

# THE REPUBLIC OF SENEGAL



*hour of independence*

Léopold Sédar Senghor, President of the Republic of Senegal



BORN on October 9, 1906 in Joal, Senegal, Léopold Sédar Senghor began his secondary studies in Dakar and continued his education in Paris. Having earned the highest degree for teaching, the *agrégation de grammaire*, he taught in several French secondary schools until the war. In 1948 he joined the teaching staff of the National School of France Overseas. After the Liberation of France Mr. Senghor was Deputy for Senegal to the two Constituent Assemblies of the French Republic in 1945 and 1946, and to the French National Assembly from 1946 to the end of the Fourth Republic. Secretary of State for Scientific Research in the French Government in 1955, he has also taken part in several international conferences and played an important role in UNESCO.

Mr. Senghor was elected to the General Council of Senegal in 1946, and then to the Grand Council of French West Africa. In November 1956 he became mayor of Thiès and in 1958 he founded the African Regroupment Party (P.R.A.), one of the two largest political parties in French Black Africa.

On April 4, 1959 Mr. Senghor was named President of the Legislative Assembly of the Federation of Mali, which included the Republic of Senegal and the Sudanese Republic. Senegal withdrew from the Federation on August 20, 1960. On September 5 of the same year Mr. Senghor was elected President of the Republic of Senegal.

In addition to being a well-known statesman, Léopold Sédar Senghor is also a distinguished intellectual and the author of numerous volumes of poetry and essays.

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AT a time when the new Republics in Africa and Madagascar are taking their place in the United Nations, the Press and Information Division of the French Embassy is pleased to present an overall picture of these countries and their peoples, to trace the principal steps in their progress toward unity and independence and to show how France has contributed to the political and economic development of these modern democratic States.

The subject of this brochure is the Republic of Senegal.





Voting in Dakar in the Referendum of September 28, 1958

## THE REPUBLIC OF SENEGAL

### *A Modern Democratic State*

**I**N the Referendum of September 28, 1958, the Constitution drafted by the Government of General de Gaulle, which provided for a completely new relationship between France and the Overseas Territories, was submitted to the people of France and of the French Union.

In Senegal, 97% of the voters cast their ballots in favor of adoption. Thus the Senegalese were free to choose between the various possible statuses offered by the Constitution.

The members of the Territorial Assembly, who had been elected by direct universal suffrage, met on November 25, 1958 and proclaimed the Republic of Senegal. They adopted their own Constitution on January 24, 1959, after having joined with the Sudanese Republic on January 17 to form the Federation of Mali.

On March 22, 1959 the first Legislative Assembly, composed of 80 deputies, was elected by universal suffrage. Mr. Mamadou Dia was invested by the new Assembly, on April 4, as President of the Council of Ministers of Senegal.

On June 11, 1959 the Republic of Senegal—along with the Sudanese Republic, as part of the Mali Federation—entered into a Western African Customs Union agreement with the neighboring Islamic Republic of Mauritania and the members of the Council of the Entente (the Republics of the Ivory Coast, Dahomey, the Niger and the Upper Volta).

On December 13, 1959 General de Gaulle, who was in Africa to attend the sixth session of the Executive Council of the Community, addressed the Federal Assembly of Mali in Dakar. He offered the member States of the Community the possibility of acceding to "international sovereignty." Shortly thereafter negotiations were opened with France, and the independence of the Mali Federation was proclaimed on June 20, 1960.

On August 20, 1960, however, as a result of serious disagreement with the Sudanese Republic on the implementation of the Mali Federal Constitution, the Republic of Senegal decided to withdraw from the Federation and proclaimed its own independence.

On August 25 the National Assembly of Senegal adopted a new Constitution, and on September 5 Mr. Léopold Sédar Senghor was elected President of the Republic of Senegal. Two days later Mr. Mamadou Dia was invested by the National Assembly as President of the Council of Ministers.

Under French sponsorship, the Republic of Senegal was admitted to the United Nations on September 28, 1960.

#### **The Constitution**

The Preamble of the new Constitution proclaims the independence of the Senegalese people and states that "the Republic of Senegal will spare no effort to achieve African unity." The Constitution also reaffirms the principles of the French Declaration of the Rights of Man. The motto of the Republic is "One people, one aim, one faith." French is the official language.

National sovereignty belongs to the Senegalese people who exercise it through their representatives or by means of referendums. Suffrage may be either direct or indirect but it remains universal, equal and secret.



The political institutions of the Republic of Senegal are the President of the Republic, the Government, the National Assembly and the courts.

**The President of the Republic** is elected every seven years by a special electoral college, meeting in congress, which includes in addition to the members of the National Assembly, one delegate from each regional assembly and one from each municipal council; he may be re-elected. Commander of the armed forces and President of the High Council of the Judiciary, he is the guardian of the Constitution and guarantor of the national independence and of the integrity of the territory. He negotiates and ratifies treaties and sees that they are respected; he presides over the Council of Ministers; he makes appointments to all the most important posts of the State. He promulgates the laws within a period of 15 days after they have been passed by the National Assembly. He may, however, demand reconsideration of a law which may not be refused, and he may ask the Supreme Court to rule on the constitutionality of a law. He may send messages to the National Assembly.

**The executive power** is exercised by the President of the Council of Ministers, who is appointed by the President of the Republic and invested, after he has outlined his program, by an absolute majority of the National Assembly. The President of the Council may choose his ministers from among the deputies to the National Assembly or outside its membership. He has the power to issue regulations; he is in charge of the administration and national defense.

**The legislative power** is exercised by the National Assembly, elected for a term of five years by direct universal suffrage. It ratifies or approves treaties and international agreements.

The National Assembly may force the Government to resign either by the rejection of a vote of confidence asked for by the Government or by a motion of censure which, to be adopted, must be introduced by a quarter of the members of the Assembly and receive the vote of an absolute majority of the Assembly. The National Assembly may be dissolved if two ministerial crises have occurred within a period of 36 months.

**The judicial branch is independent** of the executive and the legislative. The judicial authority is the guardian of the freedom of the individual. Judges may not be removed from office.

The High Council of the Judiciary assists the President of the Republic.

The Supreme Court of the Republic determines the constitutionality of laws and international commitments.

A High Court of Justice—appointed by the National Assembly from among its own membership—is competent, should the occasion arise, to try the President of the Republic for high treason and the members of the Government for crimes or misdemeanors committed in the performance of their duties.

**Local Government**—At the present time Senegal is divided into six regions which have elected local assemblies, and 13 territorial circumscriptions headed by officials appointed in the Council of Ministers. There are 25 communes, or townships, with elected municipal councils.

**The Civil Service**—The Republic of Senegal has 15,600 trained Senegalese civil servants. In addition, the French Republic furnishes over 1,000 experts as part of the technical assistance it provides under agreements signed between the two Republics.

## HIGHLIGHTS OF HISTORY

**I**N the seventeenth century Cardinal Richelieu encouraged the French to settle at the mouth of the Senegal River. Fort Saint-Louis, named in honor of Louis XIV, was established at its present site in 1659. Several expeditions pushed into the interior of the country and a few settlements were established along the Falmé and Senegal Rivers.

After the French Revolution of 1789 and the Napoleonic Empire, the settlements of Gorée and Saint-Louis—temporarily lost during these years of warfare—were returned to France by the Congress of Vienna in 1815. The first attempts were made to bring modern education to the people and to develop agriculture; peanuts were the most successful of the various crops that were tried.

Around 1840, forts were built on the upper Senegal, and the trek toward the south began. In 1854, Faidherbe established peace along the Senegal River, and protected the people from the raids of the Moors. Then he opened the way to Sudan by subduing the Tukuler conqueror El Hadj Omar, and attempted to link Saint-Louis and Dakar, where the French had landed in 1857. Meanwhile, settlements were established in the Serer country and along the Casamance River. Faidherbe's governorship was also characterized by his work in political, administrative and school organization.

Faidherbe's successors carried on along these lines during the latter part of the nineteenth century, which was marked, above all, by economic expansion and especially by the development of peanut cultivation, the construction of a railroad from Dakar to Saint-Louis and the gradual growth of Dakar.

Senegal became the headquarters of the government general of French West Africa which, in 1902, was transferred from Saint-Louis to Dakar. Thus the history of Senegal is bound up with that of all the other parts of the former Federation of French West Africa. During the first years of the twentieth century, rapid strides were made in the country's economic development and in the construction of schools, hospitals, dispensaries and scientific institutes.

French citizenship, which in 1916 had been granted to the inhabitants of the four communes of Saint-Louis, Dakar, Gorée and Rufisque, was extended to all the Senegalese by the Constitution of 1946. The deputies and senators elected to the French Parliament—especially Mr. Senghor and Mr. Lamine-Gueye—and the labor unions played an important part in Senegal's political development. Political parties developed in conjunction with those of the other French West African Territories and strove to achieve national unity. The General Council, which originated in the nineteenth century, was transformed in 1952 into the Territorial Assembly and became the crucible of political life.

All these factors contributed to a reorganization of the country. The *loi-cadre*, which was passed in June 1956, led to the setting up of a local Government and increased the powers of the Territorial Assembly, elected by universal suffrage in 1957. In this way, the Senegalese themselves took more and more responsibility for the administration of their own affairs.



## THE LAND

**T**HE Republic of Senegal, which covers 76,000 square miles (approximately the area of South Dakota), is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean on the west, and separated from the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, to the north, by the Senegal River. It is bordered by the Sudanese Republic on the east, and by the Republic of Guinea, Portuguese Guinea and Gambia on the south.

The geological structure of Senegal consists of a sedimentary basin formed in recent times, which lies between a strip of alluvial deposits along the coast and a very old massif of primitive rock on the east. Senegal is mostly a region of plains with an altitude of less than 650 feet, drained by the Senegal, Saloum, Gambia and Casamance Rivers. In the southeast, plateaus with a maximum altitude of 1,640 feet form the foothills of the Fouta-Djalon Mountains. North of Cape Verde the coast forms an almost straight line. Farther south, it is indented by many estuaries and is often marshy.

Two well-defined seasons—one dry (November to July), the other moist—are the result of alternating winds from the northeast in the winter and from the southwest in the summer. During the humid months, the temperature averages between 81° and 84° Fahrenheit.

