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Memo	Gordon Chase to R. W. Komer re visit of Senghor (CONFIDENTIAL) <i>State for 8/4/77</i>	2/1/65	A

FILE LOCATION

C.F. CO 263 Senegal, Republic of

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Origin

ACTION: AmEmbassy DAKAR

IMMEDIATE

S.S
Info:

SEP 22 11 15 AM '66

STATE 51938

LIMDIS

1. Please deliver following Presidential message dated
Sept. 19 to President Senghor:

QUOTE Dear President Senghor:

Thank you so much for ~~XXXXXXXX~~ your letter of September 3.

I was greatly distressed to learn of the damage which
prolonged drought has done to the Senegalese economy, parti-
cularly the current grain crop. I can assure you, Mr. President,
that my own childhood on a farm in an arid region taught me the
value of water and the curse of drought.

I have asked my associates to give your request careful,
sympathetic and prompt consideration. However, as you know,
there are heavy demands on our limited grain supplies. I am
pleased to learn, therefore, that your government is also
canvassing other available sources.

I hope to be ready to discuss this matter with you in

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Recd from WH 9/22/66		classification approved by: S/S - H. B. Thompson
Clearances		

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SEP 22 1966
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FORM 8-65 DS-322

CF 9/22/66

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detail during your visit here.

I am very much looking forward to seeing you.

Sincerely, ~~XXXXXX~~

Lyndon B. Johnson UNQUOTE

2. Signed original being pouched.

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BALL

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galy

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

September 13, 1966

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C. F.
CO 263

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WALT W. ROSTOW
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Letter of September 3 to the
President from President Senghor

Supplementing my memorandum of September 7, which enclosed the French-language text of a letter to the President from President Senghor, there are enclosed copies of translations of the letter and annexed report on the status of Senegalese agriculture.

The Department's recommendation concerning a reply will follow shortly.

Benjamin H. Read
Benjamin H. Read
Executive Secretary

Enclosures:

As stated.

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SEP 14 1966
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Central files 9/14/66

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF LANGUAGE SERVICES

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(TRANSLATION)

LS NO. 47243-A
T-110/R-XXXII
French

The Republic of Senegal

The President of the Republic

Dakar, September 3, 1966

Mr. President:

The extremely poor weather conditions this year are going to put my country in a particularly critical situation with regard to food crops, the basis of the diet of the Senegalese population.

Owing to the shortness of the growing season this year, there is no longer any doubt that the food crop harvest will be small. In this connection, I enclose a report on crop conditions in the month of August and on the effects of the drought.

The consequences of the poor harvest anticipated will be felt in all the economic sectors of Senegal until the end of 1967.

The decrease in food crop production (millet and sorghum) will greatly increase the food crop shortage that Senegal has even in a normal year and against which we have been struggling for several years. That is going to make it necessary for us to import huge amounts of foodstuffs. The demand that has been estimated by the technical services greatly exceeds our means despite the heavy sacrifices our population is going to make.

It is evident from an analysis of the current economic situation that in order to ensure the domestic market a normal supply, Senegal will need to have 250,000 tons of millet and sorghum in addition to the anticipated harvest. Our agencies now have 14,000 tons of millet in reserve, and we are expecting the arrival soon of 10,000 tons from American Catholic Welfare to which I have already sent a request for 33,000 additional tons of millet.

Mr. Lyndon Baines Johnson,
President of the United States of America.

In view of this exceptionally disastrous economic situation, and considering the modest means at my government's disposal, I ask you, Mr. President, to be so kind as to give Senegal the 193,000 tons of millet necessary to provide the market with a normal supply.

I should like to have 26,000 tons placed at my disposal by the end of October in order to meet the immediate needs of the population and the rest during the first half of 1967, in any case by June 10.

Accept, Mr. President, the assurance of my very high consideration.

