

LBJ LIBRARY DOCUMENT WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Page 1 of 2

Doc #	DocType	Doc Info	Classification	Pages	Date	Restriction
13	airgram	A 383 from Dakar open 9/30/11 per NLJ/RAC 10-328	C	9	5/7/66	A
23	cable	Dakar 406 sanitized 9/30/11 per NLJ/RAC 10-328	S	2	11/7/65	A
24	cable	Dakar 387 open 9/30/11 per NLJ/RAC 10-328	S	1	10/25/65	A
25	cable	Dakar 383 [EXEMPT PER RAC 8/16/00] exempt 9/26/11 per NLJ/RAC 10-329	S	2	10/22/65	A
32	cable	Dakar 940 open 9/30/11 per NLJ/RAC 10-328	S	3	12/31/64	A
33	cable	Dakar 1181 [SANITIZED PER RAC 8/16/00] same sanitization 9/26/11 per NLJ/RAC 10-329	C	1	5/28/64	A
42	cable	deptel 1487 to Dakar [SANITIZED PER RAC 8/16/00] same sanitization 9/26/11 per NLJ/RAC 10-329	C	2	6/5/65	A
50a	memo	Read to Bundy [SANITIZED PER RAC 8/16/00] same sanitization 9/26/11 per NLJ/RAC 10-329	S	2	11/17/65	A
50b	cable	work copy cable to Dakar [SANITIZED PER RAC 8/16/00] same sanitization 9/26/11 per NLJ/RAC 10-329	S	2	11/16/65	A
51	memo	to the Director [EXEMPT PER RAC 8/16/00] exempt 9/26/11 per NLJ/RAC 10-329	S	1	10/22/65	A
51a	report	Intelligence Information Special Report [EXEMPT PER RAC 8/16/00] exempt 9/26/11 per NLJ/RAC 10-329	S	3	10/22/65	A
52	memo	for the Director [EXEMPT PER RAC 8/16/00] exempt 9/26/11 per NLJ/RAC 10-329	S	1	10/21/65	A

Collection Title NSF, Country File

Folder Title "Senegal, Volume 1, 3/64-3/68"

Box Number 98

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(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.

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JC 11-28-00

LBJ LIBRARY DOCUMENT WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Page 2 of 2

Doc #	DocType	Doc Info	Classification	Pages	Date	Restriction
52a	report	Intelligence Information Special Report [EXEMPT PER RAC 8/16/00] exempt 9/20/11 per NLJ/RAC 10-329	S	4	10/21/65	A

Collection Title NSF, Country File
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10843

JUL 13 1966

CONFIDENTIALMEMORANDUM FOR MR. WALT S. ROSTOW
THE WHITE HOUSE*Hammer 7/14
Rtd 7/14
Pres F 7/10
S*

Subject: Invitation to President Senghor of Senegal to make an informal visit to Washington, September 28 and 29.

It is recommended that you approve the enclosed telegram extending an official invitation to President Senghor to visit Washington September 28 and 29.

You will recall that we had extended an invitation to President Senghor of Senegal for a State visit in July. Unfortunately it was not possible to work out a mutually convenient time and the visit had to be postponed.

When Ambassador Mercer Cook made his farewell call, President Senghor mentioned that his visit to Canada was scheduled for September 19-28 and asked if an informal visit to Washington could be arranged just before or just after the Canadian trip. He indicated he would prefer Wednesday-Thursday, September 28-29 which accords with our own preference to have a Washington stopover occur on a weekday.

In addition to being a world renowned poet and philosopher, Senghor is one of the most influential statesmen in French-speaking Africa. His moderating voice is often heard in African and international councils and he has on several occasions expressed his understanding and support of our policy in Vietnam.

Furthermore, of course, he received President Johnson in Dakar when the latter was Vice-President and, as things stand now, he is the only African Chief of State we have invited whose visit is likely to materialize this year.

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.5
State Dept. Guidelines
By *jc*, NARA, Date 11-27-00

CONFIDENTIAL

-2-

An informal visit is contemplated. It would include one substantive meeting with President Johnson, as well as meetings with the Secretary and other officials and perhaps an official luncheon. If he wishes, President Senghor and his party could then spend several days visiting places of interest in the United States as guests of the U.S. Government. An informal visit of this sort would be most acceptable to President Senghor.

Since he will be transiting the U.S. and we had previously invited him, I strongly recommend that you approve the sort of visit proposed.

/s/ B. H. Read

Benjamin H. Read
Executive Secretary

Enclosure:

1. Suggested telegram to Dakar

CONFIDENTIAL

1a

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Ambassy DAKAR

Embassy requested deliver following message to President Senghor:

QUOTE: Dear Mr. President:

I am delighted to learn that September 28 and 29, following your visit to Canada, would be a convenient time for you to stop in Washington for an informal visit. It would be a particular pleasure for me to welcome you at that time. I sincerely hope your schedule will permit you to spend several days visiting other parts of the United States as well so that the American people will be able to join me in reciprocating the warm hospitality you extended when I represented the United States in Dakar on the first anniversary of Senegal's independence in 1961.

With warm good wishes,

Sincerely,

Lyndon B. Johnson

END QUOTE.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.5
NSC Memo, 1/30/95, State Dept. Guidelines
By jc, NARA, Date 11-27-00

7/13/66

AFNW:REPelletreau:cyl

4831

AF - Ambassador Trimble

AFNW - Amb. McIlvaine
S/CPR - Mr. Carter (draft)
S/S
White House

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2
March 26, 1968

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

The President concurs with your opinion and has requested that you inform the Government of the Republic of Senegal that the appointment of Cheikh Ibrahima Fall as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Government of the Republic of Senegal would be agreeable to the Government of the United States.

W. W. Rostow

cc: Protocol
CF w/cy of Incoming
Country File w/Incoming

1085
2a

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

March 25, 1968

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE ENCLOSURE

Dear Mr. President:

The Department has received a communication from the American Embassy at Dakar inquiring whether this Government agrees to the appointment of Cheikh Ibrahima Fall as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Senegal to the United States. A biographic sketch of Mr. Fall is enclosed.

I believe that the appointment of Mr. Fall at Washington would be satisfactory. If you concur in this opinion, I shall be pleased to inform the Government of the Republic of Senegal of your approval.

Faithfully yours,



Dean Rusk

Enclosure:

Biographic Sketch.

The President,

The White House.

RECEIVED
ROSTOW'S OFFICE

1968 MAR 26 AM 11 37

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

REPUBLIC OF SENEGAL

CHEIKH IBRAHIMA FALL

Cheikh Ibrahima Fall was born in Dakar on February 4, 1930. He pursued his secondary studies at the Lycee Faidherbe in St. Louis, Senegal and, after obtaining his baccalaureate in 1953, became a teacher at the Lycee Van Vollenhoven in Dakar. He returned to his studies at the Institut des Hautes Etudes, Dakar in 1954 and subsequently at the University of Rennes in France. He completed his university training as a "Laureate of the Faculty of Law," received his Law "Licence" in June 1955, returned home, and entered the then-French civil service in Dakar.

From February 1956 to September 1957, Fall served as Deputy Chief for Production in the French High Commission of French West Africa's Directorate General of Economic Affairs. During this period he was also Director of French West Africa's Cotton Price Stabilization Fund. He became a technical advisor in the Office of General Economy, Plan and Economics Ministry (French West Africa) and Director of the important Peanut Stabilization Fund in September 1957, serving to October 1959. The following month he was appointed Cabinet Director to the Minister of Commerce and Industry, remaining in this position to February 1960, when he became Director of Economic Services in the same Ministry.

He was named Director of Commerce in the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Handicrafts (of an independent Senegal) in March 1962 and accompanied a Senegalese delegation which visited the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary in June of that year. Prior to October 1962, Fall had visited Scandinavia, Switzerland, France and Italy with another official Sengalese mission. From July 1963 to January 1964 Fall served as Director of External Finance in his

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LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

-2-

country's Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs. He visited the United States in 1963 to study United States financial methods, and was appointed Ambassador to Germany (and Holland) in January 1964. In March of that year Mr. Fall attended the first United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. He was a member of the Senegalese Delegation to the 37th Session of the Economic and Social Council (presumably of the UN), was named his country's Ambassador to Moscow in September 1966, and accredited also to Poland in February 1967.

Mr. Fall is married. He speaks French, but nothing is known in Washington about his family, religion, personal habits and interests.

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

*mail
with*
Mr. Hopkins:

October 16, 1967

3

To note and return, please.

Ruth McCawley



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

IN REPLY REFER TO:

S/S-17638

October 13, 1967

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WALT W. ROSTOW
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Upcoming Negotiations with Senegal for
Air Transport Services Agreement

The United States and Senegal will begin negotiations in Washington during the week of October 23 for an air transport services agreement providing for scheduled air services between the United States and Senegal by the airlines of the two countries.

Attached for your information is a paper describing the background, probable issues, and significance of the upcoming negotiations.

The White House will be informed of the outcome. If an referendum agreement is reached between the delegations, approval to conclude an air transport services agreement will be sought.

Carroll Brown
for Benjamin H. Read
Executive Secretary

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.5
State Dept. Guidelines
By *jc* NARA, Date *11-27-00*

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HM
McPherson
2-File *30*
XX copy to: Hamilton
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~MemorandumU.S. - Senegal Air Transport NegotiationsBackground

Senegal is a party with eleven other former French countries in West and Central Africa to the 1961 Treaty of Yaounde which created a jointly-owned airline known as Air Afrique to operate international air services on behalf of the states party to the Treaty. Air Afrique currently operates modern and efficient services within West and Central Africa and to France. Due to French support and the dynamism of its president - Cheikh Fal, a Senegalese - it is regarded as one of the more promising airlines in Africa.

The United States has encouraged Air Afrique, both because we favor the sharing of scarce economic resources in developing areas such as Africa and because, from an aviation viewpoint, we desire to avoid the proliferation of non-viable national airlines with aspirations to serve the U.S.

In 1964, Pan American and Air Afrique worked out, with U.S. Government approval, a so-called blocked space arrangement under which Air Afrique sells a service to New York on the basis of a block of seats sold at cost by Pan American on its scheduled flights between New York and Dakar, Abidjan, Cotonou, and Douala. The arrangement has worked fairly well and will probably be continued for a while until Air Afrique believes it can operate independently to the U.S. on a profitable basis.

The upcoming negotiations have been scheduled in anticipation of eventual services by each airline independently between the U.S. and Air Afrique countries. Senegal is scheduled first because it is the most important aviation country in the Air Afrique group and because Pan American has operated services, not associated with Air Afrique, to and through Dakar to West Africa, Kinshasa, and Johannesburg for many years. Negotiations with other key Air Afrique countries will follow if a Senegalese agreement is successfully negotiated.

Probable Issues

We will be seeking a route to Senegal and beyond to other Air Afrique countries, as well as to other countries in Africa and possibly beyond across the Indian Ocean, while Senegal is expected to request a route to New York, possibly via the Caribbean and possibly beyond New York to Canada. We will press for acceptance of our standard aviation principles, including freedom to operate the volume of services desired by the airlines. The more likely issues may center on capacity freedom and our desire for full

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E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.5
State Dept. Guidelines
By jc, NARA, Date 11-27-00

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-2-

traffic rights between points in Air Afrique countries. We might be willing to offer some accommodation on these issues, hopefully on a temporary basis, but will not for the sake of an agreement surrender principles having important commercial and aviation significance.

The most complex questions expected to arise may stem from our objective of concluding through bilateral negotiations a system of related agreements which have the effect of trading rights with the Air Afrique countries as a whole.

Significance

If concluded, a U.S. - Senegal agreement will be the first U.S. air transport agreement in Africa (except for South Africa). Negotiations last year with East Africa, where a multi-nation airline also exists, left several issues unresolved, with an understanding talks would be resumed later, possibly early next year. A good agreement with Senegal should help us in concluding acceptable accords in other key aviation areas in Africa. Politically, it should cement our generally good relations with the relatively stable and friendly OCAM countries.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

INCOMING TELEGRAM *Department of State*

4

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81
Action

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Info

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~~SECRET~~ DAKAR 1733

E X D I S

REF: STATE 137163

GOK CONCURS UNDER SECRETARY'S VISIT. FONOFF WILL INFORM
SENGHOR WHO CURRENTLY ON STATE VISITS IN UAR AND ALGERCA
THROUGH FEBRUARY 24. FONMIN THIAM WILL BE IN ADDIS FEBRUARY 27
FOR OAU MEETING.

RIVKIN
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2
1 3 9 4 0
FEBRUARY 15, 1967
3:25 P.M.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.5
State Dept. Guidelines
By pc, NARA, Date 11-27-00

~~SECRET~~

OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

INDICATE: ☐ COLLECT
☐ CHARGE TO

~~SECRET~~

137163

SENEGAL

81
Origin
55
Info

ACTION:		PRIORITY
Amembassy	DAKAR	"
Amembassy	BAMAKO	"
Amembassy	CONAKRY	"
Amembassy	ABIDJAN	"
Amembassy	NAIROBI	"
Amembassy	DAR ES SALAAM	"
Amembassy	LUSAKA	"
Amembassy	KAMEALA	"
Amembassy	ADDIS ABABA	"

FEB 14 8 30 PM '67

02

INFO: Amembassy LONDON

STATE 137163

EXDIS

REF DEPTTEL 135564.

1. Plans now firm for Under Secretary's visit to all addressee posts except Bamako on dates shown.
2. You requested obtain local concurrence soonest with confirmation to Department. We plan press release re trip Thursday P.M., February 16.
3. Comments re programs suggested by posts in separate messages. Do not
final
firm up/programs until received.
4. Desire Accra, Nairobi and Conakry proposed programs soonest.

End

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E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.5
State Dept. Guidelines
By pc, NARA, Date 11-27-00

KATZENBACH

Drafted by:
AF/AFI:FLHadsel/JJWagner:dh 2/14/67

Tel. Ext. 3053

Telegraphic transmission and
classification approved by:

U - Jacob Rosenthal

Clearances:
AF:JPalmer

SS- Mr. Walker

~~SECRET~~

INCOMING TELEGRAM *Department of State*

SENAG-41

6

44

Action

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Info

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PP RUEHC
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~~SECRET~~ DAKAR 1710

11228
FEBRUARY 13, 1966
9:17 A.M.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.5
State Dept. Guidelines

By xc, NARA, Date 11-27-00

02

EXDIS

REF: STATE 135564

1. FOLLOWING IS SUGGESTED TENTATIVE PROGRAM FOR UNDER SECRETARY IN DAKAR FEBRUARY 27:

A. MORNING: DRIVE TO UNIVERSITY OF DAKAR WHERE UNDER SECRETARY SPEAKS INFORMALLY TO GROUP OF STUDENTS FROM SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM AND DAKAR JOURNALISTS FOR APPROXIMATELY TWENTY MINUTES ON CIVIL RIGHTS FOLLOWED BY QUESTION PERIOD IN WHICH PARTICIPANTS WOULD BE ENCOURAGED ASK QUESTIONS ANY SUBJECT. ON WAY TO OR FROM UNIVERSITY, UNDER SECRETARY STOPS BY FOR FIFTEEN MINUTE VISIT TO JOHN F. KENNEDY LYCEE (AID FINANCED GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL) AND FIFTEEN MINUTE VISIT OF GRAND MOSQUE OF DAKAR. AT MOSQUE, UNDER SECRETARY HAS OPPORTUNITY TO MEET MOSLEM RELIGIOUS LEADERS PRIVATELY.

PAGE 2 RUFNCR 1710FF ~~SECRET~~

B. LUNCH: AMBASSADOR HOSTS STAG LUNCH AT RESIDENCE TO WHICH WILL BE INVITED ABOUT SIX KEY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

C. AFTERNOON: OFFICIAL SEPARATE CALLS ON PRESIDENT SENGHOR AND FOREIGN MINISTER DOUDOU THIAM. INFORMAL ROUND-TABLE DISCUSSION AT NATIONAL ASSEMBLY WITH PRESIDENT LAMINE GUEYE AND FEW KEY MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY. AMBASSADOR AND MRS RIVKIN HOST 1830 TO 2000 RECEPTION AT RESIDENCE FOR GOS OFFICIALS AND SELECTED SENEGALESE PERSONALITIES OF INTEREST AND OPINION MAKERS.

D. DINNER: SMALL DINNER AT PALACE TO BE GIVEN BY PRESIDENT AND MRS SENGHOR FOR UNDER SECRETARY AND MRS KATZENBACH.

2. FOLLOWING IS SUGGESTED PROGRAM FOR MRS KATZENBACH:

A. MORNING: BRIEF AUTOMOBILE TOUR OF DAKAR INCLUDING FIFTEEN

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

-2- DAKAR 1710, FEBRUARY 13

MINUTE STOP AT KENNEDY LYCEE TO COINCIDE WITH UNDER SECRETARY'S VISIT. VISIT TO CENTER FOR UNDER-NOURISHED CHILDREN SPONSORED BY WIFE OF PRESIDENT OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AT PIKINE JUST OUTSIDE OF DAKAR.

B. LUNCH: LADIES' LUNCH HOSTED BY MRS. RIVKIN AT DCM RESIDENCE TO WHICH FOUR OR FIVE SIGNIFICANT AND ARTICULATE SENEGALESE WOMEN TO BE INVITED.

C. AFTERNOON: VISIT TO ECOLE DES BEAUX ARTS AND ATTEND

PAGE 3 RUFNCR 1710FF ~~SECRET~~
REHEARSAL OF SENEGALESE BALLET TROOP AT NATIONAL THEATER. IF DESIRED, BRIEF VISIT TO DAKAR AFRICAN ART MUSEUM (LITTLE WALKING INVOLVED.) AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION.

D. DINNER: SEE ABOVE.

3. CHRONOLOGY OF UNDER SECRETARY'S PROGRAM DEPENDENT, OF COURSE, ON TIME OF APPOINTMENTS WITH SENGHOR AND FOREIGN MINISTER. POSSIBLE THAT MORNING AND AFTERNOON SCHEDULES MIGHT BE REVERSED. SENGHOR IS CURRENTLY ON STATE VISITS TO UAR AND ALGERIA AND WILL RETURN DAKAR FEBRUARY 22.