The four major rivers in Senegal, very unequal in length, flow in almost parallel courses from east to west:

the **Senegal** (1,054 miles), navigable for more than 155 miles at all times, and twice that distance during periods of high water;

the **Saloum**, navigable as far as Kaolack (about 75 miles);

the upper **Gambia**;

the **Casamance** (186 miles long), navigable by large steamships from the coast to Ziguinchor (about 43 miles).



A crocodile hunt in the Serer region



Building of the Senegal radio station



View of Dakar, capital of the Republic



## THE PEOPLE

SENEGAL has a population of 2,260,000, which is comparable to that of Oklahoma. The principal ethnic groups are the following: 709,000 Wolofs, 323,000 Peuls, 304,000 Serer, 246,000 Tukulers, 111,000 Diola, 84,000 Malinké, 31,000 Sarakilé, 25,000 Moors and 47,000 Europeans. The average density is about 30 inhabitants per square mile.

Two vernacular tongues may be considered as dominant in Senegal: Wolof and Poular, the language of the Tukulers and Peuls.

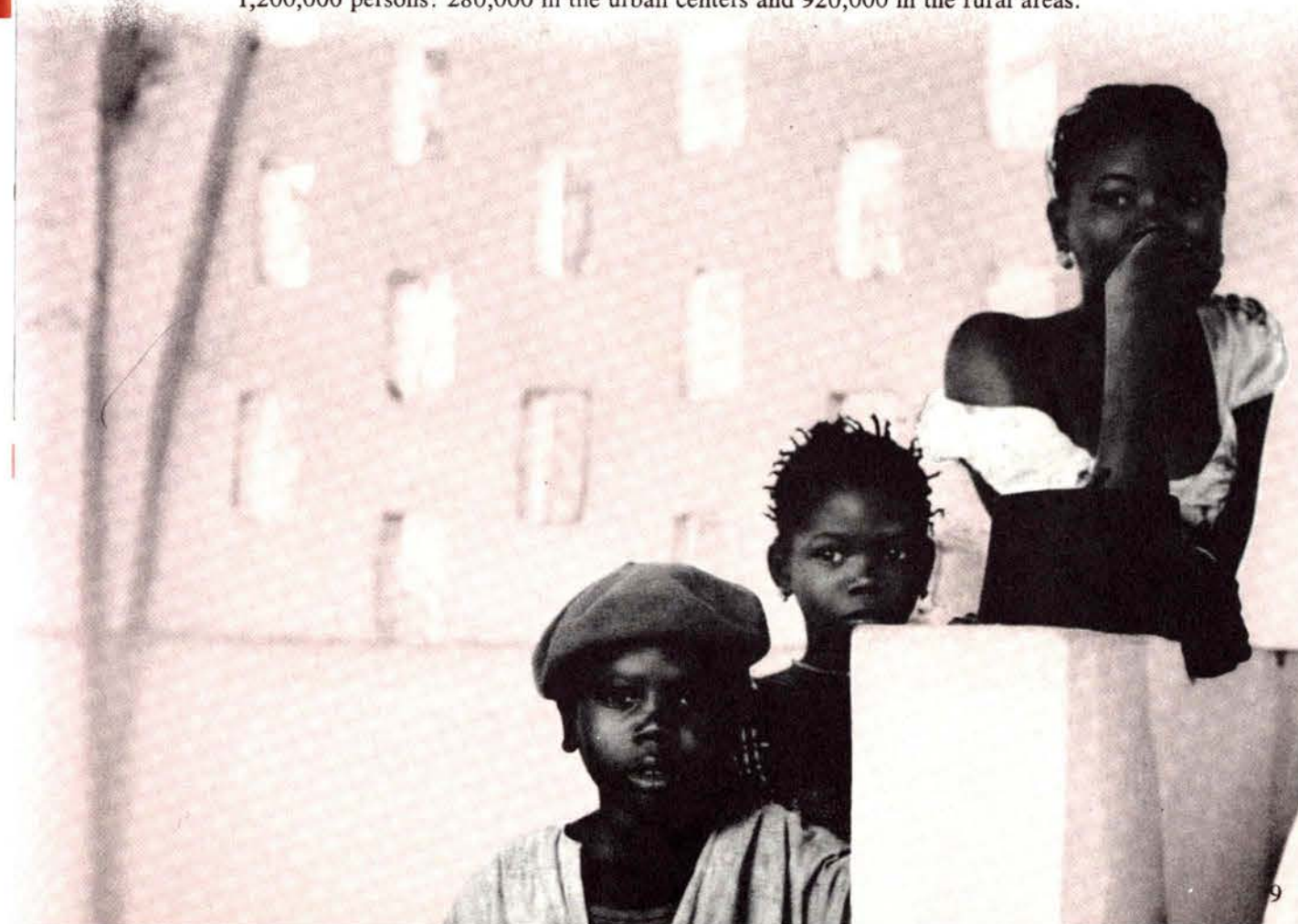
Among all the ethnic groups, peanut cultivation is the principal occupation. Many of the Wolofs have jobs as white-collar workers. The Serer are remarkable chiefly for their skill as peanut growers. The Lébou of the Cape Verde peninsula are good fishermen, but they also engage in farming. The tribes living in the Casamance valley are occupied almost exclusively with rice growing.

In the north the Senegalese, under the influence of their Mauritanian and Sudanese neighbors, have adopted the teachings of Islam, whereas in the south they have preserved their various ancestral religions almost intact. Many of the Senegalese have been converted to Catholicism in the regions of the Siné, Saloum and lower Casamance Rivers, and in the old communes (Dakar, Saint-Louis, Gorée, Rufisque). The influence of the Protestant missions extends over a somewhat smaller area, centering around Dakar.

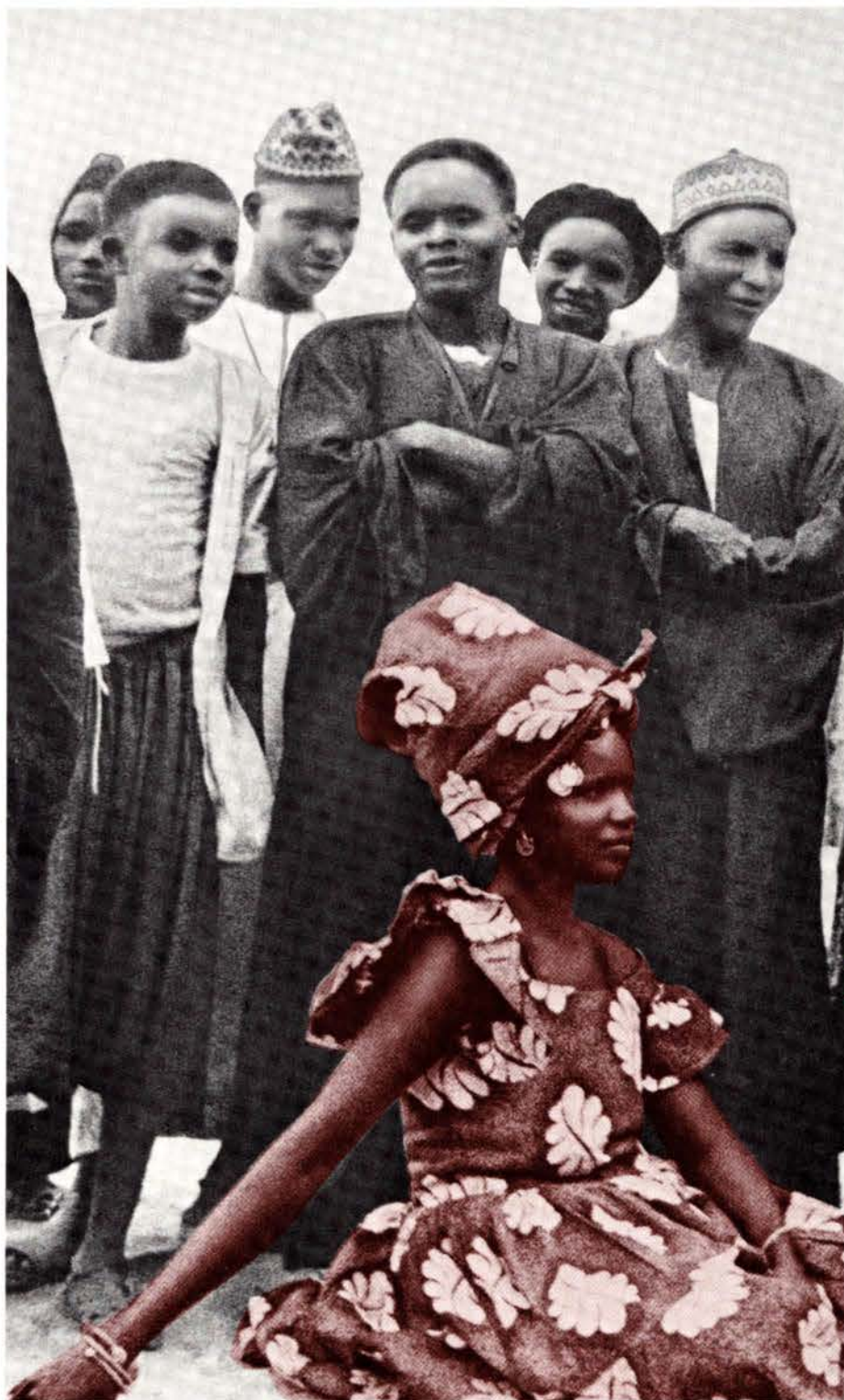
Slightly more than three out of four Senegalese live in the rural areas. The total active population—that is, those of working age—has been estimated at 1,200,000 persons: 280,000 in the urban centers and 920,000 in the rural areas.



The Palais de Justice (court building) in Dakar







This working population is divided as follows between the various sectors of the economy:

**Farming and stock raising**—Composed largely of farmers and the members of their families who assist them, this group totals 1,100,000 persons.

**Artisans and skilled workers**—There are 41,400 in this sector including 38,000 independent artisans, 700 heads of enterprises and 2,700 wage earners.

**Workers in business, industry and transportation**—Of the 39,000 African wage earners in this category, 17,500 work in transportation and services, and the rest in modern industrial enterprises. They have 7,000 European co-workers.

