

# CULT

## Cooper's Ultimate Leader Tossups

A set dedicated to some truly awful human beings (and like, a couple chillers)

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**At the age of 86, this leader was stabbed to death by a vengeful taxi driver while in exile. The student-led Strike of the Fallen Arms led to the resignation of this leader shortly after he had suppressed the Palm Sunday Coup. This founder of the Pro Patria Party came to power upon the Civic Directory junta's self-dissolution after just two days of rule. This dictator joined the Allied powers despite having been the first foreign leader to recognize Manchukuo as well as the employer of Nazi general Eberhardt Bohnstedt. This leader's belief in the occult led him to hang colored lanterns in his capital to cure disease. The Cuscatlán Bridge was built under this leader, who slaughtered thousands of Pipil coffee farmers in response to a (\*) communist uprising. That 1932 peasant rebellion against this leader is often referred to by a name translated as "The Massacre," and was led by Farabundo Martí. This dictator's regime crushed *La Matanza*, whose survivors fled west into Guatemala. For ten points, name this brutal military dictator of El Salvador.**

ANSWER: Maximiliano **Hernández Martínez** [prompt on partial answers]

This man's 1994–2002 premiership was attacked in the book *The Wreckage of Eight Years of Purple*, referring to his government's coalition of social democrats, symbolized by red, and liberals, symbolized by blue. For ten points each:

[10h] Name this man who succeeded Ruud Lubbers as Prime Minister of the Netherlands. During his two Purple cabinets, this trade unionist legalized same-sex marriage, but resigned due to an investigative report on the failure of Dutch troops in preventing the Srebrenica massacre.

ANSWER: Wim **Kok** [or Willem **Kok**]

[10m] *The Wreckage of Eight Years of Purple* was written by this openly gay, Islamophobic Dutch businessman, who founded a party known as his namesake "List." Shortly before the 2002 general election, this man was assassinated by environmental activist Volkert van der Graaf.

ANSWER: Pim **Fortuyn** [or Wilhelmus Simon Petrus **Fortuijn**]

[10e] To implement his many social and economic reforms, Kok used a model of consensus-based policy making named after these plots of land. Dutch society historically had to cooperate in order to control the dikes which maintained these tracts of reclaimed land, hence the model's name.

ANSWER: **polder**s [or **polder** model]

**This leader required his nation's civil servants to purchase supposedly magical wristwatches that would reveal his portrait every thirty seconds. This man orchestrated the two coups that both installed and removed Nicholas Grunitzky as president. Joseph Koffigoh failed to set up multiparty elections under this president, the superhero-like subject of a state-issued comic book. This man carried the surgically removed bullet from one assassination attempt around as an amulet. This leader changed his first name after surviving a 1974 plane crash, allegedly orchestrated by French mining executives to prevent him from nationalizing his nation's rich phosphate industry. This man claimed to have personally shot and killed (\*) Sylvanus Olympio, his country's first president, during a coup that supposedly involved their western neighbor, led by Kwame Nkrumah. Following this leader's 2005 death, his son Faure immediately succeeded him and currently rules from Lomé. For ten points, give this longtime military dictator and President of Togo.**

ANSWER: Gnassingbé **Eyadéma** [or Étienne **Eyadéma**]

An autocratic leader with this surname was buried in a mass grave outside the enormous Pul-e-Charkhi prison complex, whose construction he had ordered. For ten points each:  
[10e] Give this surname of Afghanistan's first President, who was executed during the Saur Revolution. That leader, Daoud, deposed King Zahir Shah, who had considered uniting Afghanistan with Pakistan per a proposal from a different president with this surname, Ayub.

ANSWER: **Khan** [or Mohammad Daoud **Khan** or Muhammad Ayub **Khan**]

[10h] Daoud Khan's ouster led to the ascension of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, which fell into almost immediate conflict between these two political factions, the radical one led by Nur Muhammad Taraki and Hafizullah Amin, while the moderate one was led by Babrak Karmal.

ANSWER: **Khalq** [or **Khalqis** or **Khalqists**] AND **Parcham** [or **Parchamis** or **Parchamites**]

[10m] In 1986, Babrak Karmal was succeeded as General Secretary of the PDPA by this other Parchamite, who had directed the KhAD secret police with ruthless efficiency. This second President of Afghanistan pursued a policy of National Reconciliation, but his government ultimately collapsed.

ANSWER: Mohammed **Najibullah** [or Mohammad **Najibullah** Ahmadzai or Dr. **Najib**]

**The Passport Act banned Mormon immigration to this ruler's country, where LDS conversion efforts were recounted by missionary John Groberg in a film-adapted memoir. When asked to identify Ibrahim IV during one event, English playwright Noël Coward called him this ruler's "lunch." Prime Minister Baron Vaea was the nephew of this leader, the subject of a biography subtitled "The Story of an Era 1900-1965" by historian Elizabeth Wood-Ellem. The assault on the Merville Gun Battery during D-Day was codenamed after the country ruled by this leader, who unified two denominations to create the Free Wesleyan Church. As per a tradition to not imitate an honoree, this leader and the Sultan of Kelantan rode in an open (\*) carriage during the rainy coronation of Elizabeth II. This queen's son and successor was scandalized by his financial advisor and court jester Jesse Bogdonoff. Standing at over six feet tall, this queen ruled for nearly 48 years from Nuku'alofa. Born with the name Charlotte, for ten points, name this only Queen of Tonga.**

ANSWER: **Sālote** Mafile'ō Pilolevu **Tupou III** [accept either underlined portion; prompt on just **Tupou**]

This leader once threatened Augusto Pinochet to “stop with the bullshit, or tomorrow I shall eat breakfast in Santiago.” For ten points each:

[10h] Name this general who established the Revolutionary Government of the Armed Forces. After overthrowing Fernando Belaúnde in 1968, this uniquely reformist dictator of Peru redistributed land and recognized Quechua as an official language. He was later deposed in the 1975 *Tacnazo*.

ANSWER: Juan **Velasco** Alvarado [or Juan Francisco **Velasco** Alvarado]

[10m] After the Great Peruvian Earthquake of 1970 triggered history’s deadliest avalanche, the Velasco regime received the personal aid of this woman during their relief efforts. This woman and her husband had earlier been spit on and pelted with rocks during their visit to Venezuela.

ANSWER: **Pat Nixon** [or **Thelma Nixon** or Thelma Catherine **Ryan**; prompt on just **Nixon**]

[10e] The Velasco regime also celebrated this historical figure as a national hero of Peru. Francisco Morales Bermúdez replaced Velasco’s Inca Plan with one named after this rebel leader, also the namesake of a terrorist group which took 14 hostages from the Japanese embassy in Lima in 1996.