4. WE HAVE NOT SUGGESTED ANY VISIT TO PEACE CORPS PROJECTS AS ALL ARE DEEP IN INTERIOR EXCEPT FOR FEW SCHOOL TEACHERS OF ENGLISH IN DAKAR. VISIT TO JFK LYCEE WOULD COMBINE PUBLIC EXPOSURE WITH QUICK LOOK AT CENTRALLY LOCATED AID PROJECT.

5. WOULD APPRECIATE KNOWING WHO IN UNDER SECRETARY'S PARTY SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN SMALL LUNCHEON AND/OR DINNER. RIVKIN

~~SECRET~~

OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

135564

INDICATE: ☐ COLLECT
☐ CHARGE TO

~~SECRET~~

7

ACTION: Amembassy DAKAR PRIORITY
Amembassy BAMAKO "
Amembassy CONAKRY "
Amembassy ABIDJAN "
Amembassy NAIROBI "
Amembassy DAR ES SALAAM "
Amembassy LUSAKA "
Amembassy KAMPALA "
Amembassy ADDIS ABABA "

FEB 10 10 09 PM '67

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.5
State Dept. Guidelines

By jc, NARA, Date 11-27-00

INFO: Amembassy LONDON

STATE

EXDIS

1. Under Secretary Katzenbach plans visit addressee posts February 27 through March 11, 1967, accordance following tentative itinerary:

Date	Time	
Sunday, Feb 26	Late PM	Depart Washington
Monday, Feb 27	Early AM	Arrive Dakar
Tuesday, Feb 28	AM	Depart Dakar
" "	AM	Arrive Bamako or Conakry
Wednesday, March 1	AM	Depart Bamako or Conakry
" "	AM	Arrive Abidjan
Thursday, March 2	Early AM	Depart Abidjan
" "	AM	Arrive Accra
Friday, March 3	Mid-day	Depart Accra
" "	PM	Arrive Nairobi
Sat-Sun, March 4-5		Weekend in Kenya

Drafted by: AF/AFI:Nfeld:dh 2/10/67

Tel. Ext. 2797

Telegraphic transmission and classification approved by:

The Under Secretary

Clearances: U:JRosenthal
AF:JPalmer 2nd
AF:JWFredericks

S/S - Mr. Walsh

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Monday, March 6	Early AM	Depart Nairobi
" "	AM	Arrive Dar es Salaam
Tuesday, March 7	Early AM	Depart Dar es Salaam
" "	AM	Arrive Lusaka
Wednesday, March 8	Early AM	Depart Lusaka
" "	AM	Arrive Ndola
" "	PM	Depart Ndola
" "	PM	Arrive Entebbe
Thursday, March 9		Entebbe/Kampala
" "	Late PM	Depart Entebbe
" "	Late PM	Arrive Addis Ababa
Friday, March 10	PM	Depart Addis Ababa
Saturday, March 11	AM	Arrive London (en route to Bonn for Chiefs of Mission Conference)

2. Party will include Mrs. Katzenbach, Wayne Fredericks and one other AF officer, Jack Rosenthal, Special Assistant to Under Secretary, ~~Marion G. Nichols~~, possibly a consultant to the Department and perhaps two or three reporters. ~~Reporters~~

Total not more than 12, more likely about 9, traveling in KC-135 Air Force tanker (military version Boeing 707) with crew of about nine.

3. Under Secretary desires: (a) minimum American-induced ceremony and maximum personal, informal contacts with Africans, not only officials, but students, --especially youth; writers, opinion leaders wherever possible/ (b) minimum of protocol and large formal functions; (c) emphasis on personalities, not on time-consuming inspections physical facilities. (As example, since Under Secretary will be able during entire trip to visit only a few projects, Department will try to select from various suggestions by posts perhaps one or two conveniently located and intrinsically important AID projects, one Peace Corps facility best exemplifying

XX

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PC work in countries visited, one private US enterprise, etc. This in order to leave maximum time for contacts with Africans); (d) absolute minimum of briefings by Americans, since expects have extensive Departmental briefings prior departure and such other briefings as necessary while flying to posts.

4. For posts' planning purposes, examples good use available time would be car tour of Abidjan with President Houphouet, drive to Tema and Akosombo with General Ankrah, permitting, simultaneously, intimate conversation with African leader, exposure to public view and quick kaleidoscopic look at interesting points in briefest possible time. Posts might also keep in mind Under Secretary's background in civil rights in Justice Department in arranging for contacts with the public.

5. Re Mrs. Katzenbach's program, she interested in writers, artists, dancers, craftsmen performing their specialties, and in educational process. Thus would much rather talk to artists, writers, doctors, teachers and students, etc., than take long walks through hospitals, schools, libraries, art museums, etc. Posts should also bear in mind that she recovering from knee injury and finds walking difficult.

6. Publicity and policy climax of trip would be Katzenbach speech at Addis Ababa Law School, if it can be scheduled.

7. FOR BAMAKO AND CONAKRY: Under Secretary wants visit either Mali or Guinea, but not repeat not both. Ambassadors McIlvaine and Moore, therefore, requested give pros and cons of visit their respective posts. Upon receipt these statements, Department will choose one or other for inclusion itinerary.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

8. FOR NAIROBI: In devising program comment on feasibility flight to Mombasa to visit beach areas, etc., during week end, and whether length runway there sufficient for KC-135 or alternate air transport will be required. Also on possibility visit Amboseli. In general, week end envisaged as one for relaxation as well as some work and should not be filled up with many events.
9. FOR ADDIS: Charge requested comment on feasibility Law School speech.
10. All posts should endeavor reply at latest by February 13, giving suggested tentative program which would accord insofar as possible with above ground rules and stating whether head of state will be in country at time of visit or any other event which might affect the trip. At this stage possibility of visit should not be divulged to host government.
11. Department attaches great importance this visit by the Under Secretary. Wishes to afford him and party maximum exposure to cross section African countries and personalities. For this reason emphasizes again desire absolute minimum time-consuming but less productive tours, briefings, social functions. Typical good day's program, within these caveats, would ^{emphasize} conversation--small intimate lunch and dinner gatherings with carefully selected personalities, and similar approach to events during rest of day, insofar as is possible.
12. Upon receipt replies Department will consider suggestions and notify posts its views regarding firm schedule, so that final arrangements can be worked out with host governments.

End

RUSK

~~SECRET~~

INCOMING TELEGRAM *Department of State*

Senegal

40

Action

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Info

~~SECRET~~

8

CONTROL:

25134

02

RECD:

NOVEMBER 28, 1966, 8:59AM

FROM:

DAKAR

ACTION:

SECSTATE

fs

~~SECRET~~ DAKAR 1140

EXDIS

REF:STATE 86369

GOS APPEAL APPEARS UNLIKELY.

GP-3

MCKESSON

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.5
State Dept. Guidelines

By *g*, NARA, Date 11-27-00

~~SECRET~~

(31)

9

F S

THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

July 22, 1966

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. MARVIN WATSON
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Visit of President Senghor of Senegal

The President has approved President Senghor's Informal Visit to Washington, September 28 and 29, to be followed by a tour of the country as a guest of the government. President Senghor was invited for a State Visit for July. The dates could not be arranged and President Senghor asked if he could come in September or October. Since there are two State Visits in September (Ne Win and Marcos), an Informal Visit was agreed upon.

I recommend that the President participate in the following events:

September 28

11:40 a.m. Greet President Senghor at the White House. Military honors.

Approved _____ ✓

Disapproved _____

12:00 noon Meet with President Senghor for approximately one hour.

Approved _____ ✓

Disapproved _____

*State Visit to Senegal
OK with me - L*

September 28 (Continued)

1:00 p.m. Give a stag luncheon for President Senghor.

Approved _____

Disapproved _____

No further participation.

James W. Symington
James W. Symington

INCOMING TELEGRAM *Department of State*

wh

45-42

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

10

Action

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Info

F 9

SS

CONTROL: *18670*
RECEIVED: SEPTEMBER 21, 1966 7:19AM
FROM: AMEMBASSY DAKAR
ACTION: SECSTATE WASHDC

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ DAKAR 500

AGREEMENT CHANNEL

SEPTEMBER 21

REF: DAKAR 484

WRITTEN AGREEMENT DATED SEPT 19 FOR AMBASADOR RIVKIN RECEIVED
THIS MORNING SEPT 21.

MCKESSON
BT

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.5
State Dept. Guidelines
By *xc*, NARA, Date *11-27-00*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

INCOMING TELEGRAM *Department of State**SENEGAL**45-42*
CONFIDENTIAL

Action

CONTROL : 15655

Info

RECD : SEPTEMBER 17, 1966 9:5 AM

Info

FROM : DAKAR

ACTION: SECSTATE PRIORITY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ DAKAR 484

SEPTEMBER 17

AGREEMENT CHANNEL

FONOFF DIRECTOR GENERAL SARRE HAS JUST INFORMED ME ORALLY THAT AGREEMENT GRANTED FOR AMBASSADOR RIVKIN. SARRE SAID THAT SENGHOR HAD BEEN CONTACTED BY TELEPHONE AND THAT WRITTEN CONFIRMATION WOULD BE SENT TO EMBASSY FIRST THING NEXT WEEK. GP-3.

MCKESSON

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.5
State Dept. Guidelines
By *jc*, NARA, Date *11-27-00*

CONFIDENTIAL

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OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

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☐ CHARGE TO

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Origin

SS

Info

ACTION: Amembassy MOGADISCIO IMMEDIATE

324

Fg

LIMDIS

Embtel 668.

You should not raise possibility of invitation. However if Aden raises it state President has busy calendar during 1966 but that you will discuss on your return here.

END

RUSK

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.5
State Dept. Guidelines
By *jc*, NARA, Date *11-27-00*

Drafted by:

AFNE:MJLoram:cyl 6/11/66

Clearances:

Telegraphic transmission and

classification approved by:

AF - Joseph Palmer 2nd

G - Mr. Low
S/S - Mr. Shostal

White House - Mr. Smith (subs)

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~~SECRET~~

1635
12a

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

June 11, 1966

TO: Mr. Walt W. Rostow
The White House
FROM: Mr. Benjamin H. Read *B. Read for*
Executive Secretary
SUBJECT: Clearance of Cable to
Mogadiscio

It would be appreciated if clearance could be given on this cable today. Ambassador Thurston has an appointment with President Aden on June 12.

Attachment:

Cable to Mogadiscio. *H.*

→ Haynes

I cleared this on Satp.m.
on grounds of permission to
use LBS calendar as an excuse.

2. File - S/S informed

BHS → OK *H.*
6/13/66

ACTION		
AF-5		
RM/R	REP	AF
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ARA	EUR	FE
	5	
NEA	CU	INR
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TR	XMB	AIR
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ARMY	CIA	NAVY
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OSD	USIA	NSA
31	10	3
NSC		
6		

AIRGRAM

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

POL 1 SENEG-45

FOR RM USE ONLY

A-383

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

HANDLING INDICATOR

TO : Department of State
Dept pass:

INFO : ACCRA, ADDIS ABABA, BAMAKO, CONAKRY, DAKAR (S), FREETOWN, LAGOS, MONROVIA, NOUAKHOTT, OCAM capitals, PARIS, POLAD/CINCSTRIKE, USCINCEAFSA

10SD FOR CINCSTRIKE/USCINCEAFSA

FROM : Amembassy DAKAR

DATE: May 7, 1966

SUBJECT: Politico-Economic Assessment, Senegal

REF : 11 FAM 212.3-5

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 13526, Sec. 3.5

By *id* NLJ/RAC 10-328
NARA, Date 9-12-11

SUMMARY

Basic US objectives in Senegal remain the continuation of a moderate and responsible regime on both the international and domestic front and the strengthening of the country's economy. In promoting these objectives, our economic assistance program constitutes by far our most important potential asset. Unfortunately, our aid program for Senegal has declined in the past year and a half almost to the vanishing point. A careful analysis of the various arguments for and against a meaningful aid program in Senegal leads us to the conclusion that such a program is important to US national interests in West Africa.

INTRODUCTION

The recently revised Guidelines for US Policy and Operations in Senegal provide a valid and comprehensive analysis of US objectives and of the courses of action devised to promote these objectives. The Embassy's last annual assessment (A-398), furthermore, remains as relevant as it was a year ago as events of the past twelve months have, indeed, given added weight to the earlier arguments. Basic objectives and the courses of action which the US should follow in Senegal can, therefore, be considered to have been adequately covered and need not be reiterated here.

The Embassy submitted on February 18, 1966, some suggestions for minor changes in the draft revision received from the Department of the earlier Guidelines paper.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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☒ In ☐ Out

Drafted by: DCM:JAMcKesson:met May 6, 1966

Contents and Classification Approved by:

Clearances: POL:DBEasum

AMB:MCook

DWDoyle

USIS:TMGTanen

AID:WMBlaissdell

PC:WCCarrington

ECON/LAB:DLMcCarthy

USDAO:Col. HKBruce

ADMIN:CAPlunkett

1966 MAY 10 PM 2 35

CCFYLQ-PBR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A- 333 from DAKAR

2

It is in the implementation of the agreed courses of action, however, that significant discrepancies occur which merit more careful attention. For if we have, by and large, implemented most of our courses of action to a satisfactory extent over the past year, there is unfortunately one area -- economic assistance -- where we have fallen far short of what can be considered a reasonable implementation of our avowed policy. As this area, moreover, is by far the most important in terms of realizing our objectives, this failure runs the risk of seriously undermining, if not negating, our entire effort in this country. This assessment will, therefore, concentrate for the most part on analysing the causes and consequences of our past failure in the aid field. Courses of action in other fields will then be briefly examined in the light of our agreed objectives.

I. US AID PROGRAM

US economic assistance for Senegal, which averaged \$3.8 million annually from 1961 to 1964, dropped to less than \$1 million in fiscal 1965 and has been confined in the last year and a half to refugee food shipments through Catholic Relief and gifts to the Dakar Negro Arts Festival. No new development projects of any kind have been concluded. Of Africa's 37 countries, only four (Gambia, Rwanda, Mauritania and Congo-Brazzaville) had smaller aid programs last year.

The reason for the absence of a meaningful aid program is certainly not that Senegal does not need aid or does not desire aid from us. Nor is it that the US has neglected Africa since large programs exist in neighboring African countries. The Senegal aid program has been small and diminishing largely because of a variety of policy considerations in Washington. It is of key importance, therefore, to examine in some detail the case against and the case for an aid program in Senegal.

A. The Case Against US Aid to Senegal:

There appear to be essentially four major arguments which are at various times used against giving any significant amount of aid to Senegal. Let us examine them in turn and attempt to assess their validity.

(1) The Dollar Drain Problem: As Senegal is a member of the French Monetary Union, all US dollars loaned or given to Senegal, which are not used to purchase goods or services in the US, become claims on US gold reserves by the Bank of France. In view of recent French behavior on the international financial scene, the US Government is understandably reluctant to approve

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3

any form of aid which increases French dollar holdings. As a result, all forms of dollar loans or grants for local expenditures in Senegal tend to be opposed by the US Treasury and AID.

There is certainly considerable validity to this argument. An attenuating factor, however, is the fact that Senegal regularly imports considerably more from the US than it exports to the US and pays for the balance with dollars obtained from the Bank of France. In other words, Senegal's membership in the Franc Zone, which is used as an argument for drastically limiting US aid, is the very factor which makes possible dollar earnings for the US at the expense of the Bank of France. We are penalizing Senegal for a situation which enables us to realize in Senegal dollar profits several times the value of our aid program. It would seem that this might be taken into account in the formulation of the Treasury Department's attitude on this issue.

(2) The French Help So Why Should We: Perhaps the most frequently used argument against any appreciable US assistance to Senegal is that the French are providing large amounts of aid and that we, as a consequence, need not. France is giving assistance to Senegal in many forms estimated at around \$70 million annually, and France is unlikely wittingly to allow the current regime to collapse. It is appealing, therefore, for us to let the French carry the burden of our interests while we engage in efforts elsewhere. There is the added inducement, moreover, that the French may not want us to get too involved in Senegal anyway for fear of losing their political and cultural influence.

There are, however, several serious weaknesses to this line of argumentation. First of all it is clear that French and US interests do not always coincide. On many issues of major importance to us, such as Chinese representation, Article 19 (last year), and Vietnam, we are obviously not able to get any mileage out of French assistance to Senegal. Secondly, the Senegalese Government does not in any way consider that French assistance absolves the US of the moral obligation to assist a poor, friendly and, in Senegalese eyes, deserving nation. In view of their obvious needs and of our more generous aid elsewhere, the Senegalese resent this discrimination and do not accept the existence of French aid as an explanation for the absence of ours.

Finally there is still another consideration. While it is true that the French Government will endeavor to give Senegal enough to keep the country afloat, it is also true that France will seek to minimize its losses in this country. For a variety of reasons (influence of Cartierisme, desire

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of de Gaulle to extend French aid to new areas), France will do no more in Senegal than it considers absolutely necessary. It is clear, however, that with minimal assistance Senegal cannot achieve the rate of progress which, as we shall see in a later section, is of importance to what we consider to be US national interests in Africa.

(3) Senegal is a Low Priority Area: Although rarely voiced, and sometimes not even acknowledged, the most fundamental objection to aid to Senegal seems to be the belief that it is simply not important for us to help this country. Quite aside from the dollar problem or the extent of French aid, it is contended that there are other areas of Africa which are much more vital to us and that, as our resources are limited, Senegal must take a very low priority.

This attitude appears to be based partly on the feeling that we can take Senegal's friendship and support for granted regardless of what we do or do not do, and partly on the belief that it does not really matter very much what Senegal does anyway as Senegal does not belong to the "wave of the future" in Africa.