**Public services**—This sector employs 33,000 African wage earners and 7,000 Europeans.

Dancers at the M'Bour festival

Wolof woman



A young Senegalese woman





## EDUCATION

A MODERN educational system is an essential factor in the economic expansion as well as in the political development of the African countries. That is why a long-range program of school construction financed by FIDES and FAC\* has been under way in Senegal since the end of World War II. The first of the French-language universities south of the Sahara was established at Dakar after the war.

### Elementary Education

In 1959 a total of 91,900 pupils were enrolled in Senegal's elementary schools. There were approximately 2,000 classes with more than 3,500 teachers. About 83% of the enrollment was in the public schools.

### Secondary Education

Developments in secondary education have been keeping pace with the progress made in the elementary field. In January 1959 more than 7,000 students were pursuing secondary studies. At that time there were 285 teachers in 25 secondary schools.

### Technical Education

As of January 1959 Senegal had 19 technical schools with 200 teachers instructing over 2,000 students.

The largest institution for technical education, the *Delafosse Lycée* in Dakar, gives theoretical instruction and vocational training, and also prepares students for the national schools of advanced engineering.

INCREASE IN SCHOOL ENROLLMENT			
	1955	1957	1959
Elementary Education	55,600	70,000	91,900
Public Schools	46,000	58,600	76,900
Private Schools	9,600	11,400	15,000
Secondary and Technical Education	6,200	6,700	9,500
Public Schools	5,400	5,600	8,100
Private Schools	800	1,100	1,400

\*FIDES, the Investment Fund for the Economic and Social Development of the Overseas Territories under the Fourth Republic, has now been replaced by FAC (Fund for Aid and Cooperation), a French Government agency for economic and technical assistance to the new States in Africa and Madagascar which have signed agreements of cooperation with the French Republic.



Faculty of Liberal Arts and Law, University of Dakar



Students at the University of Dakar

Accounting course in the Delafosse Lycée,





### Higher Education: The University of Dakar

Dakar University is located in Fann Park, in a beautiful natural setting on the western shore of the Cape Verde peninsula carved from basalt and dotted with sandy coves. The student residences are near those of the professors, while the lecture halls of the various faculties, the libraries, laboratories and specialized institutes, situated near the athletic fields, are constantly being expanded.

The foundations for higher education in French West Africa were laid in 1948. In order to meet the need for locally trained doctors, a Medical and Pharmaceutical Preparatory School was established. Departments of Law, Science and Liberal Arts were added to the Medical School, forming the Institute of Higher Studies, organized by the Decree of April 6, 1950. These last three departments have since been replaced by corresponding faculties in Dakar University.

The official inauguration of the campus of Dakar University in September 1957 was a landmark in the history of education in French Africa. This university offers instruction of the highest quality, with standards equal to those of the universities in Metropolitan France. It trains the people Africa needs for positions in administration, technology, culture and research. Furthermore, African students who could not afford to study abroad are now able to receive the higher education they want in order to be of service in their own countries.

#### INCREASING ENROLLMENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF DAKAR

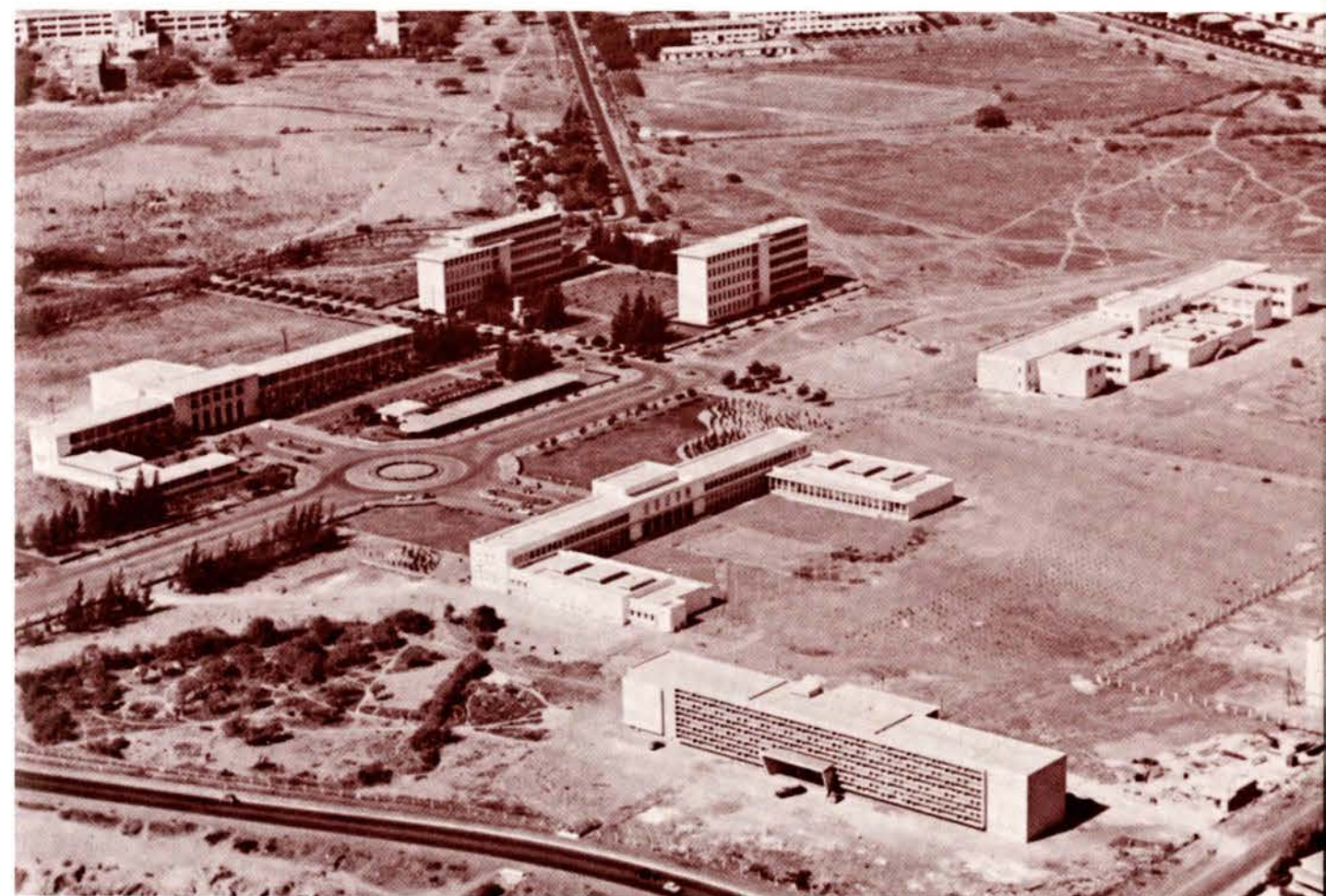
Faculties	1950-51	1952-53	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
School of Medicine and Pharmacy	14	56	96	116	149
Faculty of Science	30	77	168	195	297
Faculty of Law	82	137	193	482	564
Faculty of Liberal Arts	14	27	124	180	305
Totals	140	297	581	973	1,315



Laboratory in the School of Medicine and Pharmacy of Dakar University

Destined by its geographical position to become an important center of African culture, Dakar University is being gradually expanded. New departments are being established: an Institute of Applied Economic and Commercial Studies, a Statistics Center and a Documentation Center to train the technicians and statisticians needed in the developing fields of industry, mining and business. The creation of a Pedagogical Institute was approved in 1959; this institute will be a great help in training the needed teaching personnel and studying the problems of the development and orientation of education in Africa. Creation of an African Cancer Research Center, of an Institute of Social Pediatrics, and of a School of Research, Study and Documentation on African Institutions and Legislation was also approved in 1960.

Some of the departments are oriented toward the study of African civilizations, following the example already set by the French Institute of Black Africa, which is now part of the university. Thus Dakar University will give Africans an opportunity to study the values of their own cultural heritage while acquiring a deeper knowledge of the moral and technical values of the West.



Aerial view of the University of Dakar



## PUBLIC HEALTH

**P**UBLIC health and preventive medical services similar to those in Europe were set up at an early date in Senegal. The Dakar Public Health Service was established in 1905.

In order to combat infant mortality, pediatric and maternity services, including prenatal and postnatal consultations were provided. Medical care for older children is furnished by the School Medical Inspection Service which gives at least two clinical examinations a year, with X rays, vaccinations and weekly distributions of preventive medicines against malaria. In 1958, approximately 10 million consultations and over 500,000 vaccinations were given.

### PRINCIPAL HEALTH FACILITIES IN SENEGAL

5 main hospitals (3 in Dakar, 1 in Saint-Louis, 1 in Kaolack)  
2 secondary hospitals (1 in Ziguinchor, 1 in Diourbel)  
25 health centers  
137 dispensaries  
39 specialized medical units, including maternity hospitals  
Total number of beds: 4,615

There are operating rooms in Dakar, Saint-Louis, Kaolack, Diourbel and Ziguinchor. Dakar also has a stomatological center and a tuberculosis sanitarium.

Each chief town of the 13 territorial circumscriptions and subdivisions has its own health unit with a maternity ward and other hospital wards.

Mobile health and prophylaxis units have been organized in the five regions of Senegal outside the Dakar area to meet the needs of the remote and scattered rural population.

The  
Pasteur  
Institute  
in Dakar



Opening of a new clinic in Dakar





## THE ECONOMY

**I**N spite of a growing processing industry, centered in Dakar, and the development of a mining industry, the economic prosperity of Senegal continues to be based on its agriculture, with peanuts as the main cash crop.

The groundwork for Senegal's economic take-off was laid after World War II; between 1947 and 1957, funds granted to Senegal from FIDES amounted to \$140 million, 50% of which was devoted to constructing transportation and communication facilities, 30% to stimulating production and 20% to social development.

### *Transportation*

The Republic of Senegal has a relatively extensive and diversified transportation system, which is adequate to handle the products of an expanding agriculture and industry.

#### **The Port of Dakar**

An essential factor in Senegal's prosperity, Dakar is situated at the crossroads of three continents: Africa, Europe and America. Cape Verde, on which it is built, is roughly at an equal distance from the island of Ouessant off the coast of Brittany, from the Cape of Good Hope and from Rio de Janeiro. The city has been growing steadily; its population increased from 24,000 in 1914 to 100,000 in 1939, 250,000 in 1954 and 300,000 in 1960. The day is not far off when a single urban center will extend from Dakar to Rufisque, making this little port a suburb of Greater Dakar.