ANSWER: **Túpac Amaru** II [or Plan **Túpac Amaru** or Movimiento Revolucionario **Túpac Amaru**]

**Following negotiations with this leader, diplomats would often compare the crystals he gave each of them from his beloved rock collection, as their sizes reflected his respective feelings towards them. This leader, noted for wearing a symbolic silk neck scarf, introduced the flag of Dardania. This founder of the LDK, who appointed Ramush Haradinaj as prime minister, was deputy to Hashim Thaçi during negotiations of the Rambouillet Agreement. This leader reached a 1996 education agreement concerning ethnic history with another leader, whose invasion of his country ended following a NATO bombing campaign in Operation Allied Force. This man’s passive resistance earned him the nickname “Gandhi of the (\*) Balkans” during his nation’s fight for independence from Slobodan Milošević during the Yugoslav Wars. Fatmir Sejdiu succeeded this politician and became the first president of their country after its 2008 declaration of independence from Serbia. For ten points, name this first President of UN-administered Kosovo.**

ANSWER: Ibrahim **Rugova**

After suffering a vote of no confidence in the National Assembly, this leader stripped naked and held the Assembly at gunpoint with an AK-47 until they retracted the motion. For ten points each:

[10h] Name this first President of the Republic of the Congo who famously owned a wardrobe of Christian Dior-designed cassocks. Charles de Gaulle refused aid to this laicized Roman Catholic priest during his overthrow in 1963.

ANSWER: Fulbert **Youlou** [or Abbé Fulbert **Youlou**]

[10e] Youlou was deposed during a period of three days described by this adjective. Charles de Gaulle began a period of economic growth in France known as “thirty years” of this kind.

ANSWER: **glorious** [or the Three **Glorious** (Days) or The **Glorious** Thirty (Years); accept Les Trois **Glorieuses** or Les Trente **Glorieuses**]

[10m] This current President of the Republic of the Congo fought the Pool War against the Ninjas, a militia supporting his opponent Pascal Lissouba. Also serving as president from 1979 to 1992, this Congolese President was the father-in-law of Gabon’s Omar Bongo.

ANSWER: Denis **Sassou Nguesso** [prompt on partial answers]

**This politician asserted that his party “should assume unapologetically its paramountcy over the government” in the Declaration of Sophia. The first ethnically Chinese president outside of Asia, Arthur Chung, was succeeded by this man, whose wife Viola served as vice president under Desmond Hoyte. An assassin from the House of Israel killed historian Walter Rodney on the orders of this leader, who suppressed Valerie Hart’s secessionist Rupununi Uprising. The US and UK backed this founder of the People’s National Congress due to their mistaken belief that he was less extreme than his former ally, Cheddi Jagan. This prime minister let a certain group found an agricultural mission in the disputed (\*) Essequibo region, which ended with the mass murder-suicide of its residents via cyanide-laced Flavor Aid. Members of the Peoples Temple committed the Jonestown massacre in a nation then led by, for ten points, what strongman who ruled for more than twenty years as the first Prime Minister and second President of Guyana?**

ANSWER: Forbes **Burnham** [or Linden Forbes Sampson **Burnham**]

Answer the following about interbellum leaders of the Baltic States. For ten points each:

[10e] This country’s first prime minister Kārlis Ulmanis cemented his authoritarian regime via a 1934 self-coup, after which he banned all political parties, including the fascist Pērkonkrusts, or Thunder Cross. As dictator of this country, Ulmanis pursued a nationalist policy of “Lettization.”

ANSWER: **Latvia** [or Republic of **Latvia**]

[10h] In order to crack down on the populist Vaps Movement, Estonian leader Konstantin Päts also launched a self-coup in 1934, an event that began this historical period. The corporate chambers were created during this period, whose name refers to Päts’ stable but somewhat authoritarian rule.

ANSWER: **Era of Silence** [accept **vaikiv ajastu**]

[10m] Also in 1934, Lithuanian dictator Antanas Smetona faced a coup attempt by members of this dissolved paramilitary group, which was led by former prime minister Augustinas Voldemaras. Smetona had earlier dismissed Voldemaras from his government due to this organization’s growing influence.

ANSWER: **Iron Wolf** [accept **Geležinis Vilkas**; reject **Iron Wolves**]

**Miss USA titleholder Shannon Marketic sued this leader after she and Brandi Sherwood were invited to his country, drugged, and sexually abused for a month by his younger brother Jefri. Digby Willoughby led a squad of Gurkhas that rescued this man and his father during a 1962 revolt. The Vision 2035 plan began under this leader, whose luxury hotel line, the Dorchester Collection, faced a boycott led by George Clooney. The world’s largest private car collection is owned by this leader, who controversially passed legislation under which homosexuals were to be stoned to death. One of the richest men alive thanks to his country’s oil and natural gas reserves, this son of Omar Ali Saifuddien III became the (\*) longest-reigning living leader upon the death of Queen Elizabeth II. Following his state’s 1984 independence, this man declared “Malay Islamic Monarchy” as its national philosophy. Wielding absolute power from Bandar Seri Begawan, for ten points, identify this current Prime Minister and Sultan of Brunei from the House of Bolkiah.**

ANSWER: **Hassanal Bolkiah** [or **Hassanal Bolkiah** ibni Omar Ali Saifuddien III; prompt on just **Bolkiah** until mention]

After ditching US military school, this man proceeded to buy so many luxury cars for Hollywood actresses that women in Los Angeles began applying bumper stickers reading "THIS CAR WAS NOT A GIFT FROM [him]." For ten points each:

[10m] Name this infamous playboy and short serving Generalissimo, who ultimately killed both himself and the Duchess of Albuquerque in a car crash while exiled in Madrid. He went by the name of an operatic priest to differentiate him from his father.

ANSWER: **Ramfis Trujillo** [or Rafael Leónidas **Trujillo Martínez**; prompt on partial answers; reject "Rafael Trujillo" or "Rafael Leónidas Trujillo Molina"]

[10h] Ramfis Trujillo dominated the first of this president's three terms. In Dominican history, the "Twelve Years" refers to this president's liberalizing but authoritarian second term, which he gained by defeating Juan Bosch in the elections following US intervention in the Dominican Civil War.

ANSWER: Joaquín **Balaguer** [or Joaquín Antonio **Balaguer** Ricardo]

[10e] During his third term, Balaguer built a monumental lighthouse to hold the remains of this man. Balaguer revitalized Santo Domingo for the anniversary of this man's most famous action.

