliver Campbell, Valentine Hall	Bertha Townsend, Margarette Ballard
1889	Henry Slocum, Howard Taylor	Ellen Roosevelt, Grace Roosevelt
1890	Valentine Hall, Clarence Hobart	Mabel Cahill, Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan
1891	Oliver Campbell, Robert Huntington	Mabel Cahill, Adeline McKinley
1892	Oliver Campbell, Robert Huntington	Aline Terry, Hattie Butler
1893	Clarence Hobart, Fred Hovey	Helen Helwig, Juliette Atkinson
1894	Clarence Hobart, Fred Hovey	Helen Helwig, Juliette Atkinson
1895	Malcom Chace, Robert Wrenn	Elisabeth Moore, Juliette Atkinson
1896	Carr Neel, Samuel Neel	Juliette Atkinson, Kathleen Atkinson
1897	Leo Ware, George Sheldon	Juliette Atkinson, Kathleen Atkinson
1898	Leo Ware, George Sheldon	Juliette Atkinson, Myrtle McAteer
1899	Holcombe Ward, Dwight Davis	Jane Craven, Myrtle McAteer
1900	Holcombe Ward, Dwight Davis	Edith Parker, Hallie Champlin
1901	Holcombe Ward, Dwight Davis	Juliette Atkinson, Myrtle McAteer
1902	Reggie Doherty, Laurie Doherty	Juliette Atkinson, Marion Jones
1903	Reggie Doherty, Laurie Doherty	Elisabeth Moore, Carrie Neely
1904	Holcombe Ward, Beals Wright	Mary Sutton, Miriam Hall
1905	Holcombe Ward, Beals Wright	Helen Homans, Carrie Neely
1906	Holcombe Ward, Beals Wright	Mrs. L.S. Coe, Mrs. D.S. Platt
1907	Fred Alexander, Harold Hackett	Marie Weimer, Carrie Neely
1908	Fred Alexander, Harold Hackett	Evelyn Sears, Margaret Curtis
1909	Fred Alexander, Harold Hackett	Hazel Hotchkiss, Edith Rotch
1910	Fred Alexander, Harold Hackett	Hazel Hotchkiss, Edith Rotch
1911	Raymond Little, Gustave Touchard	Hazel Hotchkiss, Eleanora Sears

United States Open Tennis Championships—Doubles (continued)

YEAR

MEN

1912	Maurice McLoughlin, Thomas Bundy
1913	Maurice McLoughlin, Thomas Bundy
1914	Maurice McLoughlin, Thomas Bundy
1915	William Johnston, Clarence Griffin
1916	William Johnston, Clarence Griffin
1917	Fred Alexander, Harold Throckmorton
1918	Bill Tilden, Vincent Richards
1919	Norman Brookes, Gerald Patterson
1920	William Johnston, Clarence Griffin
1921	Bill Tilden, Vincent Richards
1922	Bill Tilden, Vincent Richards
1923	Bill Tilden, Brian Norton
1924	Howard Kinsey, Robert Kinsey
1925	Richard Williams, Vincent Richards
1926	Richard Williams, Vincent Richards
1927	Bill Tilden, Frank Hunter
1928	George Lott, John Hennessey
1929	George Lott, John Doeg
1930	George Lott, John Doeg
1931	Wilmer Allison, John Van Ryn
1932	Ellsworth Vines, Keith Gledhill
1933	George Lott, Lester Stoefen
1934	George Lott, Lester Stoefen
1935	Wilmer Allison, John Van Ryn
1936	Don Budge, Gene Mako
1937	Gottfried von Cramm, Henner Henkel
1938	Don Budge, Gene Mako
1939	Adrian Quist, John Bromwich
1940	Jack Kramer, Ted Schroeder
1941	Jack Kramer, Ted Schroeder
1942	Gardnar Mulloy, Billy Talbert
1943	Jack Kramer, Frank Parker
1944	Don McNeill, Bob Falkenburg
1945	Gardnar Mulloy, Billy Talbert
1946	Gardnar Mulloy, Billy Talbert
1947	Jack Kramer, Ted Schroeder
1948	Gardnar Mulloy, Billy Talbert
1949	John Bromwich, Billy Sidwell
1950	John Bromwich, Frank Sedgman
1951	Ken McGregor, Frank Sedgman
1952	Mervyn Rose, Vic Seixas
1953	Rex Hartwig, Mervyn Rose
1954	Vic Seixas, Tony Trabert
1955	Kosei Kamo, Atushi Miyagi
1956	Lew Hoad, Ken Rosewall
1957	Ashley Cooper, Neale Fraser
1958	Alex Olmedo, Hamilton Richardson
1959	Roy Emerson, Neale Fraser
1960	Roy Emerson, Neale Fraser
1961	Charles McKinley, Dennis Ralston
1962	Rafael Osuna, Antonio Palafox
1963	Charles McKinley, Dennis Ralston
1964	Charles McKinley, Dennis Ralston
1965	Roy Emerson, Fred Stolle
1966	Roy Emerson, Fred Stolle
1967	John Newcombe, Tony Roche
1968 ¹	Robert Lutz, Stan Smith
1969 ¹	Ken Rosewall, Fred Stolle;
	Dick Crealy, Allan Stone
1970	Pierre Barthes, Niki Pilic
1971	John Newcombe, Roger Taylor
1972	Cliff Drysdale, Roger Taylor
1973	Owen Davidson, John Newcombe
1974	Robert Lutz, Stan Smith
1975	Jimmy Connors, Ilie Nastase
1976	Tom Okker, Marty Riessen
1977	Bob Hewitt, Frew McMillan
1978	Robert Lutz, Stan Smith

WOMEN

Dorothy Green, Mary Browne
Mary Browne, Mrs. R.H. Williams
Mary Browne, Mrs. R.H. Williams
Hazel Hotchkiss Wightman, Eleanora Sears
Molla Bjurstedt, Eleanora Sears
Molla Bjurstedt, Eleanora Sears
Marion Zinderstein, Eleanor Goss
Marion Zinderstein, Eleanor Goss
Marion Zinderstein, Eleanor Goss
Mary Browne, Mrs. R.H. Williams
Marion Zinderstein Jessup, Helen Wills
Kathleen McKane, Phyllis Covell
Hazel Hotchkiss Wightman, Helen Wills
Mary Browne, Helen Wills
Elizabeth Ryan, Eleanor Goss
Kathleen McKane Godfree, Emyrtrude Harvey
Hazel Hotchkiss Wightman, Helen Wills
Phoebe Watson, Peggy Michell
Betty Nuthall, Sarah Palfrey
Betty Nuthall, Eileen Whittingstall
Helen Jacobs, Sarah Palfrey
Betty Nuthall, Freda James
Helen Jacobs, Sarah Palfrey
Helen Jacobs, Sarah Palfrey Fabyan
Marjorie Van Ryn, Carolin Babcock
Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Alice Marble
Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Alice Marble
Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Alice Marble
Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Alice Marble
Sarah Palfrey Cooke, Margaret Osborne
Louise Brough, Margaret Osborne
Louise Brough, Margaret Osborne
Louise Brough, Margaret Osborne
Louise Brough, Margaret Osborne
Louise Brough, Margaret Osborne
Louise Brough, Margaret Osborne
Louise Brough, Margaret Osborne du Pont
Louise Brough, Margaret Osborne du Pont
Louise Brough, Margaret Osborne du Pont
Doris Hart, Shirley Fry
Doris Hart, Shirley Fry
Doris Hart, Shirley Fry
Doris Hart, Shirley Fry
Louise Brough, Margaret Osborne du Pont
Louise Brough, Margaret Osborne du Pont
Louise Brough, Margaret Osborne du Pont
Jeanne Arth, Darlene Hard
Jeanne Arth, Darlene Hard
Maria Bueno, Darlene Hard
Darlene Hard, Lesley Turner
Maria Bueno, Darlene Hard
Robyn Ebbenn, Margaret Smith
Karen Susman, Billie Jean Moffitt
Carole Caldwell Graebner, Nancy Richey
Maria Bueno, Nancy Richey
Billie Jean Moffitt King, Rosemary Casals
Maria Bueno, Margaret Smith Court
Françoise Durr, Darlene Hard;
Margaret Smith Court, Virginia Wade
Margaret Smith Court, Judy Dalton
Rosemary Casals, Judy Dalton
Françoise Durr, Betty Stove
Margaret Smith Court, Virginia Wade
Billie Jean King, Rosemary Casals
Margaret Smith Court, Virginia Wade
Delina Boshoff, Ilana Kloss
Martina Navratilova, Betty Stove
Billie Jean King, Martina Navratilova

United States Open Tennis Championships—Doubles (continued)

YEAR	MEN	WOMEN
1979	John McEnroe, Peter Fleming	Wendy Turnbull, Betty Stove
1980	Robert Lutz, Stan Smith	Billie Jean King, Martina Navratilova
1981	John McEnroe, Peter Fleming	Kathy Jordan, Anne Smith
1982	Kevin Curren, Steve Denton	Rosemary Casals, Wendy Turnbull
1983	John McEnroe, Peter Fleming	Martina Navratilova, Pam Shriver
1984	John Fitzgerald, Tomas Smid	Martina Navratilova, Pam Shriver
1985	Robert Seguso, Ken Flach	Claudia Kohde-Kilsch, Helena Sukova
1986	Andres Gómez, Slobodan Zivojinovic	Martina Navratilova, Pam Shriver
1987	Stefan Edberg, Anders Järryd	Martina Navratilova, Pam Shriver
1988	Sergio Casal, Emilio Sánchez	Gigi Fernández, Robin White
1989	John McEnroe, Mark Woodforde	Martina Navratilova, Hana Mandlikova
1990	Pieter Aldrich, Danie Visser	Martina Navratilova, Gigi Fernández
1991	John Fitzgerald, Anders Järryd	Pam Shriver, Natasha Zvereva
1992	Jim Grabb, Richey Reneberg	Gigi Fernández, Natasha Zvereva
1993	Ken Flach, Rick Leach	Arantxa Sánchez Vicario, Helena Sukova
1994	Jacco Eltingh, Paul Haarhuis	Arantxa Sánchez Vicario, Jana Novotna
1995	Todd Woodbridge, Mark Woodforde	Gigi Fernández, Natasha Zvereva
1996	Todd Woodbridge, Mark Woodforde	Gigi Fernández, Natasha Zvereva
1997	Yevgeny Kafelnikov, Daniel Vacek	Lindsay Davenport, Jana Novotna
1998	Sandon Stolle, Cyril Suk	Martina Hingis, Jana Novotna
1999	Sébastien Lareau, Alex O'Brien	Venus Williams, Serena Williams
2000	Lleyton Hewitt, Max Mirnyi	Julie Halard-Decugis, Ai Sugiyama
2001	Wayne Black, Kevin Ullyet	Lisa Raymond, Rennae Stubbs
2002	Mahesh Bhupathi, Max Mirnyi	Virginia Ruano Pascual, Paola Suárez
2003	Jonas Björkman, Todd Woodbridge	Virginia Ruano Pascual, Paola Suárez
2004	Mark Knowles, Daniel Nestor	Virginia Ruano Pascual, Paola Suárez
2005	Bob Bryan, Mike Bryan	Lisa Raymond, Samantha Stosur
2006	Martin Damm, Leander Paes	Nathalie Dechy, Vera Zvonareva
2007	Simon Aspelin, Julian Knowle	Nathalie Dechy, Dinara Safina
2008	Bob Bryan, Mike Bryan	Cara Black, Liezel Huber
2009	Lukas Dlouhy, Leander Paes	Venus Williams, Serena Williams
2010	Bob Bryan, Mike Bryan	Vania King, Yaroslava Shvedova
2011	Jurgen Melzer, Philipp Petzschner	Liezel Huber, Lisa Raymond

¹In 1968 and 1969 both amateur and open championships were held. Lutz and Smith won both men's competitions in 1968; Crealy and Stone took the men's amateur championships in 1969. Bueno and Court won both women's competitions in 1968; Court and Wade took the women's amateur championships in 1969. Thereafter the championships were open.

Davis Cup

YEAR	WINNER	RUNNER-UP	RESULTS	YEAR	WINNER	RUNNER-UP	RESULTS
1900	United States	British Isles ¹	3-0	1927	France	United States	3-2
1901	not held			1928	France	United States	4-1
1902	United States	British Isles ¹	3-2	1929	France	United States	3-2
1903	British Isles ¹	United States	4-1	1930	France	United States	4-1
1904	British Isles ¹	Belgium	5-0	1931	France	Great Britain	3-2
1905	British Isles ¹	United States	5-0	1932	France	United States	3-2
1906	British Isles ¹	United States	5-0	1933	Great Britain	France	3-2
1907	Australasia ²	British Isles ¹	3-2	1934	Great Britain	United States	4-1
1908	Australasia ²	United States	3-2	1935	Great Britain	United States	5-0
1909	Australasia ²	United States	5-0	1936	Great Britain	Australia	3-2
1910	not held			1937	United States	Great Britain	4-1
1911	Australasia ²	United States	5-0	1938	United States	Australia	3-2
1912	British Isles ¹	Australasia ²	3-2	1939	Australia	United States	3-2
1913	United States	Great Britain	3-2	1940-45	not held		
1914	Australasia ²	United States	3-2	1946	United States	Australia	5-0
1915-18	not held			1947	United States	Australia	4-1
1919	Australasia ²	Great Britain	4-1	1948	United States	Australia	5-0
1920	United States	Australasia ²	5-0	1949	United States	Australia	4-1
1921	United States	Japan	5-0	1950	Australia	United States	4-1
1922	United States	Australasia ²	4-1	1951	Australia	United States	3-2
1923	United States	Australasia ²	4-1	1952	Australia	United States	4-1
1924	United States	Australia	5-0	1953	Australia	United States	3-2
1925	United States	France	5-0	1954	United States	Australia	3-2
1926	United States	France	4-1	1955	Australia	United States	5-0

Davis Cup (continued)

YEAR	WINNER	RUNNER-UP	RESULTS	YEAR	WINNER	RUNNER-UP	RESULTS
1956	Australia	United States	5-0	1983	Australia	Sweden	3-2
1957	Australia	United States	3-2	1984	Sweden	United States	4-1
1958	United States	Australia	3-2	1985	Sweden	West Germany	3-2
1959	Australia	United States	3-2	1986	Australia	Sweden	3-2
1960	Australia	Italy	4-1	1987	Sweden	India	5-0
1961	Australia	Italy	5-0	1988	West Germany	Sweden	4-1
1962	Australia	Mexico	5-0	1989	West Germany	Sweden	3-2
1963	United States	Australia	3-2	1990	United States	Australia	3-2
1964	Australia	United States	3-2	1991	France	United States	3-1
1965	Australia	Spain	4-1	1992	United States	Switzerland	3-1
1966	Australia	India	4-1	1993	Germany	Australia	4-1
1967	Australia	Spain	4-1	1994	Sweden	Russia	4-1
1968	United States	Australia	4-1	1995	United States	Russia	3-2
1969	United States	Romania	5-0	1996	France	Sweden	3-2
1970	United States	West Germany	5-0	1997	Sweden	United States	5-0
1971	United States	Romania	3-2	1998	Sweden	Italy	4-1
1972	United States	Romania	3-2	1999	Australia	France	3-2
1973	Australia	United States	5-0	2000	Spain	Australia	3-1
1974	South Africa	India	³	2001	France	Australia	3-2
1975	Sweden	Czechoslovakia	3-2	2002	Russia	France	3-2
1976	Italy	Chile	4-1	2003	Australia	Spain	3-1
1977	Australia	Italy	3-1	2004	Spain	United States	3-2
1978	United States	Great Britain	4-1	2005	Croatia	Slovakia	3-2
1979	United States	Italy	5-0	2006	Russia	Argentina	3-2
1980	Czechoslovakia	Italy	4-1	2007	United States	Russia	4-1
1981	United States	Argentina	3-1	2008	Spain	Argentina	3-1
1982	United States	France	4-1	2009	Spain	Czech Republic	5-0
				2010	Serbia	France	3-2

¹Great Britain and Ireland. ²Australia and New Zealand. ³Won by forfeit; India withdrew from the final.

Fed Cup

YEAR	WINNER	RUNNER-UP	RESULTS	YEAR	WINNER	RUNNER-UP	RESULTS
1963	United States	Australia	2-1	1987	West Germany	United States	2-1
1964	Australia	United States	2-1	1988	Czechoslovakia	USSR	2-1
1965	Australia	United States	2-1	1989	United States	Spain	3-0
1966	United States	West Germany	3-0	1990	United States	USSR	2-1
1967	United States	Great Britain	2-0	1991	Spain	United States	2-1
1968	Australia	Netherlands	3-0	1992	Germany	Spain	2-1
1969	United States	Australia	2-1	1993	Spain	Australia	3-0
1970	Australia	West Germany	3-0	1994	Spain	United States	3-0
1971	Australia	Great Britain	3-0	1995	Spain	United States	3-2
1972	South Africa	Great Britain	2-1	1996	United States	Spain	5-0
1973	Australia	South Africa	3-0	1997	France	Netherlands	4-1
1974	Australia	United States	2-1	1998	Spain	Switzerland	3-2
1975	Czechoslovakia	Australia	3-0	1999	United States	Russia	4-1
1976	United States	Australia	2-1	2000	United States	Spain	5-0
1977	United States	Australia	2-1	2001	Belgium	Russia	2-1
1978	United States	Australia	2-1	2002	Slovakia	Spain	3-1
1979	United States	Australia	3-0	2003	France	United States	4-1
1980	United States	Australia	3-0	2004	Russia	France	3-2
1981	United States	Great Britain	3-0	2005	Russia	France	3-2
1982	United States	West Germany	3-0	2006	Italy	Belgium	3-2
1983	Czechoslovakia	West Germany	2-1	2007	Russia	Italy	4-0
1984	Czechoslovakia	Australia	2-1	2008	Russia	Spain	4-0
1985	Czechoslovakia	United States	2-1	2009	Italy	United States	4-0
1986	United States	Czechoslovakia	3-0	2010	Italy	United States	3-1

**Did
you
know?**

The Barbie doll was fashioned after a German doll that was sold as a gag gift for men. Mattel owner Ruth Handler was traveling in Germany where she encountered the Bild Lilli doll, which was sold there at tobacco shops and in bars. She bought a doll for her daughter, Barbie, and gave one to the designers at Mattel. Mattel acquired the rights to Bild Lilli, and shortly thereafter, in 1959, Barbie was introduced in the United States.

Track & Field

The world governing body for track and field, or athletics, is the **International Association of Athletics Federations (IAAF)**, founded in 1912. The sport includes relay running, a number of individual running, jumping, and throwing events, and one event (the decathlon for men and the heptathlon for

women) that includes all three activities. The best-known competition for most track-and-field athletics is the **Olympic Games** held every four years. In 1983 the first officially recognized non-Olympic world athletics championships were held.

IAAF Web site: <www.iaaf.org>.