**Dakar piers**

**The port of Dakar**



Located in an extremely favorable site and possessing the most modern equipment, Dakar is a leading port in Africa south of the Sahara. In 1959 more than 4,000 ships docked at Dakar, with a total tonnage of 20 million tons; about 3,700,000 tons of cargo were handled that same year. Its installations are such as to enable the port to meet any essential increase in its volume of traffic.

Dakar's harbor covers an area of almost a square mile, one third of which accommodates ships drawing 40 ft. of water. It is a first-class import and export center and a port of call for vessels wishing to replenish their supplies of fresh water, food and fuel.

Most of its cargo traffic consists of petroleum, peanuts, peanut oil and phosphates. The normal port for peanut exports from Senegal and even from Gambia, Dakar also used to handle all shipments from Sudan (now the Republic of Mali) and part of those from the Republic of the Upper Volta, namely peanuts, cotton and livestock. It also serves the Islamic Republic of Mauritania pending completion of the port installations at Port-Etienne.

In recent years, following the construction of cold storage plants and canneries in 1954, Dakar has become important also as a fishing port, principally for tuna. During the 1958-59 season, 23 vessels unloaded 7,500 tons of tuna fish, 4,500 tons of which were processed in Dakar.

#### Railroads

Senegal's railroad system contributes to the economic life of the Republic of Mali and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania as well, by giving them access to the port of Dakar.

#### RAILROAD SYSTEM

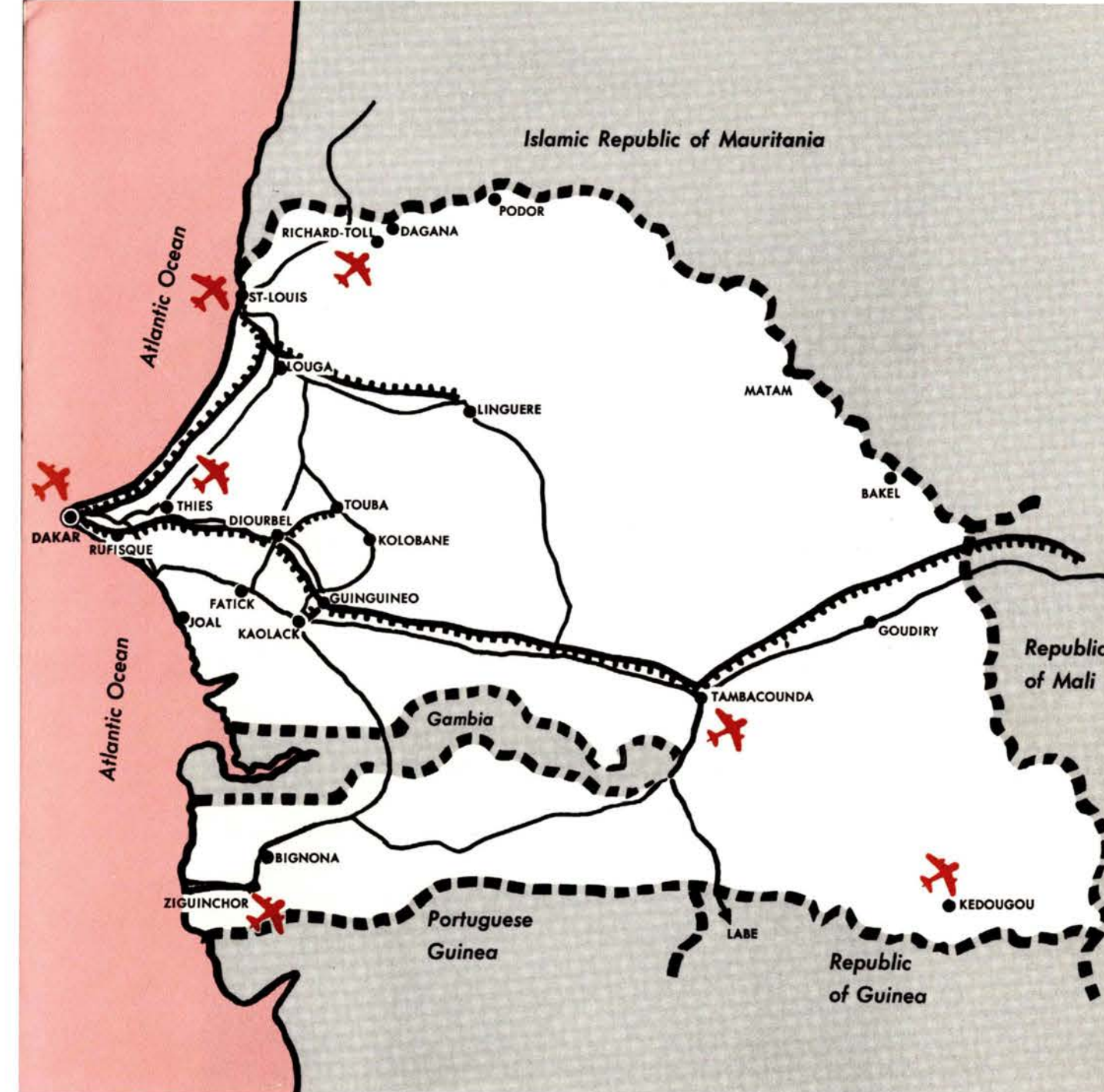
Dakar-Niger (Senegal section) .....	446 miles
Dakar-St. Louis trunk line .....	161 miles
Louga-Linguère branch .....	123 miles

In 1958 over 700 miles of track carried 850,000 tons of freight and 3,400,000 passengers. This represented an increase of 55% in freight traffic and 68% in passenger traffic since 1949.

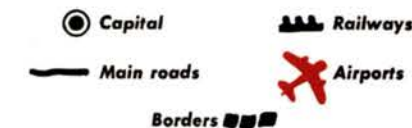
During the past ten years, the efficiency of this railroad system has been increased by the use of Diesel engines; 204 old steam locomotives were replaced by 84 heavy - and light-weight Diesel locomotives, and 17 rail cars were put into service for rapid transit.

#### Roads

In 1958 Senegal had 6,950 miles of roads, a substantial increase over the 1948 figure. Many modern bridges have been constructed such as those at Goulombou, Fatick and Niéré-Ko.



#### TRANSPORTATION





### ROAD SYSTEM

Asphalt roads	1948	20 miles
	1958	450 miles
All-weather roads	1948	500 miles
	1958	2,000 miles
Other roads	1948	1,000 miles
	1958	4,500 miles

### Airways

Senegal has fifteen airports, including the Yoff International Airport at Dakar. The latter, which is the principal stopping point for aircraft en route from Europe to South America, is now equipped to handle the largest intercontinental jets. Its passenger traffic rose 150% between 1952 and 1958.

An extensive network of domestic airlines links the major cities of Dakar, Saint-Louis and Ziguinchor, and also carries passengers and freight to the remote towns and villages of the hinterland.

### TOTAL AIR TRAFFIC

	Passenger Traffic (Embarked and debarked)		Freight Traffic (Loaded and unloaded, in tons)	
	1955	1958	1955	1958
Dakar	88,200	129,000	2,900	6,900
Saint-Louis	16,900	18,400	100	150
Ziguinchor	5,600	5,900	130	200

### Telecommunications

The Republic of Senegal has a postal service comparable to those in the countries of Europe or America, an urban and interurban telephone system, a large station for sending and receiving radio messages at Cape Verde and long distance telegraph and radiotelephone connections, especially with the neighboring States. In addition to a "Telex" system put in service in 1958, Dakar has cable service to France and South America as well as to other countries along the African coast.

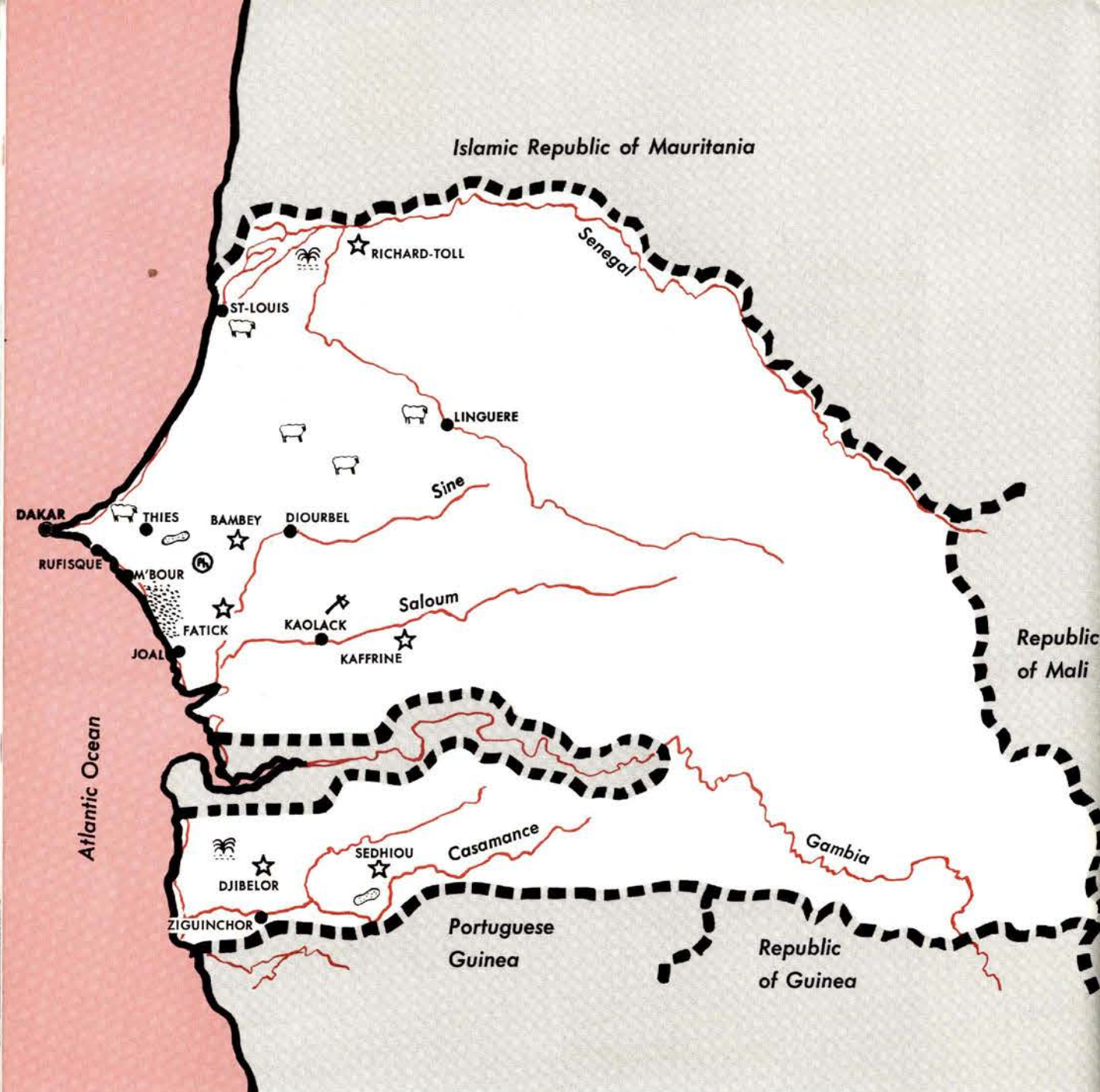
In Dakar there are two radio broadcasting stations: the first, with transmitters which have been increased from 25 and 4 kw. each to 100 kw., is an international station; the second has transmitters of 4 and 8 kw. which are to be increased to 25 kw.