ANSWER: Christopher **Columbus** [or Cristóbal **Colón**]

**This leader ordered the execution of the female soldier Rose Lokissim. At Bardai, this leader captured the German doctor Christoph Staewen and ransomed a French archaeologist in the Claustre affair. Opponents of this leader were tortured by having their mouths forced around the tailpipes of running cars by his secret police, the CIA-backed DDS. This leader became the Minister of Defense for GUNT after turning against president Félix Malloum, only to then turn against the new president Goukouni Oueddei. This leader of FROLINAT massacred thousands of Hadjarai and Zaghawa people. Operations Manta and Épervier supported this man, whose technicals won the Battle of Fada. This leader died of COVID-19 while imprisoned in (\*) Dakar, where he was exiled after his 1990 overthrow by Idriss Déby. Dubbed "Africa's Pinochet," this leader famously trounced Muammar Gaddafi in the Toyota War during his disputes over the Aouzou Strip with Libya. For ten points, identify this rapist, convicted war criminal, and former President of Chad.**

ANSWER: Hissène **Habré**

This man's premiership began after he ousted Laisenia Qarase in a 2006 coup. For ten points each:

[10m] Identify this naval commodore who served as Prime Minister of Fiji for 18 years. This man forced President Kaimese Mara to resign in 2000 during a so-called "coup within a coup" while Prime Minister Mahendra Chaudry and his cabinet were being held hostage by George Speight.

ANSWER: Frank **Bainimarama** [or Josaia Voreqe **Bainimarama**]

[10e] In the aftermath of the failed 2000 coup, Fiji's Counter Revolutionary Warfare Unit ironically mutinied at a Suva barracks named after this queen. She ruled from 1952 until the country's second coup in 1987, which marked Fiji's transition from a Commonwealth dominion into a republic.

ANSWER: **Elizabeth II** [prompt on just **Elizabeth**]

[10h] The Counter Revolutionary Warfare Unit was the brainchild of this officer, who orchestrated both Fijian coups of 1987. This man, nicknamed "Rambo," then served as prime minister from 1992 until his 1999 loss to Mahendra Chaudry.

ANSWER: Sitiveni **Rabuka** [or Sitiveni Ligamamada **Rabuka**]

**Under this politician's namesake method, preparatory committees wield greater negotiating power than the subsequent conferences. This leader allowed the priest Herman Van Breda to smuggle the entire private library of Edmund Husserl via their nation's embassy in Berlin. As a lawyer, this man defended Fernando De Rosa following his assassination attempt on future King of Italy Umberto II. This chair of a committee created by the Messina Conference served as the first President of the UN General Assembly and second Secretary General of NATO. This man granted independence to Burundi as his country's Minister of Foreign Affairs, a post he held during the premierships of Achille Van Acker and Hubert Pierlot. The European (\*) Coal and Steel Community was first led by this politician, nicknamed "Mr. Europe." This man's namesake report investigated the creation of a common market, preparing the Treaty of Rome and creation of the EEC. A founding father of the EU, for ten points, name this three-time Prime Minister of Belgium.**

ANSWER: Paul-Henri **Spaak** [or Paul-Henri Charles **Spaak**]

In the 1760s, the alleged inspiration for the Peter Piper nursery rhyme, French horticulturist Pierre Poivre, founded the oldest botanical garden in the Southern Hemisphere, which is now named after this leader and serves as his resting place. For ten points each:

[10h] Identify this one-eyed Hindu leader who rechristened a sacred crater lake called the Grand Bassin after pouring water from the Ganges into it. Idi Amin's 1976 meeting with this leader, his successor as Chairman of the OAU, bought time for Israeli forces to reach Entebbe Airport.

ANSWER: Seewoosagur **Ramgoolam** [or **SSR**]

[10e] Seewoosagur and his son Navin Ramgoolam served as the first, third, and fifth prime ministers of this African country, and have essentially alternated power with Anerood Jugnauth and his son Pravind. Paul Bérenger was the only non-Hindu prime minister of this African country.

ANSWER: **Mauritius** [or Republic of **Mauritius**]

[10m] During independence negotiations, Seewoosagur Ramgoolam was essentially forced to cede this archipelago to the UK. Mauritius subsequently received thousands of its natives, who were deported so that the US could build a naval base on Diego Garcia, this archipelago's largest island.

ANSWER: **Chagos** Archipelago [or Chagos **Islands**]

**A cadre of officers showed support for this leader's social reform by dragging their scabbards against the floor of the congressional chamber, an incident dubbed the Rattling of the Sabers. This leader's troops committed the Marusia massacre against workers in an industry he later regulated by founding COVENSA. This man's Great Dane Ulk became an icon of his presidency, which included an attempted coup by Nazi youths of the MNSC that was ended by the Seguro Obrero massacre. Marmaduke Grove led a coup to recall this man from exile in Italy, with his return ending the January Junta. This leader ended his nation's Pseudo-Parliamentary Era by drafting its Constitution of 1925. Nicknamed the "Lion of (\*) Tarapacá" during his early political career, this man fathered a paper magnate who presided over the 1960 Valdivia Earthquake before becoming the US-backed candidate in an election ten years later. For ten points, give this three-time, interwar President of Chile, whose son Jorge was defeated in the 1970 election by Salvador Allende.**

ANSWER: **Arturo** Fortunato **Alessandri** Palma [prompt on just **Alessandri**]

In 1997, a president from this family ordered a mammoth offensive codenamed Operation Certain Victory, which failed. For ten points each:

[10m] Name this family of Chandrika Kumaratunga, or CBK. Her father Solomon, known as the “Silver Bell of Asia,” was assassinated by a Buddhist monk in 1959, after which, her mother Sirimavo became the world’s first female prime minister as chair of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party.

ANSWER: **Bandaranaike** [or Chandrika **Bandaranaike** Kumaratunga, Solomon West Ridgeway Dias **Bandaranaike**, or Sirima Ratwatte Dias **Bandaranaike**]

[10e] In 1956, Solomon Bandaranaike passed an act that controversially made these people’s language Sri Lanka’s one and only official language. Mobs composed largely of this ethnicity perpetrated the 1983 Black July pogrom.

ANSWER: **Sinhalese** people [or the **Sinhala** language]

[10h] Sirimavo Bandaranaike bookended the 1965–1970 term of Dudley, a member of this other political family. Solomon Bandaranaike emerged as a rival to Dudley’s father Don Stephen, or D. S., the founder of the United National Party, Sri Lanka’s first Prime Minister, and “Father of the Nation.”

