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	SUBJECT U.S EMBASSY: GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE	
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FILE NO.

SP/S. 154

Date	To	Page Ref.	Date	To	Page Ref.	Date	To	Page Ref.
2/9	PAS(G.A.) 252		24/8	Sec(G.A.) 269		15/12/77	PSOMG	303
9/9	PSOMG 257		✓	RSOMG	✓	✓	Sec.(SM)	303
9/9	SMGHS ✓		25/8/77	SMGHS	✓	✓	Dep.	
✓	PAS(G.A.) 251		25/8/77	H.A.S.	273	✓	Sec(SM)	304
	PA		26/8	SMGHS		✓	RSOMG	
16/77	SMGHS 255		26/8/77	Sec(G.A.) 274		16/12	Sec.(SM)	305
27/4/77	H.A.S. 256		29/8/77	Dep.		✓	B.U. ST	
	SMGHS		✓	PSOMG 276		28/10/77	Sec(SM)	306
9/9/77	PSOMG 258		✓	SMGHS	277	✓	Dep.	
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✓	PSOMG 263		5/10/77	SMGHS	298	✓	Dep.	
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✓	PSOMG 264		✓	Dep.		✓	B.U. 16/2	
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✓	PSOMG 268		✓	REC(P)	✓	6/3/78	Sec(SM)	
✓	REC(P)	✓	✓	PA		13/3	PSOMG 317	

FILE NO.

SP/S. 154

SECRET

13/3 Sec(SM) 317

14/3/78 Sec(SM)

17/3/78 Sec SM Pg 318
PA

U.S. EMBASSY:
GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

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CONSULATE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

PMB 5221,
Ibadan, Nigeria.
May 22, 1963

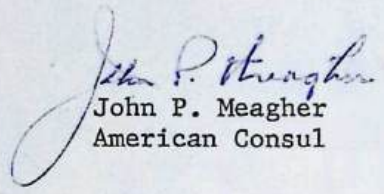
Chief T. O. Ejiwunmi, I.S.O.
Secretary to the Premier
and Executive Council
Premier's Office
Secretariat
IBADAN.

Dear Chief:

My thanks to you and your very efficient secretary for providing me with copies of the Reports of the Commission of Inquiry into the Warri Division Trust and the Sapele Urban District Trust.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,


John P. Meagher
American Consul

JPM:bs

9/5
To see 5/19
23/5



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

U. S. INFORMATION SERVICE

Private Mail Bag 5089
Ibadan, Nigeria

May 18, 1963

Dear Mr. Ejiwunmi:

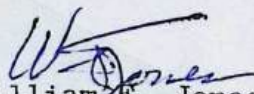
We are happy to present you with the enclosed materials, which we hope you will find useful and interesting.

If other materials are received by this office in the future that we feel may be of interest to you, they will be sent to you.

Please acknowledge receipt when received, and if we can be of further service, please do not hesitate to call on us.

For other pamphlets and books in the field of education and of general interest, we suggest you visit our library and inspect the latest additions to our collection.

Sincerely yours,


William E. Jones
Deputy Public Affairs Officer
USIS-Ibadan

Mr. T. O. Ejiwunmi
Secretary to the Premier &
Executive Council
Premier's Office
Ibadan.

PEACE CORPS



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

U. S. INFORMATION SERVICE

Private Mail Bag 5089
Ibadan, Nigeria

May 27, 1963

Dear Mr. Ejiwunmi:

We are happy to present you with the enclosed materials, which we hope you will find useful and interesting:

USA, Its Geography and Growth
Men Who Made a Nation
New Challenges for American Negroes
The United Nations and You
Sharing Health
Space Science aids the Weatherman
Cooperatives in the USA
China: Crisis Over Food

If other materials are received by this office in the future that we feel may interest you, they will be sent to you.

Please acknowledge receipt when received, and if we can be of further service, please do not hesitate to call on us.

For other pamphlets and books in the fields of sociology, economics, education, mathematics, science, and other areas of interest, we suggest you visit our library and inspect the latest additions to our collection.

Sincerely yours,

William E. Jones. p.p.
William E. Jones
Deputy Public Affairs Officer

Mr. T. O. Ejiwunmi
Secretary to the Premier &
Executive Council
Premier's Office
Ibadan

WEJ:wci

P.a.



CONSULATE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Consulate,
P.M.B. 5221,
Ibadan, Nigeria.
August 14, 1963.

Chief T. O. Ejiwunmi, I.S.O.,
Secretary to Premier and Executive Council,
Premier's Office,
Ibadan, Nigeria.

Dear Chief Ejiwunmi:

Today I am going on leave for perhaps four to
six weeks. While I am away, Frank J. Haendler, Vice
Consul, will be the official representative of the
United States Government in Western Nigeria. You
might wish to pass his name to Mr. ^{William} Pinheiro since Mr.
Haendler will represent us in any official functions.

Sincerely yours,

John P. Meagher
John P. Meagher
American Consul

US. ^{10/15}
820 (Pinheiro)

To see, see & write.

Notes for
820 (P)
1-8-63

10/8



SPEC 6

CONSULATE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

P.M.B. 5221,
Ibadan, Nigeria,

July 16, 1963.

Chief the Honorable S. L. Akintola,
Premier of Western Nigeria,
Ibadan.

Dear Mr. Premier:

I am taking the liberty of writing to enlist your interest in and understanding of the very real problem the United States and the American people are dealing with in the field of civil rights. You are aware of the events of the past several weeks which reached a high point with the confrontation between our Federal Government and the Governor of the State of Alabama with respect to the admission of Negro students to the University of Alabama. The difficulties relating to the struggle of our Negro citizens for full equality were with us before the events in Alabama and they remain with us. This struggle for equality is not confined to the southern part of the United States alone but is found in all parts of our country. This we realistically recognize and President Kennedy and the American people are bound and determined to solve this national problem. The power and prestige of our Federal Government are committed to full equality for all our citizens, and this power and prestige is fortified by increasing numbers of our citizens. There is still with us, however, in the United States determined and articulate opposition to full equality.

In a recent letter to President Dacko of the Central African Republic, President Kennedy described the problem we face:

"In a democracy where freedom of speech and individual belief must also be guarded, it is not simple to deal with hatred or intolerance.

"Ours is a large country, a federation of fifty separate states. Each State retains certain police powers over which the Federal Government has no control. The national government may intervene only where there is a breach of some national obligation. The men who created our constitutional system had the specific and express desire to limit the powers of the national government over the people directly, and over the states in the conduct of their affairs. These limitations

were created out of revolution by men who suffered from tyranny. They are limitations which preserve our freedom, and they have been effective in doing so for almost 200 years. But they have, at the same time, made the country ineffective in the past, for a long period of time, in dealing with racial discrimination left as one of the terrible effects of a cruel and unjustified system of slavery. In this country we are now faced with the consequences of this past. To resolve it, as I said to the country last week, is a moral obligation which cannot be met by the Federal Government alone, but requires the help of the states and the localities and the citizens of the country. I am absolutely confident that we will receive that help."

One of the documents enclosed, entitled "Separation of Powers A Problem in U.S. Law," discusses in greater detail the legal limitations which are grounded in the very nature of our Democracy.

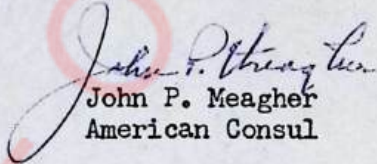
In order to explain the dimensions of our problem in the field of civil rights, President Kennedy made a forthright address to the American people over radio and television on June 11; a copy of his remarks is enclosed. In this address you will note he emphasized our basic belief that our nation was founded by men of many nations and backgrounds and on the principle that all men are created equal; and that the rights of every man are diminished when the rights of one man are threatened. He declared: "We face a moral crisis as a country and as a people. It cannot be met by repressive police actions. It cannot be left to increased demonstrations in the streets. It cannot be quieted by token moves or talk. It is a time to act in the Congress, in your state and local legislative body and, above all, in all of our daily lives."

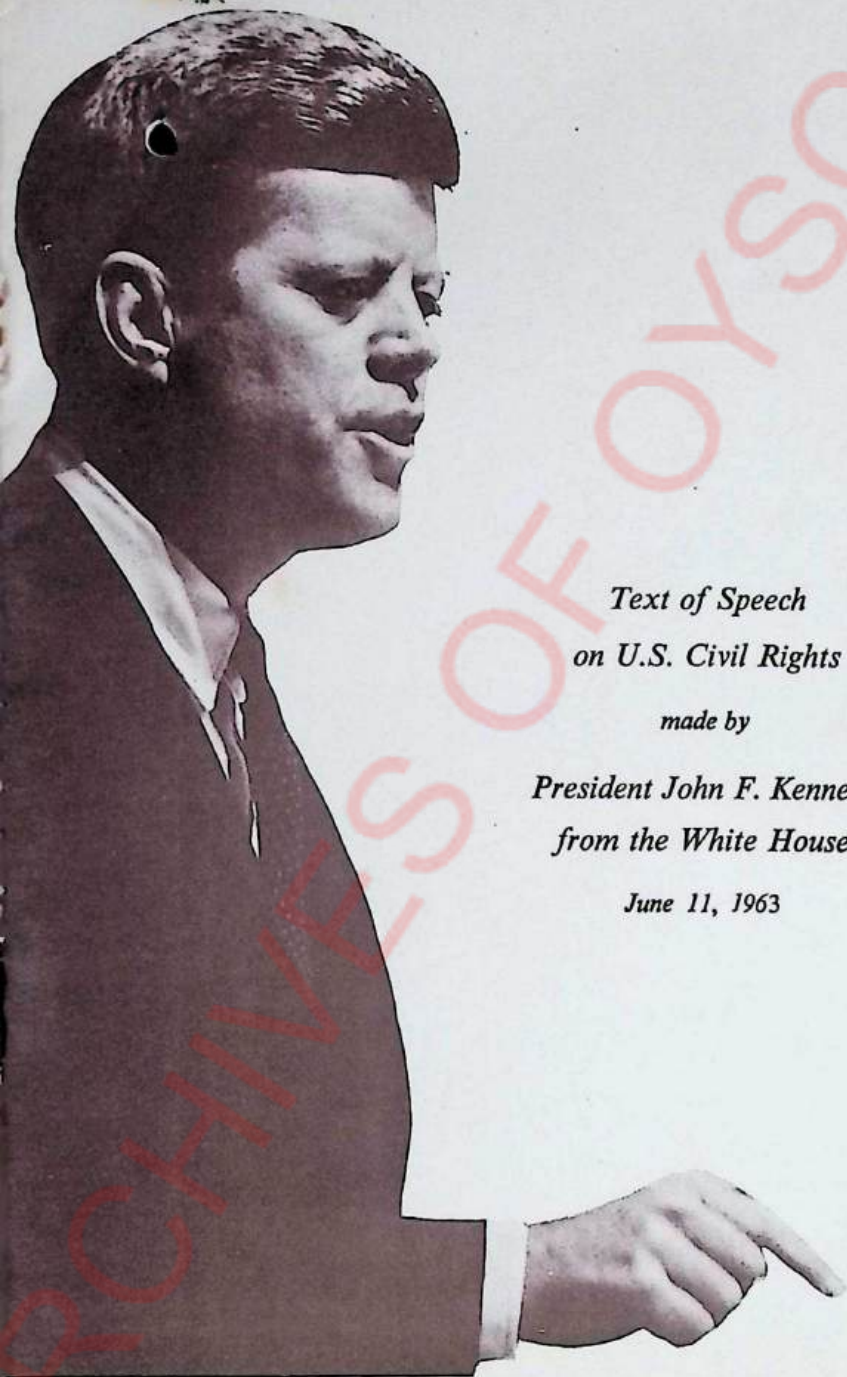
Following his address to the American people, the President on June 19 presented to the Congress a message spelling out in detail the legislation needed to help provide solutions to the problem. The categories discussed included: (1) Equal Accommodations in Public Facilities; (2) Desegregation of Schools; (3) Fair and Full Employment; (4) the establishment of a Community Relations Service; and (5) the use of Federal Programs. He has urged the enactment of new measures in these categories under a "Civil Rights Act of 1963." A copy of the President's message to the Congress is also enclosed.

The foregoing gives you some indication of the steps which have been taken and are being taken by the Federal Government. They recognize that our progress in the struggle for full realization of equal rights for all has been uneven. Unfortunately, the many examples of progress - the peaceful and voluntary desegregation of schools, transportation facilities, and public accommodations - lack the drama and impact of demonstrations and violence. But we have seen in the United States in the past several weeks specific voluntary acts of desegregation by public and private citizens in some 170 different localities in our Southern states. This progress is real, and will last.

In concluding his letter to President Dacko, President Kennedy said: "I wish to assure you and the nations of the world, both free and unfree, that the United States Government has made no attempt, nor will it make any attempt, to conceal in any way its problems in the area of race relations. We do not pretend or believe that we are perfect, or that everyone in America is always in agreement. But we have met other challenges in our national existence, and we will overcome this one."

Sincerely yours


John P. Meagher
American Consul



*Text of Speech
on U.S. Civil Rights*

made by

*President John F. Kennedy
from the White House*

June 11, 1963

SEPARATION OF POWERS A PROBLEM IN U. S. LAW

Deeply embedded in the United States Constitution is a principle which occasionally leads to internal disputes and sometimes appears to interfere with the orderly conduct of government business. Recent events in Alabama are illustrative.

A guiding principle in the American system rests in the belief that governmental power should be diffused, not concentrated in any one man or any one institution. It took definite form as the doctrine of separation of powers, sometimes described as a system of checks and balances.

This idea and principle have been basic to the United States system of government since the American colonies declared their independence from the British Crown in 1776.

The colonists were acutely aware of the danger of too much centralization of government. In the first 12 years of independence the founding fathers experimented, in the name of liberty, with an extremely loose, impractical system of confederation. They thus became aware of the opposite danger of too little centralization. In the constitution which went into effect in 1789 they sought to avoid both perils.

They very carefully spelled out the powers--and the limitations of power--granted to the President, the Congress, and the Supreme Court. They set up safeguards to compel each branch of the federal government to respect the other. Each was given some controls over the others. The President, as Chief Executive and Enforcer, has a part in the legislative process; the Congress can influence the enforcement of law through its control of the public purse; the Supreme Court can nullify laws which in its judgment contravene the constitution.

This was not all. In their determination to prevent the establishment of a central government which might be oppressive, the authors of the constitution denied certain powers to the federal government. For example, normal police powers, the preservation of public peace in ordinary circumstances, and general control of public education and voting procedures were among the functions left to the states. But this was not absolute either. In some emergency situations the federal government can step in to safeguard individual rights.

Some powers were denied to both the state and federal governments, even to the people themselves. Under the constitution's bill of rights, no majority, however large, can legally enact a law to limit free speech, shackle the press or establish a state religion.

It is a complex constitutional system. It embodies some governmental mechanisms which were new and untried when they were adopted. They have caused very serious strains from time to time. Once, when a group of slave-holding southern states sought to apply the "states rights" portion of the

Constitution by breaking away and establishing a slave-economy nation of their own, the separation of powers led to the bloody four-year conflict which was the Civil War.

That war disposed of the claim that states had a right to secede whenever they liked. It abolished human slavery in the United States, but it did not settle all the issues.

Since the Civil War, the states and the federal government have often engaged in controversies, some minor, some very serious. There have been occasions when individual states tried to ignore federal tariff laws which worked to their economic disadvantage. For many years the states had power to forbid women suffrage. This power was taken from them by a constitutional amendment (the 19th) only 43 years ago. For many years the federal government had no power to levy an income tax. This power was granted only 50 years ago by the 16th amendment to the constitution.

Now, a few state governments have clashed with the federal government, and with the Supreme Court itself, over the 1954 Supreme Court ruling that racial segregation in public schools violates the equality guarantees written into the constitution.

They have sought to use state control over public education as a basis for disregarding the constitutional guarantee of racial equality and to perpetuate practices they regarded as tradition.

This position has proved to be increasingly untenable. The Supreme Court, as the final authority on questions of law, has showed no sign of reversing or modifying its 1954 stand against segregation; and the officials of the affected states have not been able to challenge the Supreme Court successfully. They lost in the case involving Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1957; they lost in Mississippi in 1962, they lost in Alabama very recently when they attempted to keep Negro students from attending previously all-white schools.

Diehards among the pro-segregation forces have not given up the fight yet. Schools in Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama and some other states are not yet wide open to all Negroes--only to those who have gone to court and won court orders for admission. Full compliance has not yet been attained. The situation is not satisfactory to the federal government, nor to most of the 50 states, nor to the body of American public opinion.

The complexities of the separation of powers doctrine still give a few localities various means of obstructing, delaying, and preventing full adherence to principles which the majority of Americans recognize and accept as just. But the conscience of the nation has been aroused.

Recent events in the struggle for equal civil rights are speeding the day when full justice will prevail.

Special Press Release

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE BY PRESS, RADIO AND TV

No: 159

June 20, 1963

TEXT OF KENNEDY MESSAGE ON CIVIL RIGHTS AND JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Washington, June 19 -- Following is the text of the message on civil rights and job opportunities which President Kennedy sent to Congress Wednesday to strengthen the rights of Negroes in the United States:

To the Congress of the United States:

Last week I addressed to the American people an appeal to conscience -- a request for their cooperation in meeting the growing moral crisis in American race relations. I warned of "a rising tide of discontent that threatens the public safety" in many parts of the country. I emphasized that "the events in Birmingham and elsewhere have so increased the cries for equality that no city or state or legislative body can prudently choose to ignore them." "It is a time to act," I said, "in the Congress, in state and local legislative bodies and, above all, in all of our daily lives."