A four-lane highway in Senegal



Yoff International Airport in Dakar





## ECONOMIC RESOURCES

- ☆ Scientific research stations
- Rivers
- ☼ Rice
- 🌱 Peanuts
- 🐄 Stock raising
- 🔪 Slaughter-house
- 🏠 Black sand (ilmenite-rutile zirconium)
- Ⓟ Phosphate

## Agriculture

Agriculture is the country's chief economic activity, owing to progress in the methods of cultivation rather than to ideal natural conditions, as the soil is poor in nitrogen, phosphates and phosphorus, the topsoil is thin and the rain causes erosion. The best farm land is found in the great valley of the Senegal.

### Peanuts, the Main Export Crop

Senegal's economy is, for the most part, based on the peanut crop, which is either processed locally in the large oil mills or exported. The 1958-59 crop year closed with a marketing total of 675,120 tons of peanuts, a figure slightly lower than that of 1958 which was an exceptional year, but higher than that of any previous year.

### PEANUT PRODUCTION

Crop year	Tonnage
1952-53	450,000
1953-54	555,000
1954-55	391,000
1955-56	540,000
1956-57	670,000
1957-58	809,000
1958-59	675,000

### Increased Production of Food Crops

During recent years, a great effort has been made to increase the production of food crops—millet, sorghum, "fonio" and "niébé" (both varieties of millet), cassava, beans and especially rice, of which Senegal still imports large quantities annually.

### FOOD CROP PRODUCTION (in tons)

#### 1958-59

Rice	350,000	Niébé and fonio	52,000
Cassava	80,000	Corn	35,000
Potatoes and sweet potatoes	60,000	Fruits and vegetables	25,000



**The Richard-Toll Cultivation Project**, along the Senegal River northeast of Saint-Louis, was completed in 1957. The aim of this project was to put under cultivation all the land in the area that was considered suitable for rice production. At first, some 1,500 acres were farmed experimentally in order to study varieties of rice and methods of cultivation.

Now, 15,000 tons of rice are produced annually on 14,820 acres. The total cost of the project was nearly \$15.5 million. The Senegal River Commission created a whole town at Richard-Toll with its own public utilities (water and electricity), residential center, river port, airport, shops, rice mills and elevators.

#### Stock Raising

Stock raising is one of Senegal's important sources of income. The recent developments in this field are due to selective breeding and to the improvement of veterinary services. During the first 8 months of 1959 alone, more than 1,250,000 vaccinations were given to livestock.

The new slaughterhouse in Rufisque



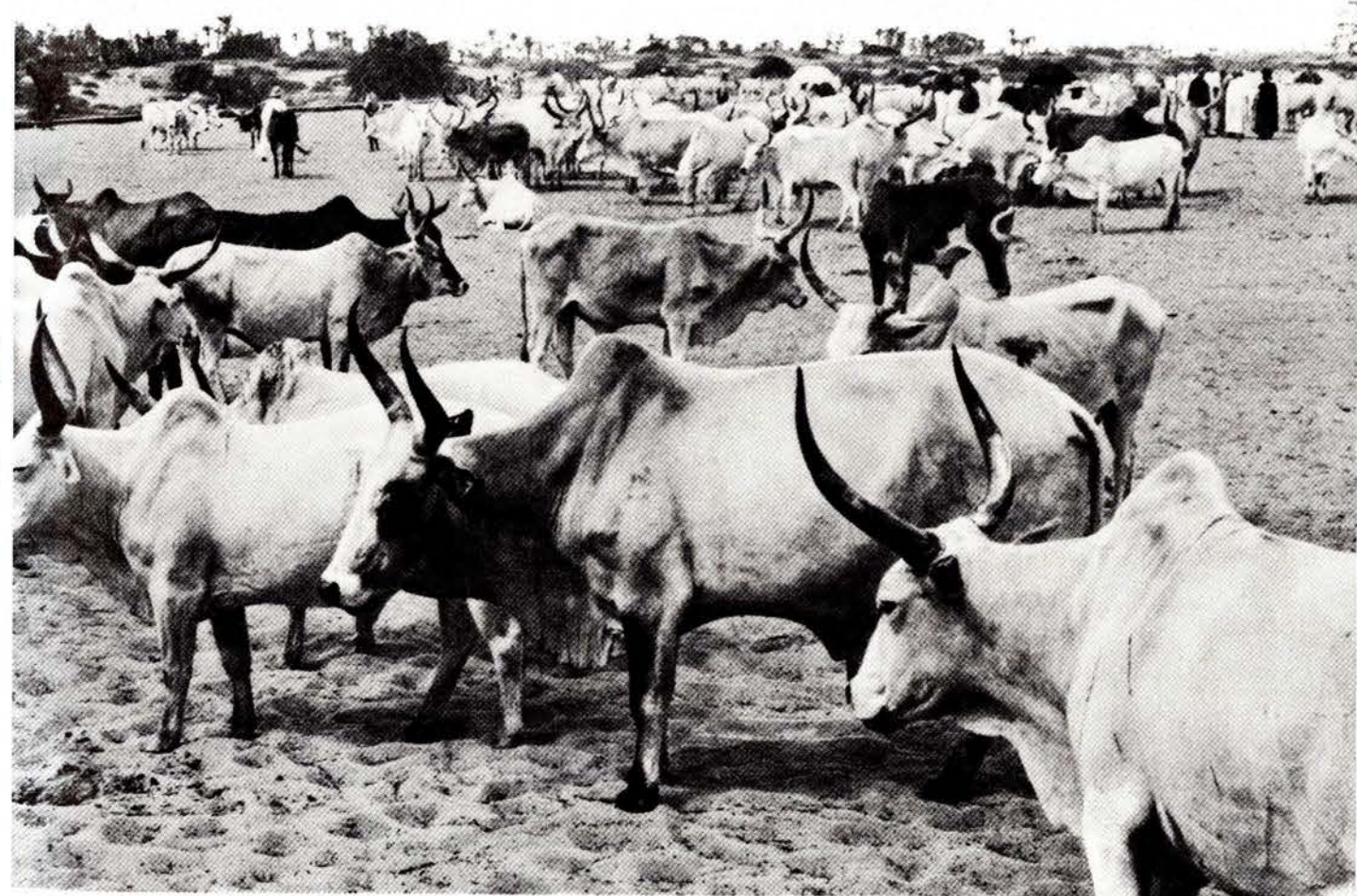
Mills in Dakar

#### LIVESTOCK: 1960

Cattle .....	1,400,000
Sheep and goats .....	900,000
Horses and donkeys .....	160,000
Hogs .....	30,000

Senegal is counting on an annual production of more than 26,400,000 gallons of milk, 20,000 tons of meat and 840 tons of leather and hides. The flocks of poultry have been estimated at 7,500,000.

Among the projects in the field of stock raising planned for 1960 are to complete the equipment of veterinary stations; to improve the local breeds of cattle, goats and poultry; to construct meat-packing plants; and to drill for water in the semi-arid grazing areas.



Cattle market



## Mines

The indications of phosphates reported in various places in Senegal led to systematic prospecting, especially in the region of Thiès. The Senegalese Taïba Phosphates Company, created in April 1957, is exploiting these deposits. In 1960, the rate of production is expected to reach 600,000 tons and will then be raised progressively to 800,000 and 1,000,000 tons; the investments involved will reach approximately \$20 million.

The deposits of alumina phosphate at Pallo, near Thiès—with reserves exceeding 100 million tons—are the only deposits of this mineral in the world now being exploited. This phosphate is used chiefly in making fertilizers, but other uses are being studied, especially for the production of alumina and aluminum. Assimilable phosphate is obtained from this ore by a simple thermal process, which makes it ready for use as a fertilizer without further treatment. The present annual production amounts to 100,000 tons but, as new markets are found, production should increase to the estimated 400,000 tons capacity.

In addition Senegal produces limestone for making cement (200,000 tons), 30,000 tons of ilmenite, 1,000 tons of rutile, and 7,000 tons of zirconium. Ilmenite and rutile are used in the production of titanium. A much greater output is expected in the future, owing to the expansion of installations and to indications of extensive reserves.

An ore containing ilmenite, rutile and zirconium is widely found in Senegal in the form of "black sand" deposited by the high tides of the rainy season at different points along the coast. This "black sand" forms a mineralized layer beneath the surface sand, with a depth varying from ½ inch to 6 inches.

## Oil Exploration

The first systematic exploration for petroleum began in 1952 with the arrival of geologists from the French Bureau of Petroleum Exploration.

Up to the present time, 173,840 feet of drilling has been completed in Senegal by three companies: the *Société Africaine des Pétroles* (S.A.P.) in the western part of the Dakar basin; the *Société des Pétroles du Sénégal* in the central part, over an area of 15,440 sq. mi.; and the *Compagnie des Pétroles Total de l'Afrique Occidentale*, with a prospecting permit on 6,562 sq. mi., in the south of Senegal and in the Casamance valley where there are some offshore deposits.