World Track & Field Championships—Men

100 M

1983	Carl Lewis (USA)
1987	Carl Lewis (USA)
1991	Carl Lewis (USA)
1993	Linford Christie (GBR)
1995	Donovan Bailey (CAN)
1997	Maurice Greene (USA)
1999	Maurice Greene (USA)
2001	Maurice Greene (USA)
2003	Kim Collins (SKN)
2005	Justin Gatlin (USA)
2007	Tyson Gay (USA)
2009	Usain Bolt (JAM)
2011	Yohan Blake (JAM)

200 M

1983	Calvin Smith (USA)
1987	Calvin Smith (USA)
1991	Michael Johnson (USA)
1993	Frank Fredericks (NAM)
1995	Michael Johnson (USA)
1997	Ato Boldon (TRI)
1999	Maurice Greene (USA)
2001	Konstadinos Kederis (GRE)
2003	John Capel (USA)
2005	Justin Gatlin (USA)
2007	Tyson Gay (USA)
2009	Usain Bolt (JAM)
2011	Usain Bolt (JAM)

400 M

1983	Bert Cameron (JAM)
1987	Thomas Schoenlebe (GDR)
1991	Antonio Pettigrew (USA)
1993	Michael Johnson (USA)
1995	Michael Johnson (USA)
1997	Michael Johnson (USA)
1999	Michael Johnson (USA)
2001	Avard Moncur (BAH)
2003	Tyree Washington (USA)
2005	Jeremy Wariner (USA)
2007	Jeremy Wariner (USA)
2009	LaShawn Merritt (USA)
2011	Kirani James (GRN)

800 M

1983	Willi Wülbeck (FRG)
1987	Billy Konchellah (KEN)
1991	Billy Konchellah (KEN)
1993	Paul Ruto (KEN)
1995	Wilson Kipketer (DEN)
1997	Wilson Kipketer (DEN)
1999	Wilson Kipketer (DEN)
2001	André Bucher (SUI)
2003	Djabir Saïd-Guerni (ALG)
2005	Rashid Ramzi (BRN)
2007	Alfred Kirwa Yego (KEN)
2009	Mbulaeni Mulaudzi (RSA)
2011	David Lekuta Rudisha (KEN)

1,500 M

1983	Steve Cram (GBR)
1987	Abdi Bile (SOM)
1991	Noureddine Morceli (ALG)
1993	Noureddine Morceli (ALG)
1995	Noureddine Morceli (ALG)
1997	Hicham El Guerrouj (MAR)
1999	Hicham El Guerrouj (MAR)
2001	Hicham El Guerrouj (MAR)
2003	Hicham El Guerrouj (MAR)
2005	Rashid Ramzi (BRN)
2007	Bernard Lagat (USA)
2009	Yusuf Saad Kamel (BRN)
2011	Asbel Kiprop (KEN)

5,000 M

1983	Eamonn Coghlan (IRL)
1987	Said Aouita (MAR)
1991	Yobes Ondieki (KEN)
1993	Ismael Kirui (KEN)
1995	Ismael Kirui (KEN)
1997	Daniel Komen (KEN)
1999	Salah Hissou (MAR)
2001	Richard Limo (KEN)
2003	Eliud Kipchoge (KEN)
2005	Benjamin Limo (KEN)
2007	Bernard Lagat (USA)
2009	Kenenisa Bekele (ETH)
2011	Mohamed Farah (GBR)

10,000 M

1983	Alberto Cova (ITA)
1987	Paul Kipkoech (KEN)
1991	Moses Tanui (KEN)
1993	Haile Gebrselassie (ETH)
1995	Haile Gebrselassie (ETH)
1997	Haile Gebrselassie (ETH)
1999	Haile Gebrselassie (ETH)
2001	Charles Kamathi (KEN)
2003	Kenenisa Bekele (ETH)
2005	Kenenisa Bekele (ETH)
2007	Kenenisa Bekele (ETH)
2009	Kenenisa Bekele (ETH)
2011	Ibrahim Jeilan (ETH)

STEEPLECHASE

1983	Patriz Ilg (FRG)
1987	Francesco Panetta (ITA)
1991	Moses Kiptanui (KEN)
1993	Moses Kiptanui (KEN)
1995	Moses Kiptanui (KEN)
1997	Wilson Boit Kipketer (KEN)
1999	Christopher Koskei (KEN)
2001	Reuben Kosgei (KEN)
2003	Saif Saaeed Shaheen (QAT)
2005	Saif Saaeed Shaheen (QAT)
2007	Brimin Kiprop Kipruto (KEN)
2009	Ezekiel Kemboi (KEN)
2011	Ezekiel Kemboi (KEN)

110-M HURDLES

1983	Greg Foster (USA)
1987	Greg Foster (USA)
1991	Greg Foster (USA)
1993	Colin Jackson (GBR)
1995	Allen Johnson (USA)
1997	Allen Johnson (USA)
1999	Colin Jackson (GBR)
2001	Allen Johnson (USA)
2003	Allen Johnson (USA)
2005	Ladji Doucouré (FRA)
2007	Liu Xiang (CHN)
2009	Ryan Brathwaite (BAR)
2011	Jason Richardson (USA)

400-M HURDLES

1983	Edwin Moses (USA)
1987	Edwin Moses (USA)
1991	Samuel Matete (ZAM)
1993	Kevin Young (USA)
1995	Derrick Adkins (USA)
1997	Stéphane Diagana (FRA)
1999	Fabrizio Mori (ITA)
2001	Felix Sánchez (DOM)
2003	Felix Sánchez (DOM)
2005	Bershawn Jackson (USA)
2007	Kerron Clement (USA)
2009	Kerron Clement (USA)
2011	David Greene (GBR)

MARATHON

1983	Robert de Castella (AUS)
1987	Douglas Wakihuri (KEN)
1991	Hiromi Taniguchi (JPN)
1993	Mark Plaatjes (USA)
1995	Martín Fiz (ESP)
1997	Abel Antón (ESP)
1999	Abel Antón (ESP)
2001	Gezahegne Abera (ETH)
2003	Jaouad Gharib (MAR)
2005	Jaouad Gharib (MAR)
2007	Luke Kibet (KEN)
2009	Abel Kirui (KEN)
2011	Abel Kirui (KEN)

20-KM WALK

1983	Ernesto Canto (MEX)
1987	Maurizio Damilano (ITA)
1991	Maurizio Damilano (ITA)
1993	Valentí Massana (ESP)
1995	Michele Didoni (ITA)
1997	Daniel García (MEX)
1999	Ilya Markov (RUS)
2001	Roman Rasskazov (RUS)
2003	Jefferson Pérez (ECU)
2005	Jefferson Pérez (ECU)
2007	Jefferson Pérez (ECU)
2009	Valeriy Borchin (RUS)
2011	Valeriy Borchin (RUS)

World Track & Field Championships—Men (continued)

50-KM WALK

1983	Ronald Weigel (GDR)
1987	Hartwig Gauder (GDR)
1991	Aleksandr Potashov (URS)
1993	Jesús Angel García (ESP)
1995	Valentin Kononen (FIN)
1997	Robert Korzeniowski (POL)
1999	Ivano Brugnetti (ITA)
2001	Robert Korzeniowski (POL)
2003	Robert Korzeniowski (POL)
2005	Sergey Kirdyapkin (RUS)
2007	Nathan Deakes (AUS)
2009	Sergey Kirdyapkin (RUS)
2011	Sergey Bakulin (RUS)

POLE VAULT

1983	Sergey Bubka (URS)
1987	Sergey Bubka (URS)
1991	Sergey Bubka (URS)
1993	Sergey Bubka (UKR)
1995	Sergey Bubka (UKR)
1997	Sergey Bubka (UKR)
1999	Maksim Tarasov (RUS)
2001	Dmitri Markov (AUS)
2003	Giuseppe Gibilisco (ITA)
2005	Rens Blom (NED)
2007	Brad Walker (USA)
2009	Steven Hooker (AUS)
2011	Pawel Wojciechowski (POL)

DISCUS THROW

1983	Imrich Bugar (TCH)
1987	Jürgen Schult (GDR)
1991	Lars Riedel (GER)
1993	Lars Riedel (GER)
1995	Lars Riedel (GER)
1997	Lars Riedel (GER)
1999	Anthony Washington (USA)
2001	Lars Riedel (GER)
2003	Virgilijus Alekna (LTU)
2005	Virgilijus Alekna (LTU)
2007	Gerd Kanter (EST)
2009	Robert Harting (GER)
2011	Robert Harting (GER)

4 × 100-M RELAY

1983	United States
1987	United States
1991	United States
1993	United States
1995	Canada
1997	Canada
1999	United States
2001	South Africa
2003	United States
2005	France
2007	United States
2009	Jamaica
2011	Jamaica

LONG JUMP

1983	Carl Lewis (USA)
1987	Carl Lewis (USA)
1991	Mike Powell (USA)
1993	Mike Powell (USA)
1995	Iván Pedroso (CUB)
1997	Iván Pedroso (CUB)
1999	Iván Pedroso (CUB)
2001	Iván Pedroso (CUB)
2003	Dwight Phillips (USA)
2005	Dwight Phillips (USA)
2007	Irving Saladino (PAN)
2009	Dwight Phillips (USA)
2011	Dwight Phillips (USA)

HAMMER THROW

1983	Sergey Litvinov (URS)
1987	Sergey Litvinov (URS)
1991	Yury Sedykh (URS)
1993	Andrey Abduvaliyev (TJK)
1995	Andrey Abduvaliyev (TJK)
1997	Heinz Weis (GER)
1999	Karsten Kobs (GER)
2001	Szymon Ziolkowski (POL)
2003	Ivan Tikhon (BLR)
2005	Ivan Tikhon (BLR)
2007	Ivan Tikhon (BLR)
2009	Primož Kozmus (SLO)
2011	Koji Murofushi (JPN)

4 × 400-M RELAY

1983	USSR
1987	United States
1991	United Kingdom
1993	United States
1995	United States
1997	Great Britain
1999	Poland
2001	The Bahamas
2003	France
2005	United States
2007	United States
2009	United States
2011	United States

TRIPLE JUMP

1983	Zdzislaw Hoffmann (POL)
1987	Khristo Markov (BUL)
1991	Kenny Harrison (USA)
1993	Mike Conley (USA)
1995	Jonathan Edwards (GBR)
1997	Yoelbi Quesada (CUB)
1999	Charles Michael Friedek (GER)
2001	Jonathan Edwards (GBR)
2003	Christian Olsson (SWE)
2005	Walter Davis (USA)
2007	Nelson Évora (POR)
2009	Phillips Idowu (GBR)
2011	Christian Taylor (USA)

JAVELIN THROW

1983	Detlef Michel (GDR)
1987	Seppo Rätty (FIN)
1991	Kimmo Kinnunen (FIN)
1993	Jan Zelezny (CZE)
1995	Jan Zelezny (CZE)
1997	Marius Corbett (RSA)
1999	Aki Parviainen (FIN)
2001	Jan Zelezny (CZE)
2003	Sergey Makarov (RUS)
2005	Andrus Varnik (EST)
2007	Tero Pitkämäki (FIN)
2009	Andreas Thorkildsen (NOR)
2011	Matthias de Zordo (GER)

HIGH JUMP

1983	Gennady Avdeyenko (URS)
1987	Patrik Sjöberg (SWE)
1991	Charles Austin (USA)
1993	Javier Sotomayor (CUB)
1995	Troy Kemp (BAH)
1997	Javier Sotomayor (CUB)
1999	Vyacheslav Voronin (RUS)
2001	Martin Buss (GER)
2003	Jacques Freitag (RSA)
2005	Yuri Krymareenko (UKR)
2007	Donald Thomas (BAH)
2009	Yaroslav Rybakov (RUS)
2011	Jesse Williams (USA)

SHOT PUT

1983	Edward Sarul (POL)
1987	Werner Günthör (SUI)
1991	Werner Günthör (SUI)
1993	Werner Günthör (SUI)
1995	John Godina (USA)
1997	John Godina (USA)
1999	C.J. Hunter (USA)
2001	John Godina (USA)
2003	Andrey Mikhnevich (BLR)
2005	Adam Nelson (USA)
2007	Reese Hoffa (USA)
2009	Christian Cantwell (USA)
2011	David Storl (GER)

DECATHLON

1983	Daley Thompson (GBR)
1987	Torsten Voss (GDR)
1991	Dan O'Brien (USA)
1993	Dan O'Brien (USA)
1995	Dan O'Brien (USA)
1997	Tomas Dvorak (CZE)
1999	Tomas Dvorak (CZE)
2001	Tomas Dvorak (CZE)
2003	Tom Pappas (USA)
2005	Bryan Clay (USA)
2007	Roman Sebrle (CZE)
2009	Trey Hardee (USA)
2011	Trey Hardee (USA)

World Track & Field Championships—Women

100 M

1983	Marlies Göhr (GDR)
1987	Silke Gladisch (GDR)
1991	Katrin Krabbe (GER)
1993	Gail Devers (USA)
1995	Gwen Torrence (USA)

100 M (CONTINUED)

1997	Marion Jones (USA)
1999	Marion Jones (USA)
2001	Zhanna Pintusevich (UKR)
2003	Torri Edwards (USA)
2005	Laury Williams (USA)

100 M (CONTINUED)

2007	Veronica Campbell (JAM)
2009	Shelly-Ann Fraser (JAM)
2011	Carmelita Jeter (USA)

World Track & Field Championships—Women (continued)

200 M		5,000 M¹ (CONTINUED)		MARATHON (CONTINUED)	
1983	Marita Koch (GDR)	1997	Gabriela Szabo (ROM)	1999	Jong Song Ok (PRK)
1987	Silke Gladisch (GDR)	1999	Gabriela Szabo (ROM)	2001	Lidia Simon (ROM)
1991	Katrin Krabbe (GER)	2001	Olga Yegorova (RUS)	2003	Catherine Ndereba (KEN)
1993	Merlene Ottey (JAM)	2003	Tirunesh Dibaba (ETH)	2005	Paula Radcliffe (GBR)
1995	Merlene Ottey (JAM)	2005	Tirunesh Dibaba (ETH)	2007	Catherine Ndereba (KEN)
1997	Zhanna Pintusevich (UKR)	2007	Meseret Defar (ETH)	2009	Bai Xue (CHN)
1999	Inger Miller (USA)	2009	Vivian Cheruiyot (KEN)	2011	Edna Kiplagat (KEN)
2001	Marion Jones (USA)	2011	Vivian Cheruiyot (KEN)		
2003	Anastasija Kapachinskaya (RUS)			10-KM WALK	
		10,000 M		1987	Irina Strakhova (URS)
2005	Allyson Felix (USA)	1987	Ingrid Kristiansen (NOR)	1991	Alina Ivanova (URS)
2007	Allyson Felix (USA)	1991	Liz McColgan (GBR)	1993	Sari Essayeh (FIN)
2009	Allyson Felix (USA)	1993	Wang Junxia (CHN)	1995	Irina Stankina (RUS)
2011	Veronica Campbell-Brown (JAM)	1995	Fernanda Ribeiro (POR)	1997	Annarita Sidoti (ITA)
		1997	Sally Barsosio (KEN)		
		1999	Gete Wami (ETH)	20-KM RACE WALK	
400 M		2001	Derartu Tulu (ETH)	1999	Liu Hongyu (CHN)
1983	Jarmila Kratochvilova (TCH)	2003	Berhane Adere (ETH)	2001	Olimpiada Ivanova (RUS)
1987	Olga Bryzgina (URS)	2005	Tirunesh Dibaba (ETH)	2003	Yelena Nikolayeva (RUS)
1991	Marie-José Pérec (FRA)	2007	Tirunesh Dibaba (ETH)	2005	Olimpiada Ivanova (RUS)
1993	Jearl Miles (USA)	2009	Linet Chepkwemai Masai (KEN)	2007	Olga Kaniskina (RUS)
1995	Marie-José Pérec (FRA)	2011	Vivian Cheruiyot (KEN)	2009	Olga Kaniskina (RUS)
1997	Cathy Freeman (AUS)			2011	Olga Kaniskina (RUS)
1999	Cathy Freeman (AUS)	STEEPLECHASE			
2001	Amy Mbacke Thiam (SEN)	2005	Dorcus Inzikuru (UGA)	4 × 100-M RELAY	
2003	Ana Guevara (MEX)	2007	Yekaterina Volkova (RUS)	1983	East Germany
2005	Tonique Williams-Darling (BAH)	2009	Marta Domínguez (ESP)	1987	United States
		2011	Yuliya Zaripova (RUS)	1991	Jamaica
2007	Christine Ohuruogu (GBR)			1993	Russia
2009	Sanya Richards (USA)	100-M HURDLES		1995	United States
2011	Amantle Montsho (BOT)	1983	Bettine Jahn (GDR)	1997	United States
		1987	Ginka Zagorcheva (BUL)	1999	Bahamas
800 M		1991	Ludmila Narozhilenko (URS)	2001	Germany
1983	Jarmila Kratochvilova (TCH)	1993	Gail Devers (USA)	2003	France
1987	Sigrun Wodars (GDR)	1995	Gail Devers (USA)	2005	United States
1991	Liliya Nurutdinova (URS)	1997	Ludmila Engquist (SWE)	2007	United States
1993	Maria Mutola (MOZ)	1999	Gail Devers (USA)	2009	Jamaica
1995	Ana Quirot (CUB)	2001	Anjanette Kirkland (USA)	2011	United States
1997	Ana Quirot (CUB)	2003	Perdita Felicien (CAN)		
1999	Ludmila Formanova (CZE)	2005	Michelle Perry (USA)	4 × 400-M RELAY	
2001	Maria Mutola (MOZ)	2007	Michelle Perry (USA)	1983	East Germany
2003	Maria Mutola (MOZ)	2009	Brigitte Foster-Hylton (JAM)	1987	East Germany
2005	Zulia Calatayud (CUB)	2011	Sally Pearson (AUS)	1991	USSR
2007	Janeth Jepkosgei (KEN)			1993	United States
2009	Caster Semenya (RSA)	400-M HURDLES		1995	United States
2011	Mariya Savinova (RUS)	1983	Yekaterina Fesenko (URS)	1997	Germany
		1987	Sabine Busch (GDR)	1999	Russia
1,500 M		1991	Tatyana Ledovskaya (URS)	2001	Jamaica
1983	Mary Decker (USA)	1993	Sally Gunnell (GBR)	2003	United States
1987	Tatyana Samolenko (URS)	1995	Kim Batten (USA)	2005	Russia
1991	Hassiba Boulmerka (ALG)	1997	Nezha Bidouane (MAR)	2007	United States
1993	Liu Dong (CHN)	1999	Daimí Pernía (CUB)	2009	United States
1995	Hassiba Boulmerka (ALG)	2001	Nezha Bidouane (MAR)	2011	United States
1997	Carla Sacramento (POR)	2003	Jana Pittman (AUS)		
1999	Svetlana Masterkova (RUS)	2005	Yuliya Pechonkina (RUS)	HIGH JUMP	
2001	Gabriela Szabo (ROM)	2007	Jana Rawlinson (AUS)	1983	Tamara Bykova (URS)
2003	Tatyana Tomashova (RUS)	2009	Melanie Walker (JAM)	1987	Stefka Kostadinova (BUL)
2005	Tatyana Tomashova (RUS)	2011	Lashinda Demus (USA)	1991	Heike Henkel (GER)
2007	Maryam Yusuf Jamal (BRN)			1993	Joannet Quintero (CUB)
2009	Maryam Yusuf Jamal (BRN)	MARATHON		1995	Stefka Kostadinova (BUL)
2011	Jennifer Simpson (USA)	1983	Grete Waitz (NOR)	1997	Hanne Haugland (NOR)
		1987	Rosa Mota (POR)	1999	Inga Babakova (UKR)
5,000 M¹		1991	Wanda Panfil (POL)	2001	Hestrie Cloete (RSA)
1983	Mary Decker (USA)	1993	Asari Junko (JPN)	2003	Hestrie Cloete (RSA)
1987	Tatyana Samolenko (URS)	1995	Maria Machado (POR)	2005	Kajsa Bergqvist (SWE)
1991	Tatyana Dorovskikh (URS)	1997	Hiroshi Suzuki (JPN)	2007	Blanka Vlasic (CRO)
1993	Qu Yunxia (CHN)			2009	Blanka Vlasic (CRO)
1995	Sonia O'Sullivan (IRL)			2011	Anna Chicherova (RUS)

World Track & Field Championships—Women (continued)

POLE VAULT

1999	Stacy Dragila (USA)
2001	Stacy Dragila (USA)
2003	Svetlana Feofanova (RUS)
2005	Yelena Isinbayeva (RUS)
2007*	Yelena Isinbayeva (RUS)
2009	Anna Rogowska (POL)
2011	Fabiana Murer (BRA)

LONG JUMP

1983	Heike Daute (GDR)
1987	Jackie Joyner-Kersey (USA)
1991	Jackie Joyner-Kersey (USA)
1993	Heike Drechsler (GER)
1995	Fiona May (ITA)
1997	Ludmila Galkina (RUS)
1999	Niurka Montalvo (ESP)
2001	Fiona May (ITA)
2003	Eunice Barber (FRA)
2005	Tianna Madison (USA)
2007	Tatyana Lebedeva (RUS)
2009	Brittney Reese (USA)
2011	Brittney Reese (USA)

TRIPLE JUMP

1993	Anna Biryukova (RUS)
1995	Inessa Kravets (UKR)
1997	Sarka Kasparikova (CZE)
1999	Paraskevi Tsiamita (GRE)
2001	Tatyana Lebedeva (RUS)
2003	Tatyana Lebedeva (RUS)
2005	Trecia Smith (JAM)
2007	Yargelis Savigne (CUB)
2009	Yargelis Savigne (CUB)
2011	Olha Saladuha (UKR)

SHOT PUT

1983	Helena Fibingerova (TCH)
1987	Natalya Lisovskaya (URS)
1991	Huang Zhihong (CHN)
1993	Huang Zhihong (CHN)
1995	Astrid Kumbernuss (GER)
1997	Astrid Kumbernuss (GER)
1999	Astrid Kumbernuss (GER)
2001	Yanina Korolchik (BLR)
2003	Svetlana Krivelyova (RUS)
2005	Nadezhda Ostapchuk (BLR)
2007	Valerie Vili (NZL)
2009	Valerie Vili (NZL)
2011	Valerie Adams (NZL)

DISCUS THROW

1983	Martina Opitz (GDR)
1987	Martina Hellmann (GDR)
1991	Tsvetanka Khristova (BUL)
1993	Olga Burova (RUS)
1995	Ellina Zvereva (BLR)
1997	Beatrice Faumuina (NZL)
1999	Franka Dietzsch (GER)
2001	Ellina Zvereva (BLR)
2003	Irina Yachenko (BLR)
2005	Franka Dietzsch (GER)
2007	Franka Dietzsch (GER)
2009	Dani Samuels (AUS)
2011	Li Yangfeng (CHN)

HAMMER THROW

1999	Mihaela Melinte (ROM)
2001	Yipsi Moreno (CUB)
2003	Yipsi Moreno (CUB)
2005	Olga Kuzenkova (RUS)

HAMMER THROW (CONTINUED)

2007	Betty Heidler (GER)
2009	Anita Wlodarczyk (POL)
2011	Tatyana Lysenko (RUS)

JAVELIN THROW

1983	Tiina Lillak (FIN)
1987	Fatima Whitbread (GBR)
1991	Xu Demei (CHN)
1993	Trine Hattestad (NOR)
1995	Natalya Shikolenko (BLR)
1997	Trine Hattestad (NOR)
1999	Mirela Tzelili (GRE)
2001	Osleidys Menéndez (CUB)
2003	Mirela Manjani (GRE)
2005	Osleidys Menéndez (CUB)
2007	Barbora Spotakova (CZE)
2009	Steffi Nerius (GER)
2011	Maria Abakumova (RUS)

HEPTATHLON

1983	Ramona Neubert (GDR)
1987	Jackie Joyner-Kersey (USA)
1991	Sabine Braun (GER)
1993	Jackie Joyner-Kersey (USA)
1995	Ghada Shouaa (SYR)
1997	Sabine Braun (GER)
1999	Eunice Barber (FRA)
2001	Yelena Prokhorova (RUS)
2003	Carolina Klüft (SWE)
2005	Carolina Klüft (SWE)
2007	Carolina Klüft (SWE)
2009	Jessica Ennis (GBR)
2011	Tatyana Chernova (RUS)

¹3,000 m until 1995.