In the days that have followed, the predictions of increased violence have been tragically borne out. The "fires of frustration and discord" have burned hotter than ever.

At the same time, the response of the American people to this appeal to their principles and obligations has been reassuring. Private progress -- by merchants and unions and local organizations -- has been marked, if not uniform, in many areas. Many doors long closed to Negroes, North and South, have been opened. Local bi-racial committees, under private and public sponsorship, have mushroomed. The mayors of our major cities, whom I earlier addressed, have pledged renewed action. But persisting inequalities and tensions make it clear that federal action must lead the way, providing both the nation's standard and a nationwide solution. In short, the time has come for the Congress of the United States to join with the executive and judicial branches in making it clear to all that race has no place in American life or law.

On February 28, I sent to the Congress a message urging the enactment this year of three important pieces of civil rights legislation:

...../2...VOTING...

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Kano
Royal Exchange Bldg.
Tel: 2891

1. VOTING - Legislation to assure the availability to all of a basic and powerful right -- the right to vote in a free American election -- by providing for the appointment of temporary federal voting referees while voting suits are proceeding in areas of demonstrated need; by giving such suits preferential and expedited treatment in the federal courts; by prohibiting in federal elections the application of different tests and standards to different voter applicants; and by providing that, in voting suits pertaining to such elections, the completion of the sixth grade by any applicant creates a presumption that he is literate. Armed with the full and equal right to vote, our Negro citizens can help win other rights through political channels not now open to them in many areas.

2. CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION - Legislation to renew and expand the authority of the Commission On Civil Rights, enabling it to serve as a national civil rights clearing house offering information, advice and technical assistance to any public or private agency that so requests.

3. SCHOOL DESEGREGATION - Legislation to provide federal technical and financial assistance to aid school districts in the process of desegregation in compliance with the Constitution.

Other measures introduced in the Congress have also received the support of this administration, including those aimed at assuring equal employment opportunity.

Although these recommendations were transmitted to the Congress some time ago, neither house has yet had an opportunity to vote on any of these essential measures. The Negro's drive for justice, however, has not stood still -- nor will it, it is now clear, until full equality is achieved. The growing and understandable dissatisfaction of Negro citizens with the present pace of desegregation, and their increased determination to secure for themselves the equality of opportunity and treatment to which they are rightfully entitled, have underscored what should already have been clear: the necessity of the Congress enacting this year -- not only the measures already proposed -- but also additional legislation providing legal remedies for the denial of certain individual rights.

The venerable Code of Equity Law commands "for every wrong, a remedy." But in too many communities, in too many parts of the country, wrongs are inflicted on Negro citizens for which no effective remedy at law is clearly and readily available. State and local laws may even affirmatively seek to deny the rights to which these citizens are fairly entitled -- and this can result only in a decreased respect for the law and increased violations of the law.

In the continued absence of congressional action, too many state and local officials as well as businessmen will remain unwilling to accord these rights to all citizens. Some local courts and local merchants may well claim to be uncertain of the law, while those merchants who do recognize the justice of the Negro's request (and I believe these constitute the great majority of merchants, North and South) will be fearful of being the first to move, in the face of official, customer, employee or competitive pressures. Negroes, consequently, can be expected to continue increasingly to seek the vindication of these rights through organized direct action with all its potentially explosive consequences, such as we have seen in Birmingham, in Philadelphia, in Jackson, in Boston, in Cambridge, Maryland, and in many other parts of the country.

In short, the result of continued federal legislative inaction will be continued, if not increased, racial strife -- causing the leadership on both sides to pass from the hands of reasonable and responsible men to the purveyors of hate and violence, endangering domestic tranquility, retarding our nation's economic and social progress and lessening the respect with which the rest of the world regards us. No American, I feel sure, would prefer this course of tension, dissention and division -- and the great majority of our citizens simply cannot accept it.

For these reasons, I am proposing that the Congress stay in session this year until it has enacted -- preferably as a single omnibus bill -- the most responsible, reasonable and urgently needed solutions to this problem, solutions which should be acceptable to all fair-minded men. This bill would be known as the "Civil Rights Act of 1963," and would include -- in addition to the aforementioned provisions on voting rights and the Civil Rights Commission -- additional titles on public accommodations, employment, federally assisted programs, a community relations service, and education, with the latter including my previous recommendation on this subject. In addition, I am requesting certain legislative and budget amendments designed to improve the training, skills and economic opportunities of the economically distressed and discontented, white and Negro alike. Certain executive actions are also reviewed here; but legislative action is imperative.

I. EQUAL ACCOMMODATIONS IN PUBLIC FACILITIES - Events of recent weeks have again underlined how deeply our Negro citizens resent the injustice of being arbitrarily denied equal access to those facilities and accommodations which are otherwise open to the general public. That is a daily insult which has no place in
/4...a country...

15
a country proud of its heritage -- the heritage of the melting pot, of equal rights, of one nation and one people. No one has been barred on account of his race from fighting or dying for America -- there are no "white or "colored" signs on the foxholes or graveyards of battle. Surely, in 1963, 100 years after emancipation, it should not be necessary for any American citizen to demonstrate in the streets for the opportunity to stop at a hotel, or to eat at a lunch counter in the very department store in which he is shopping, or to enter a motion picture house, on the same terms as any other customer. As I stated in my message to the Congress of February 28, "No action is more contrary to the spirit of our democracy and constitution -- or more rightfully resented by a Negro citizen who seeks only equal treatment -- than the barring of that citizen from restaurants, hotels, theatres, recreational areas and other public accommodations and facilities."

The United States Government has taken action through the courts and by other means to protect those who are peacefully demonstrating to obtain access to these public facilities; and it has taken action to bring an end to discrimination in rail, bus and airline terminals, to open up restaurants and other public facilities in all buildings leased as well as owned by the Federal Government, and to assure full equality of access to all federally owned parks, forests and other recreational areas. When uncontrolled mob action directly threatened the nondiscriminatory use of transportation facilities in May 1961, Federal Marshals were employed to restore order and prevent potentially widespread personal and property damage. Growing nationwide concern with this problem, however, makes it clear that further federal action is needed now to secure the right of all citizens to the full enjoyment of all facilities which are open to the general public.

Such legislation is clearly consistent with the constitution and with our concepts of both human rights and property rights. The argument that such measures constitute an unconstitutional interference with property rights has consistently been rejected by the courts in upholding laws on zoning, collective bargaining, minimum wages, smoke control and countless other measures designed to make certain that the use of private property is consistent with the public interest. While the legal situations are not parallel, it is interesting to note that Abraham Lincoln, in issuing the Emancipation Proclamation 100 years ago, was also accused of violating the property rights of slave-owners. Indeed, there is an age-old saying that "property has its duties as well as its rights;" and no property owner who holds those premises for the purpose of serving at a profit the American public

...../5...at large...

at large can claim any inherent right to exclude a part of that public on grounds of race or color. Just as the law requires common carriers to serve equally all who wish their services, so it can require public accommodations to accommodate equally all segments of the general public. Both human rights and property rights are foundations of our society -- and both will flourish as the result of this measure.

In a society which is increasingly mobile and in an economy which is increasingly interdependent, business establishments which serve the public -- such as hotels, restaurants, theatres, stores and others -- serve not only the members of their immediate communities but travellers from other states and visitors from abroad. Their goods come from all over the nation. This participation in the flow of interstate commerce has given these business establishments both increased prosperity and an increased responsibility to provide equal access and service to all citizens.

Some 30 states, the District of Columbia and numerous cities -- covering some 2/3 of this country and well over 2/3 of its people -- have already enacted laws of varying effectiveness against discrimination in places of public accommodation, many of them in response to the recommendation of President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights in 1947. But while their efforts indicate that legislation in this area is not extraordinary, the failure of more states to take effective action makes it clear that federal legislation is necessary. The state and local approach has been tried. The voluntary approach has been tried. But these approaches are insufficient to prevent the free flow of commerce from being arbitrarily and inefficiently restrained and distorted by discrimination in such establishments.

Clearly the Federal Government has both the power and the obligation to eliminate these discriminatory practices: first, because they adversely affect the national economy and the flow of interstate commerce; and secondly, because Congress has been specifically empowered under the Fourteenth Amendment to enact legislation making certain that no state law permits or sanctions the unequal protection or treatment of any of its citizens.

There have been increasing public demonstrations of resentment directed against this kind of discrimination -- demonstrations which too often breed tension and violence. Only the Federal Government, it is clear, can make these demonstrations unnecessary by providing peaceful remedies for the grievances which set them off.

For these reasons, I am today proposing, as part of the Civil Rights Act of 1963, a provision to guarantee all citizens equal access to the services and facilities of hotels, restaurants, places of amusement and retail establishments.

This seems to me to be an elementary right. Its denial is an arbitrary indignity that no American in 1963 should have to endure. The proposal would give the person aggrieved the right to obtain a court order against the offending establishment or persons. Upon receiving a complaint in a case sufficiently important to warrant his conclusion that a suit would materially further the purposes of the act, the Attorney General -- if he finds that the aggrieved party is unable to undertake or otherwise arrange for a suit on his own (for lack of financial means or effective representation, or for fear of economic or other injury) -- will first refer the case for voluntary settlement to the Community Relations Service described below, give the establishment involved time to correct its practices, permit state and local equal access law (if any) to operate first, and then, and only then, initiate a suit for compliance. In short, to the extent that these unconscionable practices can be corrected by the individual owners, localities and states (and recent experience demonstrate how effectively and uneventfully this can be done), the Federal Government has no desire to intervene.

But an explosive national problem cannot await city-by-city solutions; and those who loudly abhor federal action only invite it if they neglect or evade their own obligations.

This provision will open doors in every part of the country which never should have been closed. Its enactment will hasten the end to practices which have no place in a free and united nation, and thus help move this potentially dangerous problem from the streets to the courts.

II. DESEGREGATION OF SCHOOLS - In my message of February 28, while commending the progress already made in achieving desegregation of education at all levels as required by the constitution, I was compelled to point out the slowness of progress toward primary and secondary school desegregation. The Supreme Court has recently voiced the same opinion. Many Negro children entering segregated grade schools at the time of the Supreme Court decision in 1954 will enter segregated high schools this year, having suffered a loss which can never be regained. Indeed, discrimination in education is one basic cause of the other inequities and hardships inflicted upon our Negro citizens. The lack of equal educational opportunity deprives the individual of equal economic opportunity,

...../7...restricts his...

restricts his contribution as a citizen and community leader, encourages him to drop out of school and imposes a heavy burden on the effort to eliminate discriminatory practices and prejudices from our national life.

The Federal Courts, pursuant to the 1954 decision of the United States Supreme Court and earlier decisions on institutions of higher learning, have shown both competence and courage in directing the desegregation of schools on the local level. It is appropriate to keep this responsibility largely within the judicial arena. But it is unfair and unrealistic to expect that the burden of initiating such cases can be wholly borne by private litigants. Too often those entitled to bring suit on behalf of their children lack the economic means for instituting and maintaining such cases or the ability to withstand the personal, physical and economic harassment which sometimes descends upon those who do institute them. The same is true of students wishing to attend the college of their choice but unable to assume the burden of litigation.

These difficulties are among the principal reasons for the delay in carrying out the 1954 decision; and this delay cannot be justified to those who have been hurt as a result. Rights such as these, as the Supreme Court recently said, are "present rights. They are not merely hopes to some future enjoyment of some formalistic constitutional promise. The basic guarantees of our constitution are warrants for the here and now...."

In order to achieve a more orderly and consistent compliance with the Supreme Court's school and college desegregation decisions, therefore, I recommend that the Congress assert its specific constitutional authority to implement the 14th Amendment by including in the Civil Rights Act of 1963 a new title providing the following:

(a) Authority would be given the Attorney General to initiate in the Federal District Courts appropriate legal proceedings against local public school boards or public institutions of higher learning -- or to intervene in existing cases -- whenever.

(1) He has received a written complaint from students or from the parents of students who are being denied equal protection of the laws by a segregated public school or college; and

(2) He certifies that such persons are unable to undertake or otherwise arrange for the initiation and maintenance of such legal proceedings for lack of financial means or effective legal representation or for fear of economic or

...../8...other injury;...

other injury; and

(3) He determines that his initiation of or intervention in such suit will materially further the orderly progress of desegregation in public education. For this purpose, the Attorney General would establish criteria to determine the priority and relative need for federal action in those districts from which complaints have been filed.

(b) As previously recommended, technical and financial assistance would be given to those school districts in all parts of the country which, voluntarily or as the result of litigation, are engaged in the process of meeting the educational problems flowing from desegregation or racial imbalance but which are in need of guidance, experienced help or financial assistance in order to train their personnel for this changeover, cope with new difficulties and complete the job satisfactorily (including in such assistance loans to a district where state or local funds have been withdrawn or withheld because of desegregation).

Public institutions already operating without racial discrimination, of course, will not be affected by this statute. Local action can always make federal action unnecessary. Many school boards have peacefully and voluntarily desegregated in recent years. And while this act does not include private colleges and schools, I strongly urge them to live up to their responsibilities and to recognize no arbitrary bar of race or color — for such bars have no place in any institution, least of all one devoted to the truth and to the improvement of all mankind.

III. FAIR AND FULL EMPLOYMENT - Unemployment falls with special cruelty on minority groups. The unemployment rate of Negro workers is more than twice as high as that of the working force as a whole. In many of our larger cities, both North and South, the number of jobless Negro youth -- often 20 per cent or more -- creates an atmosphere of frustration, resentment and unrest which does not bode well for the future. Delinquency, vandalism, gang warfare, disease, slums and the high cost of public welfare and crime are all directly related to unemployment among whites and Negroes alike -- and recent labor difficulties in Philadelphia may well be only the beginning if more jobs are not found in the larger northern cities in particular.

Employment opportunities, moreover, play a major role in determining whether the rights described above are meaningful. There is little value in a Negro's obtaining the right to be admitted to hotels and restaurants if he has no cash in his pocket and no job.

...../9...Relief of Negro...

Relief of Negro unemployment requires progress in three major areas:

(1) More jobs must be created through greater economic growth. The Negro -- too often unskilled, too often the first to be fired and the last to be hired -- is a primary victim of recessions, depressed areas and unused industrial capacity. Negro unemployment will not be noticeably diminished in this country until the total demand for labor is effectively increased and the whole economy is headed toward a level of full employment. When our economy operates below capacity, Negroes are more severely affected than other groups. Conversely, return to full employment yields particular benefits to the Negro. Recent studies have shown that for every one percentage point decline in the general unemployment rate there tends to be a two percentage point reduction in Negro unemployment.

Prompt and substantial tax reduction is a key to achieving the full employment we need. The promise of the area redevelopment program -- which harnesses local initiative toward the solution of deep-seated economic distress -- must not be stifled for want of sufficient authorization or adequate financing. The accelerated public works program is now gaining momentum; states, cities and local communities should press ahead with the projects financed by this measure. In addition, I have instructed the Departments of Labor, Commerce, and Health, Education, and Welfare to examine how their programs for the relief of unemployment and economic hardship can be still more intensively focussed on those areas of hard-core, long-term unemployment, among both white and non-white workers. Our concern with civil rights must not cause any diversion or dilution of our efforts for economic progress -- for without such progress the Negro's hopes will remain unfulfilled.

(2) More education and training to raise the level of skills. A distressing number of unemployed Negroes are illiterate and unskilled, refugees from farm automation, unable to do simple computations or even to read a help-wanted advertisement. Too many are equipped to work only in those occupations where technology and other changes have reduced the need for manpower -- as farm labor or manual labor, in mining or construction. Too many have attended segregated schools that were so lacking in adequate funds and faculty as to be unable to produce qualified job applicants. And too many who have attended nonsegregated schools dropped out for lack of incentive, guidance or progress. The unemployment rate for those adults with less than 5 years of schooling is around 10 per cent; it has consistently been double the prevailing rate for high school graduates;

...../10...and studies of...

and studies of public welfare recipients show a shockingly high proportion of parents with less than a primary school education.

Although the proportion of Negroes without adequate education and training is far higher than the proportion of whites, none of these problems is restricted to Negroes alone. This nation is in critical need of a massive upgrading in its education and training effort for all citizens. In an age of rapidly changing technology, that effort today is failing Negro youth in segregated schools and crowded slums. If we are ever to lift them from the morass of social and economic degradation, it will be through the strengthening of our education and training services -- by improving the quality of instruction; by enabling our schools to cope with rapidly expanding enrollments; and by increasing opportunities and incentives for all individuals to complete their education and to continue their self-development during adulthood.

I have therefore requested of the Congress and request again today the enactment of legislation to assist education at every level from grade school through graduate school.

I have also requested the enactment of several measures which provide, by various means and for various age and educational groups, expanded job training and job experience. Today, in the new and more urgent context of this message, I wish to renew my request for these measures, to expand their prospective operation and to supplement them with additional provisions. The additional \$480 million which will be required beyond that contained in the January budget is more than offset by the various budget reductions which I have already sent to the Congress in the last four months. Studies show, moreover, that the loss of one year's income due to unemployment is more than the total cost of 12 years of education through high school; and, when welfare and other social costs are added, it is clear that failure to take these steps will cost us far more than their enactment. There is no more profitable investment than education, and no greater waste than ill-trained youth.