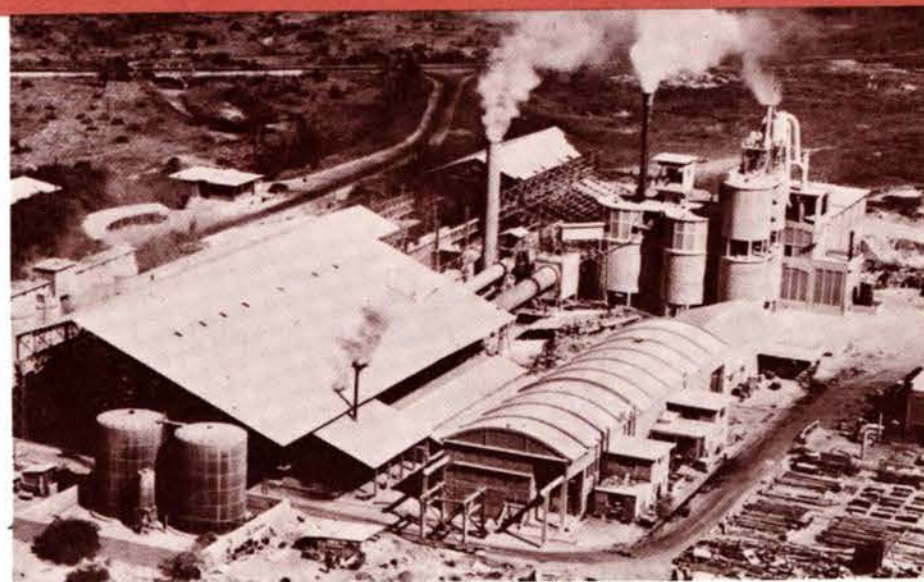
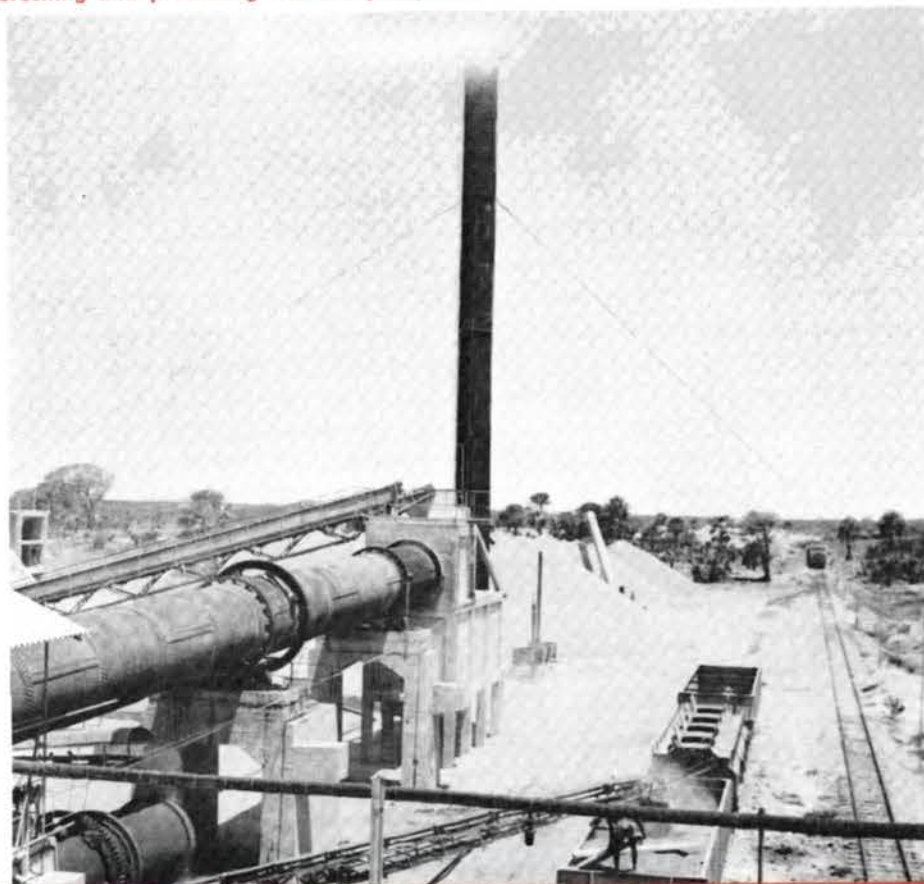
In September 1959, drilling done by the S.A.P. revealed natural gas available at high pressure. Further drilling is now under way to ascertain the size of the field and determine whether it is large enough to be exploited profitably.

Taïba phosphate mine





Crushing and processing alumina phosphate



Lime and cement plant near Rufisque

## Industry

Although agriculture is the principal source of wealth, Senegal is the most highly industrialized country in the area formerly known as French West Africa. While many plants are engaged in processing the products of Senegal's farms, there is also considerable light industry which relies on imported raw materials.

### Processing Industries

Oil mills and soap factories process a large part of the country's peanut crop. During the 1957-58 season, they produced 96,000 tons of crude oil, 34,000 tons of refined oil, and 156,000 tons of oil cake for cattle feed. These oil mills have a productive capacity estimated at more than 500,000 tons of unshelled peanuts. The 4 main plants, capable of handling more than 100,000 tons apiece, have modern laboratories with equipment of the latest type, some of which is very complex. They also have health services which see that the best possible working conditions are provided.

In Dakar there is a sugar refinery, a plant for producing reconstituted milk from imported powdered milk, and 3 vinegar-making plants. There are 3 biscuit factories in Dakar and 1 in Rufisque. The chocolate industry is represented by a company whose product is marketed throughout all of West Africa. There are 5 fish canneries and 2 drying yards which process chiefly tuna. A large brewery and several other companies make sparkling water.

Using imported sisal, a large factory in Dakar makes sacking, twine and rope. A factory in Rufisque manufactures leather and cloth shoes. The 3 principal textile mills are in Dakar; they rely entirely on domestic cotton.

### Chemical Industries

There are various chemical industries which include the manufacture of explosives in Dakar; paint-manufacturing companies; a match factory; a liquid gas company which bottles butane and propane imported in bulk by tanker; a gas-works; a factory manufacturing storage batteries; 2 factories producing potassium chloride water; bleacheries; and dye works.

### Building and Other Industries

Although Senegal is not a woodland country, there are some large sawmills which, using imported timber, supply many carpenters and cabinetmakers.

Senegal has a cement factory in Rufisque, a modern brickkiln in Thiès, and approximately 100 building, public works and highway construction companies which use the most modern techniques.

The port activity of Dakar has also stimulated the setting up of industries which specialize in ship construction and repairs. The mechanical industries include carpentry shops and other shops making doorcasings, locks and metal fittings. There are also printing shops, garages and plants which make ice for food storage. The hotel industry is also important.

Senegal's handicrafts are being developed. The artisans—jewelers, blacksmiths, weavers and cobblers—produce fine examples of African craftsmanship.



## Foreign Trade

Senegal's trade deficit which has existed since the end of World War II is explained by the importing of capital goods called for by the country's development. This deficit is more than offset by France's financial contribution through FIDES and FAC.

### IMPORTS IN 1959

	Value
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	\$147,730,000
Franc Area .....	111,500,000
Dollar Area .....	7,330,000
Sterling Area .....	4,335,000
Other Countries .....	24,565,000

### TYPE OF IMPORTS

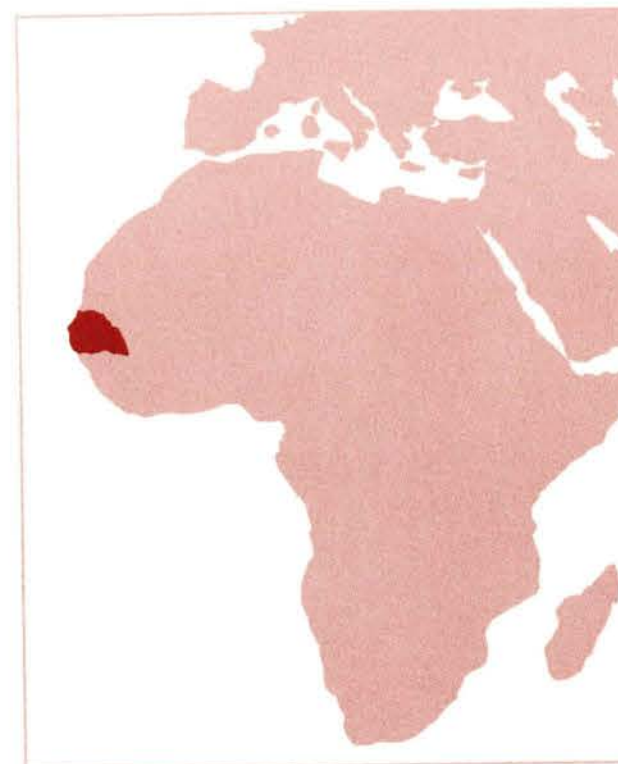
Food, Beverages and Tobacco .....	\$ 50,235,000
Other Consumer Goods .....	50,575,000
Fuel .....	6,970,000
Raw Materials and Semi-Finished Goods .....	17,850,000
Capital Goods .....	22,100,000

### EXPORTS IN 1959

	Value
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	\$ 99,405,000
Franc Area .....	91,160,000
Dollar Area .....	255,000
Sterling Area .....	2,380,000
Other Countries .....	5,610,000

### PRODUCTS EXPORTED

Peanuts .....	\$ 89,730,000
Palm Oils .....	450,000
Other Oleaginous Products .....	72,000
Gum Arabic .....	1,000,000
Animal Products (Fish, livestock, leather, hides) .....	2,000,000
Mineral Products .....	800,000
Other .....	5,353,000



**O**UR independence within the framework of the transformed Community will be as real as that of the dominions within the framework of the Commonwealth. We are paving the way, calmly and methodically, for a future of peace and prosperity for my country and France, fraternally united in an order that is new because it is more human.

**Mr. Léopold Sédar Senghor**  
President of the Republic of Senegal





A

U DETOUR du chemin la rivière, bleue  
par les prés frais de Septembre.