Outdoor Track & Field World Records

Men

EVENT	RECORD HOLDER (COUNTRY)	PERFORMANCE	DATE
100 m	Usain Bolt (JAM)	9.58 sec	16 Aug 2009
200 m	Usain Bolt (JAM)	19.19 sec	20 Aug 2009
400 m	Michael Johnson (USA)	43.18 sec	26 Aug 1999
800 m	David Lekuta Rudisha (KEN)	1 min 41.01 sec	29 Aug 2010
1,000 m	Noah Ngeny (KEN)	2 min 11.96 sec	5 Sep 1999
1,500 m	Hicham El Guerrouj (MAR)	3 min 26.00 sec	14 Jul 1998
1 mile	Hicham El Guerrouj (MAR)	3 min 43.13 sec	7 Jul 1999
3,000 m	Daniel Komen (KEN)	7 min 20.67 sec	1 Sep 1996
5,000 m	Kenenisa Bekele (ETH)	12 min 37.35 sec	31 May 2004
10,000 m	Kenenisa Bekele (ETH)	26 min 17.53 sec	26 Aug 2005
Marathon ¹	Haile Gebrselassie (ETH)	2 hr 3 min 59 sec	28 Sep 2008
110-m hurdles	Dayron Robles (CUB)	12.87 sec	12 Jun 2008
400-m hurdles	Kevin Young (USA)	46.78 sec	6 Aug 1992
20-km walk	Vladimir Kanaykin (RUS)	1 hr 17 min 16 sec	29 Sep 2007
50-km walk	Denis Nizhegorodov (RUS)	3 hr 34 min 14 sec	11 May 2008
Steeplechase	Saif Saaeed Shaheen (QAT)	7 min 53.63 sec	3 Sep 2004
4 × 100-m relay	Jamaica ²	37.04 sec	4 Sep 2011
4 × 400-m relay	United States	2 min 54.29 sec	22 Aug 1993
High jump	Javier Sotomayor (CUB)	2.45 m (8 ft ½ in)	27 Jul 1993
Long jump	Mike Powell (USA)	8.95 m (29 ft 4½ in)	30 Aug 1991
Triple jump	Jonathan Edwards (GBR)	18.29 m (60 ft ¼ in)	7 Aug 1995
Pole vault	Sergey Bubka (UKR)	6.14 m (20 ft 1¾ in)	31 Jul 1994
Shot put	Randy Barnes (USA)	23.12 m (75 ft 10¼ in)	20 May 1990
Discus throw	Jürgen Schult (GDR)	74.08 m (243 ft)	6 Jun 1986
Hammer throw	Yuriy Sedykh (URS)	86.74 m (284 ft 7 in)	30 Aug 1986
Javelin throw	Jan Zelezny (CZE)	98.48 m (323 ft 1 in)	25 May 1996
Decathlon	Roman Sebrle (CZE)	9,026 points	27 May 2001

Outdoor Track & Field World Records (continued)

Women			
EVENT	RECORD HOLDER (COUNTRY)	PERFORMANCE	DATE
100 m	Florence Griffith-Joyner (USA)	10.49 sec	16 Jul 1988
200 m	Florence Griffith-Joyner (USA)	21.34 sec	29 Sep 1988
400 m	Marita Koch (GDR)	47.60 sec	6 Oct 1985
800 m	Jarmila Kratochvilova (TCH)	1 min 53.28 sec	26 Jul 1983
1,000 m	Svetlana Masterkova (RUS)	2 min 28.98 sec	23 Aug 1996
1,500 m	Qu Yunxia (CHN)	3 min 50.46 sec	11 Sep 1993
1 mile	Svetlana Masterkova (RUS)	4 min 12.56 sec	14 Aug 1996
3,000 m	Wang Junxia (CHN)	8 min 06.11 sec	13 Sep 1993
5,000 m	Tirunesh Dibaba (ETH)	14 min 11.15 sec	6 Jun 2008
10,000 m	Wang Junxia (CHN)	29 min 31.78 sec	8 Sep 1993
Marathon ¹	Paula Radcliffe (GBR)	2 hr 15 min 25 sec	13 Apr 2003
100-m hurdles	Yordanka Donkova (BUL)	12.21 sec	20 Aug 1988
400-m hurdles	Yuliya Pechonkina (RUS)	52.34 sec	8 Aug 2003
20-km walk	Vera Sokolova (RUS) ²	1 hr 25 min 08 sec	26 Feb 2011
Steeplechase	Gulnara Samitova-Galkina (RUS)	8 min 58.81 sec	17 Aug 2008
4 × 100-m relay	East Germany	41.37 sec	6 Oct 1985
4 × 400-m relay	USSR	3 min 15.17 sec	1 Oct 1988
High jump	Stefka Kostadinova (BUL)	2.09 m (6 ft 10¾ in)	30 Aug 1987
Long jump	Galina Chistyakova (URS)	7.52 m (24 ft 8¼ in)	11 Jun 1988
Triple jump	Inessa Kravets (UKR)	15.50 m (50 ft 10¼ in)	10 Aug 1995
Pole vault	Yelena Isinbayeva (RUS)	5.06 m (16 ft 7¼ in)	28 Aug 2009
Shot put	Natalya Lisovskaya (URS)	22.63 m (74 ft 3 in)	7 Jun 1987
Discus throw	Gabriele Reinsch (GDR)	76.80 m (252 ft)	9 Jul 1988
Hammer throw	Betty Heidler (GER)	79.42 m (260 ft 6¾ in)	21 May 2011
Javelin throw	Barbora Spotakova (CZE)	72.28 m (237 ft 2 in)	13 Sep 2008
Heptathlon	Jackie Joyner-Kersey (USA)	7,291 points	24 Sep 1988
Decathlon	Austra Skujyte (LTU)	8,358 points	15 Apr 2005

¹Not an officially ratified event; best performance on record.²Awaiting IAAF ratification as of 6 Sep 2011.

Indoor Track & Field World Records

Men			
EVENT	RECORD HOLDER (COUNTRY)	PERFORMANCE	DATE
50 m	Donovan Bailey (CAN)	5.56 sec	9 Feb 1996
60 m	Maurice Greene (USA)	6.39 sec	3 Feb 1998
200 m	Frank Fredericks (NAM)	19.92 sec	18 Feb 1996
400 m	Kerron Clement (USA)	44.57 sec	12 Mar 2005
800 m	Wilson Kipketer (DEN)	1 min 42.67 sec	9 Mar 1997
1,000 m	Wilson Kipketer (DEN)	2 min 14.96 sec	20 Feb 2000
1,500 m	Hicham El Guerrouj (MAR)	3 min 31.18 sec	2 Feb 1997
1 mile	Hicham El Guerrouj (MAR)	3 min 48.45 sec	12 Feb 1997
3,000 m	Daniel Komen (KEN)	7 min 24.90 sec	6 Feb 1998
5,000 m	Kenenisa Bekele (ETH)	12 min 49.60 sec	20 Feb 2004
50-m hurdles	Mark McKoy (CAN)	6.25 sec	5 Mar 1986
60-m hurdles	Colin Jackson (GBR)	7.30 sec	6 Mar 1994
5,000-m walk	Mikhail Shchennikov (RUS)	18 min 07.08 sec	14 Feb 1995
4 × 200-m relay	Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1 min 22.11 sec	3 Mar 1991
4 × 400-m relay	United States	3 min 02.83 sec	7 Mar 1999
4 × 800-m relay	United States	7 min 13.94 sec	6 Feb 2000
High jump	Javier Sotomayor (CUB)	2.43 m (7 ft 11½ in)	4 Mar 1989
Long jump	Carl Lewis (USA)	8.79 m (28 ft 10 in)	27 Jan 1984
Triple jump	Teddy Tamgho (FRA)	17.92 m (58 ft 9½ in)	6 Mar 2011
Pole vault	Sergey Bubka (UKR)	6.15 m (20 ft 2¼ in)	21 Feb 1993
Shot put	Randy Barnes (USA)	22.66 m (74 ft 4¼ in)	20 Jan 1989
Heptathlon	Ashton Eaton (USA)	6,568 points	6 Feb 2011

Women			
EVENT	RECORD HOLDER (COUNTRY)	PERFORMANCE	DATE
50 m	Irina Privalova (RUS)	5.96 sec	9 Feb 1995
60 m	Irina Privalova (RUS)	6.92 sec	11 Feb 1993
200 m	Merlene Ottey (JAM)	21.87 sec	13 Feb 1993
400 m	Jarmila Kratochvilova (TCH)	49.59 sec	7 Mar 1982
800 m	Jolanda Ceplak (SLO)	1 min 55.82 sec	3 Mar 2002
1,000 m	Maria Mutola (MOZ)	2 min 30.94 sec	25 Feb 1999
1,500 m	Yelena Soboleva (RUS)	3 min 58.28 sec	18 Feb 2006

Indoor Track & Field World Records (continued)

Women (continued)			
EVENT	RECORD HOLDER (COUNTRY)	PERFORMANCE	DATE
1 mile	Doina Melinte (ROU)	4 min 17.14 sec	9 Feb 1990
3,000 m	Meseret Defar (ETH)	8 min 23.72 sec	3 Feb 2007
5,000 m	Meseret Defar (ETH)	14 min 24.37 sec	18 Feb 2009
50-m hurdles	Cornelia Oschkenat (GDR)	6.58 sec	20 Feb 1988
60-m hurdles	Susanna Kallur (SWE)	7.68 sec	10 Feb 2008
3,000-m walk	Claudia Stef (ROU)	11 min 40.33 sec	30 Jan 1999
4 × 200-m relay	Russia	1 min 32.41 sec	29 Jan 2005
4 × 400-m relay	Russia	3 min 23.37 sec	28 Jan 2006
4 × 800-m relay	Russia	8 min 06.24 sec	18 Feb 2011
High jump	Kajsa Bergqvist (SWE)	2.08 m (6 ft 10 in)	4 Feb 2006
Long jump	Heike Drechsler (GDR)	7.37 m (24 ft 2¼ in)	13 Feb 1988
Triple jump	Tatyana Lebedeva (RUS)	15.36 m (50 ft 4¾ in)	6 Mar 2004
Pentathlon	Irina Belova (UNT)	4,991 points	15 Feb 1992
Pole vault	Yelena Isinbayeva (RUS)	5.00 m (16 ft 4¾ in)	15 Feb 2009
Shot put	Helena Fibingerova (TCH)	22.50 m (73 ft 9¾ in)	19 Feb 1977

Volleyball

World volleyball championships for men were inaugurated in 1949. Women's competition began in 1952. These biennial championships are organized by the **Fédération Internationale**

de Volleyball (FIVB; founded 1947). Indoor volleyball has been included in the Olympic Games since 1964 and beach volleyball since 1996.

FIVB Web site: <www.fivb.org>.

Volleyball World Championships

YEAR	MEN	WOMEN	YEAR	MEN	WOMEN
1949	USSR		1982	USSR	China
1952	USSR	USSR	1984 ¹	United States	China
1956	Czechoslovakia	USSR	1986	United States	China
1960	USSR	USSR	1988 ¹	United States	USSR
1962	USSR	Japan	1990	Italy	USSR
1964 ¹	USSR	Japan	1992 ¹	Brazil	Cuba
1966	Czechoslovakia	<i>not held</i>	1994	Italy	Cuba
1967	<i>not held</i>	Japan	1996 ¹	Netherlands	Cuba
1968 ¹	USSR	USSR	1998	Italy	Cuba
1970	East Germany	USSR	2000 ¹	Yugoslavia	Cuba
1972 ¹	Japan	USSR	2002	Brazil	Italy
1974	Poland	Japan	2004 ¹	Brazil	China
1976 ¹	Poland	Japan	2006	Brazil	Russia
1978	USSR	Cuba	2008 ¹	United States	Brazil
1980 ¹	USSR	USSR	2010	Brazil	Russia

¹Olympic champions, recognized in this table as world champions (though not by FIVB).

Beach Volleyball World Championships

Beach volleyball world championships, organized by the **Fédération Internationale de Volleyball**, were inaugurated in 1997 with teams of two, who compete biennially for their share of US\$1 million. Beach volleyball has been included in the Olympic Games since 1996. FIVB Web site: <www.fivb.org>.

YEAR	MEN	WOMEN
1996 ¹	Karch Kiraly/Kent Steffes (USA)	Jackie Silva/Sandra Pires (BRA)
1997	Guilherme Marques/Para Ferreira (BRA)	Jackie Silva/Sandra Pires (BRA)
1999	Emanuel Rego/José Loliola (BRA)	Shelda Bede/Adriana Behar (BRA)
2000 ¹	Dain Blaton/Eric Fonoimoana (USA)	Natalie Cook/Kerri-Ann Pottharst (AUS)
2001	Mariano Baracetti/Martin Conde (ARG)	Shelda Bede/Adriana Behar (BRA)
2003	Emanuel Rego/Ricardo Santos (BRA)	Misty May/Kerri Walsh (USA)
2004 ¹	Emanuel Rego/Ricardo Santos (BRA)	Misty May/Kerri Walsh (USA)
2005	Marcio Araujo/Fabio Magalhães (BRA)	Misty May-Treanor/Kerri Walsh (USA)
2007	Phil Dalhausser/Todd Rogers (USA)	Misty May-Treanor/Kerri Walsh (USA)
2008 ¹	Phil Dalhausser/Todd Rogers (USA)	Misty May-Treanor/Kerri Walsh (USA)

Beach Volleyball World Championships (continued)

YEAR	MEN	WOMEN
2009	Julius Brink/Jonas Reckermann (GER)	Jen Kessy/April Ross (USA)
2011	Emanuel Rego/Alison Cerutti (BRA)	Juliana Felisberta Silva/Larissa Franca (BRA)

¹Olympic champions, recognized in this table as world champions.

Weight Lifting

World weight lifting is overseen by the International Weightlifting Federation (IWF; founded 1905). The first men's international weight lifting competition was held in London in 1891; the sport was also included in the first modern Olympic Games, in Athens in 1896. By the 1930s championship events consisted of the snatch, clean and jerk, and press (which was eliminated in 1972).

Women's world championships have been held since 1987, and women's competition was added to the Olympics in 2000. In 1998 the IWF established new weight classes (eight for men and seven for women) as well as a new world standard for each class in determining world records.

IWF Web site: <www.iwf.net>.

World Weight Lifting Champions, 2010

Men		
WEIGHT CLASS	WINNER (COUNTRY)	PERFORMANCE
56 kg (123 lb)	Wu Jingbiao (CHN)	292 kg (644 lb)
62 kg (137 lb)	Kim Un-Guk (PRK)	320 kg (705 lb)
69 kg (152 lb)	Liao Hui (CHN)	358 kg (789 lb)
77 kg (170 lb)	Tigran Gevorg Martirosyan (ARM)	373 kg (822 lb)
85 kg (187 lb)	Adrian Zielinski (POL)	383 kg (844 lb)
94 kg (207 lb)	Alexandr Ivanov (RUS)	403 kg (888 lb)
105 kg (231 lb)	Marcin Dolega (POL)	415 kg (915 lb)
105+ kg (231+ lb)	Behdad Salimikordasabi (IRI)	453 kg (999 lb)

Women		
WEIGHT CLASS	WINNER (COUNTRY)	PERFORMANCE
48 kg (106 lb)	Nurcan Taylan (TUR)	214 kg (472 lb)
53 kg (117 lb)	Chen Xiaoting (CHN)	222 kg (489 lb)
58 kg (128 lb)	Deng Wei (CHN)	237 kg (522 lb)
63 kg (139 lb)	Maiya Maneza (KAZ)	248 kg (547 lb)
69 kg (152 lb)	Svetlana Shmukova (RUS)	256 kg (564 lb)
75 kg (165 lb)	Svetlana Podobedova (KAZ)	295 kg (650 lb)
75+ kg (165+ lb)	Tatiana Kashirina (RUS)	315 kg (694 lb)

Weight Lifting World Records

Total weight for snatch and clean-and-jerk lifts.

Men			
WEIGHT CLASS	RECORD HOLDER (COUNTRY)	PERFORMANCE	DATE
56 kg (123 lb)	Halil Mutlu (TUR)	305 kg (672 lb)	16 Sep 2000
62 kg (137 lb)	Zhang Jie (CHN)	326 kg (719 lb)	28 Apr 2008
69 kg (152 lb)	Liao Hui (CHN)	358 kg (789 lb)	21 Sep 2010
77 kg (170 lb)	Lu Xiaojun (CHN)	378 kg (833 lb)	24 Nov 2009
85 kg (187 lb)	Lu Yong (CHN); Andrei Rybakov (BLR)	394 kg (869 lb)	15 Aug 2008; 15 Aug 2008
94 kg (207 lb)	Akakios Kakhiasvilis (GRE)	412 kg (908 lb)	27 Nov 1999
105 kg (231.5 lb)	Andrei Aramnau (BLR)	436 kg (961 lb)	18 Aug 2008
105+ kg (231.5+ lb)	Hossein Rezazadeh (IRI)	472 kg (1041 lb)	26 Sep 2000

Women			
WEIGHT CLASS	RECORD HOLDER (COUNTRY)	PERFORMANCE	DATE
48 kg (106 lb)	Yang Lian (CHN)	217 kg (478 lb)	1 Oct 2006
53 kg (117 lb)	Li Ping (CHN)	230 kg (507 lb)	14 Nov 2010
58 kg (128 lb)	Chen Yanqing (CHN)	251 kg (553 lb)	3 Dec 2006
63 kg (139 lb)	Liu Haixia (CHN)	257 kg (567 lb)	23 Sep 2007
69 kg (152 lb)	Liu Chunhong (CHN)	286 kg (631 lb)	13 Aug 2008
75 kg (165 lb)	Svetlana Podobedova (RUS)	295 kg (650 lb)	23 Sep 2010
75+ kg (165+ lb)	Tatiana Kashirina (RUS)	327 kg (721 lb)	17 Apr 2011

INDEX

Page numbers in **boldface** indicate main subject references; references in *italics* indicate illustrations. Photographs are on plates 1–16 after page 480, flags of the world are on plates 17–22, and maps of the world are on plates 23–32.