Specifically, I now propose:

(a) That additional funds be provided to broaden the manpower development and training program, and that the act be amended, not only to increase the authorization ceiling and to postpone the effective date of state matching requirements, but also (in keeping with the recommendations of the President's Committee on Youth Employment) to lower the age for training allowances from 19 to 16,,/11...to allocate...

to allocate funds for literacy training, and to permit the payment of a higher proportion of the program's training allowances to out-of-school youths, with provisions to assure that no one drops out of school to take advantage of this program;

(b) That additional funds be provided to finance the pending Youth Employment Bill, which is designed to channel the energies of out-of-school, out-of-work youth into the constructive outlet offered by hometown improvement projects and conservation work;

(c) That the pending Vocational Education Amendments, which would greatly update and expand this program of teaching job skills to those in school, be strengthened by the appropriation of additional funds, with some of the added money earmarked for those areas with a high incidence of school drop-outs and youth unemployment, and by the addition of a new program of demonstration youth training projects to be conducted in these areas;

(d) That the Vocational Education Program be further amended to provide a work-study program for youth of high-school age, with federal funds helping their school or other local public agency employ them part time in order to enable and encourage them to complete their training;

(e) That the ceiling be raised on the adult basic education provisions in the pending education program, in order to help the states teach the fundamental tools of literacy and learning to culturally deprived adults. More than 22 million Americans in all parts of the country have less than eight years of schooling; and

(f) That the Public Welfare Work-Relief and Training Program, which the Congress added last year, be amended to provide federal financing of the supervision and equipment costs, and more federal demonstration and training projects, thus encouraging state and local welfare agencies to put employable but unemployed welfare recipients to work on local projects which do not displace other workers.

To make the above recommendations effective, I call upon more states to adopt enabling legislation covering unemployed fathers under the Aid-To-Dependent Children Program, thereby gaining their services for "work-relief" jobs, and to move ahead more vigorously in implementing the manpower development and training program. I am asking the Secretaries of Labor and HEN to make use of their authority to deal directly with communities and vocational schools whenever state cooperation or progress is insufficient, particularly in those areas where youth unemployment is too high. Above all, I urge the Congress to enact all of these

...../12...measures with...

measures with alacrity and foresight.

(For even the complete elimination of racial discrimination in employment -- a goal towards which this nation must strive (as discussed below) -- will not put a single unemployed Negro to work unless he has the skills required and unless more jobs have been created -- and thus the passage of legislation described above (under both sections (1) and (2) is essential if the objectives of this message are to be met.

(3) Finally racial discrimination in employment must be eliminated. Denial of the right to work is unfair, regardless of its victim. It is doubly unfair to throw its burden on an individual because of his race or color. Men who served side by side with each other on the field of battle should have no difficulty working side by side on an assembly line or construction project.

Therefore, to combat this evil in all parts of the country,

(a) The Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, under the chairmanship of the Vice President, should be given a permanent statutory basis, assuring it of adequate financing and enforcement procedures. That committee is now stepping up its efforts to remove racial barriers in the hiring practices of federal departments, agencies and federal contractors, covering a total of some 20 million employees and the nation's major employers. I have requested a company-by-company, plant-by-plant, union-by-union report to assure the implementation of this policy.

(b) I will shortly issue an executive order extending the authority of the Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity to include the construction of buildings and other facilities undertaken wholly or in part as a result of federal grant-in-aid programs.

(c) I have directed that all federal construction programs be reviewed to prevent any racial discrimination in hiring practices, either directly in the rejection of presently available qualified Negro workers or indirectly by the exclusion of Negro applicants for apprenticeship training.

(d) I have directed the Secretary of Labor to make certain that the job counseling and placement responsibilities of the federal-state employment service are carried out on a nondiscriminatory basis, and to help assure that full and equal employment opportunity is provided all qualified Negro applicants. The selection and referral of applicants for employment and for training opportunities, and the administration of the employment offices' other services and facilities, must be carried on without regard to race or color. This will be of special

...../13...importance to...

importance to Negroes graduating from high school or college this month.

(e) The Department of Justice has intervened in a case now pending before the NLRB involving charges of racial discrimination on the part of certain union locals.

(f) As a part of its new policy on federal employee organizations, this government will recognize only those that do not discriminate on grounds of race or color.

(g) I have called upon the leaders of organized labor to end discrimination in their membership policies, and some 118 unions, representing 85 per cent of the AFL-CIO membership, have signed nondiscrimination agreements with the Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. More are expected.

(h) Finally, I renew my support of pending federal fair employment practices legislation, applicable to both employers and unions. Approximately two-thirds of the nation's labor force is already covered by federal, state and local equal employment opportunity measures -- including those employed in the 22 states and numerous cities which have enacted such laws as well as those paid directly or indirectly by federal funds. But, as the Secretary of Labor testified in January 1962, federal legislation is desirable, for it would help set a standard for all the nation and close existing gaps.

This problem of unequal job opportunity must not be allowed to grow, as the result of either recession or discrimination. I enlist every employer, every labor union, and every agency of government -- whether affected directly by these measures or not -- in the task of seeing to it that no false lines are drawn in assuring equality of the right and opportunity to make a decent living.

IV. COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE - I have repeatedly stressed the fact that progress in race relations, while it cannot be delayed, can be more solidly and more peacefully accomplished to the extent that legislation can be buttressed by voluntary action. I have urged each member of the United States Conference of Mayors to establish bi-racial human relations committees in every city; and I hope all communities will establish such a group, preferably through official action. Such a board or committee can provide invaluable services by identifying community tensions before they reach the crisis stage, by improving cooperation and communication between the races, and by advising local officials, merchants and organizations on the steps which can be taken to insure prompt progress.

...../14...A similar...

A similar agency is needed on the federal level -- to work with these local committees, providing them with advice and assistance -- to work in those communities which lack a local committee -- and generally to help ease tensions and suspicions, to help resolve inter-racial disputes and to work quietly to improve relations in any community threatened or torn with strife. Such an effort is in no way a substitute for effective legislative guarantees of human rights. But conciliation and cooperation can facilitate the achievement of those rights, enabling legislation to operate more smoothly and more effectively.

The Department of Justice and its Civil Rights Division have already performed yeoman service of this nature, in Birmingham, in Jackson, and throughout the country. But the problem has grown beyond the time and energies which a few otherwise burdened officials can make available -- and, in some areas, the confidence of all will be greater in an intermediary whose duties are completely separated from department functions of investigation or litigation.

It is my intention, therefore, to establish by Executive Order (until such time as it can be created by statute) an independent community relations service -- to fulfill the functions described above, working through regional, state and local committees to the extent possible, and offering its services in tension-torn communities either upon its own motion or upon the request of a local official or other party. Authority for such a service is included in the proposed Omnibus Bill. It will work without publicity and hold all information imparted to its officers in strict confidence. Its own resources can be preserved by its encouraging and assisting the creation of state and local committees, either on a continuing basis or in emergency situations.

Without powers of enforcement or subpoena, such a service is no substitute for other measures; and it cannot guarantee success. But dialogue and discussion are always better than violence -- and this agency, by enabling all concerned to sit down and reason together, can play a major role in achieving peaceful progress in civil rights.

V. FEDERAL PROGRAMS - Simple justice requires that public funds, to which all taxpayers of all races contribute, not be spent in any fashion which encourages, entrenches, subsidizes or results in racial discrimination. Direct discrimination by federal, state or local governments is prohibited by the constitution. But indirect discrimination, through the use of federal funds, is just as invidious; and it should not be necessary to resort to the courts to prevent each individual
...../15...violation...

violation. Congress and the executive have their responsibilities to uphold the constitution also; and, in the 1960's, the Executive Branch has sought to fulfill its responsibilities by banning discrimination in federally financed housing, in NDEA and NSF institutes, in federally affected employment, in the army and air force reserve, in the training of civilian defense workers and in all federally owned and leased facilities.

Many statutes providing federal financial assistance, however, define with such precision both the administrator's role and the conditions upon which specified amounts shall be given to designated recipients that the amount of administrative discretion remaining -- which might be used to withhold funds if discrimination were not ended -- is at best questionable. No administrator has the unlimited authority to invoke the constitution in opposition to the mandate of the Congress, nor would it always be helpful to require unconditionally -- as is often proposed -- the withdrawal of all federal funds from programs urgently needed by Negroes as well as whites; for this may only penalize those who least deserve it without ending discrimination.

Instead of permitting this issue to become a political device often exploited by those opposed to social or economic progress, it would be better at this time to pass a single comprehensive provision making it clear that the Federal Government is not required, under any statute, to furnish any kind of financial assistance -- by way of grant, loan, contract, guaranty, insurance or otherwise -- to any program or activity, which racial discrimination or otherwise -- to any program or activity in which racial discrimination occurs. This would not permit the Federal Government to cut off all federal aid of all kinds as a means of punishing an area for discrimination occurring therein -- but it would clarify the authority of any administrator with respect to federal funds or financial assistance and discriminatory practices.

CONCLUSION - Many problems remain that cannot be ignored. The enactment of the legislation I have recommended will not solve all our problems of race relations. This bill must be supplemented by action in every branch of government at the federal, state and local level. It must be supplemented as well by enlightened private citizens, private businesses and private labor and civic organizations, by responsible educators and editors, and certainly by religious leaders who recognize the conflict between racial bigotry and the holy word.

This not a sectional problem -- it is nationwide. It is not a partisan

problem. The proposals set forth above are based on a careful consideration of the views of leaders of both parties rallied behind the civil rights measures of my predecessor; and I am certain that this tradition can be continued, as it has in the case of world crises. A national domestic crisis also calls for bipartisan unity and solutions.

We will not solve these problems by blaming any group or section for the legacy which has been handed down by past generations. But neither will these problems be solved by clinging to the patterns of the past. Nor, finally, can they be solved in the streets, by lawless acts on either side, or by the physical actions or presence of any private group or public official, however appealing such melodramatic devices may seem to some.

During the weeks past, street demonstrations, mass picketing and parades have brought these matters to the nation's attention in dramatic fashion in many cities throughout the United States. This has happened because these racial injustices are real and no other remedy was in sight. But, as feelings have risen in recent days, these demonstrations have increasingly endangered lives and property, enflamed emotions and unnecessarily divided communities. They are not the way in which this country should rid itself of racial discrimination. Violence is never justified; and, while peaceful communication, deliberation and petitions of protest continue, I want to caution against demonstrations which can lead to violence.

This problem is now before the Congress. Unruly tactics or pressures will not help and may hinder the effective consideration of these measures. If they enacted, there will be legal remedies available; and, therefore, while the Congress is completing its work, I urge all community leaders, Negro and white, to do their utmost to lessen tensions and to exercise self-restraint. The Congress should have an opportunity to freely work its will. Meanwhile, I strongly support action by local public officials and merchants to remedy these grievances on their own.

The legal remedies I have proposed are the embodiment of this nation's basic posture of common sense and common justice. They involve every American's right to vote, to go to school, to get a job and to be served in a public place without arbitrary discrimination -- rights which most Americans take for granted.

In short, enactment of "The Civil Rights Act of 1963" at this session of the Congress -- however long it may take and however troublesome it may be -- is imperative. It will go far toward providing reasonable men with the reasonable

means of meeting these problems; and it will thus help end the kind of racial strife which this nation can hardly afford. Rancor, violence, disunity and national shame can only hamper our national standing and security. To paraphrase the words of Lincoln; "in giving freedom to the Negro, we assure freedom to the free -- honorable alike in what we give and what we preserve."

I therefore ask every member of Congress to set aside sectional and political ties, and to look at this issue from the viewpoint of the nation. I ask you to look into your hearts -- not in search of charity, for the Negro neither wants nor needs condescension -- but for the one plain, proud and priceless quality that unites us all as Americans; a sense of justice. In this year of the Emancipation Centennial, justice requires us to insure the blessings of liberty for all Americans and their posterity -- not merely for reasons of economic efficiency, world diplomacy and domestic tranquility -- but, above all, because it is right.

John F. Kennedy
The White House
June 19, 1963

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ARCHIVES



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CONSULATE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Consulate,
P.M.B. 5221,
Ibadan, Nigeria,
September 30, 1963.

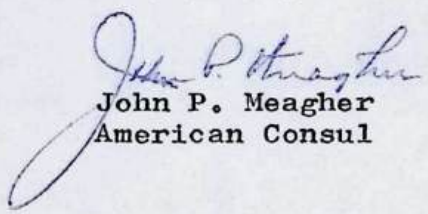
Chief T. O. Ejiwunmi, I.S.O.,
Secretary to the Premier and Executive Council,
Ibadan, Nigeria.

Dear Chief Ejiwunmi:

I am obliged to inform you that an invitation to attend the Installation of the Alake of Abeokuta on Saturday, September 28, was never forthcoming. This has proved to be exceedingly embarrassing to me for several reasons; not the least of which was that certain Nigerian friends had expected to see me there.

In view of the information given to my office at two o'clock on Friday afternoon by Miss Manuel to the effect that an invitation was on its way, I can only presume that its non-arrival was purely accidental.

Sincerely yours,


John P. Meagher
American Consul

S.96/2/30

2nd October, 1963.

Mr. John P. Meagher,
American Consul,
P.M.B. 5221,
IBADAN

Dear Mr. Meagher,

With reference to your letter of the 30th of September, 1963, concerning the invitation for the installation of the Alake of Abeokuta which failed to reach you, I saw you yesterday at the Government House and apologised. To let you know how sorry I really am that you were not invited to this ceremony, I am writing once again to apologise and I hope you believe me that every effort was made to ensure that an invitation reached all those whom we thought should be invited to the ceremony including yourself. My office has been working under very great pressure in the last few days because of a number of ceremonies which it has had to organise and supervise and I assure you that failure to get an invitation to your office is purely an oversight and not deliberate.

Please give my apologies to Mrs. Meagher as well. I hope there will be a similar occasion at some future date when you will have the opportunity of witnessing a ceremony of installation of a first class Chief in Western Nigeria.

Yours sincerely,

W
(T.O. Ejiwunmi)
Secretary to the Premier and
Executive Council

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CONSULATE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Consulate,
P.M.B. 5221,
Ibadan, Nigeria,
November 13, 1963.

Chief T. O. Ejiwunmi,
Secretary to the Premier and Executive Council,
Premier's Office,
Ibadan, Nigeria.

Dear Chief Ejiwunmi:

I am sorry I have not had an opportunity to reply previously to your good letter of October 2, 1963. Please be assured that following our conversation of October 1, I completely understood the nature of the problem you faced in dealing with so many festivities over the Republic Day holidays.

By the way, on the Friday following the Installation my wife and I went to Abeokuta to attend the Coronation Ball and had a most pleasant evening. While there we had an opportunity to meet with His Highness, the Alake of Abeokuta.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

John P. Meagher
John P. Meagher
American Consul

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11/11

PT

TEXT OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S FIRST ADDRESS

AS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TO THE JOINT SESSION

OF THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS

ON

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1963

Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, Members of the House and Senate, my fellow Americans:

All I have I would have given gladly not to be standing here today.

The greatest leader of our time has been struck down by the foulest deed of our time. Today John Fitzgerald Kennedy lives on in the immortal words and works he left behind. He lives on in the mind and memories of mankind. He lives on in the hearts of his countrymen.

No words are sad enough to express our sense of loss. No words are strong enough to express our determination to continue the forward thrust of America that he began.

The dream of conquering the vastness of space -- the dream of partnership across the Atlantic -- and across the Pacific as well -- the dream of a Peace Corps in less developed lands -- the dream of education for our youth -- the dream of jobs for all who seek them -- the dream of care for our elderly -- the dream of an all-out attack on mental illness -- and above all, the dream of equal rights for all Americans, whatever their race or color -- these and other American dreams have been vitalized by his drive and dedication.

Now the ideas and ideals which he so nobly represented must and will be translated into effective action.

Under John Kennedy's leadership, this nation has demonstrated that it has the courage to seek peace, and the fortitude to risk war. We have proved that we are a good and reliable friend to those who seek peace and freedom. We have shown that we can also be a formidable foe to those who reject the path of peace and who seek to impose upon us or our allies the yoke of tyranny.

This nation will keep its commitments from South Vietnam to West Berlin. We will be unceasing in the search for peace; resourceful in our pursuit of areas of agreement even with those with whom we differ; and generous and loyal to those who join with us in common cause.

In this age where there can be no losers in peace and no victors in war -- we must recognize the obligation to match national strength with national restraint-- we must be prepared at one and the same time for both the confrontation of power and the limitations of power -- we must be ready to defend the national interest and to negotiate the common interest. This is the path that we shall continue to pursue. Those who test our courage will find it strong and those who seek our friendship will find it honorable. We will demonstrate anew that the strong can be just in the use of strength -- and the just can be strong in the defense of justice.

We will carry on the fight against poverty and misery, ignorance and disease -- in other lands and in our own.

We will serve all of the nation, not one section or one sector, or one group, but all Americans. These are the United States -- a united people with unity of purpose.

Our American unity does not depend upon unanimity. We have differences; but now, as in the past, we can derive from those differences strength, not weakness; wisdom, not despair. Both as a people and as a government we can unite upon a program which is wise, just and constructive.

For 32 years, Capitol Hill has been my home. I have shared many moments of pride with you -- pride in the ability of the Congress of the United States to act; to meet any crisis; to distill from our differences strong programs of national action.