Un paradis que garde des fièvres une  
enfant aux yeux clairs comme deux épées  
Paradis mon enfance africaine, qui gardait  
l'innocence de l'Europe.

Quels mois alors? Quelle année? Je me  
rappelle sa douceur fuyante au crépuscule  
Que mouraient au loin les hommes comme  
aujourd'hui, que fraîche était, comme un  
limon, l'ombre des dakhârs.

Reposoirs opposés au bord de la plaine dure  
salée, de la grande voie étincelante  
des Esprits

Enclos méridien du côté des tombes!

Et toi Fontaine de Kam-Dyamé, quand à  
midi je buvais ton eau mystique au creux  
de mes mains

Entouré de mes compagnons lisses et nus et  
parés des fleurs de la brousse!

La flûte du pâtre modulait la lenteur des  
troupeaux

Et quand sur son ombre elle se taisait,  
résonnait le tamtam des tanns obsédés

Qui rythmait la théorie en fête des Morts.

Des tirailleurs jetaient leurs chéchias dans le  
cercle avec des cris aphones, et dansaient  
en flammes hautes mes soeurs

Téning-Ndyaré et Tyagoum-Ndyaré, plus  
claires maintenant que le cuivre d'outre-mer.

Léopold Sédar Senghor  
from "Chants d'Ombre"

At the turn of the road, the river, blue beside  
the fresh September meadows.

A paradise protected from fevers by a child  
with eyes shining like two swords.

Paradise of my African childhood, keeping its  
innocence of Europe.

Which months were they? Which year? I recall its  
soft flight at dusk,

When men were dying far away as they do now,  
and cool as lime was the shade of the dakhbars.

Altars face to face on the rim of the hard salted plain,  
on the edge of the Spirits' wide sparkling way,

Noonday shelter by the tombs!

And you, Fountain of Kam-Dyamé, at noon I drank of  
your mystical draught from the hollow of my hands  
Girded by my companions, glossy and naked, adorned  
with flowers of the bush!

The shepherd's flute modulated the languor of the flock  
And when the flute was silent in the shadow,

Then did the drums of the haunted tanns resound,  
Beating the pulse for the procession  
of the rejoicing dead.

Riflemen threw their caps in the circle with mute cries,  
and in high flames, my sisters

Téning-Ndyaré and Tyagoum-Ndyaré danced brighter  
now than copper from overseas.



# ITINERARY

Visit of the Vice President to Senegal, Geneva and  
Paris, 1 thru 7 April 1961

Saturday	1500	Depart Washington
1 Apr	1815	Arrive San Juan, Puerto Rico
Sunday	1130	Depart San Juan
2 Apr	1200	Arrive Ramey AFB, Puerto Rico
	1230	Depart Ramey AFB
	1900 (2300 Dakar time)	Arrive Dakar, Senegal
Monday thru Wednesday 3-5 Apr	Visit Dakar (see Schedule)	
Wednesday	1230	Depart Dakar
5 Apr	1830 (1930 Geneva time)	Arrive Geneva, Switzerland
Thursday	1000	Depart Geneva
6 Apr	1045	Arrive Paris, France
Friday	1230	Depart Paris
7 Apr	2330 (1730 Washington time)	Arrive Washington, D. C.



Material Related to Visit of Vice President to  
Puerto Rico, Senegal, Geneva and Paris  
1 thru 7 April 1961

Enclosures, in order

1. Letter of Credence.
2. Copy of Memorandum from Colonel Burris to the Vice President on proposed visit.
3. Department of State Data on Senegal.
4. Program of Ceremonies.
5. Arrival Statement, Dakar.
6. Data and Information on U.S. Embassy and Personnel.
7. Data on Republic of Senegal Personnel.
8. List of Delegates to Independence Ceremonies (French).
9. Vice President's Presentation Statement to President Senghor.
10. Luncheon Menu and Seating Plan (1300 hours, April 3).
11. Program of Sporting Events (1600 hours, April 3).
12. Departure Statement, Dakar.
13. Letter from Secretary McNamara inviting the Vice President to Visit Spanish Bases.
14. Accommodations in Geneva.
15. Schedule of Activities, Paris.
16. Text of Vice President's Remarks, SHAPE Headquarters.
17. Statement to Press at White House.
18. Copy of Memorandum from Mr. Moyers to Vice President with recommendations concerning Senegal.
19. Captioned photographs taken in Senegal.

*Material sent to Juanita  
Roberts, 18 Apr 61*



Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson  
Text of Remarks, Paris, April 6, 1961

I am glad to appear before you today. I have a message that I wish to bring you from the people and the government of the United States.

The message is simply that the United States will do everything within its power to enhance the strength and unity of the North Atlantic Community.

This message reflects the basic purpose of the United States' foreign policy: That is, to maintain an environment in which free societies can survive and flourish. By free societies we mean those in which the consent of the governed plays an important role. It is essential to this environment that it be spacious. It is essential, too, that within this environment there should exist the will and power to protect it against enemies. Further, there must exist the opportunity for all to develop and to pursue happiness as they see it, within the limits of ability and willingness to work.

No single nation has enough influence and power to maintain this spacious environment of freedom. The coalition of the peoples and nations of Western Europe and North America is indispensable to this end. Without their power -- the result of population, resources, technology, and will -- the coalition cannot be preserved.

To the United States, it is of prime importance to maintain and strengthen the coalition; both its cohesion and power within the Atlantic area and its capacity for constructive action outside that area.

If that cohesion and capacity are to be enhanced, vigorous measures will be required in the political, military and economic fields.

In the political field it is to discover and act on the most basic of the various alliance interests that are at stake, and thus increase the alliance's capacity to influence events in the world at large.

Progress toward an integrated European community will help to enhance that capacity and thus to strengthen the Atlantic Community. A more cohesive and powerful Europe within a developing Atlantic Community is needed to undertake the large tasks which lie ahead. The essentially national and loosely coordinated efforts of the past will no longer suffice.



Our end goal -- "that remote and ideal object" of which Lord Acton spoke, "which captivates the imagination by its splendor and the reason by its simplicity" -- should be a true Atlantic Community in which common institutions will increasingly be developed to meet common problems.

The burgeoning demands of the less developed countries no less than the growth of Soviet power, dictates that a more tightly knit community be achieved eventually. In progressing toward such a community, we can regain the sense of forward movement and the imaginative thinking which has characterized the alliance in its most creative periods. In the long run, such progress may well prove to be indispensable if our ultimate goals of a free and orderly world community is to be achieved.

In the military field, too, the United States will do its utmost to sustain and enhance the strength of the Alliance. I shall speak more briefly about this field, since these matters will soon be discussed in detail in the Council.

My country's approach to NATO's military task is governed by the principles which are reflected in the President's recent message to Congress on our own military budget. Our objective is to insure that any potential aggressor will know that he will be confronted with a suitable, selective, swift, and effective military response.

To fulfill this objective, the United States is seeking to create a flexible and balanced military posture.

This is also the goal of NATO.

To achieve this goal, several steps will be called for.

For one thing, a vigorous and sustained effort to build up NATO's non-nuclear defensive will be required. This is a high priority task; it will call for increased effort from all of us. But the result will be worth the sacrifice, for NATO's defenses will be more effective and their deterrent power greater. As part of its contribution to this task, the United States is committed to full participation in the common defense and the maintenance of its military strength on the continent for the foreseeable future. The President was absolutely clear on this point in his message to NATO soon after taking office.

An effective NATO nuclear capability is also needed to achieve our goals, and the United States stands ready to consult closely with all members of the Alliance on the best ways and means of maintaining this capability in the future.

The security of Europe and the security of the United States are inseparable.



In going forward with a practical and balanced program to strengthen NATO's arms, we will reduce any temptation to aggression and thus enhance the prospects for peace.

The fruits of peace are not achieved merely by avoiding war. We also seek to progress toward a richer life for all mankind.

If the Atlantic Community is to help achieve that progress, we will need:

First, higher rates of growth in some Atlantic countries.

Second, more effective coordination between the economic policies of Europe and North America.

Third, increased aid to less developed countries, and

Fourth, fair sharing within the Alliance of the burden of that aid and of our military program.

The OECD was created to help achieve just these purposes.

The US intends to participate fully in its work to this end.

This is not the time or place to go into the details. I wish only to lay out the general course of action to which we are dedicated, in seeking closer economic cooperation with our Atlantic partners.

We cannot fail in this course, if there is to be a high assurance of maintaining an environment in which free societies can flourish.

The effectiveness of the OECD in prosecuting this course will be an indispensable base for the military programs which I have described -- and for fulfilling the purpose of the Atlantic Community in less developed areas.

The political impact of progress to this end may, however, be even more significant than its economic or military effect. For the chief Western nations will have been brought together into earnest conclave to launch measures of great and constructive moment. This would contribute to their confidence and cohesion and over the long run might well lay the basis for a new and even closer relationship between North America and Europe.

A genuine political -- as well as economic -- community might appear increasingly feasible as our long-run goal.

Such a demonstration of the Atlantic nations' capacity for bold and creative effort could not fail, also, to impress mightily friendly nations in other areas and possibly the Communist leaders themselves. For its plain import would be to bring within reach



the formation of what would be in all probability a most powerful economic grouping in the world. No calculation of the future relative strength of the Free World could fail to be decisively affected by this project.

If we go forward with these general policies in the political, military, and economic fields, we can look forward to an Atlantic Community which will increasingly fulfill the rich promise that its founders foresaw when they signed the Treaty twelve years ago.

The task will not be easy. It will call for continuing sacrifices from all of us.

Sacrifices of resources.

Sacrifices of man-years spent in uniform.

Sacrifices of special interests.

Sacrifices of ancient concepts in the light of growing interdependence.

We cannot shrink from these sacrifices if we are to be worthy of the common civilization which we share.

The United States is prepared to play its full part. It accepts the responsibilities of leadership, both in projecting its own effort and in setting forth its view of the task of the Alliance as a whole.