[Presidential stamp]

Léopold Sédar Senghor

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF LANGUAGE SERVICES

(TRANSLATION)

LS NO. 47243-B
T-114/R-XXXII
French

REPUBLIC OF SENEGAL

One People - One Goal - One Faith

R E P O R T

ON THE CONDITION OF CROPS, IN PARTICULAR FOOD
CROPS, AS OF AUGUST 25, 1966 - CONSEQUENCES THEREOF
AND MEASURES TO BE TAKEN

I - RAINFALL

The general development of this farming season and, more especially, the condition of crops as of August 25, are the result of disastrously inadequate rainfall.

After a promising beginning in Senegal as a whole, with the exception of the Fleuve Region, thanks to the mid-June rains, the crops looked early and favorable.

But since the date, up to the middle of August, Senegal has had a general rain shortage all over the northwestern part of the country, with the exception of a few places in the northern zone of the peanut-producing basin. In the southwestern part, although rains have not stopped entirely, the volume of precipitation has, on the whole, been below normal.

The trade winds, which should have subsided at the beginning of July and allowed the intertropical front (1) to reach the northern part of West Africa in general, have persisted, thus blocking the

(1) ITF: That is, the line separating east and northeast (harmattan) winds and the northern trade winds from the south-southwest monsoon winds or deflected southern trade winds.

monsoon. The principal reason for this was the Azores high, which, as a result of the bad weather prevailing in Western Europe, did not shift northeast at the usual time. It has thus continued to direct trade winds towards West Africa in general, and Senegal in particular. Moreover, the Saint Helena high did not develop in the lower latitudes, and the western portion of the intertropical front, which had nearly reached its usual position east of 10° west meridian, has continued to be "blocked" by the trade winds.

The intertropical front should now begin returning south. Yet, more water may be expected up to the end of September or the beginning of October for the following reasons:

1. For some time, we will be in a zone favorable to the passage of squall lines (hurricanes) coming from the east, which could sweep across the country.

2. When the trade winds-monsoon convergence is very strong as a result of a marked difference in the characteristics of the air masses involved, the ITF may become active and bring storm showers, affecting principally the area of the Niayes and Lower Senegal.

3. A depression minimum (such as the one of August 16-20) situated between the continent and the Cape Verde Islands, with the ITF as its axis of rotation, may be observed. According to its position and the size of the trough, this minimum may accelerate the south-southwest winds and bring western Senegal steady moderate to strong rains.

4. The ITF, besides its seasonal movement, moves between 100 and 150 kilometers per day. Daytime instability near the ITF favors the development of local storm showers.

Whatever may happen during the next six weeks, the 1966-1967 farming season will have been severely affected during the first two months:

In the portion west of the Bathurst-Podor line, by the lack of precipitation after the rains of June 16-17;

In the portion east of that line, by precipitation far below the ten-year average, the shortage having decreased, however, in the last ten days.

A table, attached, shows this by indicating the number of days of rain and the amount of rainfall for some stations.

II - CROP CONDITION

Under the heading of crop condition from the standpoint of rainfall, two large areas should be considered:

The first, including the regions of Cap-Vert, the Fleuve, Thiès, and Diourbal, has been severely affected by drought;

The second, including the regions of Sine-Saloum, Senegal Oriental and Casamance, has not had as severe a period of drought, but there has nevertheless been some disturbance in the growth cycle of crops, which will result in a perceptible decrease in yields.

This distinction should be kept in mind for each of the principal types of farming: food crops, rice and peanuts, and also stock-farming.

(A) FOOD CROPS:

1. In the northwestern half of the country, the varieties of millet, which are far more sensitive to drought than are peanuts, have not survived the water shortage or the plantings which are traditionally dry and, in most cases, especially souna [early millet], have had to be replanted. These new plantings will only produce plants out of season, yields from which will be very small.

In certain areas, the drought has been accompanied by damage caused by processionary caterpillars in particularly large numbers. They were not destroyed with all due energy, since the farmers kept expecting a rainstorm which would drive them off.

Early niébé, after shooting up following the first rains, was completely destroyed by the prolonged drought. This will make the transitional period even harder.