An assassin's bullet has thrust upon me the awesome burden of the Presidency. I am here today to say that I need your help; I cannot bear this burden alone. I need the help of all Americans. This nation has experienced a profound shock and in this critical moment it is our duty -- yours and mine -- as the Government of the United States -- to do away with uncertainty and to show that we are capable of decisive action -- that from the brutal loss of our leader we will derive not weakness but strength -- that we can and will act and act now.

From the chamber of representative government let all the world know, and none misunderstand, that I rededicate this government to the unswerving support of the United Nations -- to the honorable and determined execution of our commitments to our allies -- to the maintenance of military strength second to none -- to the defense of the strength and stability of the dollar -- to the expansion of our foreign trade -- to the re-enforcement of our programs of mutual assistance and cooperation in Asia and Africa -- and to our Alliance for Progress in this hemisphere.

On the 20th of January, 1961, John F. Kennedy told his countrymen that our national work would not be finished "in the first one thousand days, nor in the life of this administration, nor even perhaps in our lifetime on this planet. But he said -- "let us begin."

Today in this moment of new resolve, I would say to my fellow Americans, let us continue.

This is our challenge -- not to hesitate, not to pause, not to turn about and linger over this evil moment but to continue on our course so that we may fulfill the destiny history has set for us. Our most immediate tasks are here on this hill.

First, no memorial oration or eulogy could more eloquently honor President Kennedy's memory than the earliest possible passage of the civil rights bill for which he fought. We have talked long enough in this country about equal rights. We have talked for 100 years or more. Yes, it is time now to write the next chapter -- and to write it in books of law.

I urge you again, as I did in 1957, and again in 1960, to enact a civil rights law so that we can move forward to eliminate from this nation every trace of discrimination and oppression based upon race or color. There could be no greater source of strength to this nation both at home and abroad.

And second, no act of ours could more fittingly continue the work of President Kennedy than the earliest passage of the tax bill for which he fought -- a bill designed to increase our national income, our federal revenues, and our insurance against recession. That bill, if passed without delay, means more security for those now working and more jobs for those now without them.

In short, this is no time for delay. It is a time for action -- strong, forward-looking action on the pending education bills to help bring the light of learning to every home and hamlet in America -- strong, forward-looking action on youth employment opportunities, strong forward-looking action on the pending foreign aid bill, making clear that we are not forfeiting our responsibilities to this hemisphere or to the world, nor erasing executive flexibility in the conduct of foreign affairs -- and strong, forward-looking action on the remaining appropriation bills.

In this new spirit of action the Congress can expect the full cooperation and support of the Executive Branch. And in particular I pledge that the expenditures of the government will be administered with the utmost thrift and frugality. I will insist that the government get a dollar's value for a dollar spent. The government will set an example of prudence and economy. This does not mean we will not meet our unfilled needs or that we will not honor our commitments. We will do both.

As one who has long served in both houses of the Congress, I firmly believe in the independence and integrity of the Legislative Branch. I promise you that I shall always respect this. It is deep in the marrow of my bones. With equal firmness, I believe in the capacity and the ability of the Congress, despite the divisions of opinion which characterize our nation, to act -- to act wisely, vigorously and speedily when the need arises.

The need is here. The need is now. I ask your help.

I know we meet in grief; but let us also meet in renewed dedication and renewed vigor. Let us meet in action, in tolerance and mutual understanding.

John Kennedy's death commands what his life conveyed -- that America must move forward. The time has come for Americans of all races and creeds and political beliefs to understand and respect one another. Let us put an end to the teaching and preaching of hate and evil and violence. Let us turn away from the fanatics of the far left and the far right, from the apostles of bitterness and bigotry, from those defiant of law, and those who pour venom into our nation's bloodstream.

I profoundly hope that the tragedy and torment of these terrible days will bind us together in new fellowship, making us one people in our sorrow. Let us here highly resolve that John Fitzgerald Kennedy did not live -- or die -- in vain. And on this Thanksgiving Eve, as we gather together to ask the Lord's blessing, let us unite in those familiar and cherished words:

"America, America,
God shed his grace on thee,
And crown thy good
With brotherhood
From sea to shining sea."

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THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

38
February 5, 1963

U. S. INFORMATION SERVICE

Private Mail Bag 5089
Ibadan, Nigeria

S-96

PA

Dear Mr. Premier:

Enclosed is a presentation packet of informational materials on the United States that we hope you will read and enjoy. These materials are typical of those we distribute to schools and other organizations in the Western Region.

As you will note on page one of our Library Newsletter, we have a variety of programs in progress at our Information Center. We would be honored if you chose to attend any of them.

We have taken the liberty of enrolling you as an honorary member of the American Library, with full loan privileges. Enclosed is a library membership card for your use. We hope that you will make use of it often. For the new books just added to our collection and now available for loan, see page 4-9 of the Library Newsletter.

If we can be of further service, please do not hesitate to call on us.

Sincerely yours,

James L. Culpepper
James L. Culpepper
Public Affairs Officer
USIS-Ibadan

The Hon. Chief S. L. Akintola
Premier of Western Nigeria
Secretariat
Ibadan

JLC:wci

39
American Embassy,
Lagos, Nigeria,
November 27, 1963.

Dear Mr. Premier:

Please accept my heartfelt thanks for your expression of sympathy and sorrow at the tragic death of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, which I have also passed on to Mrs. Kennedy and President Johnson. It is consoling to me and to my fellow citizens in Nigeria to know that you mourn with us.

In this hour of deep tragedy Americans everywhere are finding under the leadership of President Johnson a renewed sense of dedication to the ideals for which President Kennedy fought so hard--the common welfare and the equal dignity of men everywhere. May God grant us the strength to carry to completion the noble tasks he left unfinished.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph Palmer 2nd

The Honorable
Chief S. L. Akintola,
Premier of Western Nigeria,
Ibadan.

U. S. CONSTITUTION PRESCRIBES SUCCESSION TO PRESIDENCY

The U. S. Constitution provides for continuity of the office of President of the United States in event of the sudden death of the incumbent of the highest elective office in the nation.

Thus, Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson became the 36th President, succeeding the assassinated John F. Kennedy.

Article Two, Section One, Clause Six of the Constitution provides:

"In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President..."

Provisions for filling the office in the event of the deaths of both the President and the Vice President were contained in a law enacted by Congress in 1947. This revision of an 1886 law of succession provides that the following officials of the government become President in the following order:

1. Speaker of the House of Representatives (Rep. John W. Mc Cormack is the incumbent).
2. President pro tempore of the Senate (Senator Carl Hayden of Arizona. The Vice President is President of the Senate).
3. Secretary of State (Dean Rusk).
4. Secretary of the Treasury (C. Douglas Dillon).
5. Secretary of Defense (Robert Mc Namara).
6. Attorney General (Robert Kennedy, brother of the late President).
7. Postmaster General (John Gronouski).
8. Secretary of the Interior (Stewart Udall).
9. Secretary of Agriculture (Orville Freeman),
10. Secretary of Commerce (Luther Hodges).
11. Secretary of Labor (Willard Wirtz).

A section of the 20th Amendment to the Constitution, as passed by the Congress and ratified by the States, covers an emergency that could be caused by the death of a President-elect during the time between his election and his taking of office. In that case, the Vice President-elect is sworn into office at the scheduled date of presidential inauguration.

KENNEDY DEATH MEANS LOSS OF LONG-TIME FRIEND OF AFRICA

Washington, Nov. 22 -- Africa has lost an ardent champion and longtime friend in the death of President Kennedy.

Again and again, in major speeches and in personal messages, Kennedy reiterated a sentiment which he expressed in these words in October 1962:

"United States foreign policy supports African goals and aspirations. We want for the Africans what they want for themselves; namely, the rights and responsibilities of self-determination; equality in the world community; and rapid social and economic development.

"For America and Africa have common ties, mutual concerns, and joint responsibilities. We Americans must seek to understand their reasonable needs and their problems. We must explain to Africans our rational policies and interests. For only on such a sound basis can we build fruitful collaboration."

Mr. Kennedy's concern for Africa went far beyond public statements, however. After he took office as President in January 1961 he received personally either the heads of state or government or other leaders from many African countries. His eagerness to talk with Africans personally, to learn of their problems and to pledge his support, was never better demonstrated than at the height of the Cuba crisis in October 1962. Shortly before he made a nationwide radio and television address to the American people on the Cuban situation, Mr. Kennedy took time out to talk at length with Prime Minister Obote of Uganda at the White House.

And his last two appointments in Washington before he left on the Texas tour which was to end in his death by an assassin's bullet were with two American Ambassadors to Africa -- Charles Darlington, Ambassador to Gabon, and Thomas Estes, Ambassador to Upper Volta.

Long before he became President, Mr. Kennedy was making his concern for Africa known. As a U. S. Senator from Massachusetts, he spoke out for Algerian independence. He became the first chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Africa when the group was created in January 1959. Later that year, in a speech before the American Society for African Culture, he called attention to Africa's vast needs in education and economic development and urged increased U. S. help on a partnership basis.

He asserted that America should "not shrink from the tremendous problems Africa presents...The problems of the greatest triumph modern man might ever know... Problems attendant upon newly won, or nearly won freedom...

/Problems of a continent

Problems of a continent with an unlimited future...not a poor continent...but a rich continent filled with poor people."

On another occasion--a speech honoring the African diplomatic corps in Washington in June 1960 -- Mr. Kennedy linked the traditional American dream of individual freedom and national independence with the present-day African dream. He declared that America welcomed African nations "in the knowledge that the battle which we began 184 years ago will not be won until every land-mass...is occupied by men who are their own rulers, by nations which are free to pursue their own goals, by governments which are founded on the consent of the people whom they govern."

Later, as Mr. Kennedy campaigned for his party's presidential nomination and then for the Presidency itself, he pleaded Africa's cause in major speeches and talks throughout the country. And in his Inaugural Address on January 20, 1961, President Kennedy declared:

"To those new states whom we now welcome to the ranks of the free, we pledge our word that one form of colonial control shall not have passed merely to be replaced by a far more iron tyranny. We shall not always expect to find them supporting our every view. But we shall always hope to find them strongly supporting their own freedom...."

"To those peoples in the huts and villages of half the globe struggling to break the bonds of mass misery, we pledge our best efforts to help them help themselves, for whatever period is required...not because the Communists are doing it, not because we seek their votes, but because it is right."

Another testimony to the importance Mr. Kennedy attached to Africa was his naming of G. Mennen Williams as Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs -- the first major appointment of his administration. Since that time Mr. Williams has gone to Africa six times to learn first-hand of the needs of virtually every independent nation and still-dependent territory.

When African heads of state or government gathered at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, last May Mr. Kennedy hailed the occasion as attesting to Africa's devotion to independence, unity and freedom--principles revered by the American people from their earliest days of nationhood.

KENNEDY WAS ENROUTE TO MAKE SPEECH STRESSING PEACE

Dallas, Texas, Nov. 22 -- President Kennedy was assassinated Friday shortly before he was scheduled to make a significant address here.

The text of the speech had been made available to newsmen on a "prepared for delivery" basis.

The main emphasis of the speech was to be on peace and on the use of U.S. strength in the interest of peace.

Highlights from the text follow:

"There are many kinds of strength and no one kind will suffice. Overwhelming nuclear strength cannot stop a guerrilla war. Formal pacts of alliance cannot stop internal subversion. Displays of material wealth cannot stop the disillusionment of diplomats subjected to discrimination.

"Above all, words alone are not enough. The United States is a peaceful nation. And where our strength and determination are clear, our words need merely to convey conviction, not belligerence. If we are strong, our strength will speak for itself. If we are weak, words will be of no help.

"...It should be clear by now that a nation can be no stronger abroad than she is at home. Only an America which practices what it preaches about equal rights and social justice will be respected by those whose choice affects our future. Only an America which has fully educated its citizens is fully capable of tackling the complex problems and perceiving the hidden dangers of the world in which we live. And only an America which is growing and prospering economically can sustain the worldwide defenses of freedom, while demonstrating to all concerned the opportunities of our system and society.

"...America today is stronger than ever before. Our adversaries have not abandoned their ambitions -- our dangers have not diminished -- our vigilance cannot be relaxed. But now we have the military, the scientific and the economic strength to do whatever must be done for the preservation and promotion of freedom.

"That strength will never be used in pursuit of aggressive ambitions--it will always be used to promote the peaceful settlement of disputes.

"We in this country, in this generation, are -- by destiny rather than choice -- the watchmen on the walls of world freedom. We ask, therefore, that we may be worthy of our power and responsibility -- that we may exercise our strength with wisdom and restraint -- and that we may achieve in our time and for all time the

ancient vision of 'peace on earth, good will toward men.' That must always be our goal -- and the righteousness of our cause must always underlie our strength. For as was written long ago: 'Except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain.'

TEXT OF SPEECH KENNEDY WAS TO MAKE IN DALLAS

Dallas, Texas, November 22 -- Following is the text of the speech which had been prepared for delivery by Mr. Kennedy at the Dallas Trade Mart Friday. (The speech was not delivered. Mr. Kennedy's assassination occurred shortly before he was to proceed to the Trade Mart.):

I am honored to have this invitation to address the annual meeting of the Dallas Citizens Council, joined by the members of the Dallas Assembly -- and pleased to have this opportunity to salute the Graduate Research Center of the Southwest.

It is fitting that these two symbols of Dallas progress are united in the sponsorship of this meeting. For they represent the best qualities, I am told, of leadership and learning in this city -- and leadership and learning are indispensable to each other. The advancement of learning depends on community leadership for financial and political support -- and the products of that learning, in turn, are essential to the leadership's hopes for continued progress and prosperity. It is not a coincidence that those communities possessing the best in research and graduate facilities -- from MIT to Cal Tech -- tend to attract the new and growing industries. I congratulate those of you here in Dallas who have recognized these basic facts through the creation of the unique and forward-looking Graduate Research Center.

This link between leadership and learning is not only essential at the community level. It is even more indispensable in world affairs. Ignorance and misinformation can handicap the progress of a city or a company -- but they can, if allowed to prevail in foreign policy, handicap this country's security. In a world of complex and continuing problems, in a world full of frustrations and irritations, America's leadership must be guided by the lights of learning and reason -- or else those who confuse rhetoric with reality and the plausible with the possible will gain the popular ascendance with their seemingly swift and simple solutions to every world problem.

/There will always

There will always be dissident voices heard in the land, expressing opposition without alternatives, finding fault but never favor, perceiving gloom on every side and seeking influence without responsibility. Those voices are inevitable.

But today other voices are heard in the land -- voices preaching doctrines wholly unrelated to reality, wholly unsuited to the Sixties, doctrines which apparently assume that words will suffice without weapons, that vituperation is as good as victory and that peace is a sign of weakness. At a time when the national debt is steadily being reduced in terms of its burden on our economy, they see that debt as the greatest single threat to our security. At a time when we are steadily reducing the number of federal employees serving every thousand citizens, they fear those supposed hordes of civil servants far more than the actual hordes of opposing armies.

We cannot expect that everyone, to use the phrase of a decade ago, will "talk sense to the American people." But we can hope that fewer people will listen to nonsense. And the notion that this nation is headed for defeat through deficit, or that strength is but a matter of slogans, is nothing but just plain nonsense.

I want to discuss with you today the status of our strength and our security because this question clearly calls for the most responsible qualities of leadership and the most enlightened products of scholarship. For this nation's strength and security are not easily or cheaply obtained -- nor are they quickly and simply explained. There are many kinds of strength and no one kind will suffice. Overwhelming nuclear strength cannot stop a guerrilla war. Formal pacts of alliance cannot stop internal subversion. Displays of material wealth cannot stop the disillusionment of diplomats subjected to discrimination.

Above all, words alone are not enough. The United States is a peaceful nation. And where our strength and determination are clear, our words need merely to convey conviction, not belligerence. If we are strong, our strength will speak for itself. If we are weak, words will be of no help.

I realize that this nation often tends to identify turning-points in world affairs with the major addresses which preceded them. But it was not the Monroe Doctrine that kept all Europe away from this hemisphere -- it was the strength of the British fleet and the width of the Atlantic Ocean. It was not General Marshall's speech at Harvard which kept communism out of Western Europe -- it was the strength and stability made possible by our military and economic assistance.

/In this Administration also

In this Administration also it has been necessary at times to issue specific warnings -- warnings that we could not stand by and watch the Communists conquer Laos by force, or intervene in the Congo, or swallow West Berlin or maintain offensive missiles on Cuba. But while our goals were at least temporarily obtained in these and other instances, our successful defense of freedom was due -- not to the words we used -- but to the strength we stood ready to use on behalf of the principles we stand ready to defend.

This strength is composed of many different elements, ranging from the most massive deterrents to the most subtle influences. And all types of strength are needed -- no one kind could do the job alone. Let us take a moment, therefore, to review this nation's progress in each major area of strength.

First, as Secretary McNamara made clear in his address last Monday, the strategic nuclear power of the United States has been so greatly modernized and expanded in the last 1,000 days, by the rapid production and deployment of the most modern missile systems, that any and all potential aggressors are clearly confronted now with the impossibility of strategic victory -- and the certainty of total destruction -- if by reckless attack they should ever force upon us the necessity of a strategic reply.