ANSWER: **Senanayake** family [or Dudley Shelton **Senanayake** or Don Stephen **Senanayake**]

**Anthropologist Hilda Kuper wrote an extensive biography of this leader, who, while not Jomo Kenyatta, was aided in educational reform by Kuper’s teacher, Bronislaw Malinowski. On the advice of returning World War II veterans, this leader created a series of communal districts known as tinkhundla. Dubbed “the Bull” for fathering 210 children, this iNqwenyama gained power at just four months old after his father died during the incwala ritual. This leader from the House of Dlamini sought to fully unite his people by claiming the KaNgwane bantustan. A staff decorated by feather tassels appears on a national flag designed by this man, which also depicts two horizontal spears and a Nguni shield in its center. The “She-Elephant” (\*) Ntfombi birthed this man’s son and successor, Mswati III. This king’s 1973 ban on political parties rendered his country the only absolute monarchy in Africa. Ruling from 1899 to 1982 out of Mbabane, for ten points, name this King of Swaziland, the monarch with the longest verified reign in recorded history.**

ANSWER: **Sobhuza II** [accept **Nkhotfotjeni** or **Mona**; prompt on just **Sobhuza**]

This president lost popularity after censoring media coverage concerning his negotiations over the disputed Tuzla Island. For ten points each:

[10m] Give this president who pursued a dual policy of appeasing the West and Russia, known as his Multi-Vector Doctrine. This man’s downfall ultimately occurred due his involvement in the assassination of journalist Georgiy Gongadze.

ANSWER: Leonid **Kuchma** [or Leonid Danylovych **Kuchma**]

[10e] Kuchma was implicated in Gongadze’s murder, among other crimes, by a set of these objects that had been discreetly used by his bodyguard Mykola Melnychenko. The subsequent 2000 scandal named after these devices triggered the Ukraine Without Kuchma movement.

ANSWER: **cassette tapes** [accept either underlined portion]

[10h] Kuchma was also opposed by this group, founded in 2004 with a name meaning “It’s time!” After leading the Orange Revolution, this youth organization split into Black and Yellow branches.

ANSWER: **Pora!**

**This leader's government contested legal jurisdiction with the US Army after soldier William Girard killed a civilian woman by shooting her in the head with an empty grenade cartridge. In this leader's nation, a US Marine helicopter had to rescue the White House Press Secretary from a crowd that mobbed his car during the Hagerty Incident. This politician, a noted leader of the reform bureaucrats, undemocratically ratified his revision of a 1952 Security Treaty in the midst of the massive Anpo protests, forcing his resignation. This leader's brother won the 1974 Nobel Peace Prize for his Three Non-Nuclear Principles. Like his grandson, this leader sought to repeal his constitution's Article 9 in order to (\*) remilitarize his country. This brother of Eisaku Satō was dubbed the "Monster of the Shōwa era" for promoting slave labor as the manager of Manchukuo's economy. A protégé of Hideki Tōjō, for ten points, identify this Class A war criminal and grandfather of Shinzo Abe who became a postwar Prime Minister of Japan from 1957 to 1960.**

ANSWER: Nobusuke **Kishi**

Psychologist Alfred Adler drew heavily on the work of this leader and philosopher, who coined the term "holism" in a 1926 book. For ten points each:

[10m] Name this field marshal who was the only signatory of both the League of Nations and United Nations charters, the latter of which he drafted. After supporting the Fagan Commission, this two-time Prime Minister of South Africa was unseated in 1948 by D. F. Malan, ushering in apartheid.

ANSWER: Jan **Smuts** [or Jan Christia(a)n **Smuts**]

[10e] Although he had opposed an equal rights movement led by this man, Smuts reverently claimed he was "not worthy to stand in [his] shoes" when this man gifted him a pair of handmade sandals. This man led an ambulance corps at the Battle of Spion Kop during the Second Boer War.

ANSWER: Mahātmā **Gandhi** [or Mohandas Karamchand **Gandhi**]

[10h] In 1935, Smuts merged his South African Party with this leader's National Party, thus creating the United Party. Smuts sandwiched this third Prime Minister of South Africa, who advocated neutrality towards Nazi Germany. His supporters also popularized a namesake jam-filled cookie.

ANSWER: J. B. M. **Hertzog** [or James Barry Munnik **Hertzog** or Barry **Hertzog**, as in **Hertzoggie**]

**The American mercenary Mitchell WerBell III advocated and largely discredited a movement in this leader's country, which was represented by a flag depicting light rays emanating from the Elbow Reef Lighthouse. A contingent of this leader's opponents known as the "Dissident Eight" defected from his party to found the Free National Movement. This leader opposed his country's white elites, nicknamed the "Bay Street Boys," who likely bribed Roland Symonette. An assassination plot against this leader was conceived by mobster Mickey McLaney and was bankrolled by FDR's son Elliott Roosevelt. During his country's so-called "Black Tuesday," this leader of the Progressive Liberal Party ended a speech by throwing the Speaker's (\*) Mace out a window. In an attempt to establish a libertarian republic, the Abaco Islands sought independence from this leader's government, which cracked down on cocaine smuggling via the Exumas in 1982. Nassau International Airport is named for, for ten points, what first Prime Minister of the Bahamas?**

ANSWER: Lynden **Pindling** [or Sir Lynden Oscar **Pindling**]



This man was forced to resign one post due to the 1962 Academic Crisis. For ten points each:  
[10e] Name this law professor who succeeded a comatose António Salazar as Prime Minister of Portugal in 1968. He was deposed in the 1974 Carnation Revolution, ending the *Estado Novo*.

ANSWER: Marcelo **Caetano** [or Marcelo José das Neves Alves **Caetano**]

[10h] While at the University of Lisbon, Caetano was a member of the faculty jury that reviewed this man's thesis on the legalization of abortion, and granted him a law degree despite him being in prison. This leading communist revolutionary allegedly escaped Portugal in a Soviet submarine.

ANSWER: Álvaro **Cunhal** [or Álvaro Barreirinhas **Cunhal**]

[10m] Caetano's regime was rocked when Adrian, a British priest with this surname, wrote an exposé on the Wiriyaumu massacre in Mozambique. A nearby dictator with this first name was the only black ally of apartheid South Africa and employed a non-Soviet group of Young Pioneers.

ANSWER: **Hastings** [or Adrian **Hastings** or **Hastings** Banda of Malawi]

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**Despite the fact that his nation literally did not grow any castor beans, this leader responded to a threat of alleged ricin production by dispatching security forces to the Pankisi Gorge. An agricultural model known as the Abasha experiment was engineered by this leader, who was opposed by the student resistance movement Kmara. The name of the "Sinatra Doctrine" was coined after a speech by this politician, nicknamed the "Silver Fox." This leader, who defeated Zviad Gamsakhurdia in their nation's civil war, narrowly escaped the Sukhumi massacre. The Adjara crisis was sparked by this leader's overthrow, in which demonstrators led by Mikheil Saakashvili stormed their nation's Parliament, carrying a certain (\*) flower. Mikhail Gorbachev appointed this man as successor to Andrei Gromyko, making him the final Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs. As president, this leader negotiated the Sochi agreement with Vladimir Putin to end wars in Abkhazia and South Ossetia. The Rose Revolution toppled, for ten points, what President of Georgia?**

ANSWER: Eduard **Shevardnadze** [or Eduard Ambrosius dze **Shevardnadze**]

During his overthrow in the 1934 *Corralito* of Villamontes, a leader of this country quipped to the usurping generals that they finally achieved their first and only military victory. For ten points each:  
[10e] Name this country, where President Daniel Salamanca was overthrown by Germán Busch. Salamanca employed German general Hans Kundt as the commander-in-chief of this country's army.