That there should be priorities in our aid program goes without saying. Even if there were no overall limitation of funds, a program giving equal attention to all conceivable aid recipients would certainly not appear tailored to optimum US national interests. Any policy worthy of the name implies a necessity for choice and US aid policy in Africa is certainly no exception. It is the contention of the Embassy, however, that far from being a low priority area in Africa, Senegal should be a relatively high priority area in terms of US aid. The arguments in justification of this position will be given in the next section presenting the case for US aid to Senegal.

(4) Inadequacy of Senegalese Projects: There is finally one argument, which must be listed for the sake of completeness, which is sometimes leveled against a meaningful US aid program in Senegal: GOS projects are invariably poor, inadequately documented and thereby unsuitable for US assistance. Although there is a superficial appearance of truth to this contention, a more careful examination will reveal that it has very little validity.

Certainly many projects proposed by the Government of Senegal are poorly conceived and most of them are presented initially without the voluminous dossiers of justification demanded by AID. The GOS has also frequently been dilatory in its handling of aid projects. If we are looking for reasons not to mount a program, therefore, it is easy enough to reject

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these projects on the grounds of their inadequacy. But surely it would be hard to contend that Senegal is less able to develop projects than any of its neighbors where trained cadres are fewer and US aid much larger. Even were it so, moreover, would this not be in itself a reason for US assistance in developing projects if the need were real and we desired to help. The record since mid-1964 when we abolished the aid mission in Dakar, turned down virtually all Senegalese proposals in Washington, and made little attempt until very recently to assist Senegal in developing any projects, suggests rather that the recent absence of any meaningful US aid program has not been due so much to the poor quality of GOS projects as to our own lack of interest in developing a program.

B. The Case for US Aid to Senegal: Before presenting the case for an aid program in Senegal it should be made clear that we do not think that aid programs are always necessary for the conduct of diplomacy. Such programs become important, however, in situations which combine economic need of the recipient, US political interests in the area, and large programs for seemingly less deserving neighbors. US aid to Senegal appears to us to conform to US national interests on three separate though related planes.

(1) As a Leverage to Promote US Interests: The simplest and most obvious purpose of even a modest aid program in Senegal is to provide the US Government with some leverage to promote some purely US national interests. We are constantly seeking to obtain Senegalese support in the UN and elsewhere on issues which are important to us but are of marginal interest to Senegal and sometimes actually contrary to Senegalese inclinations. These have included such issues as Article 19, Chinese representation, self determination for dependent territories (Guam), Vietnam, and elections to various international bodies. It becomes increasingly difficult to argue for Senegalese support on such issues if we are giving comparatively little to Senegal at a time when we are giving large quantities of aid to other countries which consistently oppose us on all of these same issues.

In addition to seeking diplomatic support we often seek to exert our influence to preclude Communist initiatives, such as civil air rights in Dakar, which we consider inimical to our interests. Again an adequate aid program can help to provide some leverage to our diplomacy.

Finally with regard to our image in Senegal, which our USIS program seeks to improve and consolidate, a reasonable aid program is of considerable importance. With the serious handicaps facing us in this field, such as the race problem in the US, African attitudes toward the Vietnam problem, and French criticisms of US culture, it would be valuable to be able to publicize significant American assistance to Senegal.

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A- 383 from DAKAR

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(2) As a Means of Consolidating a Democratic Pro-Western Government: Quite apart from the leverage we may be able to exert on specific issues, it is of considerable importance to us that Senegal maintain its present orientation which, though officially non-aligned, is friendly to the West. If the regime should change to a militant marxist type, it is unlikely that even a large aid program could give us a fraction of the leverage which a much smaller one could today.

The greatest danger to the present regime in Senegal is on the economic front. The country is poor and its economy is barely treading water. The French, as we have seen, are giving the minimum considered necessary to keep the country going. The safety margin is small and the danger of failure is great. A meaningful US aid program, properly conceived and executed could go a long way toward strengthening the country's economy and thereby consolidating the regime. For a moderate investment in US aid we could have valuable insurance against the danger of seeing a voice of reason and moderation in Africa replaced by one of hatred, abuse and subversion.

(3) As a Means of Influencing the Course of History in West Africa: Finally it is important to note that the maintenance of the present orientation of Senegal transcends in significance the borders of that country. This is precisely why we believe that Senegal is one of the countries to which we should give priority attention in Africa.

The continent of Africa is currently torn by a deep conflict of ideologies. In Western Africa there is a very clear and profound cleavage between those countries which have chosen the path of cooperation with the West and those which have adopted an ideology opposed to the West. The struggle is very real and the outcome uncertain. Within each of these countries the elites of tomorrow are watching the trends of today. If Senegal can overcome its economic difficulties and prosper the impact will be real and profound on its "radical" neighbors. Conversely if it should falter and fail the impact of that failure will be felt far beyond its borders. It has often been said in justification of aid to India that it must be shown that a democratic regime can do as well as or better than a communist regime such as China. Surely, on a smaller scale, we are faced with the same situation in West Africa.

At the present writing, Senegal is surrounded by countries which have either already espoused a form of Marxist radicalism (Guinea and Mali) or may be

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veering in that direction (Mauritania). If Senegal should join the "radical" camp as a result of economic difficulties, the entire Western bulge of the continent will have been lost to the West and no amount of US aid will then retrieve that which has been lost. If, on the other hand, Senegal holds firm and prospers while the "radicals" founder, trends of moderation and cooperation with the West could be set in motion which would alter the face of West Africa.

President Senghor has merely voiced the opinion of all leaders of the under-developed world when he has called for greater aid efforts by the richer industrialized nations. At the same time he has warned that if the West fails to meet this challenge, the poorer nations will be driven out of despair to extremist and anti-Western positions.

In our response to this challenge we must not, of course, neglect the multilateral approach. Bilateral programs are essential, however, if we are to capitalize on many of the political dividends accruing from our aid.

C. Recommendations

In conclusion, the case for aid to Senegal seems to us far to outweigh the case against aid to that country. There are, as we have seen, some valid arguments against such aid. None of them are conclusive, however, or even of major significance in terms of our national interests. The arguments in favor of a reasonable aid program in Senegal, on the other hand, are both weighty and bear directly on our national interests in Senegal and throughout West Africa. We have been fortunate so far in reaping the benefits of Senegal's moderation and friendliness without contributing much to the country's development. But the danger signals are clear and should not be overlooked. Senghor could be swept aside and with him the constructive approach of his government. We are like a man skating on very thin ice. We are still on top and may be complacent. If and when we come crashing through, however, it will be too late to mend the ice.

If it is essential to revitalize the US aid program in Senegal, it is equally important, if we are to have a program that is both politically and economically effective, that we concentrate our assistance efforts on limited specific goals which neither overlap nor conflict with the activities of other donors. A recent report of a US agricultural survey team indicates that such a target for US assistance exists in the agricultural development of the Casamance.

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A- 383 from DAKAR

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Senegalese agriculture has grown up around the production of peanuts for export at the expense of cereals. As a result about \$25 million is spent annually in importing rice and wheat. Unused or inefficiently-used arable land exists in the Casamance in large areas, and unused manpower is waiting to be energized by knowledge, equipment and the benefits of water control and fertilizer. We, therefore, recommend an immediate and substantial program of assistance revolving around a central effort to help the Casamance increase and diversify its agricultural production for the purpose of feeding Senegalese.

II. OTHER US PROGRAMS

Other US programs and activities in Senegal have, by and large, been pursued satisfactorily during the past year.

Our Embassy contacts at all levels have been close and as effective as other circumstances have permitted. The most valuable step yet to be taken in this field remains an invitation to President Senghor to visit Washington. It was unfortunate that, for internal reasons, Senghor was not able to accept the invitation extended last April and we very much hope that it will be possible to set another date early this year.

Our Peace Corps program has continued to be very successful. We now have some seventy three volunteers throughout Senegal and the GOS has indicated a desire to increase this number. President Senghor has repeatedly praised the work of the Peace Corps.

On the whole our informational and cultural programs have fulfilled the objectives of our USIS Country Plan. Two areas of weakness should, however, be noted. The University of Dakar has been given less attention than would have been desirable owing to the absence of a Cultural Officer for over six months. Working with the University is almost a full time job and other demands of the program, including preparations for the World Festival of Negro Arts, have limited our possibilities of action. Another weakness has been that caused by the lack of American aid coming into Senegal. One of the objectives of the USIS Country Plan is to show how American aid helps Senegal economically. If there is little aid, we cannot do very much in this field.

Our small Military Assistance Program has also progressed in a generally satisfactory manner. Spare parts for the Engineer battalion equipment have been received and unused equipment has, for the most part, been returned. Again, some problems have been encountered. Our one English teacher

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A- 383 from DAKAR

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assigned to the program departed last June and, despite every effort by our Defense Attaché and an expression of personal concern by the Ambassador, was not replaced until February of this year. We are still awaiting approval for an invitation to the Chief of Staff of the Senegalese Armed Forces to visit the United States which we understood to have been agreed to in principle in Washington six months ago. More recently, we have received Senegalese requests for landing craft and aircraft with which we may not be able to comply. At a time when our economic aid program is still in the doldrums, prompt and positive response in the Military Assistance field would be all the more desirable.

III. CONCLUSION

Recent coups in Africa have demonstrated the fragility of African regimes and the myth of the Strong Men of Africa. In a continent in turmoil, the only constant is the desperate need for economic progress. In this search for a better life, some countries have sought to achieve their goals through cooperation with the West; others through opposing the West. On balance the trend of world events over the past year has been in the direction of strengthening our friends and weakening our foes. This represents an opportunity which the West can ill afford to pass up. Failure to help those who are still giving us their confidence today can only lead to more bitter antagonisms tomorrow. Now is the time to do something to help the developing world before the gathering storm is unleashed against us. We have such an opportunity in Senegal today. Recent decisions taken by AID in Washington, such as the despatch of an agricultural survey team to Senegal last November and its return in March, give us grounds for hope that we will yet seize the opportunity in time.

Marcus Cook
COOK

PROCESSING NOTE:

Document #14, NSF, Country File, Senegal, Volume 1 was incorrectly filed in this location. It has been renumbered document #175 and moved to NSF, Country File, Spain, Volume 1, Box 204.

Jennifer Cuddeback
Archivist

January 8, 2001

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MAR 22 5 24 PM '66

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Origin

ACTION: Amembassy DAKAR

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CU

Info:

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USIA

NSC

1. Arrival dates Americans follow. Will send flight data on Dept sponsored individuals as learned. Mrs. Inness-Brown arriving March 26 at 7:15 AM via PAA 150 expects know flight data Committee sponsored. Except as noted, all will leave New York. Committee has blocked out rooms at Clarice (all twin-beds with bath) for all except John Davis.

2. Langston Hughes and assistant arriving March 28 at 7:15 AM via PAA 156, for ten days. Is panelist at Colloq.

3. Hale Woodruff same as Hughes. Is panelist, remains ten days.

4. Dr. St. Clair Drake tentatively same as Hughes. Is panelist for about ten days.

5. Dr. and Mrs. John A. Davis April 2 at 7:15 AM via PAA 150, for twelve days. Is panelist ~~for about ten days~~

6. Frederick O'Neal April 2 for 14 days. Is listener.

7. Dr. and Mrs. Robert Goldwater March 29 for 15 days. Is participant.

8. Robert Farris Thompson March 30 from Europe for ten days. Is listener.

9. Tom Melady March 30 from Madrid for 15 days. Is observer at Colloq.

10. Professor Roy Sieber March 30 from Europe for ten days. Is observer.

Drafted by:

CU/AF: CChandler: tfb: 3-22-66

Clearances:

AFW - Mr. Hettinger (subst)
White House - Mr. Haynes (info)
CU/CP - Mr. Lahey (subst)

Telegraphic transmission and

classification approved by:

CU/AF - J. Roland Jacobs

USIA/IAA - Mr. Kasanof (subst)

CU/ECS - Mr. Zemleny (subst)

S/S-Mr. Kelley
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11. Dr. Warner Lawson April 2 from Niger for five days. Is listener.

12. Duke Ellington and seventeen players April 2 for seven days. Players include Mercer Ellington and two band boys. Ten rooms at Clarice for players, two private rooms for family (Mrs. Ellington and daughter in one, niece in other) and two adjoining rooms (three if possible) for Duke and Stephen James.

13. De Paur Chorus comprising 29 people April 8 for six days. Require 16 rooms at Clarice.

14. Martina Arroya April 12 from Europe for six days. Her assistant Donal Nold April 13 for five days.

15. Armenta Adams April 11 or 12 for five days.

16. Marion Williams and six accompanists April 13 for six days. Five or six rooms.

17. American Negro Dance Company of 31 dancers possibly April 20. Eighteen to 22 rooms. ~~XXXXXX~~

18. Chairman and Co-Chairman of U.S. Committee will represent American artistic community at Festival. END.

RUSK

dlk

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OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

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ACTION: Amembassy DAKAR 675

MAR 21 4 59 PM '66

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For Ambassador.

1. Miss Marian Anderson informed Dept ~~XXXXXXXX~~ her physician adamantly opposes her taking immunization shots or undergoing trip at this time.

2. She expresses great disappointment inability attend Festival and requests you convey her sincere regret to President Senghor and Festival authorities. ~~END~~

3. Dept highly disappointed. Miss Anderson enthusiastic about going to Festival but medical difficulties block. END.

RUSK

Drafted by:

CU/AF: CChandler: tfb: 3-18-66

Telegraphic transmission and

classification approved by: CU/AF - J. Roland Jacobs

Clearances:

CU/ECS - Mr. Zemleny (subst)

AFW - Mr. Hettinger (subst)

CU - Mr. Osborn (info)

USIA - Mr. Kasanof (subst)

White House - Mr. Haynes (info)

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OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

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Origin
CU
Info:

ACTION: Amembassy DAKAR

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MAR 10 12 59 PM '66

SAH
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Your 579.

1. Duke Ellington and his seventeen players arrive April 1. Dept will pouch copy contract.
2. De Paur Chorus, comprising twenty-nine members, arrives April 8. You have copy contract.
3. Armenta Adams arrives April 11 or 12. Dept will pouch contract.
4. Marion Williams and her seven accompanists will arrive about April 13. U.S. Committee administering.
5. Martina Arroya arrives about April 12. U.S. Committee administering.
6. Warfield unable go and name must be withdrawn final program.
7. Traditional African art exhibit is there.
8. Contemporary Negro art exhibit discussed Deptel 654. Dept will inform you soonest.
9. Books subject earlier message. USIA pressing John Davis for list.
10. USIA ^{air} pouched 16 record titles (35 records) March 7, and will try furnish six copies each title.
11. USIA will probably know final details on ^{additional films early next week.} ~~additional films early next week.~~
12. USIA will ^{air} pouch Magnum photo exhibit March 15 or 17.

Drafted by:

Tel. Ext.

Telegraphic transmission and

CU/AF: CHandler: tfb: 3/10/66 3703

classification approved by:

CU/AF - J. Roland Jacobs

Clearances:

AFW - Mr. Hettinger (subst) CU/ECS - Mr. Zemleny (info) S/AH - Mr. McIlvaine (info)
USIA/IAA - Mr. Kasanof (subst) White House - Mr. Haynes (info) CU - Mr. Cowles (info)
CU/CP - Mr. Lahey (subst) White House - Mr. McPherson (info) PRODUCTION FROM THIS COPY IS
AF - Mr. Westerfield (info) UNCLASSIFIED PROHIBITED UNLESS "UNCLASSIFIED"
USIA/TAA - Mr. Lewis (info) CIT/TR - Mr. Merrill

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13. Despite enormous effort U.S. Committee still has not raised funds cover American Negro Dance Company. Dance group should not RPT not be withdrawn final program since favorable solution anticipated next few days. Will advise soonest.

14. Dept will send flight data on performers when known. Arrival time specialists also will follow. END.

RUSK

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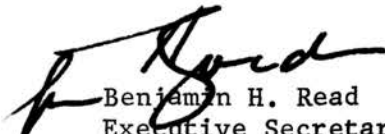
1100
1. *Haynes*
2. *Ret.*
18

April 22, 1966

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WALT W. ROSTOW
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Interim Report On United States Participation
In Dakar Negro Arts Festival

There is enclosed, for the information of the White House, an encouraging interim report on the First World Festival of Negro Arts - now being held in Dakar, Senegal - comparing United States participation in the Festival very favorably with that of the Soviet Union. It is believed that the enclosure will be of particular interest to Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson in her capacity as Honorary Chairman of the US Festival Committee.


Benjamin H. Read
Executive Secretary

Enclosure:

Embassy Dakar's A-347, April 11, 1966.

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1966 APR 23 AM 8 39

AIRGRAM

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TO : DEPARTMENT OF STATE, USIS

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INFO : Dept. please pass: PARIS

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ANALYSIS & DISTRIBUTION
BRANCH

FROM : Amembassy DAKAR

DATE: April 11, 1966

SUBJECT : Festival Status Report: US Image Bright: Russians Scrambling

REF :

We are off to a good start at the Festival. Thanks in large measure to Duke ELLINGTON and his band, to Langston HUGHES, and to the effective role of both Negro and non-Negro members of the United States team at the Colloquium on African Art, the United States participation in the week-old Negro Arts Festival has clearly captured the imagination of the Senegalese public.

In addition the United States has come off very well in the various literary and artistic competitions. Ivan DIXON and Abby LINCOLN won the prize for the best Negro actors, for their role in "Nothing but a Man." This film won the prize for the best foreign film about the Negro world. Mahalia JACKSON's record, "Greatest Hits," won the prize for Afro-American music of Christian inspiration. Louis ARMSTRONG's "Hello Dolly" won the Jazz prize. Duke ELLINGTON and Count BASIE received additional jazz mention. The literary prize for poetry in the English language was taken by "Ballad of Remembrance" by Robert YAYDEN. The two social science prizes were won by Kenneth Clark for "Dark Ghetto" and by Robert Weaver for "The Urban Complex." Louis E. Lomax won a prize for "The Negro Revolt" and Leroy Jones won a theater prize for "The Slave."