In less than three years, we have increased by 50 per cent the number of Polaris submarines scheduled to be in force by the next fiscal year -- increased by more than 70 per cent our total Polaris purchase program -- increased by more than 75 per cent our Minuteman purchase program -- increased by 50 per cent the portion of our strategic bombers on 15-minute alert -- and increased by 100 per cent the total number of nuclear weapons available in our strategic alert forces. Our security is further enhanced by the steps we have taken regarding these weapons to improve the speed and certainty of their response, their readiness at all times to respond, their ability to survive an attack and their ability to be carefully controlled and directed through secure command operations.

But the lessons of the last decade have taught us that freedom cannot be defended by strategic nuclear power alone. We have, therefore, in the last three years accelerated the development and deployment of tactical nuclear weapons -- and increased by 60 per cent the tactical nuclear forces deployed in Western Europe.

Nor can Europe or any other continent rely on nuclear forces alone, whether they are strategic or tactical. We have radically improved the readiness of our conventional forces -- increased by 45 per cent the number of combat-ready army

/divisions -- increased

divisions -- increased by 100 per cent the procurement of modern army weapons and equipment -- increased by 100 per cent our ship construction, conversion and modernization program -- increased by 100 per cent our procurement of tactical aircraft -- increased by 30 per cent the number of tactical air squadrons -- and increased the strength of the Marines. As last month's "Operation Big Lift" -- which originated here in Texas -- showed so clearly, this nation is prepared as never before to move substantial numbers of men in surprisingly little time to advanced positions anywhere in the world. We have increased by 175 per cent the procurement of airlift aircraft -- and we have already achieved a 75 per cent increase in our existing strategic airlift capability. Finally, moving beyond the traditional roles of our military forces, we have achieved an increase of nearly 600 per cent in our special forces -- those forces that are prepared to work with our allies and friends against the guerrillas, saboteurs, insurgents and assassins who threaten freedom in a less direct but equally dangerous manner.

But American military might should not and need not stand alone against the ambitions of international communism. Our security and strength, in the last analysis, directly depend on the security and strength of others -- and that is why our military and economic assistance plays such a key role in enabling those who live on the periphery of the Communist world to maintain their independence of choice. Our assistance to these nations can be painful, risky and costly -- as is true in Southeast Asia today. But we dare not weary of the task. For our assistance makes possible the stationing of 3.5 million allied troops along the Communist frontier at one-tenth the cost of maintaining a comparable number of American soldiers. A successful Communist breakthrough in these areas, necessitating direct United States intervention, would cost us several times as much as our entire foreign aid program -- and might cost us heavily in American lives as well.

About 70 per cent of our military assistance goes to nine key countries located on or near the borders of the Communist bloc -- nine countries confronted directly or indirectly with the threat of Communist aggression -- Viet Nam, Free China, Korea, India, Pakistan, Thailand, Greece, Turkey and Iran. No one of these countries possesses on its own the resources to maintain the forces which our own Chiefs of Staff think needed in the common interest. Reducing our efforts to train, equip and assist their armies can only encourage Communist penetration and require in time the increased overseas deployment of American combat forces.

/And reducing the

And reducing the economic help needed to bolster these nations that undertake to help defend freedom can have the same disastrous result. In short, the \$50 billion we spend each year on our own defense could well be ineffective without the \$4 billion required for military and economic assistance.

Our foreign aid program is not growing in size -- it is, on the contrary, smaller now than in previous years. It has had its weaknesses -- but we have undertaken to correct them -- and the proper way to treating weaknesses is to replace them with strength, not to increase those weaknesses by emasculating essential programs. Dollar for dollar, in or out of government, there is no better form of investment in our national security than our much-abused foreign aid program. We cannot afford to lose it. We can afford to maintain it. We can surely afford, for example, to do as much for our 19 needy neighbors of Latin America as the Communist Bloc is sending to the Island of Cuba alone.

I have spoken of strength largely in terms of the deterrence and resistance of aggression and attack. But, in today's world, freedom can be lost without a shot being fired, by ballots as well as bullets. The success of our leadership is dependent upon respect for our mission in the world as well as our missiles -- on a clearer recognition of the virtues of freedom as well as the evils of tyranny.

That is why our Information Agency has doubled the shortwave broadcast power of the Voice of America and increased the number of broadcasting hours by 30 per cent -- increased Spanish language broadcasting to Cuba and Latin America from one to nine hours a day -- increased seven-fold to more than 3.5 million copies the number of American books being translated and published for Latin America readers -- and taken a host of other steps to carry our message of truth and freedom to all the far corners of the earth.

And that is also why we have regained the initiative in the exploration of outer space -- making an annual effort greater than the combined total of all space activities undertaken during the Fifties -- launching more than 130 vehicles into earth orbit -- putting into actual operation valuable weather and communications satellites -- and making it clear to all that the United States of America has no intention of finishing second in space.

This effort is expensive -- but it pays its own way, for freedom and for America. For there is no longer any fear in the free world that a Communist lead in space will become a permanent assertion of supremacy and the basis of military /superiority.

superiority. There is no longer any doubt about the strength and skill of American science, American industry, American education and the American free enterprise system. In short, our national space effort represents a great gain in, and a great resource of, our national strength -- and both Texas and Texans are contributing greatly to this strength.

Finally, it should be clear by now that a nation can be no stronger abroad than she is at home. Only an America which practices what it preaches about equal rights and social justice will be respected by those whose choice affects our future. Only an America which has fully educated its citizens is fully capable of tackling the complex problems and perceiving the hidden dangers of the world in which we live. And only an America which is growing and prospering economically can sustain the worldwide defenses of freedom, while demonstrating to all concerned the opportunities of our system and society.

It is clear, therefore, that we are strengthening our security as well as our economy by our recent record increases in national income and output -- by surging ahead of most of Western Europe in the rate of business expansion and the margin of corporate profits -- by maintaining a more stable level of prices than almost any of our overseas competitors -- and by cutting personal and corporate income taxes by some \$11 billion, as I have proposed, to assure this nation of the longest and strongest expansion in our peace-time economic history.

This nation's total output -- which three years ago was at the \$500 billion mark -- will soon pass \$600 billion, for a record rise of over \$100 billion in 3 years. For the first time in history we have 70 million men and women at work. For the first time in history average factory earnings have exceeded \$100 a week. For the first time in history corporation profits after taxes -- which have risen 43 per cent in less than 3 years -- have reached an annual level of \$27.4 billion.

My friends and fellow citizens: I cite these facts and figures to make it clear that America today is stronger than ever before. Our adversaries have not abandoned their ambitions -- our dangers have not diminished -- our vigilance cannot be relaxed. But now we have the military, the scientific and the economic strength to do whatever must be done for the preservation and promotion of freedom.

That strength will never be used in pursuit of aggressive ambitions -- it will always be used in pursuit of peace. It will never be used to promote provocations -- it will always be used to promote the peaceful settlement of disputes.

/We in this country,

We in this country, in this generation, are -- by destiny rather than choice -- the watchmen on the walls of world freedom. We ask, therefore, that we may be worthy of our power and responsibility -- that we may exercise our strength with wisdom and restraint -- and that we may achieve in our time and for all time the ancient vision of "peace on earth, good will toward men." That must always be our goal -- and the righteousness of our cause must always underlie our strength. For as was written long ago: "Except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain."

ORDERLY TRANSFER OF POWER IS AN OLD AS THE CONSTITUTION

By Thomas J. Marshall

Washington, Nov. 22 --- In an hour of deep national tragedy such as has befallen the United States with the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, few -- if any -- consoling thoughts sustain national life.

But one surely is that the Founding Fathers provided in their wisdom from the very beginning of the United States for an orderly transfer of the power of government.

What they ordained then nourishes national life today.

They made it part of the basic law of the U. S. A. to specify the ways in which the power of government changes hands -- whether by elective process or by the demands of fate.

Under the Constitution the powers of the Presidency, its rights as well as its duties, immediately transfer to the Vice President, the only other elected official of the Executive Branch elected by the same national ballot by which the President is chosen.

As the events swiftly following the death of the President show, the transfer took place with a minimum of encumbrances and complications.

Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson, who was with the President on his tragic journey, became acting President the very moment Mr. Kennedy died.

There was virtually no break between the Presidency of John F. Kennedy and that of Lyndon B. Johnson.

Such is the transfer of power under a government of law.

As unforeseeable fate also will have it, Lyndon B. Johnson's stature as a national leader is so great it pierces the gloom of this hour.

Lyndon B. Johnson is one of the most experienced men in the United States Government. For years, while leader of the Senate, he was credited with exerting an influence on national life that some rated second only to that of the Presidency itself.

He was not only elected together with the late President. He was indeed nominated to the vice presidential candidacy for the presidential elections of 1960 because of his great stature as a political leader who had in his own right come close to the highest honor his party could confer.

Both as Senate leader under President Eisenhower, and as Vice President in the Kennedy Administration, he has stood for policies, at home as well as abroad, that were parallel to those of John F. Kennedy.

/One of Lyndon B. Johnson's

One of Lyndon B. Johnson's great achievements was the civil rights legislation of 1959, which he masterminded through Congress, and especially the Senate, in the face of strong Southern opposition.

A Southerner himself--he has written for himself a record on civil rights that is liberal and it should stand him in good stead now.

As Vice President, he held that office in an era in which, because of the complexities of our age, great attention has been paid to keeping the second in command abreast of all government policies.

Tragic as today's circumstances may be, his experience, his devotion to Kennedy causes, enable him to step swiftly into the place of his mourned predecessor.

Lyndon B. Johnson has chaired the President's Space Council. He is fully acquainted with defense needs, and with the intricacies of the Administration's economic policies.

He has undertaken many a trip abroad for Mr. Kennedy, doing yeoman service in promoting Kennedy policies in all parts of the world.

He has, in fact, been one of the most eloquent articulators of Kennedy policies.

In taking over the reins, Lyndon B. Johnson thus is the very personification of that orderly transfer of power that marks a government of law. At the same time, he also personifies a fundamental continuity of policies.

This orderly transfer of power and its accompanying continuity of policies are what today keeps the national tragedy from becoming a national crisis.

S.96/2/53.

15th Jan. 1964.

Mr. John P. Meagher,
American Consul,
P.M.B. 5221,
IBADAN

Dear Mr. Meagher,

I forward herewith an autographed copy of the photograph of the Honourable Premier, Western Nigeria, Chief S.L. Akintola, which you asked for and which you said you would wish to send to Mr. Joseph Palmer II as a memorial of his tours in Nigeria as American Ambassador.

Yours sincerely,

*Sub
15/1*

W
(T.O. Ejiwunmi)
Secretary to the Premier and
Executive Council

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OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

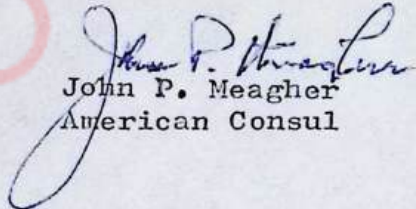
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American Consulate,
P.M.B. 5221,
Ibadan, Nigeria,
January 15, 1964.

Dear Chief Ejiwunmi:

Thank you for arranging to have Premier Akintola
autograph a photo of himself for Ambassador Palmer.

I have forwarded the picture to him this date.

Sincerely yours,


John P. Meagher
American Consul

Chief T. O. Ejiwunmi,

Secretary to the Premier and Executive Council,

Premier's Office,

Ibadan, Nigeria.

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CONSULATE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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American Consulate,
P.M.B. 5221,
Ibadan, Nigeria,
November 29, 1963.

Dear Mr. Premier:

Please be assured that your thoughtful expression of sympathy on the death of President John F. Kennedy has been forwarded to Ambassador Palmer at Lagos.

May I express to you and to your Ministers the deep gratitude of the American community in Western Nigeria for your many thoughtful expressions of sympathy. We were honored that several of the Ministers and Officers of your Government attended services with us on Sunday at the Baptist Chapel and on Monday at St. Mary's Cathedral.

Sincerely,

John P. Meagher
John P. Meagher
American Consul

SPEC.

Chief Honorable S. L. Akintola,
Premier of Western Nigeria,
Ibadan, Nigeria.

*you may wish to
see the above for inf. only
pl. A.D. 11/11/63*

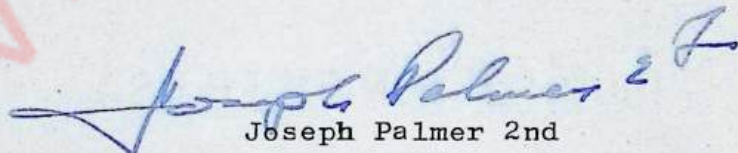
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American Embassy,
Lagos, Nigeria,
November 27, 1963.

Dear Mr. Premier:

Please accept my heartfelt thanks for your expression of sympathy and sorrow at the tragic death of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, which I have also passed on to Mrs. Kennedy and President Johnson. It is consoling to me and to my fellow citizens in Nigeria to know that you mourn with us.

In this hour of deep tragedy Americans everywhere are finding under the leadership of President Johnson a renewed sense of dedication to the ideals for which President Kennedy fought so hard--the common welfare and the equal dignity of men everywhere. May God grant us the strength to carry to completion the noble tasks he left unfinished.

Sincerely yours,


Joseph Palmer 2nd

The Honorable
Chief S. L. Akintola,
Premier of Western Nigeria,
Ibadan.

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EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Lagos, January 15, 1964.

Dear Mr. Premier:

S. 96/2

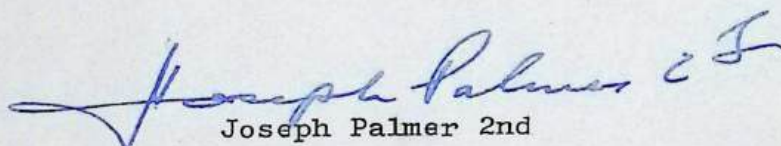
As I leave Nigeria, I wish to express once more my very deep appreciation for all your kindness, friendship and cooperation during the more than three years that I have spent in your country.

I was particularly gratified that I was able to see you again before my departure and I do want you to know how deeply I appreciated your kindness in arranging such a delicious and delightful luncheon which enabled me to say goodbye to so many friends. Nor shall I ever forget your warm and generous remarks on that occasion which I carry away as one of my many fond memories of your great country.

I would also like to convey through you my gratitude to the members of your government and to the people of Western Nigeria for the great friendship and close cooperation which they have so unstintingly afforded me during the period of my assignment here.

On behalf of Mrs. Palmer and myself, please also convey our warmest regards to Mrs. Akintola and know that this letter carries with it our very best wishes for your continued health, happiness and success in your service to your country.

Sincerely yours,


Joseph Palmer 2nd

His Excellency
Chief Samuel L. Akintola,
Premier of Western Nigeria,
Ibadan.

S.96/2/57.

9th March, 1964.

Mr. John P. Meagher,
American Consul,
P.M.B. 5221,
IBADAN

Dear Mr. Meagher,

With reference to our telephone conversation of last Saturday, I am writing to confirm the request that you should please arrange for delivery to this office of one Volume each of the Biography or Autobiography of the last twenty-four Presidents of the United States.

As I said, the cost of these should be debited to the Western Nigeria Government unless you feel that your Government would wish to make a gift of it to our Government.

Yours sincerely,

(T.O. Ejiwunmi)
Secretary to the Premier and
Executive Council

h.u. 15/4/64



CONSULATE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Consulate,
P.M.B. 5221,
Ibadan, Nigeria,
March 20, 1964.

Dear Chief Ejiwunmi:

Your Ref. No. S.96/2/57

57 This will acknowledge your letter of March 9 in which you expressed an interest in obtaining copies of biographies or autobiographies of the last twenty-four Presidents of the United States.

We have forwarded the request to Washington and are hopeful for an early reply.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

John P. Meagher
John P. Meagher
American Consul

Chief T. O. Ejiwunmi,

Secretary to the Premier and Executive Council,

Premier's Office,

Ibadan, Nigeria.

See P 67

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SPECIAL PRESS RELEASE
UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE
IBADAN, NIGERIA

March 4, 1964

JOHNSON NAMES NEW AMBASSADOR TO NIGERIA

Washington, Feb. 26 - President Johnson has chosen Elbert G. Mathews, career foreign service officer and African affairs specialist, as the new United States Ambassador to Nigeria.

He will succeed Joseph Palmer 11, who left Nigeria last December to become Director-General of the U. S. Foreign Service.

President Johnson announced Tuesday that he intends to nominate Mr. Mathews.

The nomination is subject to confirmation by the U. S. Senate.

Mr. Mathews was Ambassador to Liberia for more than two years beginning in 1959. Returning to Washington, he became Director of the Office of Inter-African Affairs in the State Department in June, 1962, and six months later he became Director of the Office of East and South African Affairs.

In August 1963 he was named to his present position as Director of Inter-African Affairs. His previous assignments at the State Department include Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Policy Planning. Mr. Mathews holds the personal rank of Career Minister. His foreign service career began in 1935.

Mr. Mathews has served in a number of countries, including India, Turkey, Norway, Australia and Afghanistan, in addition to his assignment in Liberia. He holds a Bachelor's Degree from the University of California at Berkeley and has done graduate work at the University of Pennsylvania.

61 YOUNG NIGERIAN JOURNALIST JOINS STAFF OF LEADING AMERICAN NEWSPAPER

Seattle, Feb. 26 - A young Nigerian journalist has joined the staff of one of Seattle's leading newspapers, the Post-Intelligencer.