ANSWER: **Bolivia** [or Republic of **Bolivia**]

[10h] During the Germán Busch junta, Bolivia opened its borders to 9,000 Holocaust refugees thanks to tin baron Moritz Hoschild, who was sentenced to death by this fascist dictator. Dubbed the "Mussolini of the Andes," this Bolivian President was similarly lynched from a lamppost in 1946 after he was found hiding in a cupboard, shot to death, and defenestrated.

ANSWER: Gualberto **Villarroel** [or Gualberto **Villarroel** López]

[10m] In 1967, this later President of Bolivia massacred a group of tin miners at the Siglo XX complex while they were celebrating St. John's Eve. During the Ñancahuazú Guerilla insurgency, this liberal president captured and executed the rebels' leader, Che Guevara, with the aid of Klaus Barbie.

ANSWER: René **Barrientos** [or René **Barrientos** Ortuño]

**To combat inflation, this leader issued the Valentine's Decree, which set a cap on his nation's wage-price indexation system known as the "Moving Staircase." The "eight-per-thousand" tax was introduced under this leader, whose extravagant entourage was lambasted as a "court of dwarfs and dancers." Muammar Gaddafi and his family survived Operation El Dorado Canyon after receiving advance warning from this leader who instigated the Sigonella crisis, in which he refused to extradite the PLO members who hijacked the MS *Achille Lauro*. In honor of the revolution in Portugal, this "Big Boar" adopted a carnation as his party's symbol, phasing out the hammer and sickle. Protesters threw coins at this man as the (\*) *Mani pulite* investigations revealed his corruption during the Tangentopoli scandal. This leader formed the CAF alliance with Christian Democrat allies Giulio Andreotti and Arnaldo Forlani. A friend of Silvio Berlusconi, for ten points, name this Prime Minister of Italy from 1983 to 1987, the first from the Italian Socialist Party.**

ANSWER: Bettino **Craxi** [or Benedetto **Craxi**]

This man and his vice president Allen Yancy resigned in 1930 after the Christy Report revealed their brutal use of forced labor as well as their slave trade with Spain. For ten points each:

[10m] Name this President of Liberia. The Firestone Rubber Company received the lease for its massive Harbel plantation from this man, who also won history's most fraudulent election, in which he received 234,000 votes in a country of only 15,000 registered voters.

ANSWER: Charles D. B. **King** [or Charles Dunbar Burgess **King**]

[10h] King's resignation led to the presidency of this man, whose rubber exports made him a key American ally during World War II. As such, FDR hosted this man at the White House in 1943, making him the first African leader to make a state visit to the US.

ANSWER: Edwin **Barclay** [or Edwin James **Barclay**]

[10e] Barclay was succeeded by this man, a lover of Marcus Garvey's ex-wife Amy Ashwood. Liberia's merchant fleet became the largest in the world under this modernizing leader, whose 1944–1971 presidency remains the longest in Liberian history. He was succeeded by his similarly named vice president William Tolbert.

ANSWER: William **Tubman** [or William Vacanarat Shadrach **Tubman**]

**In hopes of repatriation, an exiled opposition leader of this man had his body preserved in a zinc casket after his mysterious assassination on the doorstep of his home in London. During a coup attempt against this leader, soldiers concealed their guns in bags full of toys that were supposedly donations for local orphans. This leader suppressed Operation Angela, in which mercenaries disguised themselves as members of a drinking club called the Ancient Order of Froth Blowers. Gérard Hoarau opposed this leader, nicknamed "the Boss." During Operation Flowers are Blooming, Rajiv Gandhi deployed the Indian Navy to prevent a coup against this leader, five years after Congo Crisis veteran (\*) "Mad" Mike Hoare led a South African attempt to overthrow him. Julius Nyerere trained the soldiers who executed the 1977 coup that replaced James Mancham with this leader, a self-proclaimed "Indian Ocean socialist." Single-party rule from Victoria was established by, for ten points, what dictatorial President and Prime Minister of the Seychelles?**

ANSWER: France-Albert **René**

The leader who dissolved this organization said he was inspired to do so after reading H. G. Wells's *The Outline of History* while a student at MIT. For ten points each:

[10e] Name this organization that was abolished by Article 12 of its country's constitution in the aftermath of a bloody 1948 civil war. This force's abolition was marked by a ceremony in San José.

ANSWER: **Costa Rican military** [or **Costa Rican armed forces** or standing **army**; prompt on partial answers]

[10m] In the first of his three terms, this President of Costa Rica disbanded the military, and had earlier deployed the Caribbean Legion to overthrow Teodoro Picado during the 1948 civil war. This president also granted women and Afro-Costa Ricans the right to vote.

ANSWER: José **Figueres** Ferrer [or José María Hipólito **Figueres** Ferrer]

[10h] Figueres doomed his late political career by sheltering this fraudulent American financier, going so far as to pass a namesake national law specifically to prevent his extradition.

ANSWER: Robert **Vesco** [or Robert Lee **Vesco**; accept the **Vesco** law]

**In response to this leader's reforms, hundreds of thousands of protesters took to the streets during the March of the Family with God for Liberty. Ambassador Lincoln Gordon conspired against this leader, who ill-fatedly defended himself in a speech at the Automóvel Clube. The Legality Campaign ensured this politician's rise to the presidency, as he was on a diplomatic visit to China when his predecessor resigned. This successor of Jânio Quadros defended his country's territorial waters from French fishing boats in the Lobster War, and launched an anti-literacy campaign led by Paulo Freire. The downfall of this leader, nicknamed "Jango," was precipitated by the Sailors' Revolt and planned by the CIA in Operation (\*) Brother Sam. As part of Operation Condor, this former vice president under Juscelino Kubitschek was allegedly assassinated. The US installed an anti-communist military dictatorship by backing the 1964 coup that toppled, for ten points, what left-wing politician, the last President of Brazil's Fourth Republic?**

ANSWER: João **Goulart** [or João Belchior Marques **Goulart**]

Boris Yeltsin once got so drunk that at a 1992 state dinner, he took a pair of wooden spoons and began drumming a tune on this leader's bald head. For ten points each:

[10m] Name this Central Asian leader, whose son Aidar married Nursultan Nazarbayev's daughter Aliya. The youth movement KelKel opposed this distinctively-eyebrowed, corrupt authoritarian, and helped pressure his resignation in 2005 during the Tulip Revolution.

ANSWER: Askar **Akayev** [or Askar Akayevich **Akayev**]

[10e] Akayev resigned as the first president of this country during the Tulip Revolution. The US formerly operated an air base in this country which was named after its national hero Manas.