In interesting juxtaposition with United States successes at the Festival, the local press announced April 7 a Russian decision to send poet Yevgueni YEVTUCHENKO to Dakar for a series of poetry readings. Yevtuchenko and his interpreter, Yevgueni DOIMATOVSKI, will spend three weeks in Dakar following a tour in Australia now ending.

A three-man Soviet delegation participated in the Colloquium, and received one prominent story in Dakar-Matin. This delegation consists

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FORM DS-323

Drafted by:

Contents and Classification Approved by:

POL:DEEasum:sh 4/9/66

AMB:COOK (the substance) Dr

Clearances:

AFCON:DMcCarthy

USIS:TTanen

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Page 2, A- 347 from DAKAR

of Dmitri OLDEROGGE (member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and Professor at Leningrad University); Boris PIETROVSKI (member of the Armenian Academy of Sciences and Director of the Hermitage Museum of Leningrad); and Galina TCHERNOVA (African art specialist at the African Art Institute).

The assignment of Yevtuchenko recalls to mind a recent report of Russian unhappiness over the alleged lack of Russian participation in the Festival relative to that of the United States. The Russian Ambassador is said to have argued at the Foreign Ministry that Russian scholars in the field of African studies, or Russian painters of African subjects, should have as much or more right to participate in the Festival as American Negro artists or scholars whose work shows no direct connection with African themes. Somewhat inconsistently, he is also alleged to have criticized the participation of such non-Negro nations as Morocco and the UAR. One wonders how he rationalizes the assignment of Yevtuchenko, avant-garde favorite of the intellectual youth but certainly neither Negro nor Africanist, and who speaks no French.

It is interesting to note that the Russian Ambassador did not attend any of the four Ellington performances (but was at the UAR one-night stand to see one Negro and 40 white dancers). The Ellington concerts were exceptionally well received, particularly the final show April 6 before a cheering overflow house of 1500 in the plush new Daniel Sorano Theater. This was an extra performance which Ellington agreed to give as a replacement for Miriam MAKEBA, who had informed the Festival Committee only two weeks ago that she could not keep her commitment.

President Senghor astounded Langston Hughes by quoting three of his poems (two in English) from memory during their interview late last week, and then invited him back for a second evening of drinks and more poetry. Hughes received much favorable comment for his Colloquium address on American Negro writers, and presided in able fashion over the literary jury panel. Other American participation in the Colloquium, which closed April 7, was equally expert and effective. And now we have 200 American tourists, mostly from AMBAC, who arrived April 8. With the DE PAUR Chorus here for its three performances, and with the renewed prospect of obtaining a Negro dance group after all, the current prospectus for the United States image at the Festival is bright - in spite of the incredibly inept handling by our hosts of virtually every administrative detail.

FOR THE AMBASSADOR



Donald B. Easum
First Secretary of Embassy

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Info:

ACTION: Amembassy DAKAR

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FEB 18 8 12 PM '66

EXDIS

Reference URTEL 554

FOR AMBASSADOR FROM WILLIAMS

B Fully appreciate importance attached visit by President Senghor and am pleased inform you he second on list AF nominees for visit. However, because very strict limitations placed number visits balance current fiscal year most unlikely one could be arranged for Senghor before June 30 unless first nominee should be unable come.

GP-3

RUSK

END

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.5
State Dept. Guidelines
By pc, NARA, Date 11-27-00

Drafted by: AF:WCTrimble:deh 2/18/66	Tel. Ext.	Telegraphic transmission and classification approved by: AF - G. Mennen Williams
Clearances: S/S - Mr. Rattray		

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CONTROL: 13298

RECD: FEBRUARY 16, 1966 12:46 PM

FROM: DAKAR

ACTION: SECSTATE 554

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ FEBRUARY 16

EXDIS FOR SECRETARY AND WILLIAMS

SUBJECT: SENGHOR VISIT

VERY MUCH HOPE THAT INVITATION CAN BE EXTENDED TO PRESIDENT SENGHOR TO VISIT WASHINGTON IN LATE SPRING OR EARLY SUMMER. PERIOD OF MAY-JUNE IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING FIRST WORLD FESTIVAL OF NEGRO ARTS IN DAKAR (APRIL 1-24) WOULD SEEM PARTICULARLY OPPORTUNE. WHITE HOUSE AND DEPARTMENT WELL AWARE OF PAST HISTORY THIS INVITATION AND OF SENGHOR DESIRE TO MAKE TRIP. GENERAL DIALLO, SENEGALESE CHIEF OF STAFF, RECENTLY TOLD OUR DEFENSE ATTACHE THAT IT WAS "ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL THAT PRESIDENT SENGHOR BE INVITED TO THE US THIS YEAR."

I APPRECIATE FACT THERE ARE MANY PRESSING DEMANDS ON PRESIDENT'S TIME BUT BELIEVE THIS PROPOSAL IMPORTANT TO US INTERESTS IN AFRICA GENERALLY AS WELL AS IN SENEGAL. LETTER TO WILLIAMS FOLLOWS WITH ADDITIONAL URGENT REASONS. GP-3.

COOK

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.5
State Dept. Guidelines
By pc, NARA, Date 11-27-00

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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1965

SUMMARY

INCOMING TELEGRAM *Department of State*

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TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE

INFO RUFHPA/AMEMBASSY NIAMEY IMMEDIATE

STATE GRNC

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ DEC 16.

REF DEPTTEL 549

BRITISH AMBASSADOR TERMS REF REPORT "TRIPE" WITH RESPECT SENEGAL.

HE WAS INFORMED AT LUNCH TODAY BY AMBASSADOR TO LONDON BOISSIER-PALUN THAT SENEGALESE CHARGE IN LONDON HAD CABLED DAKAR RE "TIMES" STORY DECEMBER 16 ON ALLEGED BREAK. PALUN ASSUMED THAT TIMES MEANT LONDON BUT COULD HAVE BEEN NEW YORK TIMES. FONMIN REPLY DENIED REPORT. PECK CITES REPEATED ASSURANCES FROM GOS THAT BREAK NOT ANTICIPATED, INCLUDING PARTY POLITBUREAU DECISION OF DECEMBER 15; SAYS FRENCH EMBASSY DAKAR HAS SAME ASSURANCES. GP-4. COOK
BT

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ADVANCE COPY S/S-O 12/16/65 6:20 PM

PASSED WHITE HOUSE 12/16/65 6:20 PM

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Authority Group 4

By jc, NARA, Date 11-27-00

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INCOMING TELEGRAM *Department of State*

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1965 NOV 7 AM 8 47

~~SECRET~~ NOVEMBER 7

L I M D I S

USUN 1784 TO DEPT; EMBTEL 402 TO DEPT.

GOSSETT SAW FONMIN N'JIE NOVEMBER 6. FONMIN CONFIRMED PAPA N'JIE NOT AUTHORIZED VOTE AT UN. GOG CABINET MEETING UPCOMING NOVEMBER 9 EXPECTED RESOLVE GOG POSITION CHIREP DEBATE AND QUESTION OF POSSIBILITY SENDING FONMIN TO UN TO DEBATE AND VOTE CHIREP ISSUE. FONMIN URGING JAWARA SUPPORT US POSITION AND OPTIMISTIC SUCCESS.

GOG CANNOT FINANCE FONMIN'S TRIP UN AT THIS TIME. FONMIN ASKED CAN US PAY ALL COSTS SUCH JOURNEY FOR HIM AND ONE AIDE IF JAWARA AGREES SUPPORT US POSITION.

I HAVE INSTRUCTED GOSSETT NOT SHOW HIS HAND ONE WAY OR THE OTHER UNTIL JAWARA'S POSITION IS CLEAR. HE WILL PROMISE QUICK ANSWER, HOWEVER, IN EVENT PM AND CABINET SUPPORT FONMIN'S RECOMMENDATION.

I HAVE REQUESTED [REDACTED] PREPARE FOR NECESSARY FINANCIAL TRANSACTION ON CONTINGENCY BASIS PENDING DEPARTMENT'S INSTRUCTIONS.

3.3
(b)(1)

OBVIOUS PITFALLS OUR PROPOSED ACTION INCLUDE:

1. POSSIBILITY OUR ROLE WILL BECOME KNOWN; JAWARA'S OPPOSITION WILL ACCUSE HIM OF SELLOUT TO US. (THEY MAY DO THIS ANYWAY WHETHER OR NOT AWARE OF US ROLE.)

2. POSSIBILITY SENEGALESE RESENTMENT BECAUSE OF NO PRIOR CONSULTATION BY GOG REGARDING VOTE, WHETHER OR NOT SENEGALESE TIE GAMBIA ACTION TO US.

SANITIZED

E.O. 13526, Sec. 3.5

NLJ/RAC 10-328

NARA, Date 9-12-11

~~SECRET~~

By *id*

~~SECRET~~

-2- 406, November 7, From: Dakar

3. WE WILL HAVE SET PRECEDENT FOR FUTURE HANDOUTS. REQUEST
DEPARTMENT'S URGENT GUIDANCE.

FOR USUN: WHAT IS EXPECTED DURATION OF CHIREP DEBATE AND
TIMING OF VOTE? GP-3. COOK

Advance copy to S/S-O 11/7/65 8:51 a.m.

Passed White House, CIA per S/S-O 11/7/65 9:30 a.m.

Handled Exdis Per S/S-O 11/7/65.

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INCOMING TELEGRAM - Department of State

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24

CONTROL: 19409
RECEIVED: OCTOBER 25, 1965, 7:18 A.M.

FROM: DAKAR

ACTION: SECSTATE IMMEDIATE 387?

~~SECRET~~ OCTOBER 25

002

EXDIS

I DISCOVERED YOUR MESSAGE TO SENGHOR SUNDAY EVENING. AFTER READING IT CAREFULLY AND SLOWLY, HE SAID HE HAD NEVER THOUGHT FOR A MOMENT THAT THE PRESIDENT OR SECRETARY WOULD AUTHORIZE A PLOT AGAINST HIM. BUT HE HAD READ SOME BOOK WHICH CLAIMED THAT PRESIDENT KENNEDY WAS NOT ALWAYS INFORMED IN ADVANCE OF CLANDESTINE OPERATIONS. IF THE REPORTS HAD INVOLVED SOME OTHER EMBASSY, SENGHOR SAID, HE WOULD NOT HAVE DIVULGED THEM TO ITS AMBASSADOR. WITH THE US, HOWEVER, HE HAS PREFERRED TO DISCUSS THE MATTER FRANKLY. HE APPRECIATED YOUR MESSAGE.

FOR AT LEAST THREE REASONS I FEAR THAT HIS SUSPICIONS WERE NOT ENTIRELY DISPELLED; 1) HE NEVER DISCUSSED THE SECOND REPORT, WHICH HE WOULD HAVE DONE IF HE HAD BEEN COMPLETELY FRANK. 2) HE INSISTED--FOR THE THIRD TIME--ON HIS NEUTRALITY IN FRANCO-AMERICAN SQUABBLES. 3) HE REPEATED THE SAME ARGUMENTS THAT HE HAD ON THURSDAY.

AS A LAST RESORT I TOLD HIM THAT THE VERY PEOPLE HE NOW SUSPECTED OF PLOTTING AGAINST HIM WERE THE ONES WHO RECOMMENDED THE GIFT OF THE PROTECTIVE DEVICE I HAD DELIVERED SOME MONTHS AGO. HOW STRANGE THAT THEY SHOULD NOW WANT TO HARM HIM. IT APPARENTLY IMPRESSED HIM FOR HE EXCLAIMED, "C'EST EXACT!" THEN HE SMILED AND STARTED TALKING ABOUT AID. MOMENTARILY THINGS WERE ALMOST BACK TO NORMAL.

COOK

Note: Advance copy to S/S-0 at 7:55 a.m. 10/25/65
Passed to White House at 8:01 a.m. 10/25/65

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E.O. 13526, Sec. 3.5

NLJ / RAC 10-328

By isl NARA, Date 9-12-11

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INCOMING TELEGRAM *Department of State*

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CONTROL : 8885
RECD : AUGUST 12, 12:22 PM

FROM : DAKAR

002

ACTION : SECSTATE IMMEDIATE 172

~~SECRET~~ AUGUST 12

EXDIS

CIRCULAR 224.

EXPLAINED CONGO (B) SITUATION TO ACTING PRESIDENT DOUDOU THIAM WHO MERELY SHOOK HIS HEAD FROM LEFT TO RIGHT AS I DESCRIBED THREE INCIDENTS. HE THEN THANKED ME FOR INFORMING HIM. GP-4.

COOK

NOTE: ADVANCE COPY DELIVERED TO SSO 1:03 p.m. 8/12/65.
PASSED TO THE WHITE HOUSE 1:25 p.m.

BT

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By PC, NARA. Date 11-27-00

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27

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CONTROL: 21791

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RECD: JULY 30, 1965 10:43 AM

FROM: DAKAR

ACTION: SECSTATE 111

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E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.5
State Dept. Guidelines

By JS, NARA, Date 11-27-00

RSR

CONFIDENTIAL JULY 30

CONFIDENTIAL JULY 30

FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS OF CIRCULAR 141, I TALKED WITH ACTING PRESIDENT DOUDOU THIAM JULY 29. HE LISTENED SILENTLY TO THE RECUFUGF DECISION TO INCREASE OUR FORCES IN VIETNAM, OF THE NEED TO SAVE FREEDOM THERE AND ELSEWHERE, AS WELL AS OF OUR WILLINGNESS TO NEGOTIATE. FINALLY I EXPRESSED HOPE THAT GOS WOULD CONTINUE TO VIEW OUR EFFORTS IN SOUTH VIETNAM WITH SYMPATHETIC L ILA XEPXJBNGS*HIS ONLY COMMENT WAS "VIETNAM IS A TERRIBLE AFFAIR.". IN STRIKING CONTRAST HE WARMED UP CONSIDERABLY AS WE TURNED TO OTHER MATTERS WHICH WILL BE COVERED IN SEPARATE AIRGRAM.

MY IMPRESSION ONCE AGAIN WAS THAT, BUT FOR SENGHOR, SENEGALESE LEADERSHIP WOULD BE MORE OUTSPOKEN IN ITS CRITICISM OF OUR POLICY IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. GP-3.

COOK

*AS RECEIVED. CORRECTION TO FOLLOW.

RW/8

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42
Action

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Info

Control: 13722
Rec'd: May 14, 1965
11:03 a.m.

28

FROM: Dakar

ACTION: Secstate PRIORITY 1553

DATE: May 14

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.5
NSC Memo, 1/30/95, State Dept. Guidelines
By XC, NARA, Date 11-27-00

049

LIMDIS

Reference: Department telegram 1980

Following is unofficial translation of letter dated April 27 from Senghor to President Johnson requested reference telegram:

QUOTE

Mr. President. You assured me in your last letter that you would always be ready to receive my requests and suggestions. It is for this reason that I take advantage of the departure for Washington of your Ambassador in Dakar, His Excellency Mr. Mercer Cook.

First of all I must express to you my profound regret at not having been able to take advantage of the opportunity accorded me to make an official visit to the United States. As His Excellency Mr. Mercer Cook will have explained to you, 1965 is a difficult year for Senegal. Our total entry into the world market and the departure of the French troops - natural consequences which we accept of independence - will reduce our national revenue by 10 percent, by exactly \$60 million. On the budgetary level, this will mean a reduction in receipts of \$8 million. It so happened that precisely last month I had to prepare the budget for 1965-66, which will be an austerity budget, and the second 4-year plan for 1965-1969 which we intend to make a production plan.

However,

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-2- 1553, May 14, from Dakar

However, I am henceforth ready to go to the United States for an official visit at any time that you may wish, though I would prefer the fall. But once again your date will be mine, provided that I may be advised some six weeks in advance, for one does not go to the United States without preparation.

Since I have this opportunity, please permit me to state very frankly the opinion of my government on American policy in Africa. As you know, American-Senegalese relations have always been without a cloud and they have consistently improved since our national independence.

The profound reason therefor is that we believe in the reality of democracy in America and because of this we place our confidence in the federal government for a solution of the problem of civil rights for the American Negroes.

However, and I will not hide this from you, the friends of the United States, among whom we include ourselves, are frequently disappointed by the attitudes of the federal government with regard to African countries. We have noticed that the African countries that receive the greatest aid from the United States are not those which defend the free world but those who rail against it. Whence the discouragement which had spread to most of the OCAM states. But we were encouraged by the welcome which you gave to Mr. Maurice Yameogo, President of the Republic of Upper Volta.

Thanking you for the attention which you will give to my letter, I ask you to believe, Mr. President, in the assurances of my very high consideration. Leopold Sedar Senghor.

UNQUOTE

GP-3.

COOK

VLH

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INCOMING TELEGRAM *Department of State*

Senegal

50-41

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Control: 11018
Rec'd: May 12, 1965
7:30 a.m.

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29

FROM: Dakar

ACTION: Secstate 1541

INFO: London 35
USUN 31

DATE: May 12

Gambian Cabinet Secretary Lane and A. B. Njie, Gambian High Commissioner to Senegal, have been asked by Jawara to proceed to New York following London Commonwealth Conference late June in order explore ways and means of setting up Gambian UN Mission.

We recommend Department invite Njie to spend several days Washington on completion his New York visit. Formerly Minister Public Works, Njie is one of Jawara's most senior and trusted immediate collaborators, and occupies key position in connection future Gambian-Senegalese relations. Embassy convinced modest investment Departmental funds and time will pay important dividends in terms our future relationships this individual.

Biographic data on Lane and Njie being forwarded by pouch.

Please advise.

COOK

EGM/12

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Control: 26749
Rec'd: April 30, 1965
1:56 p.m.

30

80
Action

SS
Info

FROM: Dakar
ACTION: Secstate 1500
DATE: April 30

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E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.5
State Dept. Guidelines
By X, NARA, Date 11-27-00

EXDIS

002

FOR PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY

President Senghor has given me personal letter for President Johnson to bring with me when I return to Washington in mid-May. Essence of letters follows:

1. Senghor deeply regrets inability accept (March) invitation, recalls reasons (preparation GOS budget and 4-year plan) and says he could now go anytime President desires, with 6 weeks notice.