A

Abbas, Mahmoud 37
Abbottabad (Pakistan) 5, 28
 photographs Plate 7
Abel Prize 25
Abu Daoud 76
Abu Zayd, Nasr Hamid 76
Academy Award, or Oscar 646
 chronology 23
accident
 causes of death, US 178
 causes of death, worldwide 178
 US work-related fatalities 636
 see also disaster
Achatz, Grant 35
acquired immunodeficiency syndrome: see **AIDS**
Adams, Gerry 37
Adams, John 532, **534**, 542, 545, 557, 626
Adams, John Quincy 532, **534**, 542, 546, 557, 626
Adele
 photographs Plate 14
Adjabiya (Libya)
 photographs Plate 3
adoption
 US adoptions of foreign-born children 621
aerospace technology 151
Afghanistan 188
 chronology 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 20, 21, 26, 27, 29, 31
 disasters 32, 33
 flags of the world Plate 17
 internally displaced persons 502
 photographs Plate 6
 refugees 502
Africa
 causes of death 177
 caves 172
 continents 169
 deserts 173
 education 505
 forests 169
 health indicators 176
 historic states 500
 mountains 171
 persons of concern 501
 religions 508
 rivers 175
 temperature extremes 156
 time zone map 116
 volcanoes 173
 world maps Plate 26
 see also individual nations by name
African American 108, 120, 690
African Cup of Nations 787
African rock python 7

African Union, or AU, or Organization for African Unity 485
 chronology 12, 19, 31
agnosticism 508, 510
Ahmadinejad, Mahmoud 37
AIDS, or acquired immunodeficiency syndrome 28, 179
 see also HIV
air force
 armed forces 516
 US casualties 573
 US deployment 570
 US military leadership 569
air travel, or aviation 155
 chronology 18
 disasters 32, 33, 34
airline 156
airport
 civil engineering projects 165
 world's busiest 156
al-Qaeda: see **Qaeda, al-**
Alabama 582
 chronology 27
 crime rates 615, 616
 currency: quarters 626
 disasters 34
 electoral votes 568
 energy consumption 627
 government 608, 609
 immigration 579
 income taxes 642
 poverty level 580
 prison population 618
 secession date 531
 state population 576
 US Congress 560, 563, 568
Alaska 582
 crime rates 615, 616
 currency: quarters 626
 electoral votes 568
 energy consumption 627
 government 608, 609
 immigration 579
 poverty level 580
 prison population 618
 state population 576
 US Congress 560, 563, 568
Albania 189
 flags of the world Plate 17
albatross 25
album (music) 668, 671
alcohol 146, 159, 615
Algeria 191
 chronology 23
 flags of the world Plate 17
alien species: see **invasive species**
All-England Tennis Championships, or Wimbledon 825
 chronology 11
 photographs Plate 12

alpine skiing 809
 Alpine World Cup 810
 Olympic Games 742, 758
 world championships 809, 810
Ambani, Mukesh 35
Amber Alert
 neologism 503
amendment (US Constitution) 527, 528
American Civil War 531, 572
American football: see **football**
American Football Conference 776
American Indian, or Native American 500
American Samoa
 US governors 608
 US House 566
 US population 578
Americas, the
 causes of death 177
 pre-Columbian civilizations 500
 worldwide health indicators 176
 see also North America; South America; and individual nations by name
ampere 144
Andean civilizations 500
Anderson, Alex 76
Anderson, Sparky 76
Andorra 192
 flags of the world Plate 17
Andrianov, Nikolay 76
Anglicanism 508, 510
Angola 193
 chronology 17
 flags of the world Plate 17
animal
 chronology 11, 12, 15, 23, 25
 invasive species 7
 names 168
 taxonomy 167
Antarctica 484
 continents 169
 mountains 171
 temperature extremes 156
 volcanoes 173
 world maps Plate 25
Anthony, Casey
 photographs Plate 11
Antigua and Barbuda 195
 flags of the world Plate 17
Antoinette, Princess 76
APEC: see **Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation**
applied science 149
April
 astronomical phenomena 128
 civil holidays 122
aquaculture 115

- Aquarius** 125, 127
- Arab League:** see *League of Arab States*
- Arab Spring**
photographs *Plates 2, 3*
- Arabic language** 503
- arch bridge** 163, 165
- archaeology**
 chronology 11, 21, 25
- archery** 697, 748
- architecture**
 awards 694
 chronology 25
 civil engineering 162
 tallest buildings 162
- Arctic Ocean** 28, 174
- Arctic Regions** 484
 chronology 28
- area** (mathematics) 147
- area code** (US) 614
- Argentina** 196
 cell phone subscribers 150
 consumer price 644
 education 505
flags of the world *Plate 17*
 gross domestic product 644
 unemployment 644
- Arles** 125, 127
- Arizona** 583
 chronology 20
 crime rates 615, 616
 currency: quarters 626
 electoral votes 568
 energy consumption 627
 government 608, 609
 immigration 579
 income taxes 642
photographs *Plate 8*
 poverty level 580
 prison population 618
 state population 576
 US Congress 560, 563, 568
- Arkansas** 584
 crime rates 615, 616
 currency: quarters 626
 electoral votes 568
 energy consumption 627
 government 608, 609
 immigration 579
 income taxes 642
 poverty level 581
 prison population 618
 secession date 531
 state population 576
 US Congress 560, 563, 568
- armed force:** see *military*
- Armenia** 198
flags of the world *Plate 17*
- army**
 armed forces 516
 US casualties 572
 US deployment 570
 US military leadership 569
- Arness, James** 76
photographs *Plate 15*
- Arthur, Chester A.** 533, 537, 543, 549, 557
- arts, the** 645
 awards and honors 89, 100, 104, 106, 674
 chronology 16, 17, 18
photographs *Plate 14*
 see also *film*; *literature*; *music*;
theater
- ASEAN:** see *Association of Southeast Asian Nations*
- arsenic** 18
- Asia**
 causes of death 177
 caves 172
 continents 169
 deserts 173
 education 505
 forests 169
 health indicators 177
 mountains 171
 persons of concern 501
 religions 508
 rivers 175
 rulers and regimes 497
 temperature extremes 156
time zone map 116
 volcanoes 173
world maps *Plate 27*
 see also *individual nations by name*
- Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, or APEC** 485
- Asian carp** 7
- Asian Cup** 21, 787
- Assange, Julian** 18, 35
- association football, or soccer** 698
 chronology 11, 18, 21, 28, 29, 31
 major cups 785, 786, 787, 788
 Olympic Games 698, 753
photographs *Plate 12*
- Association of Southeast Asian Nations, or ASEAN** 485
- asterism** 126
- asteroid** 132
- astrology** 127
- astronomical constants** 123
- astronomical unit, or AU** 123
- astronomy**
 astronomical constants 123
 astronomical phenomena, 2012 128
 astronomical positions 124
 celestial bodies 130, 133
 chronology 13, 15, 16, 19, 22
 constellations 124
 morning and evening stars 130
photographs *Plate 10*
 stars 127
 see also *solar system*; *space exploration*
- asylum**
 persons of concern 501
- atheism** 508, 510
- athlete:** see *sport*
- athletics:** see *track and field*
- Atlantic Ocean** 174
 chronology 12
- "Atlantis" (space shuttle)**
photographs *Plate 10*
- atomic number** 148
- atomic weight** 148
- AU:** see *African Union*
- August**
 astronomical phenomena 129
 civil holidays 122
- Aung San Suu Kyi, Daw** 17, 38
- Australia** 199
 caves 172
 chronology 16, 20, 27
 consumer price 644
 continents 169
 cyberwarfare 10
 deserts 173
 disasters 33
 education 505
flags of the world *Plate 17*
 gross domestic product 644
 health indicators 177
 immigration 501
 invasive species 8
 rivers 175
 temperature extremes 156
 Thoroughbred racing 796, 802
time zone map 116
 unemployment 644
 volcanoes 173
world maps *Plate 31*
- Australian football** 15, 776, 783
- Australian Open (tennis)** 819
 chronology 21
- Austria** 201
flags of the world *Plate 17*
 immigration 501
- autobiography** 679
- automobile industry**
 chronology 13, 16, 17, 28, 29
- automobile racing** 761
 chronology 15, 17, 18, 20, 29
- aviation:** see *air travel*
- award** 89
 Academy Awards 646
 see also *specific awards by name*
- Azerbaijan** 203
flags of the world *Plate 17*
 internally displaced persons 502
-
- B**
- Babbitt, Milton** 76
- Bachman, Michele** 35
- bacteria** 18
- badminton** 706, 748
- Baha'ism** 120, 508, 510
- Bahamas, The** 204
flags of the world *Plate 17*
- Bahrain** 206
 chronology 23, 24, 25, 31
flags of the world *Plate 17*
photographs *Plate 3*
- Bailey, Trevor** 76
- baiting**
 cyberwarfare 10
- Ballesteros, Seve** 76
- Baltic Sea** 174
- Ban Ki-moon** 39

- Bangladesh** 207
 cell phone subscribers 150
 chronology 24
 disasters 32
flags of the world Plate 17
banking 17, 19, 24, 25, 26, 31
bankruptcy 641
Barbados 208
flags of the world Plate 17
Barry, John 76
Bartsch, Constellations of 126
bascule bridge 164
baseball 763
 chronology 13, 17, 22
 Major League All-Time Records 765
 Olympic Games 706, 748
photographs Plate 13
Bashir, Maria 35
basketball 767
 chronology 13, 14, 19, 26, 30
 NBA All-Time Records 769
 NBA championships 768
 NBA final standings 768
 Olympic Games 706, 748
photographs Plate 13
 WNBA championships 770
bat 12
beach volleyball 840
beam bridge 164, 165
beans 182
Beckham, David 39
bedbug 15
Beech, Hannah 187
Belarus 210
 chronology 11, 19
flags of the world Plate 17
Belgium 211
 chronology 21
flags of the world Plate 17
 immigration 501
Belize 213
flags of the world Plate 17
Bell, Rob 35
Belmont Stakes 30, 799
 chronology 30
Benedict XVI, or Joseph Alois Ratzinger 39
Bengali language 503
Benghazi
photographs Plate 3
Benin 214
 disasters 32
flags of the world Plate 17
Bering Sea 174
Berlin International Film Festival 23, 658
Berlusconi, Silvio 39
Betz Addie, Pauline May 76
beverage 183
Bhattarai, Krishna 76
Bhutan 215
flags of the world Plate 17
blathon 740, 758
Biden, Joe 35, 40, 560
photographs Plate 7
Bieber, Justin 35
bighead carp 7
Bill of Rights (US) 527
Billingsley, Barbara 76
bin Laden, Osama 5, 28, 76
photographs Plate 7
biodiversity 137
 invasive species 7
bioengineering 625
biography 679
bird 25
Black Sea 174
blackjack 146
Blanda, George 77
bluefin tuna 18, 115
Blumberg, Baruch 77
BMI: see body mass index
boat accident
 disasters 32, 33, 34
boating: see motorboat racing: sailing
bobsleigh, or bobsled 740, 760
Bock, Jerry 77
body mass index, or BMI 181
Boehner, John 35, 40, 563
photographs Plate 8
Bohlen, Jim 77
Bolivia 216
 chronology 19
flags of the world Plate 17
Bollingen Prize 694
"Book of Mormon, The"
photographs Plate 14
Booker, Cory 35
Booker Prize: see Man Booker Prize
boomerang child
 neologism 503
Borders Books 23
photographs Plate 11
Bosley, Tom 77
Bosnia and Herzegovina 218
flags of the world Plate 17
 internally displaced persons 502
Boston Bruins
photographs Plate 13
Boston Marathon 806
 chronology 27
botnet
 cyberwarfare 10
Botswana 219
flags of the world Plate 17
Boumediene v. Bush 559
bowling 772
boxing
 chronology 17, 28, 29
 Olympic Games 706, 748
Boyle, Robert 77
Boyle, Willard 77
BP
 chronology 11, 12, 16, 20, 29
Braun, Lilian Jackson 77
Brazil 221
 armed forces of the world 516
 cell phone subscribers 150
 chronology 13, 18, 26, 28
 consumer price 644
 disasters 33
 education 505
flags of the world Plate 17
 gross domestic product 644
 unemployment 644
Brelvik, Anders
photographs Plate 4
BRICS 26
bridge 163
 civil engineering projects 165
 disasters 33
 longest-span structures 163
 types 165
Brit Awards 670
British Amateur Championship (golf) 793
British Open (golf) 11, 790
photographs Plate 13
British/US measurement system
 conversion to metric 145
Broadway 666
photographs Plate 14
Broder, David 77
bromance
 neologism 503
brown rat 8
brown tree snake 8
Brown v. Entertainment Merchants Association 560
Bruder, Ron 35
Brunei 223
flags of the world Plate 17
Bryant, Kobe 41
Buchanan, James 533, 536, 543, 548, 557, 627
Buckles, Frank 77
Buddhism 508, 510, 512
 Dalai Lamas 499
 holidays 120
world map Plate 23
budget, government (US) 638
building
 civil engineering projects 165
 disasters 33
 tallest in the world 162
 see also architecture
Bulgaria 224
flags of the world Plate 17
Burke, Solomon 77
Burkina Faso 226
flags of the world Plate 17
Burma: see Myanmar
Burmese python
 invasive species 7
Burundi 227
 chronology 11
flags of the world Plate 17
 internally displaced persons 502
 refugees 502
Bush, George H. W. 533, 541, 545, 555, 557
Bush, George W. 533, 541, 545, 556, 557
business 619, 625
 agriculture 625
 bankruptcy 641
 chronology 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 28, 30, 31
 farming 625
 lockouts 634
photographs Plate 11
Byzantine Empire 495

C

- cabinet, presidential (US)** 545
cable-stayed bridge 163, 165
Cairo (Egypt)
photographs Plate 2
calcium 183, 185
Caldecott Medal 688
Calderón, Felipe 41
calendar 117, 118
 holidays 119
 perpetual calendar 121
California 584
 chronology 12, 29
 crime rates 615, 616
 currency: quarters 626
 electoral votes 568
 energy consumption 627
 government 608, 609
 immigration 579
 income taxes 642
 poverty level 581
 prison population 618
 state population 576
 tourism 629
 US Congress 560, 563, 568
caliph 496
Callisto (moon) 133
calorie
 food label 185
 nutrition 183
 ways to burn calories 186
Cambodia 229
 chronology 12, 22, 27, 33
flags of the world Plate 17
Cambridge, Duke and Duchess
 of 17, 27, 35
photographs Plate 1
Cameron, David 35, 41
Cameroon 230
flags of the world Plate 17
Canada 231
 consumer price 644
 education 505
flags of the world Plate 17
 gross domestic product 644
 immigration 501
 Thoroughbred racing 796
 unemployment 644
Canada, Geoffrey 35
Canadian football 18, 776, 783
canal 166
Cancer (astronomy) 125, 127
candela 144
cane toad
 invasive species 8
Cannes International Film
 Festival 658
canoeing 708, 749
cantilever bridge 163, 165
Cantor, Eric 563
Cape Verde 234
flags of the world Plate 17
Cape Wind project
 wind turbines 8
Capricornus, or Capricorn 125, 127
Captain Beefheart 77
car: see automobile
carbohydrate 183, 185
cards, playing 146
Caribbean Community, or
 Caricom 485
Caribbean region
 persons of concern 501
world maps Plate 24
Caribbean Sea 174
Caribbean Series (baseball) 766
 chronology 22
carp 7
Carter, Jimmy 533, 540, 544, 554
Cassini-Huygens (spacecraft) 153
 casualties of war 572
catch-as-catch-can wrestling: see
 freestyle wrestling
cattle plague 16, 120
Caucasus 171
causeway 164
cave 172, 479
celestial body 130
cellular mobile telephone 150
Central African Republic 235
flags of the world Plate 17
 internally displaced persons 502
Central Intelligence Agency, or
 CIA 574
Cenozoic Era 170
Chad 237
flags of the world Plate 17
 internally displaced persons 502
 refugee population 502
Chambers, Ray 35
Chandra X-Ray Observatory 153
Chao, Charles 35
Chara, Zdeno
photographs Plate 13
Charleton, Buddy 77
Charon (moon) 143
Chapak, Georges 77
Chávez Frías, Hugo 42
Chedid, Andrée 77
chemical element
 periodic table 148
chemistry 149
 chronology 15, 30
 Nobel Prize winners 94
 periodic table 148
Chernomyrdin, Viktor 77
chess 19
Chicago Marathon 16, 808
children
 education profile 504
 infant mortality rates 176
 United States
 adoptions 621
 causes of death 178
 food guide 182
 population 620
 poverty 620
 presidents' families 542
children's literature
 awards 686, 687, 688, 690
 chronology 20, 25
Chile 238
 chronology 13, 16, 20, 28
 disasters 33
flags of the world Plate 17
Chilean miners 13, 16
Chiluba, Frederick 78
China 240
 armed forces of the world 516
 calendar 118
 cell phone subscribers 150
 chronology 11, 13, 14, 16, 19, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28, 31
 consumer price 644
 disasters 31, 32, 33, 34
 dynasties and leaders 499
 education 505
flags of the world Plate 17
 gross domestic product 644
 holidays 120
 refugee population 502
 unemployment 644
 US adoptions 621
 wind turbines 8
Chinese calendar 118
Chinese folk religion 508, 510, 512
world map Plate 23
Chinese zodiac 119
cholera 16, 17, 18
cholesterol 185
Choules, Claude 78
Christianity 507, 508, 510
 chronology 13, 16, 28
 holidays 119
world map Plate 23
Christie, Chris 35
Christmas Island 33
Christopher, Warren 78
photographs Plate 16
chronology 11
 disasters 31
 United States 518
Chua, Amy 35
CIA: see Central Intelligence Agency
cinema: see motion picture
circumference (mathematics) 147
CIS: see Commonwealth of Independent States
Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission 559
city: see urban area
civil engineering 162, 165
civil holiday 122
Civil War, American: see American Civil War
Clarke, Darren
photographs Plate 13
Clayburgh, Jill 78
Clemons, Clarence 78
photographs Plate 15
Cleveland, Grover 533, 537, 543, 549, 557
Clijsters, Kim 35
climate
 chronology 20
 world extremes 156
 see also meteorology
climate change: see global warming
Clinton, Bill 533, 541, 545, 555, 557
Clinton, Hillary Rodham 35, 43
cloud computing 28, 30
coal
 US energy consumption 627

- coast guard**
US casualties 572
US military leadership 569
- Cochran, Hank** 78
- coin (US)** 626, 627
- Colfer, Chris** 35
- collective bargaining**
photographs *Plate* 8
- college football** 776, 779
- Colombia** 243
armed forces of the world 516
chronology 19
disasters 33
flags of the world *Plate* 17
internally displaced persons 502
refugees 502
US adoptions 621
- Colorado** 15, 585
crime rates 615, 616
currency: quarters 626
electoral votes 568
energy consumption 627
government 608, 609
immigration 579
income taxes 642
poverty level 581
prison population 618
state population 576
US Congress 560, 563, 568
- comet** 22, 132
- commercial fishing** 115
- Commonwealth, or Commonwealth of Nations** 485
- Commonwealth of Independent States, or CIS** 485
- communications** 149
telecommunications 149
World Wide Web 149
see also individual nations by name
- Community of Portuguese Language Countries, or CPLP** 485
- Comoros** 244
flags of the world *Plate* 17
- compensation: see wage**
- computer**
chronology 15, 24, 27, 28
cyberwarfare 9
see also Internet
- condiments** 185
- Confederacy (US history)** 531, 572
- Confucianism** 508
- Congo, Democratic Republic of the (Kinshasa)** 17, 18, 245
disasters 31, 32, 34
flags of the world *Plate* 18
internally displaced persons 502
refugee population 502
- Congo, Republic of the (Brazzaville)** 17, 247
flags of the world *Plate* 18
- Congress (US)** 560
apportionment 568
electoral votes 568
House of Representatives 562
House of Representatives standing committees 567
joint committees 568
Senate 560
Senate standing committees 562
- Connecticut** 585
crime rates 615, 616
currency: quarters 626
electoral votes 568
energy consumption 627
government 608, 609
immigration 579
income taxes 642
poverty level 581
prison population 618
state population 576
US Congress 560, 563, 568
- Connecticut, University of** 793
- Conrad, Paul** 78
- constellation** 124
- constitution (US)** 523
Bill of Rights 527
further amendments 528
- Consumer Price Index, or CPI**
United States 637, 638
world 644
- continent** 169
see also individual continents by name
- cooking** 145
- Cooldidge, Calvin** 533, 539, 544, 551, 557
- Cooper, Henry** 78
- Cooper, Jackie** 78
- Copa América** 787
- Copa Libertadores de América** 786
- coral** 12, 17
- Coretta Scott King Award** 690
- Corliss, Richard** 645
- corn** 625
- Cossiga, Francesco** 78
- Costa Book of the Year Award** 691
- Costa Rica** 248
flags of the world *Plate* 18
- Côte d'Ivoire** 250
chronology 19, 20, 23, 25, 26
flags of the world *Plate* 18
- cougar**
neologism 503
- country, or nation** 188
sporting codes 695
see also individual countries by name
- Country Music Association Awards** 671
- Couric, Katie**
photographs *Plate* 14
- court**
International Criminal Court 487
US Supreme Court 557
- CPI: see Consumer Price Index**
- CPLP: see Community of Portuguese Language Countries**
- cricket** 710, 773
chronology 12, 26
- crime**
arrests in the US 618
causes of death 178
chronology 11, 18, 19, 21, 23, 27, 28, 29, 30
crime in the US 617
crime rates in US 615
cyberwarfare 10
photographs *Plate* 4, 11
terrorist organizations 512
US prison populations 618
US state crime rates 615
US work-related fatalities 636
- Croatia** 251
flags of the world *Plate* 18
- croquet** 710
- crowdsourcing** 503
- crunk**
neologism 503
- CryoSat-2** 154
- Cuba** 14, 27, 253
disasters 33
education 505
flags of the world *Plate* 18
- Cullum, Leo** 78
- curling** 26
Olympic Games 741, 760
- currency**
United States 626, 627
- Curtis, Tony** 78
- customs** 630
- cyberwarfare** 9
- cycling** 773
chronology 12
Olympic Games 710, 749
photographs *Plate* 12
- cyclone** 33
- Cyprus** 254
flags of the world *Plate* 18
internally displaced persons 502
- Czech Republic** 256
flags of the world *Plate* 18
immigration 501
-
- D**
- D'Addario, Ray** 78
- Daiichi nuclear plant: see Fukushima Daiichi nuclear plant**
- dairy** 182, 183
- Dakar Rally** 20
- Dalai Lama** 24, 499
- Dallas Mavericks**
photographs *Plate* 13
- dam** 166
- Damon, Matt** 35
- Daoism** 508, 510
- Davis Cup** 18, 833
- day** 121, 123, 133
- daylight saving time, or summer time** 117
- Daytona** 23, 500
- DDoS: see distributed denial of service**
- De Laurentiis, Dino** 78
- De Marco, Guido** 79
- death: see mortality**
- decathlon** 703, 755, 836, 838, 839
- December**
astronomical phenomena 130
civil holidays 123