ANSWER: **Kyrgyzstan** [or **Kyrgyz** Republic]

[10h] The Tulip Revolution escalated after a bomb exploded in the apartment of this Kyrgyz opposition leader. After the bloody Melon Revolution in April 2010, this woman succeeded Kurmanbek Bakiyev to become President of Kyrgyzstan and Central Asia's first female head of state.

ANSWER: Roza **Otunbayeva** [or Roza Isakovna **Otunbayeva**]

**This politician was pseudonymously referred to as “Sweetie” in a gossip column that detailed the author’s 27-year-long affair with him. This leader retired after a televised interview with his Minister of Justice implicated him in the phone tapping of political journalists Geraldine Kennedy and Bruce Arnold. After a double-murderer was caught in the house of his Attorney General, this leader dubbed the affair “grotesque...unbelievable...bizarre...unprecedented,” spawning the acronym “GUBU.” The McCracken and Moriarty Tribunals investigated Michael Lowry and this man, who appropriated relief funds to important weapons in the Arms Crisis during the premiership of Jack Lynch. This son-in-law of (\*) Seán Lemass, who created the IFSC on the River Liffey, managed the 1966 re-election campaign of an 84-year-old, almost blind Éamon de Valera. This man repeatedly failed to win a majority against Garret FitzGerald in the Dáil Éireann. For ten points, give this head of Fianna Fáil from 1979 to 1992, a controversial three-time Taoiseach.**

ANSWER: Charles **Haughey** [or Charles James **Haughey**]

This leader was largely stripped of power via the 1991 Panorama Convention. For ten points each: [10h] Name this “Red Admiral,” who published a non-Maoist *Little Red Book* in order to promulgate his socialist principles. As the leader of AREMA, this president ruled a one-party state from 1975 to 1993 until the election of Albert Zafy and creation of the Third Republic.

ANSWER: Didier **Ratsiraka** [or Didier Ignace **Ratsiraka**]

[10m] This other President of Madagascar, the country’s first, pursued his own fruitful policy of “Malagasy socialism,” which earned the country its nickname of “the Happy Island.” However, in response to his later authoritarian shift, this man’s opponent Monja Jaona orchestrated a series of farmer and student protests known as the *rotaka*, which led to his downfall.

ANSWER: Philibert **Tsirananana**

[10e] Tsiranana’s Social Democratic Party emerged in response to the MDRM, an early party which favored this highland ethnic group. The TIM, or “I Love Madagascar” party, is currently led by dairy tycoon and former president Marc Ravalomanana, an elite from this Malagasy ethnic group.

ANSWER: **Merina** [or **Imerina** or Ant**imerina**; accept **Hova**]

**Daniel Bellemare succeeded Serge Brammetz as the head of a body founded on behalf of this leader, the United Nations International Independent Investigation Commission. The Mehlis and FitzGerald Reports concerned this man, who supplied heavy construction equipment to clear rubble from an attack by Ismail Ascari. This man promoted an initiative called Horizon 2000, which included the creation of the company Solidere. A leader of the Future Movement, this politician was killed alongside Bassel Fleihan after one dictator threatened him and his friend Jacques Chirac, according to Walid Jumblatt. This leader’s son Saad bizarrely resigned as prime minister while in Saudi Arabia, which he later rescinded. The (\*) Taif Agreement was engineered by this man to end his country’s civil war. This man’s 2005 assassination by truck bomb prompted Syria to withdraw from his nation as a result of the ensuing Cedar Revolution. The city of Beirut was largely rebuilt by, for ten points, what billionaire and former Prime Minister of Lebanon?**

ANSWER: **Rafic Hariri** [or **Rafic** Bahaa El Deen al-**Hariri**; prompt on just **Hariri**]

One of the first elected female leaders in Europe, the reformist Savka Dabčević-Kučar, was forced to resign during a political struggle in this country known as the Maspok. For ten points each:  
[10e] Name this country that underwent a cultural revival known as its namesake “Spring” from 1967 to 1971. This country’s first president, Franjo Tuđman, faced a 1990 revolt in which separatists blockaded roads with felled trees, the so-called Log Revolution.

ANSWER: **Croatia** [or Republic of **Croatia**; accept Republika **Hrvatska**]

[10m] Tuđman launched Operation Storm and obliterated the forces of Serbian Krajina after agreeing to lend this leader military aid via the Split Agreement. With Tuđman and Slobodon Milošević, this first President of Bosnia and Herzegovina signed the 1995 Dayton Accords.

ANSWER: Alija **Izetbegović**

[10h] Tuđman also signed a 1991 agreement named for this place that ended the Ten-Day War and granted independence to Slovenia. Josip Tito had hosted Jawaharal Nehru and Gamal Abdel Nasser on these Adriatic islands for a 1956 meeting that outlined the Non-Aligned Movement’s principles.

ANSWER: **Brioni** [or **Brijuni** Islands, as in the **Brioni** Agreement, Meeting, and Declaration]

**During this leader’s regime, his National Intelligence Agency operated a solitary confinement cell dubbed the “crocodile hole.” The Junglers paramilitary group tortured dissidents on the orders of this leader, who founded the Alliance for Patriotic Reorientation and Construction. This leader built Arch 22 in his nation’s capital to commemorate the coup that installed him as head of the Armed Forces Provisional Ruling Council. Operation Restore Democracy began in response to a constitutional crisis initiated by this leader, who declared that “LGBT” stood for “leprosy, gonorrhea, bacteria and tuberculosis,” and that he would behead homosexuals in his country. This leader, who overthrew his country’s first president (\*) Dawda Jawara, has claimed he could cure AIDS with natural herbs. This leader backed Jola rebels south of his country in the Casamance conflict. ECOWAS intervened after this alleged rapist refused to concede a 2016 election to Adama Barrow. For ten points, name this former authoritarian President of the Gambia.**

ANSWER: Yahya **Jammeh** [or Yahya Abdul-Aziz Jemus Junkung **Jammeh**]

Answer the following about Australia’s relations with Papua New Guinea. For ten points each:

[10e] After Australia denied military aid to fight separatists in this region, Papuan Prime Minister Julius Chan controversially hired foreign mercenaries, leading to his downfall in the Sandline affair. Thanks to a 2019 referendum, this Papuan island region is likely to become independent by 2027.

ANSWER: **Bougainville** [or **Bougainville** Island or Autonomous Region of **Bougainville**]

[10h] This predecessor of Julius Chan maintained generally good relations with Australia, but was often keen to assert the country’s independence as its first prime minister. Hailed as the “Father of the Nation,” this founder of the Pangu Party was ultimately elected to the premiership three times.