2. States Senegal "believes in reality of democracy in America and because of this places its confidence in USG for solution of problem of civil rights for American Negroes."

3. Senghor then writes, "however I will not hide from you that friends/of US, of which we are, are frequently disappointed by attitudes of USG regarding African countries. We have come to note that African countries which receive greatest aid from US are not those who defend free world but those who berate it. Whence discouragement which had spread to most of states of OCAM. But we have been encouraged by welcome you gave to Yameogo of Upper Volta."

Comment: That Senghor should have chosen to raise above issue as single policy issue in his letter highlights depth of Senegalese feeling in matter. We have report that other OCAM moderates may also be raising issue separately or jointly in Washington in coming weeks.

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-2- 1500 April 30, From Dakar

It would be grave mistake, I believe, to underestimate continuing negative effect on our friends in Africa of our policy of giving priority attention to radicals. No amount of technical explanations can render understandable to poor and friendly country like Senegal fact that we yearly give over ten times more aid to neighboring Guinea, for instance, which has considerably more natural resources than Senegal but which consistently attacks US and free world and champions cause of Chinese Communist and Congo rebels.

When someone like Guinea Foreign Ministry declares as he did at last OAU meeting that "never can the hyena help the shepherd protect his flocks ... never can imperialism help us liberate our peoples: Never can the bombardiers prevent bombings," perhaps it is time for the "hyena" to stop trying.

Perhaps with improved situation in Congo-L and increased confidence shown by OCAM States time has come for us to begin thinking of certain African radicals as "wave of past" and concentrating our efforts in support of those fighting on our side.

GP-3

COOK

JB/17

ADVANCE COPY S/S-O, 4-30-65, 3:20 p.m.

Passed White House, 4-30-65, 5:15 p.m.

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INCOMING TELEGRAM *Department of State*

Senghor

31

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Action

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Control: 18776
Rec'd: February 22, 1965
11:36 a.m.

AF

Info

FROM: Dakar

SS

ACTION: Secstate 1174

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SP

INFO: Nouakchott 56

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DATE: February 22, 10 a.m.

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NOUAKCHOTT FOR WILLIAMS

FROM WILLIAMS

Senghor broke off political grand tour a la Roosevelt to give us important hour his time. He sent his plane for us to Dakar to take us to Kaolack where he met us at airport.

Most of discussion was on political matters which will be reported SEPTTEL. Senghor did not raise question aid but when we did it was apparent Senghor much concerned. Ambassador Cook fears economic troubles here.

Senghor following realistic policy basic development including oxen and plows for families. In my mind this kind approach deserves our support. His most desired and urgent project is Casier de Demet which is contrary my Washington briefing in no way connected with French operation. It would be American show all way. I believe we should make every effort get this under way as soon as possible. To promote Harriman survey of helping anticommunist friends this would be important step.

Because of mutual disappointment with progress on projects President eagerly accepted idea of American experts to develop dossiers (feasibility studies) on such projects as Casier de Demet. He requested such study after visit by AID agricultural specialist due mid March. Obvious from Senghor's emphasis on

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-2- 1174, February 22, 10 a.m., from Dakar

Casier that rejection this project would be bitter blow to US-Senegal relations. Plan official later said more than half cost for US equipment and services.

Additional items stressed by Senghor were university dorm and school for children of military. He described this not as military training school but rather for character building. Would attract students from other Francophone countries as well.

Significantly my visit Kaolack coincided with arrival in Dakar of Soviet mission to confer with GOS officials on implementation Russian loan. This contrast between Russian acceleration and US deceleration could jeopardize our position here. Senghor needs and deserves prompt evidence American support.

GP-3.

COOK

LFS

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INCOMING TELEGRAM *Department of State*

Senegal
✓ Bundy *32*

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Action

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Info

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Control: 22335
Rec'd: December 31, 1964
11:44 a.m.

FROM: Dakar

ACTION: Secstate 940

005

DATE: December 31, 1 p.m.

EXDIS

Following are Embassy views current African crisis as seen from here.

1. African radicals (Algeria, UAR, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, etc.) are engaged in ruthless struggle to propagate own revolutionary concepts and to dominate continent. They are unalterable opposed to US influence in Africa as they view such influence as major obstacle to achievement of their goals. Virulent criticism Stanleyville rescue mission does not reflect so much emotional dislike Tshombe as it represents first convenient opportunity to strike at main target: the US. As Soviets, CHICOMS and radicals have chosen to make common cause on this issue, cold war already in Africa whether we like it or not and lines clearly drawn.

2. No amount of economic aid or reasoning with radicals by US or other Africans can be expected have any appreciable effect in modifying views of radicals or deflecting them from their objectives. They believe they are winning battle of Africa and are probably prepared to forego US aid rather than abandon their struggle for domination at this stage. All that US aid can accomplish, therefore, is (a) obtain from time to time from radicals meaningless verbal reassurances immediately contradicted by actions at every turn, and (b) to confuse, irritate and demoralize our friends and potential friends on Continent. We should recognize futility of attempting to curry favors of those who speak of our aid as "poisoned bread" and accuse us of "cannibalism" and "genocide." We should also realize untold

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E.O. 13526, Sec. 3.5

NLJ/RAC 10-328

NARA, Date 9-12-11

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By *is*

~~SECRET~~

-2- 940, December 31, 1 p.m., from Dakar

damage which would be caused by an announcement such as proposed additional credits to UAR on heels of Nasser's attacks on US.

3. African moderates (Nigeria, Senegal, Ivory Coast, Malagasy Republic, etc.) want to see Tshombe succeed not because they like him or even because of legality of his government, but because they view victory of rebels as strengthening position of radicals and thereby representing threat to themselves. Farthest we can currently expect moderates to go on Congo, however, is (a) to reaffirm loudly principle of non-interference in internal affairs of Congo by any state (African or non-African), (b) to support principle that GDRC, as sovereign state, entitled to receive aid from whomever it wishes, and (c) to acquiesce privately to covert operations to help GDRC.

4. We see nothing to justify "deep faith in the ability of the OAU to work constructively and realistically toward solution of the difficulties which Congo faces." It would seem of doubtful usefulness furthermore to express such thought to others. Most moderates well aware that it totally unrealistic to expect a constructive solution for Congo can come from an organization whose radical, and so far most powerful, wing is unalterably committed to expelling western influence from Congo and whose moderate wing is publicly committed to "non-interference." Senghor, for example, has privately dismissed suggestion of useful role for OAU and FONMIN Thiam publicly stated to press in Paris December 11 that assistance to Congo should not be channeled through OAU.

5. Most damaging aspect of US Congo policy in friendly as well as unfriendly African states has been glaring US presence in contrast to inconspicuous natures, so far, of CHICOM and Russian assistance to rebels. While we will need for some time to continue large scale economic aid and shipments of military

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

-3- 940, December 31, 1 p.m., from Dakar

hardware, and to maintain closest (though preferably discreet) relations with GDRC, we should resolutely avoid any escalation of US involvement in the form of increased US personnel and programs as they will surely play into hands of our adversaries by enabling them to discredit GDRC in eyes of wavering Africans.

6. On positive side, it would seem to us that we would be well advised to use (within AID ceilings set by Congress) money saved by phasing out programs in countries fully committed against us to increase greatly AID programs for African nations whose policies are in tune with ours and for nations still wavering on borderline.

7. Similarly we could usefully move in same direction on the cultural and information fronts. Mauritania, for example, which is probably at crucial turning point, has no USIS staff, while Mali and Guinea who thwart our every move are favored with top notch USIA talent. Senegal now down to quota of two leader grants for current fiscal year compared with nine last year.

8. Finally, it would seem that in view crucial stage of struggle for leadership of Africa, of which Congo a symptom rather than cause, we would be well advised to select few African countries where we might temporarily cut all red tape in approval of assistance projects. Only risk would be possibility of approving an occasional project of dubious economic validity. Effect could be dramatic, however, in bolstering confidence of our friends in themselves, in us and in our common sense of values. Surely risks would be insignificant price to pay view of stakes involved.

GP-3.

COOK

LFS

~~SECRET~~

INCOMING TELEGRAM *Department of State*

Bundy
5

33

55

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Action

Control: 24030

AF

Rec'd: May 28, 1964

3:29 p.m.

FROM: Dakar

Info

ACTION: Secstate 1181, Priority

SS

SAL

INFO: Moscow 7

EUR

P

DATE: May 28, 5 p.m.

NSC

INR

CIA

NSA

RMR

Reference: Department telegram 1386, Embassy telegram 1089

JOINT EMBASSY/USIS [REDACTED]

3.3

(b)(1)

Russian Embassy Second Secretary informed Emmons May 28 they were cancelling English lessons because of our refusal accept payment. Moscow allegedly forbids gratis acceptance such instruction and exceptions apparently not permitted.

Eight classes held so far, only students being Ambassador and wife. Not clear whether payment issue is mere excuse for cancellation which would have come sooner or later anyway. We would be happy call their bluff and probe this question if Department/USIA can suggest device for accepting payment.

GP-3.

MCCLELLAND

FP/17

Note: Passed USIA, 5/28/64

SANITIZED

E.O. 13526, Sec. 3.5

NLJ/RAC 10-329

By *nlj* NARA, Date 7-12-11

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

06734

INDICATE: ☐ COLLECT
☐ CHARGE TO

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

85

Origin

ACTION: Amembassy DAKAR 1980

AF

Info:

MAY 12 7 00 PM '65

SS

Embtel 1500.

G

NSC

FOR AMBASSADOR.

View White House interest, request you cable text of letter from President Senghor to President Johnson you plan bring with you on return to Washington next week.

GP-3

END.

BALL

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.5
State Dept. Guidelines
By jc, NARA, Date 11-27-00

Drafted by:

AF/AFW:CHettinger:cyl 5/11/65

Clearances:

Telegraphic transmission and

classification approved by:

AFW - Ambassador Trimble

S/S - Mr. Rattray
White House - Mr. Haynes

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
CLASSIFICATION

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

May 11, 1965

Date

Mr. McGeorge Bundy
The White House

The enclosed is for White House
clearance prior to transmission.

AR to BHR
Benjamin H. Read
Executive Secretary

Enclosure:

Cable to Amembassy DAKAR

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
NOT NAT'L SECURITY
INFORMATION, E. O. 12356,
SEC. 1.1(a).

BY JDW ON 9/13/91

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
CLASSIFICATION

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AIRGRAM

PO 6 SENE 35

FOR RM USE ONLY

REP AF

EUR FE

CU INR

P IO

FBO AID

COM FRB

LAB TAR

XMB AIR

CIA NAVY

USIA NSA

A-34

UNCLASSIFIED

NO.

HANDLING INDICATOR

TO : Amembassy DAKAR

FROM : Department of State

DATE:

SUBJECT: Receipt By The President Of Senegalese Commemorative Stamps

REF

Under cover of a letter dated March 8, 1965, a copy of which is enclosed, Senegalese Minister of Public Works, Housing, Urban Development and Transport Magatte Lo sent the President several of the John F. Kennedy commemorative stamps issued by the Senegalese Post Office. Enclosed with the letter, in fact, were five first day covers, one plate block of four stamps and three souvenir sheets.

Unless some objection is perceived, it is requested that the Ambassador make suitable acknowledgement, informing Minister Lo that the President is pleased to know of this demonstration of the esteem in which the late President Kennedy was held by the Senegalese people and Government, and conveying the President's appreciation for the Minister's thoughtfulness in sending the commemorative stamps.

RUSK

Enclosure:

Copy of a letter dated March 8, 1965.

UNCLASSIFIED

FOR DEPT. USE ONLY

☐ In ☒ Out

FORM DS-323

AF/AFW:Chettinget:cyl 4/16/65

White House - Mr. Haynes

AF - Henry J. Tasca

AFW - Hendrik van Oss

8/8 - Mr. Hilliker XXXX

XEROX FROM QUICIG COPY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF LANGUAGE SERVICES

(TRANSLATION)

LS NO. 33533
T-109/R-XV
French

35a

Republic of Senegal
Ministry of Public Works,
Housing, City Planning
and Transport
Office of the Minister

(rec'd: 5 First Day Covers;
1 plate block of 4 stamps and
Dakar, March 8, 1965 3 souvenir
sheets)

Mr. Lyndon Johnson,
President of the United States,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

Subject: Senegal's philatelic homage on
the occasion of the "In Memory
of John F. Kennedy" issue

Mr. President:

The Post Office of Senegal has issued, as a tribute to
the memory of John F. Kennedy, a postage stamp of which I have
the honor and pleasure of sending you the enclosed samples.

Trusting that they will meet with your favor, I beg you,
Mr. President, to accept the assurance of my very high consid-
eration.

(SEAL) (Initials) The Minister

PRESERVATION COPY

Maratte LO

RÉPUBLIQUE DU SÉNÉGAL

N° 1151 - MTPHUT - CAB

Dakar, le

8 MARS 1965

196

MINISTÈRE DES TRAVAUX PUBLICS
DE L'HABITAT, DE L'URBANISME
ET DES TRANSPORTS

LE MINISTRE

Monsieur Lyndon JOHNSON

Président des Etats - Unis

Maison - Blanche

WASHINGTON

USA

Objet : Hommages Philatéliques du Sénégal à l'occasion
de l'émission " A la mémoire de John F. KENNEDY "

Monsieur le Président,

L'Office des Postes du Sénégal a émis en
hommage à la mémoire de John F. KENNEDY un timbre - poste
dont je me fais un honneur et un plaisir de vous envoyer
quelques exemplaires sous ce pli.

Vous en souhaitant bonne réception, je
vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Président, l'assurance de ma
très haute considération.



Le Ministre 35

PRESERVATION COPY

33233

UNCLASSIFIED
CLASSIFICATION

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

356 1618

+ Haynes
2-Rit.

April 19, 1965

OK H.
n.H.

Date

Mr. McGeorge Bundy
The White House

Jon Jensen
4/20 1510

The enclosed is for White House
clearance prior to transmission.

Benjamin H. Read
Executive Secretary

Enclosure:

Draft Airgram to Amembassy Dakar
re Receipt by President of
Senegalese Commemorative Stamps

UNCLASSIFIED
CLASSIFICATION

168
35c

UNCLASSIFIED

Amembassy DAKAR

Department of State

Receipt By The President Of Senegalese Commemorative Stamps

Under cover of a letter dated March 8, 1965, a copy of which is enclosed, Senegalese Minister of Public Works, Housing, Urban Development and Transport Magatte Lo sent the President several of the John F. Kennedy commemorative stamps issued by the Senegalese Post Office. Enclosed with the letter, in fact, were five first day covers, one plate block of four stamps and three souvenir sheets.

Unless some objection is perceived, it is requested that the Ambassador make suitable acknowledgement, informing Minister Lo that the President is pleased to know of this demonstration of the esteem in which the late President Kennedy was held by the Senegalese people and Government, and conveying the President's appreciation for the Minister's thoughtfulness in sending the commemorative stamps.

Enclosure:

Copy of a letter dated March 8, 1965.

UNCLASSIFIED

AF - Henry J. Tasca

AFW - Hendrik van Oss

AF/AFW:Chetinger:cyl 4/16/65

O/CPR
S/S

White House
AF -

OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

0 4 3 5 7

INDICATE: ☐ COLLECT
☐ CHARGE TO

~~SECRET~~

36

82
Origin
SS
Info

ACTION: Amembassy DAKAR IMMEDIATE 516
Amembassy BATHURST IMMEDIATE 11

Nov 8 7 01 PM '65

INFO: USUN NEW YORK

1115

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.5
State Dept. Guidelines

By X, NARA, Date 11-27-00

EXDIS

DEPTEL 515 to Dakar 10 Bathurst 1104 USUN

After careful consideration your proposal DEPT has concluded not in our best interest agree to FONMIN's suggestion, regardless of GOG decision on CHIREP vote. If decision taken to support U.S. position, you should inform FONMIN USG greatly appreciates Gambia's support but considers it not in Gambia's or U.S. interests to finance FONMIN trip to UN. If U.S. role ever disclosed, GOG would be vulnerable, especially from Chicom supporters, SOV bloc, and other Africans, in particular Senegal, to charge of accepting U.S. policy dictation. Long term result could be most detrimental GOG interests. If GOG unable finance trip itself or unwilling authorize present REP to vote (which we consider most practical solution), we prepared accept fact it will be unable participate in CHIREP vote, much as we regret

Drafted by:

IO:UNPBJJones:gs 11/8/65

Telegraphic transmission and

classification approved by:

IO - Joseph J. Sisco

Clearances:

UNP - Miss Brown
FE/RA - Miss Bacon
FE/EA - Mr. Getsinger

AFW - Mr. Hettinger INR-Mr. Ekern (sub)
S/S - Mr. Walsh FE - Mr. Berger

~~SECRET~~

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SECRET

Gambian GA

this. We note Papa N'Jie listed as alternate/REP and from UN
standpoint appears have right to cast vote.

FYI. In addition above and points made Dakar's 406, DEPT
fears if it took suggested action and INFO leaked prior CHIREP vote
net effect could be loss of votes. END FYI.

GP-3

END

RUSK

EXDTP

IMLO

RECEIVED NEW YORK

ACUON

RECEIVED BUREAU IMMEDIATE

SECRET

OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

1 2 9 3 0

INDICATE: ☐ COLLECT
☐ CHARGE TO

~~SECRET~~

46

Origin
55
Info

ACTION: Amembassy DAKAR IMMEDIATE

506

OCT 23 2 13 PM '65

EXDIS

FOR AMB COOK

YOUR 383.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.5
State Dept. Guidelines

By xc, NARA, Date 11-27-00

002

You are requested to deliver to President Senghor at earliest opportunity following message from ~~Secretary~~ ~~President Johnson~~

QUOTE Dear Mr. President,

Ambassador Cook has reported to me the concern you expressed to him on October 21 regarding reports of certain activities directed against your government, purportedly involving United States personnel, the patent absurdity of which he so rightly pointed out to you.