- Declaration of Independence**
(US) 521, 522
- Deep Impact** (spacecraft) 153
- Deepwater Horizon** 12
- Defense, Department of** (US)
leading contractors 573
military affairs 569
- defense contractor** 573
- Delaware** 586
crime rates 615, 616
currency: quarters 626
electoral votes 568
energy consumption 627
government 608, 609
immigration 579
income taxes 642
poverty level 581
prison population 618
state population 576
US Congress 560, 563, 568
- demography**: see *under* individual nations by name
- Denmark** 257
chronology 19
flags of the world Plate 18
immigration 501
- density** 149
- Derby, The** 801
- desert** 173
- Dhoni, Mahendra Singh** 35
- diet, or nutrition** 21, 181
food guide 182
see also health; physical activity
- Dimon, Jamie** 35
- Diop, Bineta** 35
- dirty bomb** 503
- disaster** 31, 186
geologic disasters 160
Japan earthquake and tsunami
aftermath 187
Joplin tornado 517
photographs Plates 5, 9
- disaster drill**
Japan earthquake and tsunami
aftermath 187
- "Discovery"** (space shuttle) 23, 26
- disease and disorders** 179
causes of death 177, 178
work-related in US 637
- distributed denial of service, or DDoS**
cyberwarfare 10
- District Attorney's Office for the Third Judicial District v. Osborne** 559
- District of Columbia**: see Washington, DC
- District of Columbia v. Heller** 559
- diving**
championships 815, 817
Olympic Games 712, 750
- divorce** 622
- Djibouti** 12, 23, 259
flags of the world Plate 18
- Djokovic, Novak**
photographs Plate 12
- dog show** 22
- dogsled racing**: see sled dog racing
- dollar**
chronology 20
presidential coins 626
- Dominica** 260
flags of the world Plate 18
- Dominican Republic** 261
flags of the world Plate 18
- Donghai Bridge Wind Farm**
wind turbines 9
- Donner, Stanley** 79
- drama**: see theater
- driving under the influence** 618
- drought** 32
- drug**: see medicine
- drug abuse** 618
- Dubai World Cup** 802
chronology 25
- Duerson, Dave** 79
- Duflo, Esther** 35
- Durbin, Dick** 560
- DVD** 660
- dwarf planet** 143
-
- E**
- e-book** 11, 17, 26, 29, 694
- E. coli** 29, 30
- Eagleburger, Lawrence** 79
- early-warning system**
Japan earthquake and tsunami
aftermath 187
- Earth** 135
astronomical constants 123
caves 172
celestial bodies 131
deserts 173
forests 168
geologic time scale 170
geology 160, 169
islands 171
lakes 174
life 167
meteorology 156
mountains 171
natural disasters 160
oceans and seas 174
rivers 175
superlatives 133
taxonomy 167
volcanoes 173
see also world and specific topics by name
- earthquake** 186
chronology 14, 16, 20, 23, 24
disasters 33, 34
historical earthquakes 160
Japan earthquake and tsunami
aftermath 187
measurement 160
tsunami 161
- East African Community** 11
- East Timor, or Timor-Leste** 263
flags of the world Plate 18
- Eastern Orthodox** 508, 510
world map Plate 23
- Eaton, Rebecca** 35
- eclipse** 124
- ecology**: see environment
- Economic Community of West African States, or ECOWAS** 485
- economics**
Nobel Prize winners 103
United States 626
world 644
see also individual nations and other subjects by name
- ecosystem**
invasive species 7
- Ecuador** 264
chronology 22
flags of the world Plate 18
- education**
chronology 15, 19
United States
attainment by gender and race, US 622
median income 633
world profile 504
see also individual nations by name
- Edwards, Blake** 79
- Egan, Jennifer** 35
- Egypt** 265
armed forces of the world 516
cell phone subscribers 150
chronology 18, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 29
education 505
flags of the world Plate 18
photographs Plate 2
- 1812, War of** 72
- Eisenhower, Dwight D.** 533, 539, 544, 552, 557
- El Général** 35
- El Salvador** 267
flags of the world Plate 18
- elderly**: see senior citizen
- election**
electoral votes 568
see also individual nations by name
- electoral college** 568
- electrocution** 33
- electronic book**: see e-book
- element, chemical** 148
- Emancipation Proclamation** (US) 531
- Emmy Awards** 13, 660
- employment** 630, 634
see also unemployment
- "Endeavour"** (space shuttle) 29
- energy** 627
food consumption 183
US consumption 627
wind turbines 8
- England**
photographs Plates 4, 12
sovereigns 489
Thoroughbred racing 796
- English Channel** 174
- English language** 502
neologisms 503
- entertainment** 645
photographs Plates 14, 15
see also specific types of entertainment by name
- environment** 13, 19
national parks, US 175
see also conservation; global warming

Equatorial Guinea 269

flags of the world **Plate 18**

equestrian sports 713, 750

see also horse racing

Erbakan, Necmettin 79**Eritrea 270**

armed forces of the world 516

flags of the world **Plate 18**

refugee populations 502

ESA: see European Space Agency

Estonia 10, 20, 271

flags of the world **Plate 18**

ethanol 625**Ethiopia 33, 272**

flags of the world **Plate 18**

internally displaced persons 502

US adoptions 621

ethnoreligionist 508, 510

EU: see European Union

Europe 488

causes of death 177

caves 172

chronology 11, 16, 18, 29

continents 169

disasters 33

education 505

forests 169

health indicators 177

mountains 171

persons of concern 501

religions 508

rivers 175

rulers 488

temperature extremes 156

time zone map 116

volcanoes 173

wind turbines 8

world maps **Plate 28**

see also individual nations by name

European Champion Clubs' Cup:

see UEFA Champions League

European Space Agency, or ESA 151**European Union, or EU 485**

chronology 18, 27

euro zone

consumer price 644

gross domestic product 644

unemployment 644

Eurovision Song Contest 669

chronology 28

Evans, Cadel

photographs **Plate 12**

evening star 130

exercise: see physical activity

exotic species: see invasive species

exploration: see space exploration

F

F-1 racing: see Formula One racing

F-Scale: see Fujita scale

Falcon 9 18**Falk, Peter 79**

photographs **Plate 15**

family

average size in US 620

US presidents 542

farming

rinderpest 120

fat

food labels 185

food guide 182

nutritional values 183, 184

FDA: see Food and Drug Administration

February

astronomical phenomena 128

civil holidays 122

Fed Cup, or Federation Cup 834

Federal Bureau of Investigation, or FBI 619

federal deficit: see public debt

federal tax (US) 642

Federation Cup: see Fed Cup

FedExCup 788

Feller, Bob 79

female: see women

fencing 715, 750

Fenn, John 79**Ferraro, Geraldine 79**

photographs **Plate 16**

FIBA World Championship 771

fiber 185**fiction**

awards 684, 690

Pulitzer Prize 675

field hockey 716, 751

Fields Medal 13, 109

Fiesta Bowl 782

FIFA World Cup 784

photographs **Plate 12**

Fignon, Laurent 79

figure skating 28, 741, 759

Fiji 274

flags of the world **Plate 18**

Fillmore, Millard 533, 536, 543, 547, 557, 627

film: see motion picture

finance: see banking; business; economics

Finland 19, 275

flags of the world **Plate 18**

fire

disasters 31, 33

US work-related fatalities 637

fire ant 8

first lady (US) 542

Firth, Colin 35**fish**

fishing industry 115

chronology 18

food guide 182

invasive species 7

nutritional value 184

Fisher, Eddie 79

fishing industry 115

fitness: see physical activity

FitzGerald, Garret 79

flag

flags of the world **Plates 17-22**

Flanigan, Bob 80

flash mob 503

flight 155

space exploration 151

flood 19, 20, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34

floodgate 166

flora: see plant

Florida 586

crime rates 615, 616

currency: quarters 626

electoral votes 568

energy consumption 627

government 608, 609

immigration 579

invasive species 7

photographs **Plates 10, 11**

poverty level 581

prison population 618

secession date 531

state population 576

tourism 629

US Congress 560, 563, 568

food

calorie 183

chronology 14, 20, 21, 22, 30

cooking measurements 145

fishing industry 115

food guide 182

food label 185

nutritional value 183

worldwide health indicators 176

see also diet

Food and Drug Administration, The, or FDA 181

food guide 182

football 776

chronology 12, 20, 22, 30

see also association football; rugby

Ford, Betty 80

photographs **Plate 16**

Ford, Gerald R. 533, 540, 544, 554, 557

Ford, Tom 35

foreign trade: see *under* individual nations by name

forest 168

forest fire 32, 33

Formula One racing, or F-1

racing, or Grand Prix

racing 17, 761

chronology 17

France 277

armed forces of the world 516

cell phone subscribers 150

chronology 17, 23, 25, 27

consumer price 644

cyberwarfare 10

education 505

flags of the world **Plate 18**

gross domestic product 644

immigration 501

photographs **Plate 12**

Prix Goncourt 692

rulers 491

Thoroughbred racing 796

unemployment 644

Francis, Anne 80

Frankfurt (Germany)

photographs *Plate 12*

Fransen, Jonathan 35**freestyle skiing 743, 759****freestyle wrestling, or catch-as-catch-can wrestling 736, 757****French Open (tennis) 30, 823****freemasonry 503****Freud, Lucian 80****fruit**

food guide 182

nutrition 183, 184

Frye, David 80**fuel 174****Fujita scale, or F-Scale 158****Fukushima Daiichi nuclear plant 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 31****fungus 174**

G**G-20: see Group of Twenty****Gabon 279**

flags of the world *Plate 18*

Gallilean satellite 138**Gallo, Bill 80****gaman**

Japan 187

Gambia, The 281

flags of the world *Plate 18*

Gandel, Stephen 625**Ganymede (satellite) 133****Gardner, Carl 80****Gardfield, James A. 533, 537, 543, 549, 557, 627****Garrett, Betty 80****Gates, Bill 48****Gates, Robert**

photographs *Plate 6*

Gaza Strip 29**GCC: see Gulf Cooperation Council****Gemini (astronomy) 125, 127****geography 171****geology 169**

disasters 160

geologic time scale 170

Georgia (country) 282

cyberwarfare 10

flags of the world *Plate 18*

internally displaced persons

502

Georgia (US) 587

crime rates 615, 616

currency: quarters 626

electoral votes 568

energy consumption 627

government 608, 609

immigration 579

income taxes 642

poverty level 581

prison population 618

secession date 531

state population 576

US Congress 560, 564, 568

Germany 283

armed forces of the world 516

cell phone subscribers 150

chancellors 492

chronology 29, 30

consumer price 644

disasters 32

education 505

flags of the world *Plate 18*

gross domestic product

644

immigration 501

photographs *Plate 12*

refugee population 502

rulers 492

Thoroughbred racing 796

unemployment 644

wind turbines 8

Gettysburg Address 532**Ghana 286**

chronology 19

flags of the world *Plate 18*

Ghonim, Wael 35**Giffords, Gabrielle 20, 35**

photographs *Plate 8*

Gillard, Julia 49**Girardot, Annie 80****Giraudeau, Bernard 80****Giunta, Salvatore A. 14****Giusti, Kathy 35****Gliese 581g (planet) 15****global warming**

chronology 19

invasive species 8

goji 503**gold 27****Golden Globes 20, 656****golf 788**

chronology 11, 12, 13, 15, 30, 31

Olympic champions 716

photographs *Plate 13*

Gonzales v. Carhart 559**Gore, Al 49****Gotthard Base Tunnel 16****government**

cyberwarfare 9

United States 532

see also individual nations and states by name

grain

food guide 182

nutritional value 184

Grammy Awards 667, 668

chronology 22

Granado, Alberto 80**Grand Island 625****Grand National, The 794****Grand Prix racing: see Formula**

One racing

Granger, Farley 80**Grant, Ulysses S. 533, 537, 543,**

548, 557, 627

gray squirrel 8**Great Britain: see United**

Kingdom

Great Lakes (North America)

invasive species 7

Greco-Roman wrestling

Olympic Games 738, 757

Greece 24, 25, 287

flags of the world *Plate 18*

immigration 501

green collar 503**Greenland 12, 289**

flags of the world *Plate 18*

Greenspan, Bud 80**Gregorian calendar, or New Style calendar 117, 121****Grenada 290**

flags of the world *Plate 18*

Grey Cup 18, 783**Grint, Rupert**

photographs *Plate 14*

Gross, John 80**Gross Domestic Product, or GDP 644****Group of Twenty, or G-20 485****Guam**

tourism 629

US governors 608

US House 566

US population 578

Guatemala 15, 291

flags of the world *Plate 18*

Guccione, Bob 81**Gueller Tejada, Lidia 81****Guinea 12, 17, 293**

flags of the world *Plate 18*

Guinea-Bissau 294

flags of the world *Plate 18*

Guinzburg, Thomas 81**Gulf Cooperation Council, or GCC 485****Gulf of Mexico: see Mexico, Gulf of****Gulf War 572, 573****Guyana 295**

flags of the world *Plate 18*

gymnastics 717, 751

H**Haiti 297**

chronology 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20

disasters 34

flags of the world *Plate 18*

Hale-Bopp, Comet 132**Halley's Comet 132****Hama (Syria)**

photographs *Plate 3*

Hambletonian Trot 802

chronology 12

Hamdan v. Rumsfeld 559**handball 719, 751****haram 503****Harding, Warren 533, 538, 544, 551, 557****harness racing 794, 802****Harper, Stephen 51****Harrison, Benjamin 533, 538,**

543, 549, 557

Harrison, William Henry 533,

535, 542, 547, 627

Harry Potter film series 645**"Harry Potter and the Deathly**

Hallows" 645

photographs *Plate 14*

Hastings, Reed 35**Hawaii 587**

chronology 23

crime rates 615, 616

currency: quarters 626

electoral votes 568

energy consumption 627

government 608, 610

- immigration 579
 - income taxes 642
 - poverty level 581
 - prison population 618
 - state population 576
 - tourism 629
 - US Congress 560, 564, 568
 - Hayes, Rutherford B.** 533, 537, 543, 549, 557, 627
 - health 176**
 - body mass index 181
 - causes of death 177, 178
 - Ultraviolet Index 158
 - US health expenditures 180
 - see *also* diet; physical activity; and individual nations by name
 - health care**
 - US expenditures 180
 - health insurance**
 - US expenditures 180
 - heart rate 186
 - heat index 157
 - Hein v. Freedom from Religion Foundation** 559
 - Heisman Trophy** 782
 - heptathlon 706, 756, 838, 839
 - Hesham, Gamal 22
 - Hevelius, Constellations of 126
 - highway 166
 - Hindi language 503
 - Hinduism** 508, 510, 511
 - holidays 120
 - world map Plate* 23
 - history**
 - Pulitzer Prize 677
 - recent disasters 31
 - recent events 11
 - rulers, regimes, and dynasties 488
 - US chronology 518
 - US documents 520
 - see *also* individual nations and other subjects by name
 - HIV, or human immunodeficiency virus** 28, 179
 - causes of death 178, 179
 - hockey: see** field hockey; ice hockey
 - Holbrooke, Richard** 81
 - holiday**
 - civil 122
 - religious and traditional 119
 - Hollywood Foreign Press Association** 656
 - Holy Roman Empire** 493
 - home run**
 - photographs Plate* 13
 - hominin** 22
 - Honduras** 30, 298
 - flags of the world Plate* 19
 - Hong Kong** 300
 - flags of the world Plate* 19
 - Thoroughbred racing 797
 - Hoover, Herbert** 533, 539, 544, 551, 557
 - Horse of the Year** 21, 800
 - horse racing** 794
 - chronology 12, 17, 21, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31
 - see *also* thoroughbred racing
 - Horton, Gladys** 81
 - Horton Foote Prize** 13
 - hot pepper** 167
 - Houk, Ralph** 81
 - House of Representatives (US)** 562
 - congressional apportionment 568
 - joint committees 568
 - standing committees 567
 - Hoyer, Steny H.** 563
 - Hu Jintao** 52
 - Huang Hua** 81
 - Hudson Bay** 174
 - Huffington, Arianna** 35
 - human being**
 - body mass index 181
 - diet and exercise 181
 - health 176
 - male/female/young/group names 168
 - see *also* children; men; women
 - human immunodeficiency virus: see** HIV
 - Hung Huang** 35
 - Hungary** 301
 - flags of the world Plate* 19
 - Hunter, Bill** 81
 - hurricane** 158
 - chronology 14
 - classifications 158
 - costliest in the US 159
 - deadliest in the US 158
 - names 158
 - Husky, Ferlin** 81
 - Huygens: see** Cassini-Huygens
 - hydroelectricity**
 - US energy consumption 627
 - hydrologic project** 166
 - hydropower** 13
 - Hyperion** 139
 - hypermiling**
 - neologism 503
-
- Iapetus (satellite)** 139
 - ICC: see** International Criminal Court
 - ice dancing** 741, 759
 - ice hockey** 741, 760, 803
 - chronology 17, 29, 31
 - photographs Plate* 13
 - ice skating** 741, 746, 747, 759, 760
 - iceberg** 12
 - Iceland** 302
 - flags of the world Plate* 19
 - Idaho** 588
 - crime rates 615, 616
 - currency: quarters 626
 - electoral votes 568
 - energy consumption 627
 - government 608, 610
 - immigration 579
 - income taxes 643
 - poverty level 581
 - prison population 618
 - state population 576
 - US Congress 560, 564, 568
 - Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race** 24
 - Illinois** 588
 - chronology 14, 16, 28
 - crime rates 615, 616
 - currency: quarters 626
 - electoral votes 568
 - energy consumption 627
 - government 608, 610
 - immigration 579
 - income taxes 643
 - invasive species 7
 - poverty level 581
 - prison population 618
 - state population 576
 - tourism 629
 - US Congress 560, 564, 568
 - illustration** 688
 - Iloilo, Josefa** 81
 - IMF** 12, 26, 30
 - immigration**
 - foreign-born population in the US 578
 - immigrants admitted to the US 578, 579
 - migration of foreigners 501
 - immunization** 629
 - income: see** wage
 - income tax (US)**
 - federal 642
 - state 642
 - India** 304
 - armed forces of the world 516
 - cell phone subscribers 150
 - chronology 14, 15, 25, 26, 27
 - consumer price 644
 - disasters 31, 32, 33, 34
 - dynasties 497
 - education 505
 - flags of the world Plate* 19
 - gross domestic product 644
 - internally displaced persons 502
 - unemployment 644
 - US adoptions 621
 - Indian Ocean** 174
 - Indian Wars (North America)** 572
 - Indiana** 589
 - crime rates 615, 616
 - currency: quarters 626
 - electoral votes 568
 - energy consumption 627
 - government 608, 610
 - immigration 579
 - income taxes 643
 - poverty level 581
 - prison population 618
 - state population 576
 - US Congress 560, 564, 568
 - Indianapolis** 500 762
 - chronology 29
 - Indonesia** 306
 - armed forces of the world 516
 - cell phone subscribers 150
 - consumer price 644
 - disasters 32, 33, 34
 - education 505
 - flags of the world Plate* 19
 - gross domestic product 644
 - internally displaced persons 502
 - unemployment 644
 - Indy car racing** 15, 762