Cyril Ademola James, 22, who is sub-editor and chief feature writer for the Seattle newspaper for the next three months. The Post-Intelligencer, which serves the largest city in the U. S. Northwest, has a daily circulation of over 200,000 and a Sunday circulation of nearly 250,000.

The young Nigerian is one of 15 foreign journalists attending the World Press Institute at Macalester College in Saint Paul, Minnesota. The year-long program for outstanding young journalists from various parts of the world is financed by American business. The program provides a comprehensive study of American life, including six months of lectures and classes, three months of internship on leading American newspapers and television stations and three months of touring the United States.

Following his arrival in the United States in August, the Nigerian journalist first attended classes at Macalester College in Saint Paul and at the University of Minnesota Graduate School of Journalism in nearby Minneapolis.

During a later visit to Washington, the journalists met with prominent government officials, including Senator William Fulbright, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Mr. James arrived in Seattle, the capital of Washington State, January 31. While working at the Post-Intelligencer, the young Nigerian will stay at the homes of various members of the Seattle Junior Chamber of Commerce. The group, an association of local businessmen, is an affiliate of the U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce, one of the program's sponsors.

In May Mr. James will rejoin the other young journalists at Malacaster to prepare for their 15,000-mile tour of the United States. The tour will include a stop at the Republican Party's National Convention in San Francisco,

62

where the party will choose its candidate to run in the 1964 Presidential Election. Before returning home, the young journalists will also pay a "farewell visit" on President Johnson in Washington.

Mr. James, who is a graduate of Saint Gregory's College in Lagos, hopes to use his experience in the United States both to increase his own skills and eventually to teach journalism at a Nigerian university.

PA
✓
20/4

ARCHIVES OF OYSGA



CONSULATE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

63

American Consulate,
P.M.B. 5221,
Ibadan, Nigeria,
April 21, 1964.

Dear Chief Ejiwunmi:

I am writing to ask whether it will be convenient to the Premier and Government of Western Nigeria if Ambassador Elbert G. Mathews were to pay his first official visit to the Region May 18, 19, 20, and 21. He will be accompanied by his wife. Present also during the period of his proposed visit will be George Sherry, who has been named to succeed me as Consul of the United States of America at Ibadan. Word of his planned arrival in Nigeria arrived just this week. He will take over my responsibilities when I depart on May 27 or 28.

It will be Ambassador Mathews' plan to drive up in the morning of May 18. I thought it might be advantageous for him to call on the Governor that day and spend the rest of his time visiting United States offices here as well as meeting members of the American community. On the 19th, if convenient, he could call on the Premier and other Ministers; perhaps meeting the latter as a group. He would also try to visit AID projects at Moor Plantation, Olunloyo College and the Technical College. May 20th could be occupied with a visit to Ife and a call on His Highness the Oni of Ife. On Thursday, May 21, he would plan to return to Lagos via Abeokuta where he would call on His Highness the Alake of Abeokuta and then visit the Comprehensive Secondary School at Aiyetoro.

Chief T. O. Ejiwunmi,
Secretary to the Premier and Executive Council,
Premier's Office,
Ibadan, Nigeria.

Spk (P.D. 2002)
Pse look into this report
& arrange to then report
back to me, early
WJ me/c.

64

If the above seems appropriate, and if the Premier and Government will be available to receive him, we will be pleased to work out details of the visit with whomever you may wish to designate.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

John P. Meagher
John P. Meagher
American Consul

Copied into file 21/12
for necessary action

[Signature]
E.O.(PS)
25/4/64.

64
S.96/2/67

65-
64
19th May, 1964.

John P. Meagher, Esq.,
American Consul,
P.M.B. 5221,
IBADAN.

Sir,

The Honourable Premier, Chief S.L. Akintola, would be glad if you would attend a dinner party at his residence at 8 p.m. on Monday, 25th May, 1964. The party is being arranged in your honour so as to afford the Honourable Premier and members of his Government the opportunity of conveying to you something of their appreciation for the excellent work which you have done during the period of your assignment to Western Nigeria.

The Honourable Premier looks forward to meeting your successor, Mr. George Sherry, at the party.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

Sgd.

(S.O. Asabia)
for Secretary to the Premier and
Executive Council

*Sent
20/5.*



CONSULATE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Consulate,
P.M.B. 5221,
Ibadan, Nigeria,
July 30, 1964.

Dear Chief Ejiwunmi:

You will recall, I am sure, that I recently mentioned to you the fact that I am holding a piece of sculpture commissioned by my predecessor John Meagher for presentation to Premier Akintola. I would very much appreciate your arranging for a meeting with the Premier so that I may present the piece to him on John's behalf.

Sincerely,

George B. Sherry
George B. Sherry
American Consul

Chief T. O. Ejiwunmi,
Secretary to the Premier
and Executive Council,
Premier's Office,
Ibadan, Nigeria.

12 noon Monday

Note.
meeting arranged for
12 noon Monday
With Hon. Premier
as requested above
JBS
3/8



CONSULATE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

67

American Consulate,
P.M.B. 5221,
Ibadan, Nigeria,
July 30, 1964.

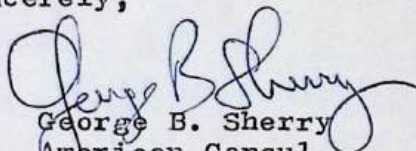
Dear Chief Ejiwunmi:

With reference to the interest expressed by Premier Akintola in acquiring biographies of United States' Presidents, I am enclosing a listing of such volumes. To the best of my knowledge these books are in print and should the Premier's office wish to place orders for any of them, the following two companies are listed in the American Book Trade Directory as exporters of American books:

Acme Code Company	Stechert-Hafner, Inc.
102 First Street	31 East 10th Street
Hackensack, New Jersey	New York 3, New York

The enclosed listing is, of course, by no means exhaustive, but I believe it is fairly representative of the sorts of books available about our Presidents.

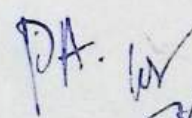
Sincerely,


George B. Sherry
American Consul

Enclosure:

Bibliographies of U.S. Presidents,
from George Washington - Lyndon Johnson

Chief T. O. Ejiwunmi,
Secretary to the Premier
and Executive Council,
Premier's Office,
Ibadan, Nigeria

PA. 
4/5
Pse enclose in 5/26/64
temp 22 \$76 a
C.A. by hand in
Monday 3:30
6/1

George Washington

1st President, 1789-1797

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| + Eaton, Jeanette | George Washington, leader by destiny |
| + Foster, Genevieve | George Washington's world |
| + Freeman, Douglas S. | George Washington, a biography |
| + North, Sterling | George Washington, frontier colonel |

John Adams

2nd President, 1797-1801

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| + Bowen, Catherine | John Adams and the American Revolution |
| Dauer, Manning J. | The Adams Federalists |
| + Smith, Page | John Adams, a biography |

Thomas Jefferson

3rd President, 1801-1809

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| + Hutchins, Frank | Thomas Jefferson |
| + Jefferson, Thomas | Autobiography |
| + Komroff, Manuel | Thomas Jefferson |
| + Lisitzky, Genevieve | Thomas Jefferson, a biography |

James Madison

4th President, 1809-1817

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| Brant, Irving | James Madison, a biography |
| Hunt, Gaillard | The life of James Madison |
| Rives, William C. | History of the life and times of James Madison |

James Monroe

5th President, 1817-1825

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| Cresson, William P. | James Monroe |
| Monroe, James | Autobiography |
| + Perkins, Dexter | The Monroe Doctrine |

John Quincy Adams

6th President, 1825-1829

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| + Bemis, Samuel Flagg | John Quincy Adams and the union |
| + Bemis, Samuel Flagg | John Quincy Adams and the foundations of American foreign policy |
| Hoehling, Mary | John Quincy Adams, yankee in the White House |

Andrew Jackson

7th President, 1829-1837

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| + Foster, Genevieve | Andrew Jackson, a biography |
| James, Maquis | Portrait of a President |
| + Schlesinger, Arthur M. | The age of Jackson |

69

Martin Van Buren

8th President, 1837-1841

Lynch, Denis Tilden
Shepard, Edward M.
Van Buren, Martin

An epoch and a man
Martin Van Buren, a biography
Autobiography

William Henry Harrison

9th President, 1841-, died in office

Goebel, Dorothy
Green, James A.

William Henry Harrison, a political biography
William Henry Harrison, his life and times

John Tyler

10th President, 1841-1845

Chitwood, Oliver P.
Morgan, Robert J.

John Tyler, chapion of the Old South
A Whig embattled; the Presidency under John Tyler

James Knox Polk

11th President, 1845-1849

Goodpasture, Albert V.
McCoy, Charles A.
Sellers, Charles G.

The boyhood of President Polk
Polk and the Presidency
James Knox Polk's political apprenticeship

Zachary Taylor

12th President, 1849-1850

Dyer, Brainerd
Hamilton, Holman
Lynch, William O.

Zachary Taylor
Zachary Taylor, a biography
Zachary Taylor as President

Millard Fillmore

13th President, 1850-1853

Griffis, William E.
Rayback, Robert J.

Millard Fillmore, constructive statesman
Millard Fillmore, biography of a President

Franklin Pierce

14th President, 1853-1857

Bartlett, D. W.
Hawthorne, Nathaniel

Franklin Pierce, a biography
Life of Franklin Pierce

James Buchanan

15th President, 1857-1861

Curtis, George T.
Klein, Philip
Nichols, Roy F.

Life of James Buchanan
President James Buchanan, a biography
James Buchanan; lessons in leadership in trying times

Abraham Lincoln

16th President, 1861-1865, died in office

+ Daugherty, James
+ Sandburg, Carl
+ Thomas, Benjamin

Abraham Lincoln, a biography
Abraham Lincoln
Abraham Lincoln, a biography

Andrew Johnson

17th President, 1865-1869

Hall, Clifton R.
Lomask, Milton
Milton, George F.

Andrew Johnson, military governor of Tennessee
Andrew Johnson: President on trial
The age of hate, Andrew Johnson and
the radicals

Ulysses S. Grant

18th President, 1869-1877

Fuller, John
Garland, Hamlin
Green, Horace

The generalship of Ulysses Simpson Grant
Ulysses Simpson Grant; his life and character
General Grant's last stand, a biography

Rutherford B. Hayes

19th President, 1877-1881

Burgess, John W.
Eckenrode, Hamilton J.
Williams, Charles R.

The administration of President Hayes
Rutherford Birchard Hayes, statesman of reunion
The life of Rutherford Birchard Hayes

James Abram Garfield

20th President, 1881- died in office

Barker, Wharton
Fuller, Corydon E.
Smith, Theodore C.

The secret history of Garfield's nomination
Reminiscences of James Abram Garfield
The life and letters of James Abram Garfield

Chester Alan Arthur

21st President, 1881-1885

Chandler, William E.
Howe, George F.

President Chester Alan Arthur
Chester Alan Arthur; a quarter-century of machine
politics

Grover Cleveland

22nd President, 1885-1889

24th President, 1893-1897

Knoles, George H.
McElroy, Robert
Nevins, Allan

The presidential campaign and election of 1892
Grover Cleveland, the man and the statesman
Grover Cleveland; a study in courage

71

Benjamin Harrison
23rd President, 1889-1893

Dozer, Donald M.

Benjamin Harrison and the Presidential campaign of 1892

Sievers, Harry J.
Thorton, W. W.

Benjamin Harrison
Benjamin Harrison, a lawyer and an orator

William McKinley
25th President, 1897-1901; died in office

Dawes, Charles G.
Fine, Sidney
Spielman, William C.

A journal of the McKinley years
Anarchism and the assassination of McKinley
William McKinley, stalwart Republican

Theodore Roosevelt
26th President, 1901-1909

+ Blum, John M.
+ Foster, Genevieve
+ Harbaugh, William

The Republican Roosevelt
Theodore Roosevelt, an initial biography
Power and responsibility; the life and times of Theodore Roosevelt

William Howard Taft
27th President, 1909-1913

Hicks, Frederick C.
Pringle, Henry F.
Ragan, Allen E.

William Howard Taft
The life and times of William Howard Taft; a biography
Chief Justice Taft

Woodrow Wilson
28th President, 1913-1921

+ Link, Arthur
+ Steinberg, Alfred
+ Wilson, Woodrow

Woodrow Wilson, a brief biography
Woodrow Wilson
Woodrow Wilson's own story

Warren Gamaliel Harding
29th President, 1921-1923, died in office

Adams, Samuel H.
Daugherty, Harry M.
Harris, Ray Baker

Incredible era; the life and times of Warren Gamaliel Harding
The inside story of the Harding tragedy
Background and youth of the seventh Ohio President

Calvin Coolidge
30th President, 1923-1929

Fuess, Claude M.
Lathem, Edward
Rogers, Cameron

Calvin Coolidge, the man from Vermont
Meet Calvin Coolidge; the man behind the myth
The legend of Calvin Coolidge

72

Herbert Hoover

31st President, 1929-1933

+ Emerson, Edwin
+ Hinshaw, David
Irwin, William H.
Wilbur, Ray Lyman

Hoover and his times; looking back through the years
Herbert Hoover; American Quaker
Herbert Hoover, a reminiscent biography
The Hoover policies

Franklin Delano Roosevelt

32nd President, 1933-1945

+ Gould, Jean
+ Hassett, William D.
Lorant, Stefan

A good fight; the story of F.D.R.'s conquest of polio
Off the record with Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1942-1945
FDR; a pictorial biography

Harry S. Truman

33rd President, 1945-1953

+ Steinberg, Alfred
+ Steinberg, Alfred

Harry S. Truman, a biography
The man from Missouri; the life and times of
Harry S. Truman

Dwight D. Eisenhower

34th President, 1953-1961

+ Davis, Kenneth S.
+ Hatch, Alden
Smith, A. Merriman

Soldier of democracy; a biography of Dwight
Eisenhower
General Ike, a biography of Dwight D. Eisenhower
Meet Mister Eisenhower

John F. Kennedy

35th President, 1961-1964, died in office

+ Burns, James Mac.
+ Lowe, Jacques
+ Manchester, William
+ Schoor, Gene

John Kennedy: a political profile
Portrait: the emergence of John F. Kennedy
Portrait of a President: John F. Kennedy
Young John Kennedy

Lyndon Baines Johnson

36th President, 1964-

+ Mooney, Booth

The Lyndon Johnson story

+ Books in USIS Library; could be borrowed



CONSULATE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

23
American Consulate,
P.M.B. 5221,
Ibadan, Nigeria,
September 23, 1964.

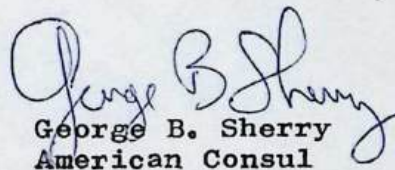
Dear Chief Ejiwunmi:

I feel you should know that during the early hours of the morning of September 23, 1964, my home at 2 Balogun Kobomoje Close was burglarized. In addition to personal possessions valued at roughly \$600, several hundreds of dollars worth of property belonging to the Consulate was also stolen. To add insult to injury, the thieves stole the American flag, which I fly at my residence during the day, presumably using it to wrap up their loot. Some damage was also done to the property by the thieves in effecting their entry and escape.

The fact of this occurrence seems to point to the need for better security arrangements in New Reservation where, after all, a goodly number of high officials of the Regional Government also live.

The matter has been reported to the Nigeria Police. I hope that they will be successful in apprehending the criminals and repossessing the stolen goods.

Sincerely,


George B. Sherry
American Consul

cc: Mr. Odofin Bello
Commissioner of Police

Chief T. O. Ejiwunmi,
Secretary to the Premier and
Executive Council,
Premier's Office,
Ibadan.

See p 74

S.96/2/73.

25th September, 1964.

George B. Sherry, Esq.,
American Consul,
American Consulate,
IBADAN

Dear Mr. Sherry,

I have received your letter dated 23rd September, 1964, in which you informed me of the burglary committed in your residence in the early hours of the morning of September, 23rd, 1964.

I have also informed the Honourable Premier of this unfortunate experience of yours. The Honourable Premier asked me to convey to you his personal sympathy and regret for loss of property and the inconvenience which this incidence must have caused you. I associate myself with this sentiment and whilst one would not wish to make any public announcement of this, I am sure that I would be expressing the feelings of all the members of the Government and, in fact, of the entire community of Western Nigeria if they knew that you suffered this experience in this part of the world.

I am directed to say that steps will be taken to tighten up the security arrangements around your area subject to care being exercised not to interfere with your diplomatic immunity by trespassing on your grounds.

Please convey to Mrs. Sherry and your family the sympathy of all of us as well.

Yours sincerely,

(T.O. Ejimunmi)
Secretary to the Premier and
Executive Council

Swift
26/9.

PA.
WV
30/9



CONSULATE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Consulate,
P.M.B. 5221,
Ibadan, Nigeria,
October 30, 1964.

Dear Chief Ejiwunmi:

With reference to your letter to me of September 25, 1964 (ref. S.96/2/73), in which you informed me that steps would be taken to tighten up the security arrangements around my area subject to care being exercised not to interfere with my diplomatic immunity by trespassing on my grounds, I would like you to know that in the early hours of Friday morning, October 30, 1964, the watchnight employed by the Consulate to guard my residence was assaulted by at least two, and possibly more, thugs. He was hurled to the ground and his pockets picked. Unfortunately, he had just been paid and his entire month's salary was stolen. He was shaken by the experience but happily, otherwise, unharmed. He awakened my wife and I and all our other servants by blowing on his whistle, and we hurried to him. Shortly thereafter, we heard watchnights' whistles being blown successively at the homes stretching from my residence in the direction of Liberty Stadium.