QUOTE I want to assure you most categorically that there is no shred of truth to the allegation that United States personnel are in any way connected with such activities. ^{We} ~~I~~ have always admired your leadership and devotion to advancing the interests and welfare of your country, and I value most highly the close friendship and cooperation existing between Senegal and the United States. ^{We} ~~I~~ earnestly hope that this relationship will continue to grow ever closer and more fruitful.

QUOTE As you may know, reports of this nature have been fabricated from time to time to sow distrust between friendly countries. This was recently

Drafted by:

APW:Nfeld/~~Chattinger~~:gw 10/22/65

Telegraphic transmission and

Classification approved by:

Secretary Rusk

Clearances:

AP - Amb. Trimble

AP - Mr. Fredericks

INR - Mr. Hughes

S/S Mr. Rattray

~~Mr. Rusk~~

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~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

done to injure the United States elsewhere in Africa and could have occurred in the present instance as well. I am, therefore, requesting Ambassador Cook to deliver this message to you so that you will know that the very great importance We attach to maintaining the strong bonds of friendship that exist between our two governments and countries would preclude any such activities as those implied in the reports reaching your attention.

Sincerely,

Dean Rusk

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

UNQUOTE

End.

GP-3

RUSK

~~SECRET~~

OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

INDICATE: ☐ COLLECT
☐ CHARGE TO

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11740

38

85
Origin

55
Info

ACTION: Amembassy DAKAR

IMMEDIATE

502

OCT 21 7 53 PM '65

LIMDIS

THE SECRETARY

PERSONAL FOR AMBASSADOR FROM ~~WILLIAMS~~

Lead article in October 28 issue JET Magazine reads as follows:

021

QUOTE. Dr. Cook To Quit Ambassadorial Post In Africa. An exposé of the difficulties a Negro faces in serving as a diplomat, especially in Africa, could be forthcoming when U.S. Ambassador Dr. Mercer Cook resigns his post in December in Senegal, JET learned.

The former Howard University scholar, who was picked by the late President Kennedy to serve in the African country of Niger and was appointed by President Johnson to his present post, has told friends that the U.S. failed to give him financial support in each of the two countries.

The Agency for International Development program in both countries was kept at a minimum and eventually ruined his usefulness with country leaders, sources said. and top-level State Dept. aides failed to back him up, ~~therefore~~ Dr. Cook's resignation is regarded as unprecedented. No other Negro has resigned an ambassadorial post under such conditions. END QUOTE.

White House, Department, AID recognize this is obvious distortion any statement you might make for public consumption. We accordingly plan reply any press or other inquiries along following lines:

Drafted by:

AF/AFW:Chetinger:cyl 10/21/65

Telegraphic transmission and

classification approved by:

The Secretary

Clearances:

AF - Ambassador Trimble
AF - Governor Williams
AID/AFR - Mr. Hutchinson
P - Mr. Phillips

O/DG - Ambassador Palmer
S/S - Mr. Read
White House - Mr. Bundy
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P - Mr. Greenfield

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502

QUOTE. Mercer Cook has been an appreciated member of our ambassadorial team since 1961, accredited first to Niger and now to Senegal and The Gambia. We are aware that Ambassador Cook has expressed a desire to leave Government service. All questions of aid to the countries concerned as well as to the other aid recipient countries of the area and ~~elsewhere~~ elsewhere have been strictly decided ~~on their merits~~ on their merits. END QUOTE

END

RUSK

037

FIN012

THE SECRETARY

DEL 01 1 23 00 22

SECTION: MEMORANDUM DATED

DATE: 10/15/62

203

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OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

06186

INDICATE: ☐ COLLECT
☐ CHARGE TO

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONTROL: 6186

FILE COP

82

Origin

ACTION: Amembassy ABIDJAN

PRIORITY

304

AF

DAKAR

Priority

362

Info:

PARIS

PRIORITY

1129

SEP 13

39

1112 PM '66

SS

INFO: Amembassy CONAKRY

114

G

LAGOS

502

SP

MOSCOW

681

SAH

PORT-OF-SPAIN

67

ARA

RIO DE JANEIRO

431

EUR

American Consulate GEORGETOWN

40

P

Ref Deptel 257.

USIA

While talks with Cheikh Fall might be useful, decision re Soviet rights

NSC

beyond Dakar will have to be made mainly on political grounds by GOS.

INR

Accordingly, in view importance we attach this matter, request you make further

CIA

attempt persuade Senghor withhold approval Aeroflot agreement. If Senghor is

NSA

unable or unwilling, as minimum, revoke or modify clause granting AEROFLOT

DOD

beyond rights to Latin America, you should explore with him possibilities of

NIC

bringing about indefinite delay in agreement's ratification.

E

Failing the above, request your views as to best means of obtaining

O

indefinite postponement agreement's implementation. We suggest possibility that

CAB

GOS might refuse to allow AEROFLOT exercise beyond or overflight rights until

COM

AIR AFRIQUE ready and able exercise its reciprocal rights beyond Moscow. If

FAA

GOS adamant on carrying out agreement do you feel it might be disposed to

TRSY

restrict Soviet services to limited number points in Latin America and might

accept suggestions from us as to such points?

RISK

Drafted by:

cyl 9/10/65

Telegraphic transmission and

F/AFW:HyOss:Chettinger:ARA/CCA:RAStevenson

AF - G. Mennen Williams

Clearances:

ARA/ECF - Mr. Silberstein (draft)

S/S - Mr. Meeriam

AN - Mr. Styles (draft)

White House - Mr. Komer

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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FORM 8-63 DS-322

E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.5

State Dept. Guidelines

By xc, NARA, Date 11-27-00

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
CLASSIFICATION
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
~~EXECUTIVE~~ SECRETARIAT
McGEORGE BUNDY'S OFFICE

3944
39a
Called Perry s/s
9/13/65
JR

1965 SEP 11 AM 10 35

September 10, 1965
Date

Mr. McGeorge Bundy
The White House

1-7 Col
2-7 let. OK

The enclosed is for White House
clearance prior to transmission.


Benjamin H. Read
Executive Secretary

Enclosure:

Draft cable to Abidjan, etc.

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
NOT NAT'L SECURITY
INFORMATION, E. O. 12356,
SEC. 1.1(a).

BY JDW ON 9/13/91

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
CLASSIFICATION

SEP 13 1965

12429

OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

INDICATE: ☐ COLLECT
☐ CHARGE TO

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82

Origin ACTION: Amcongeng DACCA 99
NEA Amembassy KARACHI 1030
Info: Amembassy TEHRAN 804

Mar 19 9 08 PM '65

SS
G
FE
P
CU
USIA
NSC
INR
CIA
NSA
DOD
AID
PC

Interagency Youth Committee teams planning visit selected posts soon in order observe operation "Emphasis on Youth", gain more precise knowledge opportunities and resources, appraise problems, and seek ways intensify program.

NEA-FE team wishes visit Tehran Karachi Dacca April 10-20, latter as follow-up to 1962 visit. Team members Guy A. Lee, Department; Thomas Rogers, Defense (Manpower); Floyd Feeney, AID (Special Assistant to CINCSTRIKE Administrator). ~~CINCSTRIKE~~ being invited send representative. Rogers and Feeney will proceed FE from Dacca.

Team would expect briefing status Country Team efforts and principal wish factors conditioning execution program. Will ~~be prepared~~ discuss IAYC interest with all elements CT. Wish no outside publicity and would not contact locals unless Mission believed desirable.

Appreciate comments soonest. Will provide exact itinerary when available.

RUSK

Drafted by:
NEA:GALee/CU:MMcLaughlin:jas 3-18-65

Telegraphic transmission and
classification approved by: NEA - Phillips Talbot

Cleances: FE - Robinson DOD - Rogers USIA - Echols AID - Feeney

CU/IAYC - McPherson
S/S Mr. Christensen

PEACE CORPS - Colmen

WHITE HOUSE - Bundy per RS
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OUTGOING TELEGRAM ~~Department of State~~INDICATE: ☐ COLLECT
☐ CHARGE TO

UNCLASSIFIED

49

Origin
AF

ACTION: His Excellency

DEC 11 12 24 PM '64

Info:

Leopold Sedar Senghor

SS

President of the Republic of Senegal

G

P

Dakar

USIA

NSC

CPR

I deeply appreciate your kind message of congratulations on my recent election as President of the United States and assure you that I share your determination both to strengthen the bonds of cooperation between our two countries and to seek universal peace and friendship among all peoples. I send ~~through my~~ to personal best wishes ~~to~~ you, your Government and the people of Senegal.

Lyndon B. Johnson

Drafted by:

AF/AFW: Chetinger:cyl 12/7/64

Telegraphic transmission and

classification approved by:

AFW - Hendrik van Oss

Clearances: Mr. Davies

S/S - ~~Mr. Bartley~~ AF/P - Mr. Kent

White House - Mr. Belk

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*Told Peggy
Dec. 11, 1964*

UNCLASSIFIED
CLASSIFICATION

6078
4/a

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

*Brubaker
Belt*

December 9, 1964

Date

Mr. McGeorge Bundy
The White House

*OK for clearance
with noted
changes.
12/11/64
SMB*

The enclosed is for White House
clearance prior to transmission.

for *Brubaker*
Benjamin H. Read
Executive Secretary

Enclosure:

Telegram to President of
the Republic of Senegal from
the President.

UNCLASSIFIED

CLASSIFICATION

SANITIZED
E.O. 13526, Sec. 3.5
NLJ/RAC 10-329
By id NARA, Date 9-12-11

OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

INDICATE: ☐ COLLECT
☐ CHARGE TO

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

43

Origin ACTION: Amembassy DAKAR 1487

AF
Info INFO: MOSCOW 3550

SS

G

SP

L

H

SAL

BTF

EUR

P

USIA

NSC

INR

CIA

NSA

JOINT STATE/USIA

Embtel 1181 sent Moscow 7.

You may inform Soviet Embassy Dakar that we would regret see Ambassador's expressed desire to learn English founder over simple question of payment. As practice Soviets already aware, it is our ~~XXXXXX~~ offer English language instruction, where we are in position do so, as cultural service and general contribution to international understanding, without thought of recompense. As consequence, we have developed no procedures for charging or accepting payment for such instruction. Nevertheless, if Ambassador (or other Soviet personnel) seriously interested in continuing lessons, we would be prepared make exception to our general rule and accomodate Soviet desire make payment to US Government by accepting whatever amount is called for by Soviet regulations. FYI. We would treat Soviet payment as gift to Department of State in accordance Section 1021 Foreign Service Act of 1946, and any funds received should be deposited to trust fund Symbol 19X8821. END FYI. This seems simple means permit him continue his

Drafted by:

AF/AFW:Chettinger:cyl:6/4/64

Clearances

Telegraphic transmission and

classification approved by:

AF - William C. Trimble

EUR/SOV - Mr. Polansky (draft)
USIA/IAA - Mr. Dickson (substance)

INR/CS - Mr. Wellborn
AFW - Mr. Dorros

AF/EX - Mr. Cary
L/O - Mr. Cohen (substance)

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3.3(b)(1)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Page 2 of telegram to Amembassy DAKAR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

study of English. If for some other reason he prefers to terminate lessons that, of course, is another matter.

Report Soviet reaction.

GP-4.

RUSK

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE WHITE HOUSE

0 2 3 5 4

OUTGOING TELEGRAM ~~Department of State~~

INDICATE: ☐ COLLECT
☐ CHARGE TO

To Be Sent April 4, 1964.

UNCLASSIFIED

37

Origin

USIA Do Not Release Before April 4.
ACTION: His Excellency

Please send INFO Copy

APR 4 12 03 AM '64

AmEmbassy Dakar. 1189

AF

Info:

Leopold Sedar Senghor,

SS

G

PR

P

USIA

President of the Republic of Senegal,

Dakar.

It gives me great pleasure to extend to you and to the people of the Republic of Senegal on this fourth anniversary of your independence the friendly greetings and sincere best wishes of the people of the United States. Personally, I shall never forget the friendship and warm hospitality which you, your Ministers, and the Senegalese people extended to those of us who were honored by being able to join with you in the celebrations in Dakar marking the first anniversary of Senegal's independence. In fond memory of those festive days, and convinced of the special bonds of friendship which link our two great republics, it is a particular pleasure for me to add to these official greetings my own very best personal wishes to you and your countrymen on this important occasion.

Lyndon B. Johnson

Drafted by:
AF/AFW:Chetinger:cyl 3/31/64

Telegraphic transmission and
classification approved by:

AF - Henry J. Tasca

Clearances:

AFW - Mr. Dorros
U/PR - Mr. Bowers
S/S - Mr. Moose
White House - Mr. Belk

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UNCLASSIFIED
CLASSIFICATION

1750

430

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

Belk
OK
March 31, 1964

Date

2. Return

Mr. McGeorge Bundy
The White House

The enclosed is for White House
clearance prior to transmission.



Benjamin H. Read
Executive Secretary

Enclosure:

Draft cable to Dakar.

UNCLASSIFIED
CLASSIFICATION

TELECOMMUNICATIONS OPERATIONS DIVISION
THE WHITE HOUSE

1750
WORK COPY

XX

To Be Sent April 4, 1964.

UNCLASSIFIED

USIA Do Not Release Before April 4.

His Excellency

Please send INFO Copy

Embassy Dakar.

Leopold Sedar Senghor,

President of the Republic of Senegal,

Dakar.

It gives me great pleasure to extend to you and to the people of the Republic of Senegal on this fourth anniversary of your independence the friendly greetings and sincere best wishes of the people of the United States. Personally, I shall never forget the friendship and warm hospitality which you, your Ministers, and the Senegalese people extended to those of us who were honored by being able to join with you in the celebrations in Dakar marking the first anniversary of Senegal's independence. In fond memory of those festive days, and convinced of the special bonds of friendship which link our two great republics, it is a particular pleasure for me to add to these official greetings my own very best personal wishes to you and your countrymen on this important occasion.

Lyndon B. Johnson

AF/AFW:Chetinger:cyl 3/31/64

AF - Henry J. Tasca

AFW - Mr. Dorros
U/PR - Mr. Bowers
S/S
White House

UNCLASSIFIED

Jan. 28, 1964

44

Polly -

Senegal

This was killed (as I informed you at the time) and Amb. Kaiser carried a letter back to Senegal with him.

[Scribbled signature]

Helen

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

26
44a

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

December 2, 1963

To: McGeorge Bundy
The White House

From: Benjamin H. Read
Executive Secretary

Richard K. Noble
J. K. [unclear]

For White House approval prior to transmission.

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

*Helen:
please hold*

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

Ambassy DAKAR

Transmit following personal message from President Johnson to President Senghor:

QUOTE Dear Mr. President: Mrs. Kennedy and the Government and the people of the United States deeply appreciate the tribute to our late President contained in your message of sympathy of November 23. In our great sorrow, we are all comforted and strengthened by the knowledge that many millions of persons throughout the world share our mourning and revere John F. Kennedy for his unswerving devotion to the cause of a just and lasting peace and his deep commitment to human dignity and freedom. You know personally, from your meetings with him just two years ago this month, how completely he embodied those qualities of courage, sincerity and faith that we all admire, and how these qualities, united with his high ideals, were reflected in his personal concern and efforts for the underprivileged, the downtrodden and those discriminated against--in his own country and throughout the world.

I especially appreciate your message extending condolences in behalf of the Government and the people of Senegal at this tragic loss of our great leader and my dear friend because of the warm regard for you and your people

AF:AFW:CHettinger:avn 11/29/63
AFW - Ambassador Trimble
S/S -

AF - G. Mennen Williams
The White House -

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

2

Embassy DAKAR

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

your people which I retain from my visit to Senegal on the occasion of the first
anniversary of your national independence. And I wish to assure you, ^{Mr. President,} ~~you,~~
~~that neither the friendship and affection which have~~
marked relations between our two republics, nor the determination of this Govern-
ment to pursue unchanged those policies initiated by my predecessor will in any
way be changed as a consequence of his tragic and untimely death. As you know,
I not only believe in but have been closely associated with the policies he
initiated. Now that he is no longer here to lead us, I am firmly resolved that
his policies shall be carried through to fruition. Our rededication in this
difficult hour to the principles of freedom and justice for which he lived and
died give renewed assurance that his and our common ideals will still prevail.

Sincerely,

Lyndon B. Johnson UNQUOTE

Though we do not plan to release letter here, we would have no objection
to and would, in fact, welcome its publication by COS.

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Corrections made on original green MUST be made on this and other
flimsy work copies before delivery to Telegraph Branch

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF LANGUAGE SERVICES

44c

(TRANSLATION)

8213
T-9772-XVIII
French

[TELEGRAM]

DAKAR VIA FRENCH 23 1012

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SENEGAL

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

MR. LYNDON JOHNSON,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

NR 386 THE LOSS OF PRESIDENT J. F. KENNEDY IN SUCH TRAGIC AND UNEXPECTED CIRCUMSTANCES HAS DEEPLY GRIEVED THE PEOPLE OF SENEGAL. THIS GREAT STATESMAN, WHO HAS JUST BEEN TORN FROM HIS FAMILY, HIS COUNTRY, AND THE WHOLE WORLD BY A CRIMINAL HAND, DIED IN THE STRUGGLE FOR THE TRIUMPH OF THE MOST NOBLE CAUSES, THOSE OF PEACE ON EARTH AND EQUALITY AMONG MEN. FOR THIS REASON, WE REGARD HIS PREMATURE DEATH AS A SACRIFICE. MAY THIS SACRIFICE NOT HAVE BEEN IN VAIN. MAY IT AT LEAST ENSURE THE CONSUMMATION OF THE EFFORTS OF THIS MAN OF GOOD WILL, WHO HAD USED THOSE FINE QUALITIES OF COURAGE, SINCERITY, AND FAITH IN THE SERVICE OF HIS PEOPLE AND MANKIND. THE CHARACTER AND SIGNIFICANCE OF HIS ACTIONS HAD CONTRIBUTED TOWARD CREATING ABROAD AN IMAGE OF HIS COUNTRY'S RESOLUTE AND DYNAMIC CONFIDENCE, JUST AS HIS STRUGGLE FOR RACIAL INTEGRATION, WORLD DETENTE, AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW COUNTRIES HAD WON UNIVERSAL ESTEEM AND ADMIRATION. IN MY OWN NAME AND IN THE NAME OF THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF SENEGAL, I EXPRESS TO YOU, TO MRS. KENNEDY AND TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE OUR MOST HEARTFELT CONDOLENCES. I BEG YOU TO ACCEPT, MR. PRESIDENT, THE ASSURANCES OF MY VERY HIGH CONSIDERATION.