(a) DIOURBEL: Millet and early niébé [vigna sinensis] must, for the most part, be given up for lost. No replanting of these varieties is possible, for they will not grow out of season. A few villages in the vicinity of Tip, Gassane, Thiel and towards Kébémér are exceptions, but have been affected both by rodents and by the August drought.

(b) THIES: Except for the area between Pire and Thilmakha, the northern part of Thiadiaye district and the southern part of the Fissel and N'Guékokh districts, the souna harvests have been completely destroyed.

(c) FLEUVE: This region, almost entirely devoted to food crops, is, for the moment, in a catastrophic position. The early millet harvest will be practically nonexistent, except in Matam. Moreover, the complete lack of fodder poses insurmountable problems for stock-farmers, whose herds are seriously affected by the feed shortage.

(d) CAP-VERT: This region has been severely affected by the drought, and both peanut and food crops are in jeopardy there.

With respect to vegetables, the effects on the season are likely to be serious, for the area of flooded low ground will probably be less extensive than in previous years, unless the September and October rains make up for the shortage recorded so far.

(e) FOREST-GRAZING AREA: Because of the weather in the forest-grazing area and the need to shift the herds, the Peulhs are only growing "souna", small millet, to meet their own needs. The souna crop has been severely jeopardized, as in central Senegal, and, except for stock-farmers in the Fleuve Valley, who have been raising crops as the river subsides, feeding the stock-farming population will present a more serious problem than will the feeding of farmers in the peanut-producing basin, where a tendency towards growing sanio [late millet] has been noted.

In the group of regions forming this first area, owing to the shortening of the crop season, there is no doubt that the harvest in food crops will be most deficient, if not a failure. The yields of late-season crops (sorghum, late niébé) will also be affected.

2. In the southeastern half of the country, i.e. in the Sine-Saloum, Casamance and Senegal Oriental regions, there is, on the other hand, reason to expect a harvest of early millet, but a perceptibly small yield owing to the disturbance in the growth cycle. Moreover, some departments (Fatick and Gossas) have been especially hard-hit, and will produce almost no early millet.

The late varieties have been developing normally since the rains returned. It should be noted that land originally planted to early millet has been replanted to sanio and sorghum, in part, the production of which depends completely upon the eventual development of the winter season.

(B) PEANUTS:

1. In the northwestern half of the country (Cap-Vert, Thiès, Diourbel), peanuts, which were partly planted during the June 15-16 rains, when possible, have shown poor resistance to the water shortage. However, the fields have been well cleared, since the farmers have had no trouble in destroying the weeds.

(a) DIOURBEL: Seed distribution this year amounted to 21,905 [metric] tons (as against 20,408 in 1965). Of that tonnage, 40 to 50 per cent was planted during the June rains.

Afterwards, weather conditions did not permit plantings to be made under favorable conditions. Some farmers, in desperation, planted dry, however.

Peanuts of the first planting produced normal shoots, then grew in very hard conditions, especially during the critical blossoming period; hence, losses will be high for two distinct reasons: death of plants, and non-formation at the time of blossoming when the plant suffered from the drought.

(b) THIES: Seed distribution amounted to 9,813 metric tons, or an increase of 423 tons over last year. During the first June rains, 95 per cent of the seeds were planted at Tivaouane, and 70 per cent at Thiès and M'Bour.

Losses noted are perceptible in the Mérida, Dakar and Niakhène areas, and range from serious to very serious in the departments of Thiès and M'Bour, except for the areas of N'Guékhokh, Fissel and northern Thiadiaye.

By approximate estimate, the land areas normally sown were reduced by more than 50 per cent.

2. In the southeastern half of the country (Sine-Saloum, Casamance, Senegal Oriental), the peanut crop was characterized, in particular, by the early development of plantings made for the most part at the end of June (70 to 95 per cent). But a long period of drought retarded the development of the plants.

(a) SINE-SALOUM: In certain departments, after suffering from drought during July and the first two weeks of August, growth began again, and seems to be developing normally. A very great drop in production must, however, be expected in the departments of Fatick and Gossas.