- Infant**
causes of death, U.S. 178
worldwide health indicators 176
- Inouye, Daniel K.** 560
- Insurance**
US health care expenditure 180
- Internally displaced persons** 501, 502
- International Criminal Court, or ICC** 12, 31, 487
- International Medal for Outstanding Discoveries in Mathematics:** see Fields Medal
- International Olympic Committee, or IOC** 695
- international organization** 485
- terrorist organizations** 512
- International Space Station, or ISS** 151, 153
- International System of Units, or SI** 144
- International trade:** see *under* individual nations by name
- Internet** 149, 150, 619
chronology 18, 27, 28, 30
cyberwarfare 9
US area and zip codes 614
see also individual subjects for relevant Web sites
- Invasive species, or alien species, or exotic species** 7
- IOC:** see International Olympic Committee
- Iowa** 589
chronology 12
crime rates 615, 616
currency: quarters 626
electoral votes 568
energy consumption 627
government 608, 610
immigration 579
income taxes 643
poverty level 581
prison population 618
state population 576
US Congress 560, 564, 568
- Iran** 308
armed forces of the world 516
cell phone subscribers 150
chronology 13, 14, 15, 16, 22, 24, 26, 31
disasters 33
education 505
flags of the world Plate 19
Persian dynasties 497
refugee population 502
- Iraq** 309
armed forces of the world 516
chronology 14, 19, 23, 26
disasters 33
flags of the world Plate 19
internally displaced persons 502
refugees 502
- Iraq War, or Second Persian Gulf War**
US casualties 573
- Ireland** 311
chronology 17, 18, 19, 29
flags of the world Plate 19
immigration 501
literary awards 691, 692
Thoroughbred racing 796
- Irish Sea** 174
- Iron** 183, 185
- Islam** 508, 510, 511
calendar 118
caliphs 496
holidays 119
world map Plate 23
- Island** 171
- Israel** 312
armed forces of the world 516
chronology 12, 13, 14, 15, 28, 29, 30
cyberwarfare 10
disasters 33
flags of the world Plate 19
- ISS:** see International Space Station
- Italy** 314
armed forces of the world 516
cell phone subscribers 150
chronology 11, 20, 27, 30
consumer price 644
disasters 34
education 505
flags of the world Plate 19
gross domestic product 644
immigration 501
Roman emperors 488
Thoroughbred racing 796
unemployment 644
-
- J**
- Jackson, Andrew** 533, 535, 542, 546, 557, 626
- Jackson, Lisa** 35
- Jacques, Brian** 81
- Jainism** 508, 510, 512
- Jamaica** 316
flags of the world Plate 19
- James, LeBron** 53
- January**
astronomical phenomena 128
civil holidays 122
- Japan** 317
armed forces of the world 516
cell phone subscribers 150
chronology 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31
consumer price 644
disasters 34, 187
earthquake and tsunami aftermath 187
education 505
flags of the world Plate 19
gross domestic product 644
holidays 120
photographs Plates 5, 12
rulers and regimes 497
Thoroughbred racing 797
unemployment 644
world religions map Plate 23
- Japan Series** 767
chronology 17
- Japanese language** 503
- Jarrott, Charles** 81
- Jefferson, Thomas** 521, 532, 534, 542, 546, 557, 626
- Jesus Christ:** see Christianity
- Jeter, Derek**
photographs Plate 12
- Jew:** see Judaism
- Jewish Calendar** 117
- Jinping, Xi** 35
- Johnson, Andrew** 533, 536, 543, 548, 627
- Johnson, John Henry** 81
- Johnson, Lyndon B.** 533, 540, 544, 553, 557
- Joint Chiefs of Staff, chairman of (US)** 570
- Joint Special Operations Command, or JSOC** 6
- Jones, Diana Wynne** 81
- Joplin (Missouri, US)** 29, 34, 517
photographs Plate 9
- Jordan** 320
chronology 21, 23, 27
flags of the world Plate 19
refugee populations 502
- Journalism**
Pulitzer Prize 674
- JSOC:** see Joint Special Operations Command
- Judaism** 508, 510, 512
calendar 117
holidays 119
world map Plate 23
- Judo** 720, 751
- Jullan calendar, or Old Style calendar** 117, 121
- July**
astronomical phenomena 129
civil holidays 122
- June**
astronomical phenomena 128
civil holidays 122
- Jupiter** 137
celestial bodies 131
moons 138
morning and evening stars 130
rings 139
superlatives 133
-
- K**
- Kagan, Elena** 54
- Kanno, Takeshi** 35
- Kansas** 590
crime rates 615, 616
currency: quarters 626
electoral votes 568
energy consumption 627
government 608, 610
immigration 579
income taxes 643
poverty level 581
prison population 618
state population 576
US Congress 560, 564, 568
- Karzai, Hamid** 16, 54
- Kato, David** 81
- Katz, Lawrence** 14
- Kavli Prize** 109

- Kazakhstan 321**
 chronology 11
flags of the world Plate 19
- Keating, H. R. F. 81**
- kelvin 144**
- Kennedy, John F. 533, 540, 544, 553, 557**
- Kennedy Center Honors 104**
- Kennedy Space Center**
photographs Plate 10
- Kenny, Enda 54**
- Kentucky 590**
 crime rates 615, 616
 currency: quarters 626
 electoral votes 568
 energy consumption 627
 government 608, 610
 immigration 579
 income taxes 643
 poverty level 581
 prison population 618
 state population 576
 US Congress 560, 564, 568
- Kentucky Derby 28, 797**
- Kenya 323**
 chronology 11
 education 505
flags of the world Plate 19
 internally displaced persons 502
 refugee populations 502
- Kevoorkian, Jack 82**
- Kihara, Nobutoshi 82**
- Killebrew, Harmon 82**
- kilogram 144**
- Kim Jong Il 55**
- King, Larry**
photographs Plate 14
- Kirchner, Néstor 82**
- Kiribati 324**
flags of the world Plate 19
- Kirkland, Eddie 82**
- Kirshner, Don 82**
- Koch, Charles 35**
- Koch, David 35**
- Korea, North 325**
 armed forces of the world 516
 chronology 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 22
 disasters 32
flags of the world Plate 19
world religions map Plate 23
- Korea, South 327**
 armed forces of the world 516
 chronology 14, 16, 18, 19, 22
 consumer price 644
flags of the world Plate 19
 gross domestic product 644
 unemployment 644
 US adoptions 621
world religions map Plate 23
- Korean Conflict 572**
- Kosovo 328**
 chronology 12
flags of the world Plate 19
- Kraft Nabisco Championship 791**
- kudzu 8**
- Kulper belt 132**
- Kuwait 330**
flags of the world Plate 19
- Kwanzaa 120**
- Kyl, Aung San Suu 35**
- Kyl, John 560**
- Kyoto Prize**
 chronology 31
- Kyrgyzstan 331**
flags of the world Plate 19
-
- L**
- labor**
 civilian federal employment 634
 highest average salary 633
 median income 633
 minimum wage 631, 632
 strikes and lockouts 634
 trade union membership 635
 US employment 630
 work-related fatalities 636
 see also employment;
 unemployment
- Lacaille, Southern constellations of 127**
- lacrosse 721**
- Ladies' British Open Amateur Championship (golf) 793**
- Ladies' Professional Golf Association Championship: see**
LPGA Championship
- lake 174**
- LaLanne, Jack 82**
- Lally, Mick 82**
- landslide 31, 32, 33, 34**
- Langham, Michael 82**
- language 502**
- Laos 332**
flags of the world Plate 19
- large number 147**
- LAS: see League of Arab States**
- Lasker Award 15**
- Lasseter, John 35**
- Latin America**
 education 505
 persons of concern 501
 religions 508
- Latvia 334**
flags of the world Plate 19
- Laurents, Arthur 82**
- law**
 chronology 12, 13, 14, 17, 23, 24, 29, 31
 international court 487
photographs Plate 11
 United States 615
 arrests 618
 FBI directors 619
 landmark rulings 558
 prison population 618
 Supreme Court 557
 see also crime
- law case (US) 558**
- League of Arab States, or LAS, or Arab League 485**
 chronology 24
- Lebanon 335**
 chronology 12, 13, 31
flags of the world Plate 19
- Lee Myung Bak 56**
- legume 184**
- Lehrer, Jim**
photographs Plate 14
- leisure 645**
- Leo (astronomy) 125, 127**
- Lesotho 337**
flags of the world Plate 19
- Levine, Jack 82**
- Liang Congjie 82**
- Liang Guanglie 36**
- Liberia 338**
flags of the world Plate 19
- Libra (constellation) 125, 127**
- library 504**
- Libya 339**
 chronology 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 29, 30, 31
 disasters 34
flags of the world Plate 19
photographs Plate 3
- Liechtenstein 341**
flags of the world Plate 19
- life 167**
 chronology 16
 invasive species 7
 life expectancy 176
 light 123
 light rail: see subway
 light-year 123
- Lincoln, Abraham 531, 532, 533, 536, 543, 548, 557, 627**
- Lipscomb, William 82**
- liquor 146**
- literacy 505**
- literature**
 awards 675, 684, 687, 690, 691, 692
 Nobel Prize 100
 Pulitzer Prize 674
 chronology 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 24, 25, 29, 30, 31
- Lithuania 342**
flags of the world Plate 19
- Little League World Series 13, 767**
- Lively, Blake 36**
- lockout (US) 634**
- London**
photographs Plate 4
- London Marathon 27**
- longevity**
 worldwide health indicators 176
- Louisiana 591**
 crime rates 615, 616
 currency: quarters 626
 electoral votes 568
 energy consumption 627
 government 608, 610
 immigration 579
 income taxes 643
 poverty level 581
 prison population 618
 secession date 531
 state population 576
 US Congress 560, 564, 568
- Louvin, Charlie 83**
- LPGA Championship 31, 791**
- luge 742, 760**

- Lula da Silva, Luiz Inácio 58
 Lumet, Sidney 83
 luminosity class 127
 Lunar Crater Observation and
 Sensing Satellite 154
 Luxembourg 343
 flags of the world Plate 19
 immigration 501
-
- M**
 MacArthur, James 83
 Macedonia 345
 flags of the world Plate 19
 Madagascar 346
 flags of the world Plate 19
 Madlson (Wisconsin, US)
 photographs Plate 8
 Madison, James 532, 534, 542,
 546, 557, 626
 Madl, Ferenc 83
 Maine 591
 crime rates 615, 616
 currency: quarters 626
 electoral votes 568
 energy consumption 627
 government 608, 610
 immigration 579
 income taxes 643
 poverty level 581
 prison population 618
 state population 576
 US Congress 560, 564, 568
 Major League Baseball 763, 765
 Major League Soccer Cup 787
 Malawi 348
 flags of the world Plate 19
 Malaysia 349
 disasters 34
 flags of the world Plate 19
 Maldives 350
 flags of the world Plate 19
 male: see men
 Mali 352
 flags of the world Plate 20
 Maliki, Nuri al- 58
 Malta 353
 flags of the world Plate 20
 malware
 cyberwarfare 10
 mammal 168
 Man Booker International Prize
 29
 Man Booker Prize 16, 691
 Manama (Bahrain)
 photographs Plate 3
 Mandarin language 502
 map
 UN peacekeeping missions
 515
 world maps Plates 23–32
 Marable, Manning 83
 marathon 739, 806
 chronology 16, 17, 27
 Olympic Games 700, 704, 755
 track and field championships
 835, 837
 world records 838, 839
 March
 astronomical phenomena 128
 civil holidays 122
- Marchionne, Sergio 36
 Marine Corps (US)
 US casualties 572
 US deployment 570
 US military leadership 569
 Mark Twain Prize 17
 marlin 115
 marriage
 statistics 622
 Mars 136
 celestial bodies 131
 chronology 29
 morning and evening stars
 130
 photographs Plate 10
 superlatives 133
 Mars, Bruno 36
 Mars, Kenneth 83
 Mars Exploration Rover mission
 153
 Mars Odyssey 153
 Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter
 154
 photographs Plate 10
 Marshall Islands 354
 chronology 12
 flags of the world Plate 20
 Martin, George R. R. 36
 Martin, Hugh 83
 Maryland 592
 crime rates 615, 616
 currency: quarters 626
 electoral votes 568
 energy consumption 627
 government 608, 610
 immigration 579
 income taxes 643
 poverty level 581
 prison population 618
 state population 576
 US Congress 560, 564, 568
 mass 149
 Massachusetts 592
 chronology 18
 crime rates 615, 616
 currency: quarters 626
 electoral votes 568
 energy consumption 627
 government 608, 610
 immigration 579
 income taxes 643
 Mayflower Compact 520
 poverty level 581
 prison population 618
 state population 576
 tourism 629
 US Congress 561, 564, 568
 Massera, Emilio 83
 Masters Tournament 26, 788
 mathematics
 chronology 13, 25
 Fields Medal 109
 large numbers 147
 mathematical formulas 147
 playing cards and dice chances
 146
 Roman numerals 147
 Mathews, Max 83
 Matrook, Fadhel al-
 photographs Plate 3
 Matson, Ollie 83
- Mauritania 355
 flags of the world Plate 20
 Mauritius 357
 flags of the world Plate 20
 May
 astronomical phenomena 128
 civil holidays 122
 Mayflower Compact 520
 Mayotte 25
 McCarthy, Kevin (actor) 83
 McCarthy, Kevin (politician) 563
 McConnell, Mitch 560
 McCulloch, Ernest 83
 McDonald v. City of Chicago 559
 McIlroy, Rory
 photographs Plate 13
 McKinley, William 533, 538,
 543, 549, 557
 McRaven, William 6
 measurement 144
 meat 182, 184, 625
 Medal of Honor 14
 Medicaid (US) 180
 Medicare (US) 180
 medicine 176
 chronology 13, 15, 16, 17, 18,
 19, 21, 28, 29
 Nobel Prize winners 97
 worldwide health indicators
 176
 see also health
 Mediterranean region 177
 Mediterranean Sea 174
 Medvedev, Dmitri 59
 Melbourne Cup 802
 men
 education profile 505
 life expectancy 176
 United States
 education 623
 employment 630
 food guide 182
 income 632, 633
 marriage statistics 622
 nursing home population
 621
 population 575
 unemployment 636
 mercury (element) 13
 Mercury (planet) 25, 130, 131,
 133, 134
 Meredith, Don 83
 Merkel, Angela 36, 59
 Meso-American civilizations
 500
 Mesozoic Era 170
 Messi, Lionel 36
 meteorology 156
 meter 144
 meter-kilogram-second system,
 or MKS system 144
 metric system 144
 conversion table 145
 cooking 145
 spirits 146
 tables of equivalents 145
 weight, mass, density 149
 metro rail: see subway
 metropolitan area: see urban
 area
 Mexican-American War 572

Mexico 358

armed forces of the world 516
cell phone subscribers 150
chronology 15, 17, 19, 28
consumer price 644
disasters 32
education 505
flags of the world Plate 20
gross domestic product 644
internally displaced persons 502
unemployment 644

Mexico, Gulf of 174

chronology 11, 12, 15, 16, 17

MGS: see Mars Global Surveyor

Mhirs, Zied 20**Michigan 593**

chronology 25
crime rates 615, 616
currency: quarters 626
electoral votes 568
energy consumption 627
government 608, 610
immigration 579
income taxes 643
poverty level 581
prison population 619
state population 576
US Congress 561, 564, 568

Micronesia, Federated States of 361

flags of the world Plate 20

Middle East

rulers 495
world maps Plate 25

Middleton, Kate 17, 27, 35

photographs Plate 1

military 515

armed forces 516
chronology 14, 19, 20, 24, 25
cyberwarfare 9
NATO commands 570
photographs Plate 6
United States 569, 570
see also individual nations by name

milk 182**Miller, Mitch 83****minimum wage 631, 632****mining 13, 20, 31, 32, 33, 34****Minnesota 593**

crime rates 615, 616
currency: quarters 626
electoral votes 568
energy consumption 628
government 608, 610
immigration 579
income taxes 643
poverty level 581
prison population 619
state population 576
US Congress 561, 564, 568

Mississippi 28, 594

crime rates 615, 616
currency: quarters 626
electoral votes 568
energy consumption 628
government 608, 611
immigration 579
income taxes 643

poverty level 581

prison population 619

secession date 531

state population 576

US Congress 561, 564, 568

Mississippi River 7, 28**Missouri 28, 29, 594**

crime rates 615, 616

currency: quarters 626

disasters 34

electoral votes 568

energy consumption 628

government 608, 611

immigration 579

income taxes 643

Joplin tornado 517

photographs Plate 9

poverty level 581

prison population 619

state population 576

US Congress 561, 565, 568

Miyako (Japan)

photographs Plate 5

MKS system: see meter-kilogram-second system

modern pentathlon 721, 752**Mohseni, Saad 36****Mohyeldin, Ayman 36****Moldova 362**

flags of the world Plate 20

mole (measurement) 144**Monaco 363**

flags of the world Plate 20

mondegreen 503

money: see currency

Mongolia 365

flags of the world Plate 20

Mono Jojoy 83**Monroe, James 532, 534, 542,**

546, 557, 626

Montana 595

crime rates 615, 616

currency: quarters 626

electoral votes 568

energy consumption 628

government 608, 611

immigration 579

income taxes 643

poverty level 581

prison population 619

state population 576

US Congress 561, 565, 568

Montenegro 366

flags of the world Plate 20

month

astronomical constants 123

astronomical phenomena 128

calendars 118

Moody, James 83**Moon (Earth) 135**

astronomical phenomena 128

celestial bodies 131

chronology 13, 16

phases 136

moon (satellite)

Earth 135

Jupiter 138

Neptune 142

Saturn 139

superlatives 133

Uranus 141

Moore, Gary 84**Morello, Joe 84****Morgan, Edwin 84****Mormonism**

world map Plate 23

morning star 130**Morocco 368**

armed forces of the world 516

chronology 31

flags of the world Plate 20

mortality

causes of death, US 178

causes of death, worldwide

177

war casualties, US 572

work-related fatalities, US 636

mortgage (US) 641

motion picture, or cinema, or

film, or movie 646

awards 656, 657, 658, 659

Academy Awards 646

chronology 20, 21, 23, 29

DVD sales 660

photographs Plate 14

top 100 films 89

top-grossing films 659

motorboat racing 721**mountain 171**

solar system superlatives 133

movable bridge 164

movie: see motion picture

Mozambique 369

disasters 33

flags of the world Plate 20

Mubarak, Hosni

photographs Plate 2

mud slide 32, 33

Muhammad: see Islam

murder: see crime

Murdoch, James

photographs Plate 4

Murdoch, Rupert

photographs Plate 4

Murkoff, Heidi 36**music 667**

awards 669, 670, 671

Academy Awards 654, 655

Grammy Awards 667

Pulitzer Prizes 683

best-selling albums 671

chronology 17, 18, 22, 24, 28,

30, 31

opera companies 673

orchestras 673

photographs Plate 14

Rock and Roll Hall of Fame

671

musical 664

photographs Plate 14

Muslim: see Islam

mussel 7**Myanmar, or Burma 371**

armed forces of the world 516

chronology 17, 21

disasters 33, 34

flags of the world Plate 20

internally displaced persons

502

refugee population 502

myco-diesel 174**MyPlate 182**

N

Nagoya Protocol 16

name 168

Namibia 372

flags of the world Plate 20

NASA, or **National Aeronautics and Space Administration** 26, 151

photographs Plate 10

NASCAR 18, 763

Nate Dogg 84

nation: see **country**

National Aeronautics and Space Administration: see **NASA**

National Basketball Association: see **basketball**

National Book Award 684

National Book Critics Circle 24

National Collegiate Athletic Association, or **NCAA** 26, 793

basketball 770

football 779

National Endowment for the Arts, or **NEA** 106

National Football League, or **NFL** 776, 778

National Hockey League, or **NHL** 804

national library: see **library**

National Medal of Arts 106

National Medal of Science 110

national park, (US) 175

National Security Council, or **NSC** 574

National Spelling Bee (US) 30, 623

Native American: see **American Indian**

NATO: see **North Atlantic Treaty Organization**

natural gas

US energy consumption 627

nature 115, 175

chronology 16

see also **individual subjects by name**

Nauru 373

flags of the world Plate 20

navy

armed forces 516

US casualties 572

US deployment 570

US military leadership 569

NBA: see **basketball**

NCAA: see **National Collegiate Athletic Association**

NEA: see **National Endowment for the Arts**

Neal, **Patricia** 84

Nebraska 595, 625

crime rates 615, 616

currency: quarters 626

electoral votes 568

energy consumption 628

government 608, 611

immigration 580

income taxes 643

poverty level 581

prison population 619

state population 576

US Congress 561, 565, 568

Nelson, **David** 84

neologism 503

Nepal 375

chronology 19, 22

flags of the world Plate 20

Neptune 142

celestial bodies 132

moons and rings 142

morning and evening stars 130

superlatives 133

Nereid 133

Netanyahu, **Benjamin** 36, 62

Netherlands 376

chronology 12

flags of the world Plate 20

immigration 501

Network and Information

Security Agency

cyberwarfare 10

Nevada 596

crime rates 615, 616

currency: quarters 626

electoral votes 568

energy consumption 628

government 608, 611

immigration 580

poverty level 581

prison population 619

state population 576

tourism 629

US Congress 561, 565, 569

New Hampshire 596

crime rates 615, 616

currency: quarters 626

electoral votes 568

energy consumption 628

government 608, 611

immigration 580

income taxes 643

poverty level 581

prison population 619

state population 576

US Congress 561, 565, 569

New Jersey 597

crime rates 615, 616

currency: quarters 626

electoral votes 568

energy consumption 628

government 608, 611

immigration 580

income taxes 643

poverty level 581

prison population 619

state population 576

tourism 629

US Congress 561, 565, 569

New Mexico 597

crime rates 615, 616

currency: quarters 626

electoral votes 568

energy consumption 628

government 608, 611

immigration 580

income taxes 643

poverty level 581

prison population 619

state population 576

US Congress 561, 565, 569

new religionist 508, 510

New Style calendar: see **Gregorian calendar**

New York 31, 598

crime rates 615, 616

currency: quarters 626

electoral votes 568

energy consumption 628

government 608, 611

immigration 580

income taxes 643

photographs Plate 11

poverty level 581

prison population 619

state population 576

tourism 629

US Congress 561, 565, 569

New York City (NY, US)

chronology 12

disasters 34

photographs Plates 7, 11

New York City Marathon 808

chronology 17

New York Yankees

photographs Plate 13

New Zealand 378

chronology 14, 23, 24

disasters 33

flags of the world Plate 20

immigration 501

Newbery Medal 20, 687

Newman, **Edwin** 84

"News of the World" 30

photographs Plate 4

Newton Crater (Mars)

photographs Plate 10

NFL: see **National Football League**

NHL: see **National Hockey League**

niacin 183

Nicaragua 379

flags of the world Plate 20

Nielsen, **Leslie** 84

Niger 381

flags of the world Plate 20

Nigeria 382

cell phone subscribers 150

education 505

flags of the world Plate 20

US adoptions 621

Nixon, **Richard M.** 25, 533, 540, 544, 553, 557

Nobel Prize 91

chronology 15, 16, 19

nocebo 503

Noda, **Yoshihiko** 62

nonfiction

awards 682, 684

Nordic Combined 812

Nordic skiing

Nordic World Cup 813

Olympic Games 743, 758

world championships 811,

812, 813

North America

- archaeology 25
- causes of death 177
- caves 172
- continents 169
- deserts 173
- education 505
- forests 169
- health indicators 176
- invasive species 7
- mountains 172
- persons of concern 501
- religions 509
- rivers 175
- temperature extremes 156
- time zone map* 116
- volcanoes 173
- world maps* Plate 29
- see also individual nations by name