LEOPOLD SEDAR SENGHOR

OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

INDICATE: ☐ COLLECT
☐ CHARGE TO

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

57

Origin

ACTION: Amembassy DAKAR 880

AF

Info:

INFO : Amembassy PARIS (by Pouch)

SS

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CU

USIA

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CIA

NSA

O

RMR

Embtel 731.

Concur your proposed reply to Lo. This exercise appears be typical UTO

attempt, by misrepresenting facts and using name some important personage, to involve US officials with UTO in order reap propaganda advantage. FYI..

Woodbridge Connecticut First Selectman Clarke states he has received letter from Bressand, UTO headquarters Paris, and telegram from Thiam Dakar, notifying him UTO World Congress and proposed Linguere-Woodbridge twinning ceremony have been postponed to first week of April in order avoid overlapping with Ramadan, and repeating invitation for him attend Congress and ceremony. Understand UTO is seeking UNESCO or UN subvention to cover travel costs of participants. USIA and Department are in touch with both AMA and Woodbridge authorities and appears most unlikely latter will agree to participate in either Congress or ceremony under UTO auspices. END FYI.

In last two months Department and/or White House have received five UTO communications from Dakar and Paris, all purportedly sent in Thiam's name, arguing organization's case. Thiam's most recent letter, dated January 4 and addressed to Secretary, encloses brochures and registration forms for January 30-31 UTO World Congress at Dakar and requests:

Drafted by: AF:AFW:Chettinger:me 1/24/64

Telegraphic transmission and classification approved by: AF: Henry J. Tasca

clear AF: Mr. Strong (draft)
AFI: Mr. Olds (draft)
IO/OES: Miss Bell (draft)
P/SI: Mr. Harben (subs.)
AFW: Mr. Dorros

USIA/IOC: Mr. Chambers (subs)
USIA/IAA: Mr. Sawyer (subs)
EUR/WE: Mr. Long (draft)
EUR/SES: Mr. Gordon (draft)

White House Mr. Brubeck
S/S - Mr. Moose

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- (1) USG financial aid to UTO,
- (2) President Johnson's patronage for UTO, and
- (3) that Secretary either personally attend Congress or send representative.

As Embassy is aware, USG considers city to city program a non-governmental effort best conducted through the People to People Civic Committee cooperating with the American Municipal Association and its affiliates: State Municipal Leagues, International Union of Local Authorities at The Hague and the Inter-American Municipal Organization. USG gives no financial support to Civic Committee, AMA or local sister city committees. US policy is to discourage affiliations between US and Soviet cities. UTO-sponsored twinnings, on other hand, have invariably turned out to involve trilateral affiliations between (1) US (2) French or African and (3) Unnamed Soviet cities, and are thus contrary to US policy. Under circumstances, USG does not wish lend any support, financial or otherwise, to Communist-tinged UTO and prefers avoid giving written replies to communications from latter lest replies be misused by UTO for propaganda purposes. Fact that UTO communications are signed by or sent in behalf of Foreign Minister Thiam, at times even on Foreign Ministry stationery, poses awkward situation. Since you are in best position judge both importance Thiam attaches to UTO and whether or not he may have knowledge of a particular communication, Department prefers any necessary replies to these communications be made by you in manner best calculated maintain your necessary working relationships with him while avoiding official US involvement with UTO. You should accordingly make appropriate negative reply in Secretary's behalf to requests contained in Thiam's latest letter, drawing on foregoing as appropriate.

GP-4

END.
BALL

Pouched by OCT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CLASSIFICATION~~

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

January 24, 1964

Date

Mr. McGeorge Bundy
The White House

The enclosed is for White House
clearance prior to transmission.

for *Grant G. Hilliker*
Benjamin H. Read
Executive Secretary

Enclosure:

Draft telegram to Dakar

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
NOT NAT'L SECURITY
INFORMATION, E. O. 12356,
SEC. 1.1(a).

BY JON ON 9/13/91

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CLASSIFICATION~~

458

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Ambassy DAKAR

DECLASSIFIED

INFO : Ambassy PARIS (by Pouch)

Authority Group 4
By jc, NARA. Date 11-27-00

Embtel 731.

Concur your proposed reply to io. This exercise appears be typical UTO attempt, by misrepresenting facts and using name some important personage, to involve US officials with UTO in order reap propaganda advantage. FYI.. Woodbridge Connecticut First Selectman Clarke states he has received letter from Bressand, UTO headquarters Paris, and telegram from Thiam Dakar, notifying him UTO World Congress and proposed Linguere-Woodbridge twinning ceremony have been postponed to first week of April in order avoid overlapping with Ramadan, and repeating invitation for him attend Congress and ceremony. Understand UTO is seeking UNESCO or UN subvention to cover travel costs of participants. USIA and Department are in touch with both ANA and Woodbridge authorities and appears most unlikely latter will agree to participate in either Congress or ceremony under UTO auspices. END FYI.

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AF:AFW:CHettinger:me 1/24/64

AF: Henry J. Tasca

AFI: Mr. Strong (draft)

USIA/IOC: Mr. Chambers (subs)

White House

AFI: Mr. Olds (draft)

USIA/IAA: Mr. Sawyer (subs)

S/S

IO/OES: Miss Bell (draft)

EUR/WE: Mr. Long (draft)

P/SI: Mr. Harben (subs.)

EUR/SES: Mr. Gordon (draft)

AFW: Mr. Dorros

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2

Embassy DAKAR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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GP-4

END.

OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

INDICATE: ☐ COLLECT
☐ CHARGE TO

57

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

3903

Jan 9 5 45 PM '64

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NSA
AGR
COM
RMR

ACTION: Amembassy DAKAR

INFO: Amembassies ACCRA

ALGIERS

BAMAKO

CAIRO

CONAKRY

LAGOS

NOUAKCHOTT

PARIS

IMMEDIATE

818

(pouch)

DECLASSIFIED

Authority Group 4

By K, NARA, Date 11-27-00

Dakar's 701 sent Paris 131 other addresses UNN.

Applicable portion Section 620 (a) Foreign Assistance Act as amended
most recently follows:

Quote SEC. 620. PROHIBITIONS AGAINST FURNISHING ASSISTANCE TO CUBA
AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.--(a) (1) No assistance shall be furnished under
this Act to the present government of Cuba; nor shall any such assistance be
furnished to any country which furnishes assistance to the present government
of Cuba unless the President determines that such assistance is in the national
interest of the United States. As an additional means of implementing and
carrying into effect the policy of the preceding sentence, the President is
authorized to establish and maintain a total embargo upon all trade between
the United States and Cuba . . .

(3) No funds authorized to be made available under this Act (except
under section 214) shall be used to furnish assistance to any country which
has failed to take appropriate steps, not later than 60 days after the date
of enactment of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1963-----

Drafted by:

L/E: KEMalmberg/AFW: Chettinger:me

Telegraphic transmission and

classification approved by: AF - Henry J. Tasca

Clearances:

AID/GC:Mr. Stephenson (draft)

ARA/CCA:Mr. Follestad (draft)

EUR/WE:Mr. Long

AFW: Ambassador Trimble

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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PROHIBITED UNLESS "UNCLASSIFIED"

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Classification

(A) to prevent ships or aircraft under its registry from transporting to Cuba ~~other~~ (other than to United States installations in Cuba)---

(i) any items of economic assistance.

(ii) any items which are, for the purposes of title I of the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951, as amended, arms, ammunition and implements of war, atomic energy materials, petroleum, transportation materials of strategic value, or items of primary strategic significance used in the production of arms, ammunition, and implements of war, or

(iii) any other equipment, materials, or commodities, so long as Cuba is governed by the Castro regime; and

(B) to prevent ships or aircraft under its registry from transporting any equipment, materials, or commodities from Cuba (other than from United States installations in Cuba) so long as Cuba is governed by the Castro regime. Unquote

Section 107 (b) Foreign Aid and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1964 is same as Section 107 (b) prior year's foreign aid appropriation Act (CA-4841, November 2, 1962).

Sale of peanuts to Cuba for cash or on commercial credit terms payable in new francs or other hard currency at price at or above world market price would not be furnishing of ~~Quote~~ assistance ~~Unquote~~ under Section 620 (a) FAA or furnishing ~~Quote~~ items of economic assistance ~~Unquote~~ under Section 107 (b) ~~Appropriation~~ ^{Appropriation} Act. Broader sales agreement could raise question application these provisions however, should discounts, long range credit, or barter on non-commercial basis result.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Classification

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Request you raise Cuban visit with President Senghor along lines you employed with Thiam (Embtel 672), stressing unfavorable official and public reaction in US to gestures this nature toward Cuba, especially bad impression which would result from establishment diplomatic relations or conclusion broader trade agreement such as that reportedly under discussion, and danger that such agreement might pose undesirable problems in our mutual relations in view present US foreign aid legislation.

GP-4

END

NOTE: Pouched by OC/T

RUSK

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

47

Memos & Misc.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

48

Wednesday, September 28, 1966

S

Mr. President:

President Senghor is very interested in a new U.S. technical assistance project to increase agricultural production in southern Senegal. Bill Gaud tells me this morning that he has now decided to approve it. (It will cost about \$1 million per year for five years.)

This will be very good news to Senghar, particularly coming ^{directly} from you.

W. Rostow

File
L

TRANSFERRED TO HANDWRITING FILE

1965

Allee - file

50

SECRET-EXDIS

November 18, 1965

Mac -

Attached cable asking Mercer Cook
to stay on in Senegal till mid-'66 makes
sense to me. Am only bothering you
because you may know something I don't.

✓ OK but keep
issue answer from
WH

RWK
RWK

SECRET-EXDIS

✓ *cl told Ben Read*
RWK

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.5
NSC Memo, 1/30/95, State Dept. Guidelines
By *jc*, NARA, Date *11-27-00*



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

~~SECRET-EXDIS~~

November 17, 1965

RECEIVED

McGEORGE BUNDY'S OFFICE

1965 NOV 18 PM 12 41

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. McGEORGE BUNDY
THE WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: Ambassador Mercer Cook, Dakar

I am attaching a cable for your clearance from Governor Williams to Ambassador Cook asking him to remain at his post until June 30, 1966. In accordance with your request, I am sending this memorandum summarizing briefly the events which led up to this message.

In a letter dated August 7 to the President, Ambassador Cook declared his intention to resign from his post effective December 31, 1965, basing his decision largely on his inability to obtain sufficient aid for Senegal. Following a discussion of this letter between the President and the Secretary, Governor Williams wrote to Ambassador Cook on October 14 advising him that his resignation would be accepted.

Subsequently the subject became a civil rights issue. The October 28 issue of Jet magazine charged that Cook was resigning because US officials had failed to provide him aid support either in Senegal or at his previous post in Niger, and alleged that the Ambassador might use his experiences after resigning to expose difficulties faced by American Negroes in performing diplomatic duties abroad. In its November 2 edition the Afro-American claimed that the Ambassador wished to be relieved of his assignment because of the Department's failure to back him up in delicate policy matters.

At about the same time as the above-mentioned articles, the Senegalese President Senghor linked a rumor of an alleged plot against him by US agents to the report of Ambassador Cook's resignation. Ambassador Cook gave President Senghor strong assurances that no such plot existed and that his retirement plans were in no way related, but

~~SECRET-EXDIS~~

SANITIZED

E.O. 13526, Sec. 3.5

NLJ/RAC 10-329

NARA, Date 9-12-11

By *isl*

NOV 18 1965

~~SECRET~~ EXDIS

-2-

the Senegalese appear to have lingering doubts on this score.

Delaying the effective date for the Ambassador's resignation until next summer would have several advantages:

(1) It would tend to further reassure Senghor and the Senegalese that the US is not plotting against Senghor; and

(2) It would blunt the allegations in Jet and Afro-American that have tended to create a false civil rights problem surrounding Cook's resignation; and

(3) It would permit the Ambassador to be at his post during a major international cultural event - the World Festival of Negro Arts - to be held in Dakar next April; an event Cook has taken much interest in.

3.3
(b)(1) There is reason to believe from Cook's concurrence in [redacted] the benefits which would flow from his staying in Dakar, that the Ambassador would accede to a request that he remain in Dakar until next June.

// Secretary Rusk agreed to let Governor Williams propose this interim solution to the problem before his departure to Rio, if it were made entirely clear to Ambassador Cook, as the draft cable does, that his tenure is not to be linked in any way to US aid to Senegal.

QWR
Benjamin H. Read
Executive Secretary

Attachment:

Draft telegram to Dakar.

~~SECRET~~ EXDIS

5016

50/b

~~SECRET~~

AmEmbassy DAKAR

SANITIZED

E.O. 13526, Sec. 3.5

NLJ/RAC 10-325

By isl NARA, Date 9-12-11

FOR AMBASSADOR FROM WILLIAMS

AGREEMENT CHANNEL

1. Your concern, recently expressed [] with your concurrence, is shared here that recent publicity on your resignation has only served to further opposition's efforts to depose Senghor and exacerbate US-Senegalese relations.

3.3

(b)(1)

2. Likewise shared [] conclusion that delaying effective date of your resignation could be important step toward salvaging the situation.

3.3

(b)(1)

3. Therefore, with the approval of higher authority, I propose and urge that you remain at your post until June 30, 1966, and that your resignation be accepted but as of June 30, 1966. This will make it possible for you to represent US at Festival of Negro Arts and further strengthen relations with President Senghor.

4. Over-all restrictions on aid have been tightened, but

AF:GMW:CL:jml 11/16/65

U - Mr. Springsteen

S/S - Mr. Read

AF - Gov. Williams

O/DG - Mr. Palmer

White House

~~SECRET~~

Corrections made on original green MUST be made on this and other flimsy work copies before delivery to Telecommunications Operations Division

2

AmEmbassy DAKAR

~~SECRET~~

we will continue ~~H~~ vigorous efforts to face Senegalese aid problem. Obviously, however, in any conversations with Senegalese it would be inappropriate to draw any connection between your tenure and aid.

5. Request your concurrence soonest.

END

Orig to Mr. Komer
53

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

American Embassy,
Dakar, Senegal,
August 7, 1965.

~~OFFICIAL- INFORMAL~~

Dear Mr. President:

On April 27 President Léopold Sédar Senghor, one of your staunchest supporters in Africa, asked me to deliver a letter to you. To my amazement, that friendly communication was prevented from reaching its destination; otherwise it would surely have been acknowledged by now.

Moreover, my efforts to obtain aid for Senegal have been almost as unsuccessful as my attempt to transmit a letter from one President to another. Our aid policies are directly responsible for Senegal's acceptance of a \$6.7 million line of credit from the Soviet Union for the tuna complex and they are not entirely unrelated to Senegal's acceptance of the recent agreement with Aeroflot.

Obviously the time has come for me to return to teaching. I am therefore tendering my resignation as your Ambassador to Senegal and The Gambia. I should like to leave Dakar on or about December 31, 1965.

In the unlikely event that you ever see this letter of resignation, please know, Mr. President, that I shall always be deeply grateful for the privilege of having served as Ambassador under you and the late President Kennedy.

Respectfully yours,

Mercer Cook

The President,

The White House.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.5
State Dept. Guidelines

By xc, NARA, Date 11-27-00

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

cc: The Honorable Dean Rusk, Secretary of State
The Honorable William J. Crockett, Deputy Under Secretary
for Administration
The Honorable G. Mennen Williams, Assistant Secretary for
African Affairs

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

file
54

May 17, 1965

Mr. Chase -

Mr. Jackson called about
this memorandum this morning.

Mr. D'Arboussier is the senior
W. African on the UN Secretariat
and has had a rather long inter-
view with deGaulle. State has
had some thoughts on the subject
and would like to discuss them
with you before any further
action is taken.

j



S/S-7259

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

May 12, 1965

2024
Senegal
Chase
54a

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. McGEORGE BUNDY
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Letter to the President from
Mr. Gabriel D'Arboussier Suggesting
an Appointment

The Department has received from our Embassy in Dakar the enclosed letter to the President from Gabriel D'Arboussier of Senegal who was recently appointed Executive Director of the UN Institute for Training and Research. Mr. D'Arboussier recalls that when he met then Vice President Johnson in Dakar in 1961, the latter suggested that Mr. D'Arboussier call on him if his travels ever brought him to the United States. Mr. D'Arboussier suggests the acquaintance might be renewed now that he has taken up residence in New York where the UN Institute has its headquarters.

In view of the pressures on the President's time, the Department does not recommend an appointment for Mr. D'Arboussier at this time. Instead, we believe Harlan Cleveland should send to Mr. D'Arboussier, whom he knows, the enclosed reply on behalf of the President.

John P. Walsh

Benjamin H. Read
Executive Secretary

Enclosures:

1. Draft letter to Mr. D'Arboussier from Mr. Cleveland
2. Original letter from Mr. D'Arboussier dated April 22

Elmer Jackson
tells me this
was done
informally & that
D'Arboussier seems
happy after first class
treatment by the Dept.
6/4/65
CC

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SUGGESTED REPLY BY MR. CLEVELAND

Dear Mr. D'Arboussier:

The President appreciated your letter of April 22. In view of the pressures just now on his time, he has asked me to reply.

I would hope you could make an early visit to Washington so that there would be an opportunity for us to talk further about plans for the Institute. There are also a number of persons in the Government, at Brookings and possibly also in the IBRD, whom it would be useful for you to see.

The pressures on the President's time during the next few weeks are such that a meeting with him would be difficult to arrange. That will probably have to wait until world events are less pressing.

Do let me know when you think you could come down for a couple of days.