ANSWER: Michael **Somare** [or Sir Michael Thomas **Somare**]

[10m] After defeating Somare in a 2011–2012 constitutional crisis, Prime Minister Peter O’Neill allowed Kevin Rudd to reopen this site in Papua New Guinea. However, the Papuan Supreme Court ruled that this Australian immigrant detention camp was in fact illegal, and O’Neill closed it in 2017.

ANSWER: **Manus** Island Regional Processing Centre

**A man known as Reporter X died from a heart attack while being chased by a masked mob of this man's supporters. This leader used the image of a three-fingered hand to symbolize his motto, "I don't steal, I don't lie, I don't abuse," which evolved into the logo of the Institutional Republican Party. Local militias called Civil Defense Patrols were created by this man, whose regime perpetrated massacres in the villages of Plan de Sánchez and Dos Erres. This leader, who regularly gave Sunday sermons over TV, was overthrown by Óscar Mejía. The suspension of this man's 2003 presidential campaign incited armed riots on Black Thursday. Legal action against this leader cited footage from the 1983 documentary (\*) *When the Mountains Tremble*. This leader promoted the "guns and beans" policy during his counterinsurgency against the Ixil and K'iche' people. Activist Rigoberta Menchú pressed charges against, for ten points, what leader, who was convicted of genocide against the Maya during his brutal rule as military dictator of Guatemala?**

ANSWER: Efraín **Ríos Montt** [or José Efraín **Ríos Montt**; prompt on partial answers]

The unflattering portrayal of this man's country in the 1956 film adaptation of *Lord Jim* inspired him to write, direct, and edit the romantic drama *Aspara*. For ten points each:

[10h] Name this prolific filmmaker, whose friendship with Kim Il Sung allowed him to shoot four movies in North Korea while in exile. This leader's film *My Village at Sunset* featured his son, a classical ballet instructor who succeeded him upon his 2004 death.

ANSWER: Norodom **Sihanouk** [prompt on just **Norodom**]

[10e] In 2005, Sihanouk's son and successor Sihamoni awarded Cambodian citizenship to this humanitarian. This filmmaker adapted a memoir by Loung Ung for the 2017 drama *First They Killed My Father*, set during the rise of the Khmer Rouge. This actress adopted her son Maddox from Cambodia after seeing the country's harsh conditions while filming *Lara Croft: Tomb Raider* there.

ANSWER: Angelina **Jolie** [or Angelina **Jolie** Voight]

[10m] *First They Killed My Father* depicts the Khmer Rouge's conscription of child soldiers to repel Cambodia's 1978–1979 invasion by this General Secretary of Vietnam. By deposing Pol Pot, this successor of Hồ Chí Minh provoked the brief Sino-Vietnamese War.

ANSWER: **Lê Duẩn**

**The "Youth Union to Eliminate the Threshold" was first chaired by this man, who directed its members to forcibly cut off women's jewelry and hair as part of his prime minister's ill-fated modernization campaign. This man began his political career by serving as the translator for the Consular Hill revolutionary group. This leader won favor over rivals Anandyn Amar and Peljidiin Genden due to his enthusiastic cooperation during the Lkhümbe affair. This leader executed thousands of lamas and destroyed hundreds of Buddhist monasteries before being succeeded by Yumjaagiin Tsendenbal. During Operation August Storm, this leader dispatched cavalry to aid the Red Army, as he had done at the earlier Battle of (\*) Khalkhin Gol. Advised by NKVD agents, this leader persecuted his country's ethnic Buryats, and he sought the unification of his country's "Inner" and "Outer" regions. Mass purges occurred under, for ten points, what Soviet puppet, the so-called "Stalin of the Steppe," who ruled Mongolia as a dictator from 1939 to 1952?**

ANSWER: Khorloogiin **Choibalsan**

For her postwar photography of the Nuba people, Leni Riefenstahl was granted honorary citizenship by this leader, becoming the first foreigner to receive that status. For ten points each:

[10h] Name this socialist leader of the May Regime. His imposition of nationwide *sharia* via the September Laws violated the Addis Ababa Agreement and sparked his country's second civil war.

ANSWER: Jaafar **Nimeiry** [or Gaafar Muhammad an-**Nimeiry**, or Ja'far Muhammad **Numayri**]

[10m] During the Second Sudanese Civil War, this man distinguished himself by leading the decisive Operation Thunderbolt. After a series of 2012 negotiations also held in Addis Ababa, this incumbent leader was forced to withdraw his troops from the Heglig oil-field. He is famous for his Stetsons.

ANSWER: Salva **Kiir** [or Salva **Kiir** Mayardit]

[10e] Kiir gained South Sudanese independence in 2011 from this man, with whom he negotiated an end to the Heglig Crisis. Ex-ally Hassan al-Turabi reinstitutionalized *sharia* under this Sudanese dictator, who was indicted for crimes against humanity in Darfur.

ANSWER: Omar al-**Bashir** [or Omar Hassan Ahmad al-**Bashir**]

**While escorting a mission tasked with rescuing airmen downed over this leader's country, AP journalist Joseph Morton was captured in a snowbound log cabin and executed. This chair of the HSUS-SSNJ commanded his people to "Cast off [their] parasite" in one speech. This leader was forced to expel his party's Nástupists in favor of Votjeh Tuka's rival faction following the Salzburg Conference. This man's predecessor names a militia he employed, the Hlinka Guard, which perpetrated the Kremnička and Nemecká massacres. Supporting a revolt against this leader centered in Banská Bystrica was the primary objective of the Dukla-Prešov offensive. This vodka suppressed a 1944 National Uprising, led in part by (\*) Gustáv Husák. The very first train to Auschwitz was sent by this leader, which prompted Adolf Hitler to remark, "It is interesting how this little Catholic priest...is sending us the Jews." For ten points, identify this Nazi puppet who served as President of the Slovak Republic and should not be confused with the leader of Yugoslavia.**

ANSWER: Jozef **Tiso** [or Jozef Gašpar **Tiso**; reject **Josip Broz Tito**]

For his exceptional service aboard RAF bombers during World War II, this man became the personal navigator and close friend of Air Chief Marshal Sholto Douglas. For ten points each:

[10h] Give this Caribbean leader who asked his people to envision their future in the "Mirror Image" speech. In her autobiography, blues legend Nina Simone recounted her affair with this first Prime Minister of Barbados, who is hailed as the country's "Father of Independence."

ANSWER: Errol **Barrow** [or Errol Walton **Barrow**]

[10m] In a 1983 speech, Barrow quipped, "I do not believe in Santa Claus," while criticizing this Jamaican Prime Minister for allying with Ronald Reagan in order to receive economic handouts. Amidst rampant political violence, this Labour leader was symbolically photographed holding hands with Bob Marley and his rival, Michael Manley, at the One Love Peace Concert.