North Atlantic Treaty

- Organization, or NATO**
- 485, 570
- chronology 11, 16, 25, 27, 29, 30

North Carolina 598

- crime rates 615, 616
- currency: quarters 626
- electoral votes 568
- energy consumption 628
- government 608, 611
- immigration 580
- income taxes 643
- poverty level 581
- prison population 619
- secession date 531
- state population 576
- US Congress 561, 565, 569

North Dakota 599

- crime rates 615, 616
- currency: quarters 626
- electoral votes 568
- energy consumption 628
- government 608, 611
- immigration 580
- income taxes 643
- poverty level 581
- prison population 619
- state population 576
- US Congress 561, 565, 569

North Korea: see Korea, North**North Sea 174****Northern Mariana Islands**

- US governors 608
- US House 566
- US population 578

Norway 384

- chronology 14
- flags of the world* Plate 20
- immigration 501
- photographs* Plate 4

Norway rat

- invasive species 8

novel: see fiction**November**

- astronomical phenomena 129
- civil holidays 123

Nowitzki, Dirk

- photographs* Plate 13

NSC: see National Security Council**nuclear power**

- chronology 13, 14, 18, 20, 24, 25, 26, 29
- Japan disaster 187
- US consumption 627
- nuclear weapon** 19, 22
- armed forces 516
- number 144**
- large numbers 147
- mathematical formulas 147
- Roman numerals 147
- nursing home**
- US population 621
- nut 184**
- nutrition: see diet**

O**OAS: see Organization of American States****Obama, Barack 36, 62, 533, 541, 545, 556, 557**

- bin Laden 5
- chronology 27, 28, 29, 30
- photographs* Plates 7, 8, 9

Obama, Michelle 36, 62**obesity 181****obituary 76**

- photographs* Plates 15, 16

occupation 630**ocean 137, 174**

- fishing industry 115
- tsunami 161

Oceania, or Tropical Pacific

- causes of death 177
- caves 172
- continents 169
- education 505
- forests 169
- health indicators 177
- invasive species 8
- mountains 172
- persons of concern 501
- religions 509
- temperature extremes 157
- volcanoes 173
- world maps* Plate 32
- see also individual countries by name

October

- astronomical phenomena 129
- civil holidays 123

odds (games) 146**OECD: see Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development****Ohga, Norio 84****Ohio 599**

- crime rates 615, 616
- currency: quarters 626
- electoral votes 568
- energy consumption 628
- government 608, 611
- immigration 580
- income taxes 643
- poverty level 581
- prison population 619
- state population 576
- US Congress 561, 565, 569

OIC: see Organization of the Islamic Conference**oil (food) 182, 184****oil (fuel): see petroleum****oil spill 17****Oklahoma 600**

- crime rates 615, 616
- currency: quarters 626
- electoral votes 568
- energy consumption 628
- government 608, 612
- immigration 580
- income taxes 643
- poverty level 581
- prison population 619
- state population 576
- US Congress 561, 565, 569

Old Style calendar: see Julian calendar**Olympic Games 696**

- champions
- Summer Games 697
- Winter Games 740
- recent medal winners
- 2008 Summer Games 748
- 2010 Winter Games 758
- sites of modern games 697
- sporting codes 696
- see also Special Olympics; and individual sports by name

Olympus Mons (Mars) 133**Oman 23, 385**

- flags of the world* Plate 20

Oort cloud 132**OPEC: see Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries****opera company 673****Opportunity (Mars rover) 29****Orabi (Arizona, US) 583****Orange Bowl 781****Orange Prize for Fiction, or Orange Prize 30, 692****orchestra 673****Oregon 600**

- crime rates 615, 616
- currency: quarters 626
- electoral votes 568
- energy consumption 628
- government 608, 612
- immigration 580
- income taxes 643
- poverty level 581
- prison population 619
- state population 576
- US Congress 561, 565, 569

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, or OECD 485**organization, international 485****Organization for African Unity: see African Union****Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, or OSCE 485****Organization of American States, or OAS 14, 485****Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, or OPEC 486****Organization of the Islamic Conference, or OIC 485**

Orlando (Florida, US)
photographs Plate 11
Orthodox Christianity: see
 Eastern Orthodox
Oscar: see Academy Award
OSCE: see Organization for
 Security and Co-operation
 in Europe
Ottoman Empire
 sultans 496
 see also Turkey
Ouattara, Alassane 26

P

Pacific elkhorn coral 12
Pacific Islands: see Oceania
Pacific Ocean 174
Page, Larry 36
Pakistan 387
 armed forces of the world
 516
 bin Laden 5
 cell phone subscribers 150
 chronology 16, 23, 28
 disasters 32, 34
flags of the world Plate 20
 internally displaced persons
 502
photographs Plate 7
 refugee population 502
Palau 388
flags of the world Plate 20
Paleozoic Era 170
Palestinians
 chronology 13, 14, 22, 24, 26,
 27, 28, 29, 30
Palin, Sarah 63
Panama 389
flags of the world Plate 20
Panetta, Leon 6
photographs Plate 6
paper money (US) 626, 627
Papua New Guinea 391
flags of the world Plate 20
Paraguay 392
flags of the world Plate 20
parcour
 neologism 503
**Parents Involved in Community
 Schools v. Seattle School
 District No. 1** 559
Paris
photographs Plate 12
park
 national parks in US 175
Park, Ruth 84
parsec 123
Pasha, Ahmed Shuja 36
passport 628
Patassé, Ange-Félix 84
Patil, Prathiba 64
peace
 Nobel Prize 19, 102
 peacekeeping mission (UN) 515
Pekar, Harvey 84
Pelosi, Nancy 563
Pen, Marlene Le 36
PEN/Faulkner Award
 chronology 24
Penn, Arthur 84

Pennsylvania 601
 crime rates 615, 616
 currency: quarters 626
 electoral votes 568
 energy consumption 628
 government 608, 612
 immigration 580
 income taxes 643
 poverty level 581
 prison population 619
 state population 576
 US Congress 561, 565,
 569
pentathlon 703, 721, 748, 752,
 840
 see also modern pentathlon;
 winter pentathlon
people 35
 celebrities 37
 influential people of 2011, 35
 obituaries 76
 Person of the Year,
 1927–2010, 90
photographs Plates 15, 16
 rulers 488
 see also award; chronology;
 religion; sports
pescatarian 503
Peres, Shimon 64
Pérez Rodríguez, Carlos 84
performing arts
 Kennedy Center Honors
 104
 see also individual arts by
 name
periodic table 148
Perkins, Pinetop 84
perpetual calendar 121
Perry, Joe 84
Persia 497
 see also Iran
Persian Gulf War (1990–91)
 572, 573
Persian Gulf War, Second: see
 Iraq War
persons of concern 501
Peru 393
 disasters 32
flags of the world Plate 20
 internally displaced persons
 502
Petraeus, David 36
photographs Plate 6
petroleum
 chronology 12, 13, 15, 19, 20,
 22, 23
 US energy consumption 627
Pettigrew, Antonio 85
PGA Championship (golf) 790
 chronology 13
Phanerozoic Eon 170
Phelps, Michael 64
Philippines 395
 cell phone subscribers 150
 disasters 31, 32
flags of the world Plate 20
 US adoptions 621
phishing
 cyberwarfare 10
Phoenix (spacecraft) 154
photovoltaic cell 25

physical activity, or exercise 181
 food guide 182
 ways to burn calories 186
 see also diet; health
physics 149
 chronology 15
 Nobel Prize winners 91
physiology
 chronology 15
 Nobel Prize winners 97
Pierce, Franklin 533, 536, 543,
 548, 557, 627
piracy 21, 23
Pisces 125, 127
planet 15, 128, 131, 134
 morning and evening stars
 130
 superlatives 133
 see also solar system; individ-
 ual planets by name
planetary ring: see ring system
plant
 forests 168
 invasive species 7
 taxonomy 167
play: see theater
playing cards 146
Pluto 143
 celestial bodies 132
 dwarf planet 143
 superlatives 133
Poehler, Amy 36
poetry
 awards 681, 685, 693, 694
 chronology 11, 26
poker 146
Poland 11, 397
flags of the world Plate 20
politics: see individual political
 entities by name
Polk, James K. 533, 535, 542,
 547, 557, 627
polo 721
Poly Styrene 85
Pontiac 16
pope 505
population
 largest cities 501
 refugees 502
 United States 575
 by age 620
 by state 576
 foreign-born 578
 prisons 618
 senior citizens 580
 territories 578
 urban areas 613, 614
 see also specific nations and
 states by name
Portugal 398
 chronology 25, 26, 28, 29
flags of the world Plate 20
 immigration 501
Portuguese language 503
postal system
 US zip code web site 614
Postlethwaite, Pete 85
poultry 184
poverty 14
 children 620
 state levels 580

pre-Columbian civilization
500

Preakness Stakes 29, 798

Precambrian time 170

Premji, Azim 36

preservation (nature) 175

president (US) 532

biographies 533

cabinets 545

coin program 626

National Medal of Arts 106

wives and children 542

price: see Consumer Price Index

Price, Reynolds 85

prime minister (UK) 490

prison

chronology 29

disasters 33

US state and federal

population 618

Pritzker Architecture Prize 694

chronology 25

Prix Goncourt 692

Probert, Bob 85

Professional Golfers' Association

Championship: see

PGA Championship

property crime 29

arrests in the US 618

US crime rates 616, 617

protein 182, 183, 185

Protestantism 508, 510

world map Plate 23

Ptolemaic constellations 125

public debt (US) 638, 639

publishing 17, 22

Puerto Rico 30, 556

flags of the world Plate 20

US governors 608

US House 566

US population 578

Pujols, Albert 65

Pulitzer Prize 27, 674

Putin, Vladimir 65

python 7

Q

Qaddafi, Muammar al- 65

Qaeda, al- 5, 31

Qatar 400

flags of the world Plate 20

quagga mussel

invasive species 7

quarter

US states coin program 626

R

rabbit

invasive species 8

race

children and poverty 620

education 623

median income 633

minimum wage 632

nursing home population

621

unemployment rates 636

US cities 614

US population 575

racino 503

rackets (sport) 721

Radcliffe, Daniel

photographs Plate 14

Rafferty, Gerry 85

Rafferty, John 7

railway 16, 19, 166

Rain 36

Ramachandran, V. S. 36

Rasmussen, Anders Fogh 66

Rauf, Feisal Abdul 36

Reagan, Ronald 533, 541, 545,

554, 557

recession 14

refugee 31, 501, 502

reggaeton 503

regimes and rulers 488

Reid, Harry 560

religion 505

chronology 26

Dalai Lamas 499

holidays 119

megacensus 508

world map Plate 23

Revolutionary War (US) 572

Rhea (satellite) 139

Rhee, Michelle 36

Rhode Island 601

crime rates 615, 616

currency: quarters 626

electoral votes 568

energy consumption 628

government 608, 612

immigration 580

income taxes 643

poverty level 581

prison population 619

state population 576

US Congress 561, 566, 569

riboflavin 183

Ricci v. DeStefano 559

Richards, Cecile 36

rinderpest, or cattle plague 16,

120

ring system, or planetary ring

Jupiter 139

Neptune 142

Saturn 140

Uranus 141

rioting

photographs Plate 4

river 175

robocall 503

Robustelli, Andy 85

rock and roll

chronology 24

Hall of Fame inductees 671

rodeo 19

Rogers, Jim 625

Rojas, Gonzalo 85

Roman Catholicism 508, 510

chronology 16, 28

popes 505

world map Plate 23

Roman Empire 488

see also Italy

Roman numeral 147

Romania 28, 401

flags of the world Plate 20

Roosevelt, Franklin D. 533, 539,

544, 551, 557

Roosevelt, Theodore 533, 538,

544, 550, 557

roque (sport) 721

Rose, Lionel 85

Rose Bowl 780

Rose Revolution

photographs Plate 3

Rossi, Derrick 36

Rousseff, Dilma 36

rowing 12

Olympic Games 721, 752

Rowling, J. K. 645

Roy, Aruna 36

Rudin, Scott 36

rugby 776, 783, 784

chronology 25

Olympic champions 723

rulers and regimes 488

running: see marathon; track and

field

rural area

US population 575

Russell, Jane 85

Russia 402

armed forces of the world 516

cell phone subscribers 150

chronology 11, 13, 14, 17, 19,

20, 21, 22, 26

consumer price 644

disasters 32, 34

education 505

flags of the world Plate 20

gross domestic product 644

rulers 494

space exploration 151

unemployment 644

US adoptions 621

see also Union of Soviet

Socialist Republics

Russian language 503

Rwanda 11, 405

flags of the world Plate 21

Ryan, Paul 36

Ryder Cup 788, 792

S

SADC: see Southern African

Development Community

Sadr, Muqtada al- 67

Saffir/Simpson Hurricane Wind

Scale 158

Sagar, Abdulaziz 30

Sagittarius 125, 127

sailing, or yachting 19

Olympic Games 723, 752

Saint Kitts and Nevis 406

flags of the world Plate 21

St. Leger, The 801

Saint Lucia 407

flags of the world Plate 21

Saint Vincent and the

Grenadines 408

flags of the world Plate 21

Sakurai, Katsunobu 36

salary: see wage

salmon 115

same-sex marriage 23, 28, 31

photographs Plate 11

Samoa 410

flags of the world Plate 21

- San Marino 411**
flags of the world Plate 21
- Sanaa (Yemen)**
photographs Plate 3
- Sánchez Junco, Eduardo 85**
- Sangin (Afghanistan)**
photographs Plate 6
- Sanusi, Lamido 36**
- Sao Tome and Principe 412**
flags of the world Plate 21
- Sarkozy, Nicolas 35, 68**
- saturated fat 183, 185**
- Saturn 139**
 celestial bodies 131
 moons 139
 morning and evening stars 130
 rings 140
 superlatives 133
- Saudi Arabia 413**
 armed forces of the world 516
 cell phone subscribers 150
 chronology 13, 24, 31
 consumer price 644
flags of the world Plate 21
 gross domestic product 644
 unemployment 644
- Savage, Randy 85**
- Savage-Rumbaugh, Sue 36**
- Scarborough, Joe 36**
- Schlaflly, Hubert 85**
- Schneider, Maria 85**
- scholarship 504**
 see also education
 schooling: see education
- Schorr, Daniel 85**
- Schwartz, Sherwood 86**
- Schwarzenegger, Arnold**
photographs Plate 8
- science 115**
 awards 109, 110
photographs Plate 10
 see also specific subjects by name
- Scliar, Moacyr 86**
- Scorpius 125, 127**
- Scoville heat units 167**
- sea: see ocean**
- sea lamprey 7**
- SEAL (military) 5**
- secession**
 Confederate states 531
- second (time) 144**
- Secretariat of the Pacific Community, or SPC, or South Pacific Commission 486**
- Secretary General (United Nations) 487**
- seed**
 nutritional values 184
- Senate (US) 560**
 joint committees 568
 standing committees 562
- Senegal 31, 415**
flags of the world Plate 21
- senior citizen**
 Americans 65 and older 580
 causes of death in US 179
 median income in US 633
 US nursing home population 620, 621
- September**
 astronomical phenomena 129
 civil holidays 122
- Serbia 416**
 chronology 12, 29
flags of the world Plate 21
 internally displaced persons 502
- Seven Wonders of the Ancient World 162**
- sexually transmitted disease, or STD 180**
 HIV and AIDS 179
- Seychelles 418**
flags of the world Plate 21
- Shalkhashvili, John 86**
- Shearing, George 86**
- Sheppard, Bob 86**
- Shi'ism**
world map Plate 23
- Shintoism 508, 510**
- shooting**
 Olympic Games 725, 752
- short-track speed skating**
 Olympic Games 747, 760
- Shriver, Maria**
photographs Plate 8
- Shriver, Sargent 86**
photographs Plate 16
- Shull, Hu 36**
- SI: see International System of Units**
- Sierra Leone 419**
flags of the world Plate 21
- Sikhism 508, 510**
 holidays 120
world map Plate 23
- silver carp**
 invasive species 7
- Singapore 420**
 chronology 13
flags of the world Plate 21
 Thoroughbred racing 797
- Singh, Manmohan 69**
- Sirius (star) 133**
- Sisulu, Albertina 86**
- Six Nations Championship 784**
- Six Nations Rugby Union**
 chronology 25
- skating: see ice skating**
- skeleton (sport)**
 Olympic Games 742, 760
- skiing 809**
 Olympic champions 742, 743, 744
 2010 Winter Games 758, 759
 see also specific types of skiing
- skyscraper**
 tallest buildings 162
- sled dog racing 24**
 Olympic champions 746
- Slovakia 422**
flags of the world Plate 21
 immigration 501
- Slovenia 423**
flags of the world Plate 21
- Smith, Bubba 86**
- Smith, Patti 36**
- snacks 185**
- snake**
 invasive species 7
- Snider, Duke 86**
- snowboarding 21, 746, 759**
- Snyder v. Phelps 560**
- soccer: see association football**
- social media**
 neologism 503
- society**
 family statistics, US 620
photographs Plate 11
 see also individual nations by name
- sodium**
 food labels 185
 nutritional values 183
- softball**
 Olympic Games 728, 753
- solar cell 25**
- solar system 133**
 celestial bodies 130
 morning and evening stars 130
 solar system entities
 planets and satellites 134
 Sun 133
 see also specific entities by name
- Solheim Cup 793**
- Solomon Islands 425**
flags of the world Plate 21
- Somalia 426**
 chronology 11, 12, 13, 30
 disasters 33
flags of the world Plate 21
 internally displaced persons 502
 refugee population 502
- song 668**
 academy awards 655
- Sorensen, Ted 86**
- Soro, Guillaume 19**
- South Africa 427**
 chronology 27
 consumer price 644
 education 505
flags of the world Plate 21
 gross consumer product 644
 unemployment 644
- South America**
 causes of death 177
 caves 172
 continents 169
 deserts 173
 forests 169
 health indicators 177
 mountains 172
 rivers 175
 temperature extremes 157
time zone map 116
 volcanoes 173
world maps Plate 30
 see also individual nations by name

- South Carolina 602**
 crime rates 615, 616
 currency: quarters 626
 electoral votes 568
 energy consumption 628
 government 608, 612
 immigration 580
 income taxes 643
 poverty level 581
 prison population 619
 secession date 531
 state population 576
 US Congress 561, 566, 569
- South Dakota 602**
 crime rates 615, 616
 currency: quarters 626
 electoral votes 568
 energy consumption 628
 government 608, 612
 immigration 580
 poverty level 581
 prison population 619
 state population 576
 US Congress 561, 566, 569
- South Korea:** see Korea, South
- South Pacific Commission:** see Secretariat of the Pacific Community
- Southeast Asia region**
 causes of death 177
- Southern African Development Community, or SADC 486**
- Southern constellations 126**
- Soviet Union:** see Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
- Soyuz 152**
- space exploration 151**
 chronology 16, 18, 23, 25, 26, 29
 firsts 154
photographs Plate 10
- space shuttle, or Space Transportation System, or STS 23, 26, 29, 152**
photographs Plate 10
- Spain 429**
 cell phone subscribers 150
 chronology 11, 12, 14, 18, 20
flags of the world Plate 21
 immigration 501
 wind turbines 9
- Spanish-American War 572**
- Spanish language 502**
- SPC:** see Secretariat of the Pacific Community
- Special Olympics 761**
- spectral class 127**
- speed of light 123**
- speed skating**
 Olympic Games 746, 747, 759, 760
- spelling bee 30, 623**
- "Spider-Man: Turn Off the Dark"**
photographs Plate 14
- Spingarn Medal 108**
- spiritism 508, 510**
- sprits:** see liquor
- sport 695**
photographs Plates 12-13
 see also Olympic Games; and individual sports by name
- Sprint Cup 763**
- Sri Lanka 431**
 armed forces of the world 516
flags of the world Plate 21
 internally displaced persons 502
- Stanley Cup 31, 804**
photographs Plate 13
- star 127, 130, 133**
 constellations 124
 see also Sun
- state (US) 582**
 Confederacy 531
 congressional apportionment 568
 crime rates 615
 electoral votes 568
 governors 608
 immigration 578
 officers and legislatures 609
 population 576
 poverty level 580
 prison population 618
 quarters program 626
 signers of the Declaration of Independence 522
 see also individual states by name
- State, Department of (US)**
 travel warnings 630
- stateless person 501**
- staycation 503**
- STD:** see sexually transmitted disease
- steeplechase (horse racing) 794**
- Stein, Joseph 86**
- Steinbrenner, George 86**
- Stevens, Ted 86**
- Stewart, Ellen 87**
- Stiglitz, Joseph 36**
- Sting 36**
- strike (US) 634**
- STS:** see space shuttle
- Stuart, Gloria 87**
- subway, or metro, or light rail**
 civil engineering projects 167
- Sudan 432**
 chronology 11, 12, 20, 22, 23, 27, 28, 30, 31
flags of the world Plate 21
 internally displaced persons 502
 refugees 502
- Sudan, South 434**
 chronology 27, 28, 30, 31
flags of the world Plate 21
- Sugar Bowl 781**
- suicide**
 causes of death, worldwide 178, 179
- sultan 496**
- Summer Olympic Games**
 champions 697
 sites 697
 2008 medal winners 748
- summer time:** see daylight saving time
- sumo wrestling 21**
- Sun 133, 158**
 astronomical constants 123
 celestial bodies 130
 chronology 19
 classification of stars 127
 eclipses 124
 see also solar system
- Sundance Film Festival 657**
 chronology 21
- Sunnism**
 world map *Plate 23*
- Super 15 Rugby Championship 784**
- Super Bowl 777**
 chronology 22
- Supreme Court (US) 557**
 chronology 12, 23, 29, 31
 justices 557
 legal milestones 558
- Suriname 435**
 chronology 13
flags of the world Plate 21
- suspension bridge 163, 165**
- Swaziland 437**
flags of the world Plate 21
- Sweden 438**
 chronology 18, 19
flags of the world Plate 21
 immigration 501
- sweets 185**
- swimming 813**
 Olympic Games 728, 753
 world records 817, 818
- Switzerland 439**
flags of the world Plate 21
 immigration 501
- synchronized swimming**
 Olympic Games 732, 754
- Syria 441**
 armed forces of the world 516
 chronology 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31
flags of the world Plate 21
 internally displaced persons 502
photographs Plate 3
 refugee population 502
-
- T**
- T. S. Eliot Prize 693**
- table tennis 732, 754**
- taekwondo 733, 754**
- Taft, William Howard 533, 538, 544, 550, 557**
- Tahrir Square (Egypt)**
photographs Plate 2
- Taiwan 443**
 armed forces of the world 516
 chronology 13, 31
flags of the world Plate 21
 US adoptions 621
- Tajikistan 444**
flags of the world Plate 21
- Takahashi, Toshiaki 24**
- Talabani, Jalal 71**
- Tanzania 445**
 chronology 11
flags of the world Plate 21
- Taoism:** see Daoism