April 5, 1961

## SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION

**PARTICIPANTS:** Vice President Johnson

Mr. Arthur H. Dean, U.S. Representative to the  
Conference on the Discontinuance of Nuclear Weapons  
Tests

Mr. Dean outlined the history of the negotiations up to the present time and cited examples of how the United States had attempted to meet the Soviet demands by altering original U.S. positions. He mentioned the reduction in the number of inspection stations; he cited the radius of the suspected area to be inspected; he mentioned monetary contributions. He then outlined the Soviet actions in altering their conditions for acceptance as the U.S. moved toward agreement. Mr. Dean expressed his lack of optimism over the possibility of achieving complete agreement with the Soviet Union. He observed that Tsarapkin appeared to be personally disposed toward agreement but accepted the reality that the Politburo controlled the negotiations in every sense of the word.

Mr. Dean outlined his plan for a series of meetings within the next two or three weeks (ending about May 10) to present the entire U.S. proposal. The presentation will be made carefully and by section with a full and formal explanation by Mr. Dean of each portion. Since he does not feel that the Soviets will accept the U.S. proposal he suggests that he return to the United States to report to the President and to determine the advisability of continuing the discussions. Mr. Dean himself feels that he should return to Geneva to attempt again to achieve agreement, but perhaps more importantly to establish very clearly before world opinion that the United States has used every effort and has spared no degree of patience to achieve some sort of disarmament agreement. Mr. Dean feels at the present time that the impact of world opinion is the most forceful element in the entire process and that such concessions as the Soviets may make will be greatly in response to this force.

Mr. Dean reported that the British representative expressed complete agreement with the U.S. proposal as well as the method by which Mr. Dean has chosen to present it.

Mr. Dean feels that the test ban should be continued at least during these phases of his negotiations. He believes that the British have reached a decision to discontinue tests regardless of whether or not an agreement is reached with the Soviets. He feels this factor must be weighed carefully in the U.S. decision at some future date to resume testing or to continue the ban.



April 6, 1961

## MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

**PARTICIPANTS:** Vice President Johnson  
Ambassador Gavin  
Ambassador Finletter

The Vice President stated that he was impressed with the new United States representation in France and expressed hope for a new look at the problems between the U.S. and France and for better relations in general between the two countries.

Ambassador Gavin stated that the French were very enthusiastic over the forthcoming visit of President Kennedy. He attached considerable significance to the fact that the President's first state visit should be to France. Gavin described General de Gaulle's actions in pursuing certain activities outside NATO and the subsequent U.S. pressure to restrict these activities to the NATO organization. He cited the comparison of Great Britain which had in fact pursued similar activities (i.e., developments of nuclear weapons) outside NATO and the special status for Great Britain as principal sources of French resentment.

Ambassador Finletter confirmed that the French do not fully support NATO activities and their efforts since 1958 have steadily declined. The most recent manifestation was the assignment to NATO Headquarters of a new senior French representative whom Finletter considers purely a figurehead.

Ambassador Gavin stated that he had engaged in technical discussions with the French about various programs and activities which constitute sources of annoyance to the French. One of the principal subjects is U.S. withholding of nuclear data. The French feel that the nuclear question in itself precluded the U.S. carrying out a promise by Secretary Dulles and A.E.C. Commissioner Strauss to provide a nuclear submarine for the French. Ambassador Finletter stated that President Kennedy should be prepared to assure the French of U.S. support of its nuclear development to the same extent as that provided the U.K. He feels that the French should be encouraged again to cooperate in the development of a nuclear capability within the NATO framework.

Ambassador Gavin feels that the exchange of information between the U.S. and NATO nations is too restrictive and that the conditions of release vary obviously and too greatly between the member nations. He suggested that efforts be made to increase the flow of information. He feels that the relative technical development in France and Germany could



be regulated by controlled flow of information to a degree which would preclude the resurgence of German military power over the French.

Possible Subjects for Discussion between President Kennedy and President de Gaulle

Africa. Ambassador Gavin stated that the President should be prepared to invite the French to participate in the establishment of a long term program for Africa and to coordinate the programs of both nations. The programs should be designed to raise the standards of living, health, education and welfare and by all means should avoid making any contribution to the war-making potential of any country in that area. Gavin stated however that the U.S. should not become involved in the Algerian affair in any manner and the President should make this clear to General de Gaulle.

S.E. Asia. Gavin suggests that because of earlier French interests in Asia the President enlist de Gaulle's support for a specific long term plan for the southeastern region. Because of an almost irretrievable situation in Laos Gavin suggests a shift of emphasis and action to strengthen Cambodia, Vietnam and Thailand with a long term program to enhance the limited and guerilla war capability of those nations. He expressed the personal opinion that Laos, even if established as a neutral independent state, will not long exist with Communists in the government and on its borders.

Ambassador Finletter suggested that the President be prepared to assure General de Gaulle, as first order of business, that France is considered an equal partner with the U.S. in the Western Alliance. U.S. policy toward France should be restudied immediately and updated to reflect this view. United States foreign policy should be revised to eliminate the patronizing attitude toward France.

The Vice President suggested that the President might ask Senator Anderson to visit Paris while he is in Geneva to discuss technical and nuclear questions with Ambassadors Finletter and Gavin. Finletter recommended that the subject be discussed only with Gavin since this particular problem is exclusively French.

NOTE: The release of information to France is not entirely related to nuclear materials and therefore is partially outside the sphere of the Atomic Energy Committee, or the Legislative Branch of the Government for that matter. There has evolved since 1958 a policy decision in the Executive Branch of the Government to the effect that the United States will not support the French in achieving an independent nuclear capability. More recently this policy has



been extended to include methods and means of nuclear delivery. More precisely, the U.S. has declined to provide information to the French relating to guidance systems, propulsion, and other technical data which would contribute to delivery capability. It was in this sphere that a contract, which the French had negotiated almost two years earlier with a U.S. company and with U.S. blessing for elements of a guidance system, was canceled. This action appears to have been taken in an attempt to compel the French to develop weapons within the NATO framework. U.S. relations with the French therefore have been retrograde rather than forward.



DEPARTURE STATEMENT: DAKAR

All Americans feel at home in the atmosphere of independence -- and I have felt very much at home here in Senegal.

In many respects, the problems being faced, the plans being made, the goals being sought are those which -- only a short time ago -- we were turning our attention to in the newer regions of the United States. Having worked so closely myself with such concerns at home, it is thrilling to meet with others who are beginning the works which we in America are continuing. The North American continent -- like the continent of Africa -- is old in history, young in development. In both regions, we share a community of mutual interest in fulfilling the still far-from-fulfilled opportunities of our human and natural resources.

President Senghor is charting a responsible course for Senegal. All Americans wish him success in those endeavors and wish for the people of Senegal a full measure of the rewards of the independence on which they are now embarking.

###



PRESENTATION STATEMENT: GIFT TO PRESIDENT SENGHOR

Mr. President, I am honored to meet you and to convey the greetings of President Kennedy to you and to the people of Senegal on this memorable and happy occasion.

We know that you, Mr. President, have a deep sense of history and that you want to build Senegal's new future on the solid pillars of the humane traditions which are your heritage.

We salute your vision. We share your aspirations for the people of your nation. We wish you -- and we wish them -- unending centuries of success.

As a token of these sentiments, President Kennedy has asked me to present to you, Mr. President, this product of American craftsmanship. It is his hope that this will serve as a pleasing reminder over the years of the warm good wishes it is my privilege to bring today to you and the people of Senegal from the people of the United States.

# # #



# COPY

March 22, 1961

The Vice President

Colonel Burris

Visit to the Senegal

Following is a schedule of activities in Dakar which the State Department feels imperative that the personal United States representative attend:

**Monday, April 3**

10:00 AM	Presentation of official delegations to the President of The Senegal
Noon	The President's Luncheon
Evening	Reception

**Tuesday, April 4**

1:00 PM	Reception at the National Assembly (All activities, therefore, are in Dakar)
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This schedule will require arrival in Dakar not later than the evening of Easter Sunday, April 2. However, departure can be made as early as approximately 3:00 PM, April 4th.

Due to the return of the aircraft from Bangkok on March 31, departure from Washington could not be made earlier than the late afternoon of Saturday, April 1. Several routes and schedules are possible, as follows:

1. Leave Washington 5:00 PM, April 1, arrive Ramey AFB, Puerto Rico 8:15 PM (local time, 9:15 PM). Remain overnight and leave Ramey at noon on April 2, arrive Dakar 6:20 PM (10:20 Dakar time). Ramey is the only base in the Caribbean with a runway of sufficient length to accommodate a fully loaded jet for a trans-Atlantic crossing.



**COPY**

An alternate route is as follows:

2. Leave Washington 5:00 PM on April 1, arrive Azores 10:20 PM (11:20 AM, April 2, Azores time) . Remain overnight and depart Azores at 3:00. Arrive Dakar 6:45 PM (8:45 PM Dakar Time).

3. The above trip can be made as a continuous flight as follows: Leave Washington 8:00 AM, April 2, arrive Dakar at 6:30 PM on April 2, (11:30 PM Dakar time). The refueling stop in the Azores requires 1 1/2 hours. A stop may be made in the Canary Islands, which are approximately 1 1/2 hours beyond the Azores. (Azores stop still required) Flight time from the Canary Islands to Dakar, 2:45 minutes.

If you wish to return from Dakar via Europe, it is suggested that Madrid and Rome ( four and five hours flying time respectively from Dakar) be considered. By leaving Dakar at 3:00 PM on April 4, arrival can be made in Madrid at 8:15 PM local time. Arrival in Rome can be made at 10:00 PM local time. You may remain in either city on April 5 and April 6, returning to Washington early on the 7th.

Flying time from Madrid to Washington is 9 hours and from Rome it is 11 hours with a 1 1/2 refueling stop required on either flight. Take off from either of these cities would be approximately 8:00 AM on April 7 in order to arrive in Washington around noon, local time, on the same day to permit the aircraft to meet a scheduled domestic trip on Saturday and Sunday to take Secretaries Connally, Zuckert, and Stahr.

Additional notes:

1. Contrary to information furnished earlier by the Department of State, a speech will not be required. A brief official statement in behalf of the President and the United States government will be required, in addition to prepared statements for the Press, on arrival and departure. I will work with the Department of State, Mr. Reedy and Mr. Busby to get these statements prepared.

2. The Government of the Senegal has invited an official delegation of three people from the United States. The State Department feels that this figure could be exceeded -- but either a large official or an official party would tax the Senegalese inasmuch as accommodations in Dakar leave much to be desired both as to quality and quantity.