(b) CASAMANCE: In Middle and Upper Casamance, the first and second plantings are developing favorably. The third planting was made on August 3-4.

In Lower Casamance, the most important peanut-producing area, the situation is excellent for the first plantings, fair for the second, and poor for the third, which were only half completed.

(c) SENEGAL ORIENTAL: This is the only region where there was more rain in June and July this year than in 1965.

Production equivalent to last year's can be expected, because the fields have been well cleared and seem to be developing well, though precise data is not so well distributed.

III - PRODUCTION PROSPECTS FOR FOOD CROPS

Taking into account the crop condition as of August 25, an attempt was made to measure production at the present stage of growth. The results obtained are only a rough estimate, for even in a normal year, crop forecasts are not made till the end of September. These results are, then, subject to substantial variation, but that is difficult to estimate at the present stage of the season since several unusual factors, especially physiological ones, have already influenced crop development.

The figures below are the results of research by the Agricultural Service, the Bambey C.R.A. and the S.A.T.E.C.

1. Millet-Sorghum (in metric tons)

REGION	1965 Production	1966 Production		TOTAL 1966 production
		early	late	
THIES	52,650	5,260	15,000	20,260
DIOURBEL	123,360	21,200	27,500	48,700
SINE-SALOUM	184,050	41,100	88,000	129,100
FLEUVE	52,650	9,000	26,600	35,600
CASAMANCE	94,400	-	85,000	85,000
SENEGAL ORIENTAL	46,600	4,600	44,000	48,600
CAP-VERT	346	-	310	310
	554,056	81,160	286,410	367,570

Thus, millet and sorghum in production has dropped 186,500 metric tons in relation to 1965.

2. Rice

The two essentially rice-producing regions are Casamance and Fleuve. For Senegal as a whole, 1965 production amounted to 122,000 metric tons. At this time, it is difficult to estimate the harvest, because the rice-fields are in quite different stages of growth.

If, excepting the middle rice-fields, which are somewhat behind schedule, a normal harvest can be expected in Casamance, a drop in production will, on the contrary, surely be recorded in the Fleuve region owing, on the one hand, to a delay in planting during rains, and, on the other hand, to a delay in, and the relatively low, flood crest.

V - THE CONSEQUENCES

The consequences of the bad 1966-1967 farming season will be felt at several levels, in certain respects until the end of 1967. They may be grouped under the following headings:

food shortage;

shortage of seed;

reduction in commercial peanut tonnage;

non-payment of some loans extended to the rural population.

FOOD SHORTAGE:

The transitional period will be very hard, since the millet and early niébé, which gave the rural population reason to expect harvests in November and December, have been destroyed for the most part, and in some regions completely destroyed.

Moreover, the substantial drop in food production (millet and sorghum) will worsen the food shortage that Senegal experiences even in normal years. This will make larger imports of foodstuffs necessary, not only for the so-called transitional period, but also for the coming winter season.

On the basis of provisional estimates made thus far, the following forecasts may be made:

50,000 metric tons of food supplies will be needed to get through the transitional period, beginning now and continuing till the end of December, taking into account the fact that 12,000 tons have already been distributed;

200,000 metric tons of food supplies will be needed from the month of January till the next early millet harvest, expected in September 1967.

We can now count on only 14,000 metric tons of millet held by the O.C.A., to which 10,000 metric tons requested from American Catholic Welfare will be added between now and the month of October.

26,000 metric tons of millet, or the equivalent, must therefore be obtained in the next two months, and 200,000 metric tons before the beginning of June 1967.

As a corollary result in 1967, a sizable increase will be made in the credits extended to the rural population for the purchase of food.

MEASURES TAKEN OR TO BE TAKEN

Food Shortage:

The Government has decided:

A. To set aside the 14,000 metric tons of millet from the O.C.A. for domestic consumption to meet the requirements of the present transitional period and to prohibit the export of food products.

B. To get in touch with sources of foreign aid in order to negotiate the importation of 226,000 metric tons of millet, 26,000 metric tons before the end of October, and 200,000 metric tons before the beginning of June, 1967, the importation of these 200,000 metric tons to be made in installments between January 1, 1967 and June 10, 1967.