- Tatum, Jack** 87
Taurus 125, 127
tax
 US federal structure 642
 US state individual income taxes 642
taxonomy 167
Taylor, Billy 87
Taylor, Elizabeth 87
 photographs Plate 15
Taylor, Zachary 533, 536, 542, 547, 627
Team 6 (military) 5
technology 115
 chronology 25
 see also individual subjects by name
Teena Marie 87
telephone
 cell phones 150
 US area code web site 614
television
 chronology 13, 27
 Emmy Awards 660
 Golden Globe Awards 657
 photographs Plate 14
temperature
 chronology 20
 extremes 156
 heat index 157
 stars 127
 wind chill 157
Templeton Prize 26
Tennessee 603
 crime rates 615, 616
 currency: quarters 626
 electoral votes 568
 energy consumption 628
 government 608, 612
 immigration 580
 income taxes 643
 poverty level 581
 prison population 619
 secession date 531
 state population 576
 US Congress 561, 566, 569
tennis 819
 chronology 11, 14, 18, 21, 30
 Olympic Games 733, 755
 photographs Plate 12
Terbil, Fathi 36
terrorism 512
Terrorism, War on
 US casualties 573
Teslik, Lee Hudson 8
Tethys 133
Texas 603
 chronology 25
 crime rates 615, 616
 currency: quarters 626
 electoral votes 568
 energy consumption 628
 government 608, 612
 immigration 580
 poverty level 581
 prison population 619
 secession date 531
 state population 576
 tourism 629
 US Congress 561, 566, 569
Texas Hold'em 503
Thailand 447
 armed forces of the world 516
 cell phone subscribers 150
 chronology 22, 27
 disasters 32, 34
 flags of the world Plate 21
 Thanet wind farm 9, 15, 157
theater 664
 chronology 13, 15, 24, 30
 photographs Plate 14
 Pulitzer Prize 676
theater company 667
theft: see property crime
thiamine 183
Thompson, Sada 87
Thoroughbred racing 794, 797
 chronology 17, 21
Tibetan Buddhism
 Dalai Lamas 499
tiger 11, 25
time 116
 chronology 13
 geologic time scale 170
"Time" (magazine)
 bin Laden 5
 farming 625
 fishing industry 115
 Harry Potter film series 645
 influential people of 2011, 35
 Japan earthquake and tsunami aftermath 187
 Joplin tornado 517
 Person of the Year, 1927–2010, 90
 top 100 films 89
time zone
 map 116
Timor-Leste: see East Timor
Titan (satellite) 139
Titmus, Frederick 87
Togo 449
 disasters 34
 flags of the world Plate 21
Tonga 450
 flags of the world Plate 21
Tony Awards 664
 chronology 30
Tooker, George 87
tornado 158
 disasters 33
 Joplin, Missouri 29, 33, 517
 photographs Plate 9
Tornado Alley (North America)
 Joplin tornado 517
Toronto International Film Festival 658
Tour de France 773, 775
 chronology 12
 photographs Plate 12
tourism 628, 629
track and field, or athletics 835
 Olympic Games 698, 755
 see also marathon
trade union (US) 635
traffic accident
 disasters 31, 32, 33, 34
train
 disasters 31
trans fat 185
transportation
 air travel 155
 disasters 31, 32, 33, 34
 US work-related fatalities 636
 see also individual nations by name
travel 628
 customs exemptions 630
 passports, visas, and immunizations 628
 travel to and from the US 629
 US State Department travel warnings 630
tree 168
triathlon
 Olympic Games 703, 734, 756
Trichet, Jean-Claude 36
Trinidad and Tobago 451
 chronology 13
 flags of the world Plate 21
Triple Crown (horse racing) 800, 801
Triton (satellite) 142
Truman, Harry S. 533, 539, 544, 552, 557
truss bridge 165
tsunami 161
 chronology 24
 disasters 33, 34
 Japan earthquake and tsunami aftermath 187
 photographs Plate 5
Tucson (Arizona, US)
 photographs Plate 8
tuna 18, 115
Tunisia 453
 chronology 20, 23, 24, 29
 disasters 34
 flags of the world Plate 21
tunnel 16, 167
Turing Award 24
Turkey 454
 armed forces of the world 516
 cell phone subscribers 150
 chronology 14, 30
 consumer price 644
 education 505
 flags of the world Plate 21
 gross domestic product 644
 internally displaced persons 502
 Ottoman sultans 496
 unemployment 644
Turkmenistan 456
 flags of the world Plate 22
Turner Prize
 chronology 18
Tuvalu 457
 flags of the world Plate 22
tweet
 neologism 503
Twombly, Cy 87
2,000 Guineas 28, 801
2001 Mars Odyssey 153
Tyler, John 533, 535, 542, 547, 557, 627
typhoon
 disasters 31, 32

U

UEFA Champions League 785

chronology 29

UEFA Europa League, or UEFA Cup 29, 785**UEFA European Championship 785****Uganda 459**

chronology 11

disasters 32

flags of the world Plate 22

internally displaced persons 502

Ukraine 460

cell phone subscribers 150

disasters 32

flags of the world Plate 22

US adoptions 621

Ultraviolet Index, or UV Index 158

UN: see United Nations

UN Women 11, 14**unemployment (US)**

chronology 12, 15, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23, 26, 28, 30

rates 635, 644

social characteristics 636

Unified Combatant Commands 569**Union of South American**

Nations, or UNASUR/

UNASUL 486

Union of Soviet Socialist

Republics, or USSR

rulers 494

space exploration 151

see also Russia

United Arab Emirates 462

chronology 21, 24

flags of the world Plate 22

Thoroughbred racing 796, 802

United Kingdom 463

armed forces of the world 516

awards 691, 692, 693

biodiversity 137

British Open 790

cell phone subscribers 150

chronology 11, 16, 17, 19, 21, 25, 27, 29

consumer price 644

cyberwarfare 10

education 505

flags of the world Plate 22

gross domestic product 644

immigration 501

large numbers 147

photographs Plate 1, 4

prime ministers 490

refugee population 502

sovereigns of Britain 489

Thoroughbred racing 796, 801

unemployment 644

wind turbines 9

Women's British Open 792

United Nations, or UN

chronology 11, 13, 14, 16, 19, 24, 26, 31

membership 486

peacekeeping missions 515

persons of concern 501

secretaries general 487

United States 466, 517

area code Web sites 614

arts and entertainment

awards 104, 106

DVD and video rentals 660

films 646

literature 674, 684, 687

music 667, 671

television 660

theater 664, 667

budget 638, 639

cities 613

crime rates in US 617

economics and business

bankruptcy filings 641

consumer price indexes

637, 638, 644

currency 626, 627

governmental spending 639

gross domestic product 644

mortgages 641

photographs Plate 11

public debt 638

education 622

National Spelling Bee 623

world education profile 505

elections

congressional

apportionment 568

electoral votes by state

568

employment 630

civilian federal employment

634

employment by gender and

occupation 630

strikes and lockouts 634

unemployment 635, 636,

644

union membership 635

wages 631, 632, 633

work-related fatalities 636

energy 627

flags of the world Plate 22

government - executive branch

CIA directors 574

civilian employment 634

FBI directors 619

National Security Council

574

photographs Plates 7, 8, 9

presidents 532, 533, 542,

545

government - judicial branch

civilian employment 634

legal milestones 558

Supreme Court justices 557

government - legislative branch

civilian employment 634

House of Representatives

563

photographs Plate 8

Senate 560

health

food guide 182

health care expenditure 180

leading causes of death 178

history

chronology 518

major documents 520, 523,

527

history - recent events

bin Laden 5

chronology 11, 12, 13, 14,

17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23,

26, 27, 28, 29, 30

disasters 34, 517

photographs Plates 6, 7, 8,

9, 10, 11

immigration 501

law and crime 615, 617

total arrests 618

map 582

military 569

armed forces of the world

516

casualties 572

cyberwarfare 9

defense contractors 573

deployment 570

joint chiefs of staff 570

photographs Plates 6

veterans 572

nature

costliest hurricanes 159

deadliest hurricanes 158

national parks 175

photographs Plate 9

population 575, 613, 614

adoption of foreign-born

children 621

by age 620

by marital status 622

by race 614

by religion 510

by state 576

children under 18 620

foreign-born 578

immigration 501, 578

nursing homes 621

poverty level 581

senior citizens 580

territories 578

unmarried-couple house-

holds 622

science and technology

awards 110

cell phone use 150

Internet use 150

large numbers 147

measurement conversion

145

wind turbines 8

society 620

children 620, 621, 622

education 505, 622

poverty 620

religion 510

space exploration 151

sports

Kraft Nabisco Championship

790

PGA Championship 790

Thoroughbred racing 794,

800

Women's Open (golf) 792

see also specific sports by

name

states 582, 608

Confederacy 531

crime rates 615

electoral votes 568

- government 608, 609
immigration 579
populations 576, 579
prison population 618
see also individual states by name
- taxation structure 642
travel and tourism 628, 629
aviation 156
customs 630
state department travel
warnings 630
zip code Web sites 614
see also people and states by name
- United States Amateur Championship** (golf) 793
- United States Bowling Congress Bowling Championships** 772
- United States Open** (golf) 789
photographs Plate 13
- United States Open** (tennis) 829
chronology 14
- United States Women's Amateur Championship** (golf) 793
- United States Women's Open** (golf) 11, 792
- universe** 123
- unmarried-couple households** 622
- Uranus** 141
celestial bodies 132
moons and rings 141
morning and evening stars 130
superlatives 133
- urban area**
US cities 613
crime 617
fastest growing 613
population losses 614
racial makeup 614
salaries, highest 633
urban growth 613
US population 575
urban agglomerations 501
- Uruguay** 471
flags of the world Plate 22
- USSR**: see Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
- Utah** 604
crime rates 615, 616
currency: quarters 626
electoral votes 568
energy consumption 628
government 608, 612
immigration 580
income taxes 643
poverty levels 581
prison population 619
state population 576
US Congress 561, 566, 569
US prison population 619
- UV Index**: see Ultraviolet Index
- Uzbekistan** 472
flags of the world Plate 22
- V**
- Valhalla** (impact crater) 133
- Valles Marineris** (Mars) 133
- Van Buren, Martin** 533, 535, 542, 547, 557, 626
- van der Meer, Simon** 87
- Vanuatu** 474
flags of the world Plate 22
- Vatican City State** 475
flags of the world Plate 22
- vegetable** 183
food guide 182
- Venezuela** 476
chronology 13
flags of the world Plate 22
- Venus** 131, 134
morning and evening stars 130
solar system superlatives 133
- Vermont** 604
crime rates 615, 616
currency: quarters 626
electoral votes 568
energy consumption 628
government 608, 612
immigration 580
income taxes 643
poverty level 581
prison population 619
state population 576
US Congress 561, 566, 569
- Vesterbacka, Peter** 36
- veteran** 572
- Vietnam** 477
armed forces of the world 516
cell phone subscribers 150
chronology 16
disasters 32, 33
flags of the world Plate 22
refugee population 502
- Vietnam War** 572, 573
- viewshed** 503
- violence**
causes of death, worldwide 178, 179
- violent crime** 29
arrests in the US 618
causes of death 178, 179
photographs Plate 4
US cities 617
US crime rates 616, 617
US work-related fatalities 636
- Virgin Islands** (US)
US governors 608
US House 566
US population 578
- Virginia** 605
crime rates 615, 616
currency: quarters 626
electoral votes 568
energy consumption 628
government 608, 612
immigration 580
income taxes 643
poverty level 581
prison population 619
secession date 531
state population 576
US Congress 561, 566, 569
- Virgo** 125, 127
- visa** 628
- vital statistics**: see under individual nations by name
- vitamin** 183
- volcano** 173
chronology 23
disasters 33
eruptions 161
- volleyball** 840
chronology 12
Olympic Games 734, 756
- volume**
mathematical formulas 147
- von Drehle, David** 5, 517
- voting**: see election
- Voyager** (spacecraft) 152
- Vrededorf ring structure** 133
-
- W**
- wage**
areas with highest per capita income 633
median income 633
minimum wage, US 631, 632
- Wahlberg, Mark** 36
- Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. v. Dukes** 560
- Walker, John** 87
- Walsh, Bryan** 115
- Wanjiru, Samuel** 88
- war**
cyberwarfare 9
US casualties 572
see also individual nations by name
- War on Terrorism** 573
- Washington** 605
crime rates 615, 616
currency: quarters 626
electoral votes 568
energy consumption 628
government 608, 612
immigration 580
poverty level 581
prison population 619
state population 576
US Congress 561, 566, 569
- Washington, DC, or District of Columbia** 586
chronology 13, 16
crime rates 615, 616
electoral votes 568
energy consumption 627
immigration 579
income taxes 642
population 576
poverty level 581
US House 566
- Washington, George** 532, 533, 542, 545, 557, 626
- Wasikowska, Mia** 36
- water**
fruits and vegetables 183
geography 174, 175
photographs Plate 10
worldwide health indicators 176

- water polo 734, 756
waterboarding 503
Watson, Emma
 photographs Plate 14
weather: see climate
Web site: see Internet
weight 149, 181
weight lifting 841
 Olympic Games 734, 756
Weiner, Jeffrey
 photographs Plate 8
Weiner, Matthew 36
Weiss, George 88
Weiwei, Ai 36
Wen Jiabao 74
West Virginia 20, 606
 crime rates 615, 616
 currency: quarters 626
 electoral votes 568
 energy consumption 628
 government 608, 612
 immigration 580
 income taxes 643
 poverty level 581
 prison population 619
 state population 576
 US Congress 561, 566, 569
Western Pacific region 177
whaling 23
Whitbread Book Awards: see
 Costa Book of the Year
 Awards
White, Gary 35
White, George Malcolm 88
Whiting, Margaret 88
WikiLeaks 12, 18
William, Prince 17, 27, 35
 photographs Plate 1
Williams, Dick 88
Wilson, Lanford 88
Wilson, Woodrow 533, 538, 544,
 550, 557
Wimbledon: see All-England
 Tennis Championships
wind chill 157
wind farm 8, 15, 157
wind power 8, 15
wind turbine 8
Winehouse, Amy 88
 photographs Plate 15
Winfrey, Oprah 36
 photographs Plate 14
Winter Olympic Games
 champions 740
 sites 697
 2010 medal winners 758
winter pentathlon 748
Wisconsin 606
 chronology 22, 24
 crime rates 615, 616
 currency: quarters 626
 electoral votes 568
 energy consumption 628
 government 608, 613
 immigration 580
 income taxes 643
 photographs Plate 8
 poverty level 581
 prison population 619
 state population 576
 US Congress 561, 566, 569
Wolfe, Nathan 36
Wolfe-Simon, Felisa 36
Wolper, David 88
women
 chronology 11
 education profile 505
 life expectancy 176
 literary awards 692
 United States
 education 623
 employment 630
 food guide 182
 income 632, 633
 marriage statistics 622
 nursing home population
 621
 population 575
 unemployment 636
Women's British Open
 Championship 12, 792
Women's National Basketball
 Association: see
 basketball
Woods, Tiger 75
Woodward, Margaret 36
work stoppage 634
world 187
 airports 156
 armed forces 516
 caves 172
 cell phone subscribers 150
 consumer price 644
 countries 188
 deserts 173
 economy 644
 education profile 504
 flags of the world Plates
 17–22
 forests 168
 geologic time scale 170
 health 176
 Internet use 150
 lakes 174
 languages 502
 largest islands 171
 libraries 504
 mountains 171
 oceans and seas 174
 persons of concern 501
 real gross domestic products
 644
 religions 507, 508
 world maps Plate 23
 rivers 175
 seven wonders of the ancient
 world 162
 tallest buildings 162
 temperature extremes 156
 time zones 116
 unemployment 644
 urban populations 501
 volcanoes 173
 world map Plates 24–25
 see also Earth and other spe-
 cific subjects by name
world cup: see *under* specific
 sport
World Series 764
 chronology 17
World Trade Organization, or
 WTO 486
World War I 572
World War II 572
World Wide Web, or WWW
 Internet 149, 150
 see also individual subjects for
 more Internet resources
wrestling
 Olympic Games 736, 738, 757
WTO: see World Trade
 Organization
WWW: see World Wide Web
Wyoming 607
 crime rates 615, 616
 currency: quarters 626
 electoral votes 568
 energy consumption 628
 government 608, 613
 immigration 580
 poverty level 581
 prison population 619
 state population 576
 US Congress 561, 566, 569
-
- Y**
yachting: see sailing
Yalow, Rosalyn 88
Yanayev, Gennady 88
Yates, Peter 88
year
 astronomical constants 123
 Chinese calendar 119
 solar system superlatives 133
 see also calendar
Yemen 479
 chronology 12, 16, 21, 22, 23,
 24, 25, 26, 27, 30
 disasters 32, 33, 34
 flags of the world Plate 22
 internally displaced persons
 502
 photographs Plate 3
Yen, Cheng 36
Yonamine, Wally 88
York, Susannah 88
young adult literature: see
 children's literature
Youth Olympics Game 13
Yugoslavia: see Montenegro;
 Serbia
-
- Z**
Zambia 480
 flags of the world Plate 22
Zardari, Asif Ali 75
zebra mussel 7
Zenyatta 21
Zimbabwe 482
 flags of the world Plate 22
 internally displaced persons
 502
zip code
 US Web sites 614
zodiac 127
 Chinese zodiac 119
 constellations 125
Zoroastrianism 508, 510, 512
 holidays 120
Zuckerberg, Mark 36
Zuma, Jacob 75

Year in Review

People

Awards

Nature, Science,
Medicine, &
Technology

World

United States

Business

Arts,
Entertainment,
& Leisure

Sport

TIME Almanac 2012

ENCYCLOPÆDIA
POWERED BY Britannica®

The Hands-On Resource for a World of Facts
Two of the world's great names in information—TIME Magazine and Encyclopædia Britannica—team up to create a volume that is informative, wide-ranging, and authoritative



Comprehensive coverage of the information you need

■ **EVENTS OF THE YEAR** All the news of 2011: A team of US special forces troops finds and kills Osama bin Laden. Regimes fall as the Middle East and North Africa are shaken up by a liberating Arab Spring. A tsunami devastates Japan, and a deadly tornado strikes Missouri. A royal wedding thrills the world, while a debt crisis roils Europe, and the US economy struggles to maintain a slow recovery.

■ **NEWSMAKERS OF THE YEAR** Instant information on a host of fascinating people—heroes and villains, rebels and leaders, artists and entertainers. Plus: TIME's Person of the Year and the TIME 100.

■ **ESSENTIAL INFORMATION** It's all here—Zip codes, time zones, holidays, weights and measures, country data—and more.

■ **SPORTS AND AWARDS** Updated results from the athletic world, plus the Nobel and Pulitzer prizes, and the Oscar, Tony, and Emmy awards.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA
Britannica®

www.britannica.com

\$13.99 U.S. / \$17.99 Canada

ISBN 10: 1-60320-901-8

ISBN 13: 978-1-60320-901-4



9 781603 209014

ID: 442750

0 1 3 9 9