I do not feel it wise to attempt myself to station armed guards around my residence or at those of my staff. However, it is obvious that something must be done. I therefore request the assignment of at least one, preferably two, policemen during the night at my residence to insure the safety of my family, my servants, myself, and our property, and the property of the Western Region Government from whom we lease the residence. If any trespassing is done on my grounds, I would rather have it done by the police than by robbers.

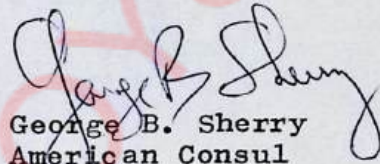
Chief T.O. Ejiwunmi,
Secretary to the Premier and
Executive Council,
Premier's Office,
IBADAN.

76

The members of my staff have not reported any recent incidents at their homes, but should they be victimized, I feel that they should also be provided adequate protection.

I would appreciate hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,


George B. Sherry
American Consul

ARCHIVES OF

CONFIDENTIAL

S.96/2/75

31st Oct. 1964.

The Commissioner of Police,
Police Headquarters,
IBADAN

Security & Protection.

The attached letter speaks for itself. I shall be most grateful if arrangements could be made as requested by the American Consul in paragraph 2 of his letter and if you would inform him what arrangements you are able to make to give him protection at his residence.

See P. 79

Sent to Mr. 22 Nov 64.

(T.O. Ejiwunmi)
Secretary to the Premier and
Executive Council

78

CONFIDENTIAL

S.96/2/78

3rd November, 1964.

Mr. George B. Sherry,
American Consul,
The American Consulate,
IBADAN

75

JS

Reference your letter of the 30th October, 1964.
I am sorry that you have again suffered the unfortunate
experience of being visited by robbers. I have informed
the Police about this. I am sure that you will be offered
adequate protection from now on. But if you see no visible
evidence early that suitable arrangement has been made by
the Police in this connection, I should be grateful if you
would let me know.

JS

JS

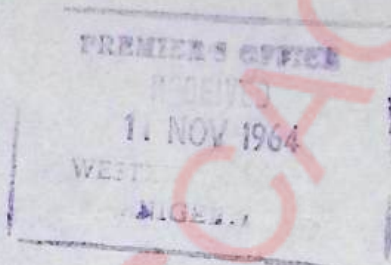
3/11/64

W
(T.O. Ejiwunni)
Secretary to the Premier
and Executive Council

6.4. 15/11/64 pA. W

9th November, 1964

George B. Sherry, Esq.,
American Consul,
American Consulate,
F.M.B. 5221,
Ibadan.



Dear Mr. Sherry,

Your letter of the 30th of October, 1964 to Chief Mr. Ejiwumi asking for Police protection for your premises has been referred to me for action.

2. I regret the disturbance that the robbers have caused your night watchman and your entire household, and, acting on the Secretary to the Premier's letter, instructions have been issued to give adequate police coverage to your house throughout the 24 hours of the day. A police note book will be placed in your premises and Constables on beat in the area will visit and sign the note book at frequent intervals. Inspectors and Officers on routine visits will also call and sign the note book. A night beat constable will always be posted to patrol the vicinity of your house.

3. I do hope that these arrangement will help to scare away the unpleasant trespassers on your grounds and instil some feeling of security in your domestic staff.

4. I should be glad to be of assistance to you again any time the necessity arises.

Yours sincerely,

O. Belo
(O. BELO)

AG: COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
WESTERN NIGERIA.

OB/Butler'

Copy to:-

Secretary to the Premier and
Executive Council,
Premier's Office,
Ibadan.

For information, with reference
to your S.96/2/7 of 31.10.64.

The P.P.O.,
Ibadan.

For information and necessary
action.

P77

SA.
WV
17/11/64



CONSULATE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

80
American Consulate,
P.M.B. 5221,
Ibadan, Nigeria,
October 23, 1965.

Dear Chief Ejiwunmi:

Now that the new Western Nigeria Government has been announced, I would like to make the expected courtesy calls on the new Ministers. I would be most grateful for any assistance your office might provide in scheduling these calls, although if you prefer, I am prepared to make arrangements individually with each Ministry.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

George B. Sherry
George B. Sherry
American Consul

Chief T. O. Ejiwunmi,
Secretary to the Premier and
Executive Council,
Premier's Office
Ibadan.

Thank you for yours —
~~etc~~ I think it would be
easier & more convenient
if you make arrangements with
the Private Secretaries direct to
meet their Ministers

W

see p. 80

S.96/2/81

25th October, 1965.

Mr. George B. Sherry,
American Consul,
IBADAN

Dear Mr. Sherry,

80 Thank you for your letter of the 23rd October, 1965. I think it would be easier and more convenient if you make arrangements with the Private Secretaries direct to meet their Ministers.

Yours sincerely,

Sark
26/10.

WY
(T.O. Ejiwunmi)
Secretary to the Premier
and Executive Council

PA



CONSULATE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

P. M. B. 5221
Ibadan, Nigeria



January 16, 1967

Mr. P. T. Odumosu
Secretary to the Military Government
and Head of Service
Office of the Military Governor
Ibadan, Nigeria

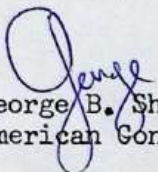
Dear Peter,

You will recall our telephone conversation of January 11, 1967, concerning the shooting and robbery at gunpoint of Mr. D. L. Myers, an American citizen. Enclosed you will find his statement concerning this matter, as well as a statement by another American citizen, Mr. Forrest E. Davidson, who was robbed at gunpoint on December 26, 1966.

On January 12, 1967, I had occasion to discuss these matters informally with His Excellency, the Military Governor. In addition, I sent one of my Vice Consuls in the Company of the Interpace Project Manager, to discuss the matter with Mr. G. B. Amu, Acting Assistant Commissioner of Police and Mr. G. A. Agbaje, Head of the Regional CID.

I appreciate the difficulties which are facing the police as a consequence of the large number of crimes of violence that are occurring in Western Nigeria. However, I want to be in a position to reassure the over 600 Americans resident in Ibadan and the 800 Americans in other parts of Western Nigeria that their interests are being properly attended to and that the local authorities are doing all in their power to both prevent and solve crimes of violence.

Yours very truly,


George B. Sherry
American Consul

see p 85
✓ 186

83

At about 3:35 p.m. on 26 December 1966, I was traveling from Lagos to Ibadan by private automobile, which had as passengers myself, Forrest E. Davidson, my wife Vivian L. Davidson, and David Koch, a Peace Corps worker from near Benin.

When at a point about 15 or 16 miles south of Ibadan we stopped to permit David Koch to observe the growth of cocoa trees and the pods. We were stopped for 3 or 4 minutes, when another car stopped containing 4 Nigerian men (all in continental dress). One man left the car and inquired of me where the road to Benin was, (he appeared to be either nervous or drunk). I explained that the Benin road had been passed several miles back; this man then drew an automatic pistol from under his shirt announcing that we must give our money and watches to him. Two other men then left the car and approached David Koch and Mrs. Davidson.

The man who robbed my wife was rough and mean. He beat my wife's hand rather badly with his pistol (which discharged when doing so). However, no one was shot.

When all valuables had been removed from us, these men then removed our luggage and car keys (plus all keys to our residence and garage). At this point the fourth man left the car to assist with the luggage.

When this operation was completed they then drove North quickly.

I believe that nor more than 4 or 5 minutes were required for the complete robbery.

When the robbers had left, Mrs. Davidson found that the robbers had overlooked her set of keys so we went North toward Ibadan. When we passed through the first village, the car of the robbers was stopped and several men in another car and the robbers were busy exchanging from one car to the other. When we were seen, the robbery car went North quickly and at high speed.

We continued on to the Police road block near Ibadan where we first reported the robbery. We then continued on to the main Police Headquarters at Ibadan where a complete report was filled.

We entered the Police Headquarters at approximately 4:15 p.m. After about one hour David Koch and Mrs. Davidson left for our quarters in Bodija. I remained for another hour answering questions and complying with various police requirements. I left the Police Station at approximately 6:45 p.m. with a police detective from the C.I.D. section, who remained with me for another hour. He required a written statement from each of us describing the robbery.

A list was made of the items stolen and given to the Police.

Forrest E. Davidson

/Signed/ Forrest E. Davidson

84

I, D. L. Myers am employed as Supt. at International Pipe and Ceramics Corp., P.M.B. 5312, Ibadan. I reside at 58B Commercial Ave., Ibadan.

On Jan. 11, 1967, at about 7:15 P.M. I arrived home from my days work. As I drove in the yard, I stopped my car in front of the house. I wanted to check the carburetor of the car because it was missing. I placed the car in neutral and left it running. I took a torchlight from the glove compartment. When I got out of the car, my wife and children greeted me. The baby (4 years old) got in the car. At the same time two men came through the gate towards us. They were dressed in white shirts and dark pants. One was about 5'8" or 9". The other about 5' 10". They were jumping around with their hands extended and I noticed each had an automatic pistol. They were also snapping the pistols and I thought they might be toy guns. They asked for the keys to the car and I reached around, turned the key off and kept the keys. At the same time they moved in closer to me and I shoved one man away and pushed one child into the house. The other man came toward me and I went for him. He stopped and I turned to the car, got the baby and shoved him towards the house. After this the two men backed off, put their hands together and at that instant I heard a click as though they were loading the guns. When they did this I reached in my pocket and took out a small pen knife. When I did this, the man on my left shot me. I gave him the keys and he got in the car. The other man walked around the back of the car and came to the front of the car demanding my money. I gave him my wallet and he said: "all of your money." I took everything from my side pockets, which he took and got in the car. As the man was getting my money, the other man had started the car. They backed out of the yard and drove towards Commercial Ave. When they went through the gate I walked into the house.

The particulars on the car are as follows:

Make: Peugeot 403
Year: 1966
Registration: WAT 828
Color: White

Insured including theft by Lyon of Africa

The papers were carried in the glove box of the car. The value of car is estimated at ₦800. The vehicle is the property of Interpace. Value of currency taken is about ₦8. The driver's license (original) taken was obtained in Ibadan February 1966.

I may be able to identify the men.

/SIGNED/
David L. Myer 14/1/67

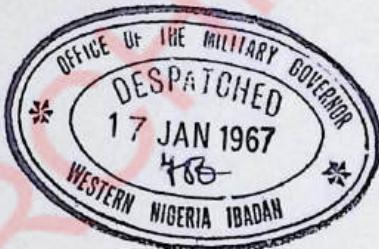
SP/S.154/85

17 January, 1967.

Mr. E. O. Olufunwa,
Commissioner of Police,
Police Headquarters,
Ibadan.

Crimes against American Citizens

1
fwd
I attach herewith copy of a letter dated the
16th January, 1967 (together with attachments) addressed
to me by Mr. George B. Sherry, American Consul, on certain
incidents affecting two American citizens in and around
Ibadan. The two cases have been reported to the police, and
I would be grateful if you would let me have full police
report concerning them.



[Signature]
(P. T. Odumosu),
Secretary to the Military
Government.

K-1.V.



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

P. M. B. 5221
Ibadan, Nigeria



January 23, 1967

Mr. E. O. Olufunwa
Commissioner of Police
The Nigeria Police
Ibadan, Nigeria

Dear Mr. Commissioner:

Further to our conversation of Thursday, January 11, 1967, I would like to take this opportunity to personally thank you and the members of your staff for the prompt and efficient action in apprehending the assailants of Mr. D. L. Myers and recovering his automobile. I trust that the vehicle will be returned soon, as Mr. Myers needs it for transportation, now that he has sufficiently recovered from his wound to return to work.

As you are perhaps aware, I spoke to Mr. P. T. Odumosu, the Secretary to the Military Governor and Head of Service on the night of the shooting and robbery. In addition I wrote him a letter on Monday, January 16, 1967, enclosing a copy of Mr. Myers statement of the incident, in which I expressed our concern for the safety of the American community. I know that he will be pleased to learn of the satisfactory conclusion of this case.

I particularly appreciate the personal interest which you and Mr. G. B. Amu, Acting Assistant Commissioner of Police for Ibadan Province, took in not only directing the investigation but in making personal calls on Mr. Myers to assure him of your interest. I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Amu in order that he may be directly informed of our appreciation in this matter and so that he may know that we are aware of not only his efforts, but those of other members of the force, and, in particular, Mr. E. A. Agbaje, Officer in Charge of the Regional CID.

Yours very truly,

George B. Sherry
American Consul

cc: Mr. P. T. Odumosu
Mr. G. B. Amu

8m G
24/1/67
CR

Above is sub'd pl wrb p. 85

Telegraphic Address :
COMPOL, IBADAN

Telephone : 21417
In reply please quote

Ref. No. CB.7070/W/8

CONFIDENTIAL



REGIONAL POLICE HEADQUARTERS,
WESTERN NIGERIA,
IBADAN

7th February, 1967

The Secretary to the Military Government,
Office of the Military Governor,
Ibadan.



Crime against American Citizens

I am directed to refer to your letter No. SP/S.154/85 of 17th January, 1967 and to say that there have, in fact, been a lot of highway robberies in almost every part of the country, and Western Region is no exception. Recently, there were two cases of robbery involving American citizens and the fact of these cases are as shown below.

2. On 26th December, 1966 at about 3:30 p.m. on the Lagos/Ibadan road, Mr. Davidson, his wife and two other ganglemen who were returning from Lagos had a pleasure stop at mile 15-16 South of Ibadan to observe the growth of cocoa trees and the pods. Shortly after this stop, a car containing four Nigerian men pulled up and attacked them. They were robbed of their belongings. It was said that one of the robbers had a pistol on his person. This case was reported at the Central Police Station and immediate action was taken. And as usual it was an up-hill task to apprehend the culprits since they were mobile by reason of their swift means of transport - a motor car, and their elusive appearance as gentlemen. Police investigation is still in progress.

3. A second report of robbery involving Mr. D. I. Myers as the victim, happened on 11th January, 1967. I must say that this type of robbery was the most daring ever reported in this Region. The gangsters waited at the entrance of the gentleman's compound - Quarter No. 58B Commercial Avenue, Ibadan. When he drove into his compound at the end of the day's work, he was accosted by the two men from the gate. They demanded for the key to the car and in the struggle, Mr. Myers was shot at the thigh. Both the key of the car and a sum of £8 were taken from him and the white Peugeot car No. WAT 828 was driven away. A report of the incident was made to the Police. Immediate action was taken by alerting the foot patrolmen and Army/Police joint patrols in the township. Unfortunately as in the first case it happened in an isolated place. Efforts of the patrolmen proved abortive. However, it is heartening to learn that Mr. Myer's car No. WAT 828 was recovered on 14th January, 1967 in a bush at Uyin in Ekiti Division. The culprits had already altered the Registration Number of this car from WAT 828 to WAN 728 and in the car was found a revolver believed to have been used by the robbers on Mr. Myers when he was robbed. Three men who apparently used the car for another robbery in Ado Ekiti Division had been arrested by the Regional C.I.D., charged to court and remanded in prisons.

(C. B. O. ODUDE)
ASP S.O. (S)

for Commissioner of Police,
Western Nigeria.

SAS(G)

above is sub'd for S.M.G.'s info w/ p. 85

9/2/67
CR

S. M. G.,

Page 88 is the Commissioner of Police's reply to your letter at page 85 and deals with two cases of highway robbery against American nationals, Mr. & Mrs. Davidson and Mr. Myers.

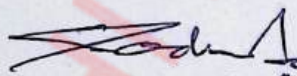
2. Mr. Myer's case seems to be well on hand, vide page 86 and para. 3 of page 88. It is that of Mr. & Mrs. Davidson, vide para. 2 of page 88, that has proved rather difficult.

3. I suggest that a copy of page 88 be sent to Mr. Sherry under a demi-official letter, in reply to page 82.


(M. S. Adigun),
S.A.S.(I),
9th. Feb., 1967.

SAS(1)

~~to~~. In view of p. 86, N.F.A.


smc 14/2

c/r.

Nfa. pl --

 14/2/67



CONSULATE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Ibadan, Nigeria

April 4, 1967

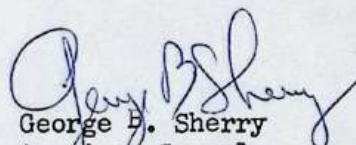
Chief J. M. Beckley
Permanent Secretary (Political and
Administration)
Office of the Military Governor
Secretariat
Ibadan



Dear Chief Beckley:

I am enclosing, as of possible interest to you, a copy of the statement made by Congressman Joseph Y. Resnick before the U.S. House of Representatives following his recent visit to Nigeria. I thought you might wish to read Mr. Resnick's comments inasmuch as you contributed very much to his greater understanding of Nigeria's problems during the course of the discussion at the Military Governor's Residence on March 8, 1967.

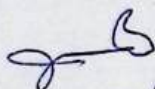
Sincerely,


George B. Sherry
American Consul

Enclosure:
As stated

CR

Pl enclose in an appropriate file Hb



7/4/67

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE

Ibadan

Special News Release

3 April 1967.

STATEMENT MADE BY AMERICAN CONGRESSMAN JOSEPH Y. RESNICK
BEFORE THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FOLLOWING HIS
VISIT TO NIGERIA

The following is quoted from the Congressional Record, March 20, 1967.