ANSWER: Edward **Seaga** [or Edward Philip George **Seaga**]

[10e] By contrast, this Prime Minister of Dominica was a key ally of Reagan, and ardently supported his invasion of Grenada. In 1981, this "Iron Lady of the Caribbean" was targeted by Operation Red Dog, a failed white supremacist coup planned by American and Canadian Klansmen.

ANSWER: Eugenia **Charles** [or Dame Mary Eugenia **Charles**]

**This leader was arrested by his successor after a less than three-hour radio coup by a soldier who hilariously dubbed himself “Captain Solo.” This leader endeared himself to Yugoslavian officials when he visibly wept over the casket of Josip Tito. This man suffered a landslide loss to a trade unionist he dubbed a “Four-foot Dwarf” after trying to sell a quarter of his nation’s land to the Maharishi Heaven on Earth Development Company. Saddam Hussein once gifted a Boeing 747 full of TVs and carpets to this leader, who championed an ideology he referred to as his country’s namesake form of “humanism.” The anti-colonial “Cha-Cha-Cha” campaign of civil disobedience was begun by this leader of (\*) UNIP, who indulged Edward Mukuka Nkoloso’s harebrained space program of “Afronauts.” With Julius Nyerere, this leader received Chinese funding to build the TAZARA Railway to help export his nation’s copper reserves. Ruling from 1964 until his 1991 defeat by Frederick Chiluba, for ten points, name this first President of Zambia, known as “KK.”**

ANSWER: Kenneth **Kaunda** [accept **KK** until mention]

At one rally, this leader’s wife was paralyzed by a farmer who ran over her three times with a tractor. For ten points each:

[10h] Give this president who was ousted by the Million Voices against Corruption movement, leading to his conviction on bribery charges. At various points in his political career, this leader issued the Four Ifs, the Four Noes and One Without, and the Four Yeses and One No.

ANSWER: **Chen** Shui-bian [or **A-Bian**]

[10e] Chen was the first non-Kuomintang politician to serve as President of Taiwan, hailing instead from the Democratic Progressive Party. This other DPP member was the first female President of Taiwan who won the 2016 election in a landslide victory over KMT politician Eric Chu.

ANSWER: **Tsai** Ing-wen

[10m] Tsai was a chief drafter of the special state-to-state relations doctrine pursued by this predecessor of Chen. Nicknamed “Mr. Democracy,” this first directly elected President of Taiwan partially initiated the Third Taiwan Straits Crisis by making a 1995 visit to his alma mater, Cornell.

ANSWER: **Lee** Teng-hui

**In order to remedy his country’s chronic food shortages, this leader appealed to his people to skip one meal a week, leading many to do so in observance of his eponymous “Vrat.” A slogan translating to “Hail the soldier, hail the farmer” was popularized by this man, who employed Verghese Kurien to spur a non-Iranian White Revolution. This leader orchestrated Operation Flood, a prosperous initiative that created a series of nationwide dairy cooperatives. During his tenure, this leader’s military fought invading enemy tanks at the battles of Asal Uttar and Chawinda. K. Kamaraj secured this man’s ascent to his highest post, as well as his succession by his Minister of Information and Broadcasting. Operation (\*) Gibraltar infiltrated this leader’s nation, igniting a war he ended by signing the Tashkent Declaration with Ayub Khan, after which, he suddenly and mysteriously died. For ten points, identify this second Prime Minister of India who led it during its 1965 war with Pakistan, and who served between Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi.**

ANSWER: Lal Bahadur **Shastri**



In honor of this leader's visit to the US, Lyndon Johnson hosted America's first presidential barbecue in what was dubbed the Sparerib Summit. For ten points each:

[10e] Give this politician whose 1948 introduction of the Deutsche Mark triggered the Soviet blockade of Berlin. As part of the *Wirtschaftswunder*, this ordoliberal economist engineered a "social market economy" under Konrad Adenauer, whom he succeeded as Chancellor of West Germany.

ANSWER: Ludwig **Erhard** [or Ludwig Wilhelm **Erhard**]

[10m] To remedy West Germany's post-war labor shortage, Erhard initiated a federal program to recruit migrants referred to by this specific term. Many of these predominantly Turkish laborers ultimately settled in Germany, introducing doner kebab among other things.

ANSWER: **Gastarbeiter** [accept **guest workers**]

[10h] Following his 1966 resignation, Erhard was succeeded as chancellor by this man. Nicknamed "Chief Silver Tongue" for his skillful oratory, this predecessor of Willy Brandt was publicly slapped across the face by Nazi-hunter Beate Klarsfeld due to his prior work under Joachim von Ribbentrop.

ANSWER: Kurt Georg **Kiesinger**

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**After crashing his car, this leader exaggerated his injuries so that he could stay in the hospital longer to flirt with the nurses, and ended up missing an international conference that he was hosting. A collector of razor blades and Geiger counters, this leader once pardoned a thief so that he could learn pickpocketing, a skill he immediately used to steal a watch off of Winston Churchill's wrist. An anti-Western mob torched this man's capital in the Black Saturday fires, ultimately triggering his downfall in the 23 July Revolution. To ensure he stayed in power, the CIA pressured this leader into making reforms via the rather aptly named Project Fat Fucker. This man kept the lights in his palace on during his country's (\*) blackout amidst World War II bombing raids. After he rejected a Wafd-majority government, British soldiers surrounded Abdeen Palace and nearly forced this man's abdication in 1942, ten years before he was ousted by Mohamed Naguib. The Free Officers Movement deposed, for ten points, what corpulent, playboy King of Egypt?**

ANSWER: **Farouk** I [or **Fārūq** al-Awwal]

A president of this country who nicknamed himself the "Madman Lover" was unsurprisingly declared mentally unfit to rule and removed from office in 1997. For ten points each:

[10e] Name this country briefly led by Abdalá Bucaram, whose brother-in-law was former president and human rights activist Jaime Roldós Aguilera. Roldós had presided over the Paquisha War, this country's 1981 border skirmish with Peru, before dying in a plane crash.

ANSWER: **Ecuador** [or Republic of **Ecuador**]

[10m] The Paquisha and later Cenepa Wars resulted from this Ecuadorian President's renegeing of the 1942 Rio Protocol. A leader of the Glorious May Revolution, this populist was overthrown in a 1972 coup dubbed *El Carnavalazo*, ending his fifth and final presidential term.

ANSWER: José María **Velasco Ibarra** [accept either underlined portion]

[10h] During the 1984–1988 presidency of León Febres Cordero, Ecuador cracked down on this oddly named, left-wing terrorist group. While it mostly robbed banks, this group first gained fame for stealing the sword of its namesake "Viejo Luchador," a two-time, liberal president of Ecuador.

ANSWER: ¡**Alfaro** **Vive**, **Carajo**! [accept the **Fuerzas Armadas Populares Eloy Alfaro**]