C. For the future, to study the possibility of preparing legislative measures in order to require the construction of two grain silos in every villlage, one for the annual transitional period, and one for famine years.

Annex I

Weather Summary

June 1966

<u>Stations</u>	<u>Number of Days</u>	<u>Rainfall in mm.</u>	<u>Deviation from the norm in mm.</u>
Dakar-Yoff	3	32.4	/ 17.8
Diourbel	6	35.1	- 5.1
Kaolack	11	125.4	/ 64.3
Kolda	16	215.4	/ 66.2
Linguère	7	68.0	/ 36.6
Matam	7	52.5	/ 2.1
Podor	3	11.2	- 5.0
Saint-Louis	4	11.3	/ 4.1
Tambacounda	19	192.0	- 61.1
Ziguinchor	12	92.3	- 32.8

July 1966

<u>Stations</u>	<u>Number of Days</u>	<u>Rainfall in mm.</u>	<u>Deviation from the norm in mm.</u>
Dakar-Yoff	1	2	- 85.2
Diourbel	2	19.4	-120.1
Kaolack	6	42.9	-117.3
Kolda	12	125.3	-130.4
Matam	4	102.2	- 26.6
Podor	1	4.0	- 63.7
Saint-Louis	1	9.3	- 34.9
Ziguinchor	13	173.0	-199.7
Linguère	3	10.3	- 90.4

August 1966

<u>Stations</u>	<u>Number of Days</u>	<u>Rainfall</u>	<u>Average monthly rainfall</u>	[Missing]
Dakar-Yoff	10	80.6	248.2	(On August 22)
Diourbel	4	8.3		(On August 15)
Kolda	7	114.3		(" ")
Linguère	3	9.0	209.0	(" ")
Matam	2	95.0	202.3	(" ")
Podor	2	6.9	133.3	(" ")
Saint-Louis	-	trace	160.9	(" ")
Ziguinchor	7	172.0	532.4	(" ")

Annex II

Seed distributed for the 1966-1967 season

Thiès	9,814 tons
Diourbel	22,005 tons
Cap-Vert	33 tons
Sine-Saloum	35,589 tons
Eastern Sénégal	2,827 tons
Casamance	<u>7,800 tons</u>
	78,068 tons

Credits Extended By the Senegal National Bank to Cooperatives, due at the end of 19661966 Farm Program

<u>Regions</u>	<u>Short term</u>	<u>Medium term (2 years)</u>	<u>Medium term (5 years)</u>	<u>Previous Farm Programs</u>	<u>1966 Food Supply</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Thies	78,000,000	21,290,000	8,685,000	15,000,000	52,900,000	175,875,000
Diourbel	100,000,000	16,980,000	11,075,000	20,000,000	70,950,000	219,005,000
Fleuve	11,500,000	1,545,000	666,000	3,000,000	30,960,000	47,671,000
Cap-Vert	1,200,000	395,000	--	--	--	1,595,000
Sinc-Saloum	476,700,000	53,693,000	52,455,000	40,000,000	129,000,000	751,848,000
Senegal Oriental	17,500,000	11,925,000	71,000	12,225,000	15,000,000	56,721,000
Casamance	16,400,000	8,463,000	6,956,000	10,000,000	24,965,000	66,784,000
	<u>701,300,000</u>	<u>114,291,000</u>	<u>79,908,000</u>	<u>100,000,000</u>	<u>324,000,000</u>	<u>1,319,499,000</u>

B/B
MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 8, 1966
7:15 p.m. Friday

C.F. (14)

FG 655
FOJ
FG 295
CO 263
CO 302
CO 98
CO 150

3/

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Chairman, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

In talking with Arthur Krim about his appraisal of Orin Lehman as a successor to Franklin Roosevelt, he pointed out that he believed Peter Strauss was interested in the job. He is the son of Nathan Strauss, Housing Administrator under President Roosevelt; owner of WMCA in New York and other radio properties; has been active in Liberal Democratic circles in New York and I believe was active against the organization surrogate candidate in the special election. Mr. Krim was not pushing Mr. Strauss' candidacy but merely pointing it out.