Sincerely,

Harlan Cleveland

Mr. Gabriel D'Arboussier,
Executive Director,
UN Institute for Training and Research,
United Nations, New York.

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

NEW YORK

TÉLÉPHONE : PLAZA 4-1234

CABLE ADDRESS - UNATIONS, NEWYORK - ADRESSE TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE

TRAINING AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE - INSTITUT DE FORMATION ET DE RECHERCHES
UNITAR

Executive Director
Le Directeur Général

Dakar, 22 April 1965

My dear Mr. Président,

When I had the honour of officially welcoming you to my country during your visit to Dakar, you were so generous as to suggest that I should come to see you whenever my travels next brought me to the United States.

Having recently been appointed Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for training and research, it is my great pleasure to inform you that, as of 6 May, I will not only be revisiting your country but also taking up residence with my family in New York where the Institute is to have its Headquarters.

Certainly, nothing would give me greater pleasure in all the world than the opportunity of renewing our acquaintanceship and it is with this thought in mind that I have taken the liberty of writing you this letter.

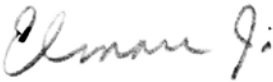
Accept, dear Mr. President, the assurances of my highest consideration.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'G. D'ARBOUSSIER'.

Gabriel D'ARBOUSSIER

The President Of the United States
The White House
Washington D.C
United States Of America

54d

Department of State FORM DS-4 1-3-55		CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	
TRANSMITTAL SLIP		DATE April 24, 1965	
TO Bureau of International Organization Affairs		For the Attention of The Hon. Harlan Cleveland	
FROM Ambassador DAKAR			
TO THE FOREIGN SERVICE		TO THE DEPARTMENT	
<input type="checkbox"/> For Transmittal to Addressee at the Discretion of Post		<input type="checkbox"/> Dept. Information Only	
<input type="checkbox"/> Post Information Only		<input type="checkbox"/> CERP Publications	
<input type="checkbox"/> Transmit to Foreign Office		<input type="checkbox"/> Enclosure to Previous Despatch	
<input type="checkbox"/> Submit Report		<input type="checkbox"/> Reply to Dept. Request	
<input type="checkbox"/> Reply to the Individual			
<input type="checkbox"/> Transmit to:		(U.S. Agency)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Inform:			
REFERENCE Attached letter of April 22, 1965 to President Johnson from Ambassador Gabriel d'Arboussier			
ITEMS/REMARKS I hope you can bring this to the attention of The President and if possible, arrange an appointment. 			
IN REPLY REFER TO FILE NUMBER AND DRAFTING OFFICE			
FILE NO.	SIGNATURE <i>Mercer Cook</i>		
	Mercer Cook		
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	OFFICE	Ambassador	

55

June 19, 1964

George

FOR: Mrs. Bess Abell
The White House 6/19

FROM: John A. McKesson
Deputy Executive Secretary
Extension 6033

SUBJECT: Call by Mrs. Cook on
Mrs. Johnson

Mrs. Mercer Cook, the wife of our Ambassador to Senegal, would like to pay a brief courtesy call on Mrs. Johnson.

Mrs. Cook met Mrs. Johnson when the Johnsons were in Dakar and interpreted for Mrs. Johnson at the time. Ambassador and Mrs. Cook will be in or near Washington through the first week in July and Mrs. Cook could call at any time with a day's advance notice.

I would appreciate greatly if you could possibly arrange an appointment and let me know.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

June 12, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: Mr. Valenti

SUBJECT: Appointment on Monday, June 15,
at 1:00 P.M.

1. On Monday at 1:00 P.M. you are scheduled to meet briefly in the Cabinet Room with three of your Ambassadors to African countries - William Handley, Ambassador to Mali; William Witman, Ambassador to Togo; and Mercer Cook, a Negro who is your Ambassador to Senegal. Bill Brubeck will entertain the visitors in the Cabinet Room until Jack Valenti can escort you in at, or a little after 1:00 P.M.
2. As on previous occasions, you need only say a few words, have your picture taken with each Ambassador individually, and depart after a couple minutes. The Ambassadors know the scenario and your somewhat abrupt departure will not be taken amiss.
3. Some brief biographic data on the three Ambassadors is attached.

McG. B.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.5
NSC Memo, 1/30/95, State Dept. Guidelines
By PC, NARA, Date 11-27-00

MERCER COOK - Ambassador to Senegal 56a

Ambassador-designate to Senegal Mercer Cook has been Ambassador to Niger for the past three years. He is a close friend of Senegal's President Senghor, whom he has known since their student days together in Paris 30 years ago. A native Washingtonian 60 years of age, Ambassador Cook has spent most of his life in the academic field, and was Professor of Romance Languages at Howard University from 1945 until 1958. He is a noted authority on Negro literature and has published numerous books, articles and reviews in both French and English.

WILLIAM J. HANDLEY - Ambassador to Mali

William Handley, born in 1918 in Dutch Guiana of American parents, was the first career USIA officer to be appointed an American Ambassador. He has served in Mali since January 1962, during a period in which relations between Mali and the western world have improved steadily. In recognition of his achievements in Bamako, Ambassador Handley was recently nominated for a Rockefeller Public Service Award. Ambassador Handley is married and has two children.

WILLIAM WITMAN 2nd - Ambassador to Togo

Ambassador Witman, who was sworn in as the second American Ambassador to Togo on June 9, has spent his entire professional life as a career Foreign Service officer. Born 50 years ago at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, he graduated from Yale in 1935 and began work shortly thereafter at the American Embassy at Caracas, Venezuela. For three years, he was Director of the Office of North African Affairs, a position which made him intimately concerned with the Algerian war for independence. For his performance, Ambassador Witman won the Department of State's Superior Service Award. Ambassador Witman is married.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

June 12, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR

GWEN KING

SUBJECT: Appointment with the President -- June 15 at 1:00 P. M.

1. The President is now scheduled to meet briefly with Ambassador Mercer Cook (Senegal), William Handley (Mali), and William Witman (Togo) on June 15 at 1:00 P. M.
2. I wonder if you would help us out on the following points:
 - (a) Would you reserve the Cabinet Room for the meeting and inform State?
 - (b) Since the meeting is off the record would you tell State to have the Ambassadors enter and leave the White House via the West Basement? The Ambassadors should be in the Cabinet Room by 12:55.
 - (c) Would you ask Sgt. Dan Lewis to be on hand in the Cabinet Room at 12:55 to take individual pictures of each Ambassador with the President?
3. Bill Brubeck will be the NSC man in the Cabinet Room. Please let me know if you have any problems with this memo.

Gordon Chase

cc: Mr. Valenti

Sgt. Dan Lewis

Mr. Reedy -- (Note 2(b). As we have been doing in the past, I will give you a paragraph for the afternoon briefing on June 15.)

cc Brubeck

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.5
NSC Memo, 1/30/95, State Dept. Guidelines
By xc, NARA, Date 11-27-00



S/S 4945
IN REPLY REFER TO:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

April 1, 1964

Bundy
any need?
File 58

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. McGEORGE BUNDY
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Presence in Washington of Ambassador to Senegal
and to Mauritania Philip M. Kaiser

BK7
Inss 4/2
(mullin)

Our Ambassador to Senegal and to Mauritania, Philip M. Kaiser, will be on consultation in the Department through April 8, should the President care to see him.

Ambassador Kaiser has met the President on several prior occasions.

A biographic sketch of the Ambassador is enclosed.

Benjamin H. Read
Benjamin H. Read
Executive Secretary

Enclosure:

Biographic Sketch.

BIOGRAPHIC SKETCH

Born in Brooklyn, Mr. Philip M. Kaiser has served as our Ambassador to the Republics of Senegal and Mauritania since June, 1961.

His career has been closely tied to Government service. He first joined the United States Government in 1939, when he received an appointment to the staff of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. From 1942 until 1946 he served as Chief of the Projects Operations and Planning Staffs of the Board of Economic Warfare and the Foreign Economic Administration. After brief service in 1946 in the Department of State as an expert on international organization affairs, he was appointed executive assistant to the Assistant Secretary of Labor for International Labor Affairs. In 1947 he became Director of the Office of International Labor Affairs and two years later was named Assistant Secretary of Labor for International Labor Affairs, where he remained until the end of the Truman Administration.

In 1954 Ambassador Kaiser became labor adviser to the Committee for Free Europe and in 1955 was named Special Assistant to the Governor of New York, continuing his association with Governor Harriman until 1958. That year he joined the staff of American University as Professor of International Labor Relations and Director of the Program for Overseas and International Labor Studies of the School of International Service.

Ambassador Kaiser, who is 50 years old, received his undergraduate degree in 1935 from the University of Wisconsin, where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. Chosen to be a Rhodes Scholar, he was awarded both B.A. and M.A. degrees at Balliol College, Oxford University.

Ambassador Kaiser is married to the former Hannah Greeley. They have three sons: Robert, age 20, an undergraduate at Yale who worked last summer for the Washington Post as a reporter with his own by-line; David, age 16; and Charles, age 12.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

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December 6, 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. McGEORGE BUNDY
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Ambassador to Senegal and Mauritania
Philip M. Kaiser Requests Appointment
with the President

Tell S/S
no can do

B/K

Boone has
talked to Kaiser

Our Ambassador to Senegal and Mauritania, Philip M. Kaiser, now *about this* on consultation in the Department, requests a brief meeting with the President before returning to his post. Should the President care to see him, Ambassador Kaiser will be available until December 13, when he is scheduled to depart for Dakar.

B/K
Tell S/S 12/7
(Isabel)

Ambassador Kaiser will be the first of our Ambassadors to depart for Africa since the President assumed office. He is resident in Senegal, the only African country the President is known to have visited, and is accredited to two of the very few African Chiefs of State the President has met.

Ambassador Kaiser has met the President on several prior occasions.

A biographic sketch of the Ambassador is enclosed.

Hawthorne Mills
Benjamin H. Read *for*
Executive Secretary

Enclosure:

Biographic Sketch.

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BIOGRAPHIC SKETCH

Born in Brooklyn, New York, Mr. Philip M. Kaiser is, at the age of 50, one of our dynamic new Ambassadors. He received his undergraduate degree in 1935 from the University of Wisconsin, where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. Chosen to be a Rhodes Scholar, he was awarded both B.A. and M.A. degrees at Balliol College, Oxford University.

Ambassador Kaiser's career has been closely tied to Government service. He first joined the United States Government in 1939, when he received an appointment to the staff of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. From 1942 until 1946, he served as Chief of the Projects Operations and Planning Staffs of the Board of Economic Warfare and the Foreign Economic Administration. After brief service in 1946 in the Department of State as an expert on international organization affairs, he was appointed executive assistant to the Assistant Secretary of Labor for International Labor Affairs. In 1947, he became Director of the Office of International Labor Affairs and, two years later was named Assistant Secretary of Labor for International Labor Affairs, where he remained until the end of the Truman Administration. In 1954, Ambassador Kaiser became Labor adviser to the Committee for Free Europe and, in 1955, he was named Special Assistant to the Governor of New York, continuing his association with Governor Harriman until 1958. That year he joined the staff of American University as Professor of International Labor Relations and Director of the Program for Overseas and International Labor Studies of the School of International Service.

Ambassador Kaiser is married to the former Hannah Greeley. They have three sons: Robert, age 20, an undergraduate at Yale who worked this past summer for the Washington Post as a reporter with his own by-line; David, age 16; and Charles, age 12.

Ambassador Kaiser has been emissary to the Republic of Senegal and to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania since June, 1961.

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MemCon's

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: June 4, 1965

SUBJECT: U.S. Participation in the First World Festival of Negro Arts.

PARTICIPANTS: Mercer Cook, American Ambassador to Senegal
J. Roland Jacobs, Director, Office of African Programs (CU/AF)
Converse Hettinger, Officer-in-Charge of Senegal (AFW)
William S. Dickson, Officer-in-Charge of Senegal, USIA
Bela Zempleny, CU/ECS
Paul K. Morris, CU/CP
Charles Lahey, CU/CP
Annis Sandvos, CU/MPP
Clive Chandler, CU/AF
Mrs. Virginia Inness-Brown, Chairman, U.S. Committee for the
First World Festival of Negro Arts.
Dr. John A. Davis, Co-Chairman, U.S. Committee for the First
World Festival of Negro Arts.

The meeting was called to enable Ambassador Cook to discuss with Mrs. Inness-Brown and Dr. Davis the nature of U.S. participation in the First World Festival of Negro Arts, to be held at Dakar from April 1 through April 24, 1966.

1. Scope of U.S. Participation

Mrs. Inness-Brown stated President Senghor had told her that Nigeria would be the country of honor at the Festival and that the United States, as the nation second only to Nigeria in size of Negro population, would be the featured country. The U.S. Committee recognized that U.S. participation should be proportionate to the participation of African countries. Ambassador Cook agreed that the U.S. part in the Festival should be kept modest.

To avoid the danger of overshadowing performances by other nations taking part in the Festival, the U.S. Committee will consider reducing the extent of private U.S. participation.

The original plan called for 12 to 14 performances by American artists, requiring a budget of \$600,000.00. The revised proposal, costing about \$400,000.00, would provide for nine performances: two (April 1, April 4) by Quincy Jones' Band, to which the Department is offering a contract; two (April 10; April 11) by the de Paur Chorus, which the Department also plans to sponsor; two (April 17, April 18) by the American Dance Company, financed by the U.S. Committee; two (April 23, April 24) by the Theater Company, producing Raisin in the Sun, financed by the U.S. Committee; and one (no date proposed) by American soloists, possibly

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Armenta Adams, financed by the Department, and Martina Arroya and William Warfield, financed by the Committee. (The possibility of eliminating Raisin in the Sun was discussed at this point.)

The revised proposal eliminates Committee sponsorship for a jazz ensemble, believed unnecessary in view of Quincy Jones' expected performance; and of Black Nativity, which the change in dates for the Festival renders less appropriate.

Mrs. Inness-Brown felt that gospel and spiritual soloists should be substituted for Black Nativity. Ambassador Cook suggested that only spiritual singers be substituted, in order to limit the number of American performers. However, Dr. Davis said he felt it important to include gospel singers in the program.

The revised proposal, Mrs. Inness-Brown said, could be further curtailed by eliminating the American Dance Company, thereby reducing the total number of performances to seven and the Committee's budget to about \$300,000. However, the Dance Company numbers only 26 performers, of which six are soloists. It includes performers from several established dance companies who are prepared to join the Dance Company for this undertaking. In connection with the American Dance Company, Mrs. Inness-Brown understood President Senghor had expressed a preference for exclusively Negro choreographers. Ambassador Cook said he would inquire whether this were the case.

The American specialists whom the Department expects to send to Dakar are: Miss Marian Anderson, Dr. St. Clair Drake, Mr. Langston Hughes, and Professor Hale Woodruff. They will participate in the colloquium scheduled for March 30 - April 7. Dr. Davis reported Mr. Hughes was collating an anthology of certain American Negro writings, which Doubleday Co. has offered to publish. Dr. Davis noted that the demands on Mr. Hughes hampered completion of this project. Dr. Davis also thought it would be desirable to coordinate this project with an anthology of African writings, as a lasting monument to the Festival.

Referring again to the scope of U.S. participation in the Festival, Ambassador Cook thought it preferable that Mrs. Inness-Brown propose to the Senegalese Association too few American performances and be prepared for a possible request for more, rather than propose too many and be asked to limit them. Mrs. Inness-Brown agreed. Ambassador Cook said there remained one critical question: how many American performances has the Senegalese Commission scheduled?

2. Request for Private U.S. Contribution to Festival

The Senegalese Commission seeks a contribution from private U.S. donors to the Festival's operating budget. Mrs. Inness-Brown has explained that

/ funds raised

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funds raised for private U.S. participation could not be diverted in this manner, but that the U.S. Committee is considering raising contributions toward construction of a permanent structure in the Cite des Arts.

The chief obstacle concerns the tax status of such contributions. The Committee will consult with counsel and various foundations on this subject.

3. Protection of Production Rights

The Government of Senegal has indicated it contemplates claiming production rights to all performances at the Festival. American performers and artists' unions, however, insist on retaining production rights to their performances. Legal counsel for the U.S. Committee, Mr. John Taylor, has drafted a statement protecting these rights, and Mrs. Inness-Brown will discuss it with the Senegalese Commission at the time of her trip to Dakar.

Mrs. Inness-Brown reported a rumor that the Government of Senegal would confiscate traditional African art brought from abroad to the Festival. Ambassador Cook said such action would be inconceivable.

4. Mrs. Inness-Brown plans trip to Dakar.

Mrs. Inness-Brown plans to go to Dakar late in June to discuss the Festival with the Senegalese Commission and Government. Mr. Perry Watkins or Mr. Manning Durion, or both, may accompany her.

5. Press Conference contemplated.

Mrs. Inness-Brown reported the Committee's desire to hold a press conference, possibly on June 22, announcing formation of the U.S. Committee and setting forth initial plans. President Senghor has indicated his willingness to send a letter on this occasion. Ambassador Adlai Stevenson has prepared a statement expressing pleasure at being named Chairman of the Honorary Committee of the U.S. Committee.

6. Proposal for Telegram from President Johnson to U.S. Committee

Mrs. Inness-Brown proposed that President Johnson be asked to send a congratulatory telegram to the U.S. Committee at the time of the press conference -- i.e., possibly June 22. She said that, quite aside from the stimulus such a telegram would give to the U.S. Committee's work, it would provide an opportunity for the President to lend his name to an undertaking by a group of eminent Americans.

/ Ambassador Cook

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Ambassador Cook felt this to be a sound proposal. Mr. Jacobs said he would forward the proposal.

The pending proposal that Mrs. Johnson permit her name to be used on the U.S. Committee's letterhead was deferred for later discussion.

7. Chairmanship of U.S. Committee

Mrs. Inness-Brown stated she was prepared, if it seemed appropriate, to relinquish her position to a prominent American individual such as Mr. Arthur Watson, of International Business Machines, or Mr. Arthur A. Houghton, Jr., of Corning Glass. She will inform us if this should occur.

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