Does the President want further information on Peter Strauss?

Yes _____ No _____

Mr. Krim also pointed out the suggestion of Robert Low whom he described as a loyal supporter of the President - very active in Negro-Puerto Rican circles - a new York Councilman who roomed with Senator Jackson in college. Does the President desire further information on Councilman Low?

Yes _____ No _____

Mr. Krim also said the African-American Institute had suggested five names for Ambassadorships:

For Senegal - Cecelia Ruedson
For South African Republics - Donald Wyatt
For Guinea - Ted Harris
For Kenya - William Trent
Gordon Boyce

I do not know these people but I will have Mr. Macy prepare brief biographies.

K
Robert E. Kintner

C.F. ②

COI-1

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SP3-134/Pho/D*

CO 263

June 8, 1966

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

Thank you for your kind letter expressing your appreciation and that of the other Ambassadors from member nations of the Organization of African Unity for the reception at the White House commemorating the third anniversary of that organization. Your letter is a warm testimony to the identity of aspirations which exist between the peoples of African nations and those of the United States.

It was a great pleasure for me to be able to join with you and your colleagues on that occasion, and I am most grateful for your generous comments concerning my remarks at the reception. May I also thank you for your own special part in this memorable occasion.

Sincerely,

/s/ LBJ

His Excellency,
Ousmane Socx Diop
Ambassador of Senegal
Embassy of the Republic of Senegal
2112 Wyoming Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20038

cc: W. W. Rostow

LBJ:UH:em

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JUN 16 1966
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

February 1, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. KOMER

SUBJECT: Visit of Senghor of Senegal

This is to confirm that the President has agreed to State's recommendation to the effect that President Senghor (Senegal) come to the U. S. in February instead of President Yameogo (Upper Volta), and that Yameogo's visit be pushed back until later in the year. State has been informed of the President's agreement.

Gordon Chase

- cc Mr. Bundy
- Mr. Valenti
- Mr. Cater
- Gen. Clifton
- Mrs. Abell
- Mrs. Yates

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 Authority State Lt. 8/4/77
 By img, NARS, Date 8/9/77

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD
WASHINGTON, D. C.

G. F.

CA 7/Africa-U.S.

DOCKET 15007

FG 211

AIR AFRIQUE

CO 52

CO 42

CO 60

CO 128

CO 163

CO 263

SUPPLEMENTAL OPINION AND ORDER

Adopted: July 23, 1964

BY THE BOARD:

On May 21, 1964, the Board reached its decision in the above-entitled proceeding (see Appendix I attached), finding that a foreign air carrier permit should be issued to Air Afrique, authorizing the holder, for a period of two years, to engage indirectly in foreign air transportation with respect to persons, property, and mail, between a point or points in the Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville), intermediate points in the Republic of Cameroun, the Republic of Dahomey, the Republic of the Ivory Coast, Liberia, and the Republic of Senegal, and the terminal point New York, N.Y. The Board deferred action on Air Afrique's application to the extent that it requested a permit to engage in direct air transportation over this route and to perform off-route charter trips.

Pursuant to section 801 of the Act, the Board submitted this decision to the President of the United States for his approval. By letter dated July 22, 1964, the President informed the Board that he had given careful consideration to the Board's recommendation and had concluded that the

Orig to CAB 7/29/64

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MAILED
TRAC

*no copy for Budget, notified By phone of approval
Approved by Pres 7-28-64*

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

7/29/64

April 30, 1964

C.F. 7
FOI/CO 263
CO 263

PERSONAL - CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Phil:

Thanks very much for your note
-- I was glad to be of help. Call
on me anytime, and good luck on
your next assignment.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Bill Moyers
Assistant to the President

Honorable Philip M. Kaiser
American Embassy
Dakar, Senegal

PERSONAL - CONFIDENTIAL

BM:cw