Mr. RESNICK. Mr. Speaker, the world has grown so accustomed to living in a constant state of turmoil, crisis, and tension that it takes a substantial effort to get ourselves concerned about new emergencies when they arise somewhere in the world. However, every spark of trouble must be viewed with concern, if not with alarm, because we can never be sure which sparks will erupt into flame, and just how far the flames may spread before they are finally extinguished.

I have just returned from a 1-week trip to just such a troubled area-Nigeria-where, as a supporter of President Johnson's foreign policy, I was invited to address university students to define the American position in Vietnam.

These speaking engagements took me to all parts of that West African country, the most populous in all of Africa, and educated me in great depth to the tremendous political problems that now threaten to tear the country apart. Should this happen, it will be a costly setback for Nigeria, Africa, and the Western democracies. I have been deeply disturbed that relatively little of Nigeria's past and present problems have been explored in the American press, and that so few Americans, otherwise well informed about foreign affairs, know about the ominous events now taking place in Nigeria. I am pleased to take this opportunity, therefore, to share my observations and opinions about this country with my fellow Americans, in the hope that these comments will stimulate interest and discussion.

Nigeria's complex problems go back a long time, but since January 1966, events have been heating up rapidly. In the past 14 months this young nation, which achieved independence in 1960, has experienced two military coups, and two massacres which claimed from 10 to 30,000 lives. As a result, mass migrations of people have occurred within Nigeria, and almost 2 million persons are now refugees in their own country. Most of the atrocities were committed against the Ibo people who come from Eastern Nigeria, and who now constitute virtually all the refugees, imposing severe financial and social problems upon the eastern government.

These events have seriously disrupted life in Nigeria. Education has been impaired. Prices have risen sharply. Goods are in short supply in certain areas. Crops cannot be moved to market and are rotting in storage. The civil service and transportation are partially paralyzed. Modern new office buildings stand almost empty. The country's energetic march toward a modern society has received a severe setback.

Even more ominous, however, is the disturbing sound of rattling sabres and the threat of civil war. Nigeria presently consists of four semiautonomous regions: the west and midwest, dominated by the Yoruba people; the east, dominated by the Ibos; and the north, dominated by the Hausas. These people, as well as many of the other numerous tribes in Nigeria, are separated by wide language, religious, cultural, and ethnic gulfs which were not effectively bridged by the establishment of the Nigerian nation.

Since January 1966, when Prime Minister Balewa was assassinated, there has been no national figure capable of commanding the respect and obedience of the entire country. And since the countercoup of July 1966, there has not been a true national army. At present, most troops have withdrawn to the regions of their origin, with the exception of a contingent of northern troops who occupy the west. Each region is headed by a military governor, with a supreme military commander heading the Federal Government in Lagos.

Present problems arise from the fact that the eastern military governor does not recognize the supreme military commander, and the question of Army command and centralization remains one of the key issues separating the east and the Federal Government. The distribution of Federal revenues among the various regions is another major issue.

Tension is rising rapidly at the present time because of the eastern region's threat to secede from the federation unless agreements reached by the military governors at a meeting in January at Aburi, Ghana, are implemented promptly. Among other things these agreements provide that payments will be made to help the Ibos who returned to the eastern region as refugees after the September-October massacres in the north. Because none of the Aburi agreements have yet been put into effect the East has been threatening secession. Their real aim, however, appears to be the desire for a much looser federation than presently exists, so that as the most economically advanced and most richly endowed region they can develop at their own pace, without being held back by the other less developed regions, particularly the north.

The position of the U.S. Government in this situation has been to adhere steadfastly to the maintenance of Nigeria as an integral nation without trying to tell the Nigerians how strong or weak a federation they should have. While Nigeria is of little strategic importance to the United States, it has become a kind of symbol of Western influence in Africa, and has often been heralded - quite inaccurately - as a showplace of Western democracy. We have made a substantial commitment to Nigeria in United States AID funds, and our Peace Corps contingent of 750 volunteers is the largest in Africa.

In observing Ambassador Elbert Mathews and the other State Department people that work in the various regions of Nigeria, I was tremendously impressed with their intelligence, dedication, and ability. I believe that the State Department is following a proper course, in trying to prevent the Nigerian nation from splitting up into scattered independent states, a development that would probably lead to bloodshed and would most certainly impede the economic and social development of the region.

I found the role of the United States misunderstood by many leading Nigerians. In the west and north, they were afraid that the United States favored the east. In the east, they thought we favored the north. In my conversations with leaders throughout the country, I repeatedly emphasized what the American Ambassador has been telling them, that the United States is impartial and favors no party in this dispute. In fact, speaking as an individual Congressman expressing a personal opinion, I pointed out at every opportunity that, because of our involvement in Vietnam, the mood of America today was such that, should war erupt in Nigeria, our inclination would be to simply, "pick up all our marbles and go home." We did not want to get involved in the internal problems of this country, I told them.

While our State Department is rightly pursuing a policy of encouraging the continuance of an integral Nigeria nation, I think it is important to recognize the grim realities of the present situation. Fear, hatred, and mistrust divide the principal tribal groups and regions. We cannot turn the clock back to conditions as they were 1 or 2 years ago. The coups and assassinations did take place. The massacres and atrocities - begun by northern soldiers against eastern civilians - did take place. Between 1 and 2 million refugees did flee back to the east, leaving their homes, property and businesses behind. Against this background, it is - in the opinion of most people I spoke to - unrealistic to expect that the free movement of people between regions will take place again very soon. It is also unrealistic to expect Nigeria to have a unified national army in the near future, since it is unlikely that troops from the different regions will be willing and able to serve together until passions have had a chance to cool.

What may perhaps be most needed in Nigeria today is a cooling off period, allowing at least some of the Aburi agreements to be implemented so that the Federation - albeit a loose one - can remain together.

While political and military unity are of importance, perhaps these can be relaxed somewhat in order to maintain economic unity - in other words to allow trade to continue free and unhampered between the regions.

A meeting of all but one of the military governors and the supreme military command took place in Benin City last week, and I understand it was agreed that the so-called unification decrees of last May - which almost abolished the regions and led to much of the present strife - would be revoked. It was also hinted that some of the Aburi agreements would also be implemented. If this occurs, it would be a great step toward peace and stability in Nigeria.

There has always been great fear in Nigerian politics - with good reason, I might add - that certain regions would try to dominate the others by control of the Central Government. It has been suggested that a new constitution be drawn to transfer from the center to the regions some of the taxing and other powers held by the Federal Government under the 1963 constitution. In a late development this past weekend, the Federal Government agreed to a number of decentralization steps.

This may appear to be a step backward. But the important thing right now is to find the formula that will keep Nigeria together peacefully, whatever the form of federation. Secession and fragmentation would be a costly and serious mistake. Eventually, it is hoped, with the decline of mutual fear and suspicion which now exists between the major tribal groups, and with the heightened awareness of the need for greater cooperation between regions, a newer constitution might be written to restore to the center the power which modern governments with large populations must have in the modern world. This is a prerequisite if Nigeria is to take its proper place in the sun, not only among the nations of Africa but in the community of nations throughout the world. In both human and natural resources Nigeria has the potential for greatness. It is to be hoped that its leaders will work together as statesmen to convert this potential into a reality.

P.S. (P & A),

D

7/4/67
CR.

p 90-93 sub'ded fl.

ARCHIVES

SP/S. 154/94

94
|| April, 1967.

Mr. George B. Sherry,
American Consul,
Consulate of the United States
of America,
Ibadan.

Dear Mr. Sherry,

I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 4th
April, 1967 and of the statement made to the U.S. House
of Representatives by Congressman Joseph Y. Resnick.
The statement has been brought to the notice of His
Excellency the Military Governor.

Yours sincerely,

Issued

11/4

MAD

(J. M. Beckley)
Permanent Secretary (Pol. & Admin.)

Y.E.,

The American Congressman who paid a visit to Y.E. some time ago has made a statement of his impressions of Nigeria before the U.S. House of Representatives. The statement is at pp.91-93.

J. M. Beckley
(J. M. Beckley)
P.S. (P. & A.),
11/4/67.

Thanks -
12/4

C.R.
File back to you for disposal.

J. B.
12/4

P.A.

ARCHIVES



CONSULATE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



Ibadan, Nigeria

April 4, 1967

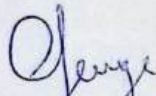
Mr. P. T. Odumosu
Secretary to the Military Government
and Head of Service
Office of the Military Governor
Secretariat
Ibadan

Dear Peter:

Page 97-99

Although you were not present at the time of Congressman Resnick's discussion of the Nigerian situation with the Military Governor on March 8, I thought you might be interested in reading the statement Congressman Resnick made before the U.S. House of Representatives. I am therefore enclosing a copy of the Congressman's statement.

Sincerely,


George B. Sherry
American Consul

Enclosure:
As stated

File away.
dr.

ARCHIVES

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE

Ibadan

Special News Release

3 April 1967.

STATEMENT MADE BY AMERICAN CONGRESSMAN JOSEPH Y. RESNICK
BEFORE THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FOLLOWING HIS
VISIT TO NIGERIA

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P.A.



Ibadan, Nigeria

May 10, 1967

SP/S-154

His Excellency Col. R. A. Adebayo
Military Governor of Western Nigeria
Military Governor's Office
Ibadan, Nigeria

Your Excellency:

It is with considerable regret that I must inform you of the termination next month of my tour of duty as American Consul in Ibadan. I anticipate departure from Nigeria on June 22, 1967, to take up my next assignment in the Department of State, Washington, D. C.

I wish warmly to thank you and all the members of your Government for the innumerable kindnesses all have shown to me and my wife during our stay in Ibadan, and to note with satisfaction the cordiality that presently characterizes my relationship and that of my Government both with you, Your Excellency, and with the Government of Western Nigeria.

You may expect my successor, Consul Curtis C. Strong, to arrive in Ibadan in early July, and to call upon you as soon as possible after his arrival. Unless I notify you to the contrary prior to my departure, Vice Consul William C. Mithoefer, Jr. will be in charge of the American Consulate, Ibadan, beginning June 22, until the arrival of Consul Strong.

Sincerely,

George B. Sherry
American Consul

cc: Mr. P. T. Odumosu
Secretary to the Military Government
and Head of Service
Government House
Ibadan

Note

D 11/5/67 see this again. I don't think SMG wd like to see this original. HE might have seen the RA.



SMS

CONSULATE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



Dennis Parks for
him and the

Ibadan, Nigeria

May 10, 1967

New British Deputy High
Commissioner ~~see~~ 11/5

Please select a date.

His Excellency Col. R. A. Adebayo
Military Governor of Western Nigeria
Military Governor's Office
Ibadan, Nigeria

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It is with considerable regret that I must inform you of the termination next month of my tour of duty as American Consul in Ibadan. I anticipate departure from Nigeria on June 22, 1967, to take up my next assignment in the Department of State, Washington, D. C.

I wish warmly to thank you and all the members of your Government for the innumerable kindnesses all have shown to me and my wife during our stay in Ibadan, and to note with satisfaction the cordiality that presently characterizes my relationship and that of my Government both with you, Your Excellency, and with the Government of Western Nigeria.

You may expect my successor, Consul Curtis C. Strong, to arrive in Ibadan in early July, and to call upon you as soon as possible after his arrival. Unless I notify you to the contrary prior to my departure, Vice Consul William C. Mithoefer, Jr. will be in charge of the American Consulate, Ibadan, beginning June 22, until the arrival of Consul Strong.

Sincerely,

George B. Sherry
George B. Sherry
American Consul

cc: Mr. P. T. Odumosu
Secretary to the Military Government
and Head of Service
Government House
Ibadan

SAS (V)
pls. let me have draft
of a suitable reply on
behalf of H.E.
B.U.I. 67 for
dinner arrangements.

Sherry
11/5

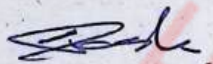
102
SMG

Ref. your min overleaf, draft reply is at
enc. pr.



12/5/67

Fair as amended.


12/5

103

SP/S.154/103

13th May, 1967

Dear

P.103
His Excellency the Military Governor, Colonel R. A. Adebayo, has asked me to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 10th May, 1967 in which you announced your impending departure from Nigeria next month, to take up a new assignment in Washington.

It is a pity that you will be leaving us so soon, and both His Excellency the Military Governor and myself will be sorry to see you go as we shall, no doubt, miss you and Mrs. Sherry and the pleasant association we have had during your stay at Ibadan. On behalf of His Excellency the Military Governor and myself as well as all my Civil Service colleagues, I should like to thank you and Mrs. Sherry immensely for all your contributions in various ways during your stay here. We most heartily wish you safe return home, good health and the best of luck in your new assignment.

We look forward to meeting your successor, Consul Curtis C. Strong, who arrives next July.

Yours sincerely,



(P. T. Odumosu),
Secretary to the Military Government
and Head of Service.

George B. Sherry, Esq.,
American Consul,
Consulate of the U.S.A.,
IBADAN.

SMG

Letter above (original at etc) f. y. s. fcl.

Despatched.

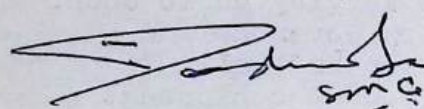
C.O.O. 15/5

12/5/67

SAS(1)

P. 101. Pls. issue a letter ^{Chairman of Corps.} to all P.Ss and Hds. of Depts/X advising them of Mr. Sherry's impending transfer and of X at p. 101.

2. Pls. note b.u. instruction at top of p. 101.

 17/5
smc

ARCHIVES OF OYSC

105

S E C R E T

No. SP/S.154/105

Office of the Military Governor,
IBADAN.

CIRCULAR LETTER

17th May, 1967.

TO: ALL PERMANENT SECRETARIES,
HEADS OF NON-MINISTERIAL DEPTS.
AND CHAIRMEN OF STATUTORY CORPORATIONS.

American Consul, Ibadan

I am directed to inform you that Mr. George B. Sherry, American Consul at Ibadan, is completing his tour of duty shortly and will be leaving Nigeria on the 22nd of June, 1967 to take up a new assignment in the Department of State, Washington, D.C.

2. His successor as Consul is Mr. Curtis C. Strong who will not arrive in Ibadan until early July. Mr. William C. Mithoefer, Jr., Vice Consul, will be in charge of the American Consulate in Ibadan during the interval between Mr. Sherry's departure on the 22nd June and Mr. Strong's arrival in Ibadan in early July.

M. S. Adigun
for Secretary to the Military Government
and Head of Service.

S E C R E T



c/r.

Pl.

Sh

p. 101

1/6/67.

SAS(G)

reubited fl

18/5

D18/5

D1/6/67
CR

SMG

Ref. p. 101, you will be arranging dinner for Mr. Sherry, the American Consul, if still considered necessary.

1/6/67

B.V. by hand on 12.6.67

2/1

c/r.

pl. You are indicated above.

2/6

2/6/67

SAS(G)

Resubited pl.

12/6/67
ch

R. A.

12/6



U.S. INFORMATION SERVICE

PMB 5089, Ibadan

CONSULATE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

SP/9 154

8 November, 1967.



Your Excellency:

This letter is to confirm your acceptance of the invitation of the United States Information Service, Ibadan, to open their new Center located in the Cocoa House Compound. We are most grateful to have you, the head of the Western State do us this great honor.

Well in advance of the ceremony on Saturday, December 2, 1967 at 3.30 P.M., I will submit a program to Mr. P. T. Odumosu.

Sincerely yours,

Lindsay H. White
Lindsay H. White
Director
USIS Ibadan

His Excellency Brigadier R.A. Adebayo
Military Governor Western State
Military Governor's Office
IBADAN.

CR. In file pls.

8/11

SMG.

Submitted pl.

8/11/67
ch.

See 109

108

Y.E.

I shall be grateful if Y.E.
will kindly confirm the
engagement at p. 107 - previous
discussion refers.

~~Adm Sec~~ 10/11
smc

Confirmed. Do I have to make
a speech.

~~Has~~
13/11

AS. (HS)

Pls. reply to p. 107
accordingly and return
file to me if it is a 2nd
sentence of H.E.'s min.

~~Adm Sec~~
13/11

SP/S. 154/109

109
13 November, 1967.

Dear Sir,

P. 107
I am directed by His Excellency the Military Governor to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 8th November, 1967 and to confirm his acceptance of your invitation to open your new Center on Saturday December 2, 1967.

Yours sincerely,

Bm
(B. O. Bolodeoku)
for Secretary to the Military Governor
and Head of Service.

Issued
13/11/67
Mr. Lindsay H. White,
Director,
USIS,
Ibadan.

110

smG.

Action taken already as
directed, and file returned herewith pls.

BHB
AS(145)

18/11

P.S.M.H. & I.,

H.E. has accepted an invitation from the Director, U.S.I.S., Ibadan to open their new centre located in the Cocoa House compound, on Saturday 2nd December, 1967. I shall be glad if you will provide draft of a suitable speech to be made by His Excellency on the occasion. You may contact Mr. Lindsay H. White, Director, U.S.I.S. for further particulars.

[Signature]
(P. T. Odumosu),

S.M.G.

16/11/67.



~~B.H.~~ K.I.V.

see p. 112

ARCHIVES OF

URGENT

112

Secretary to the
Military Government,

Page
at bc

111

As requested, I forward herewith for consideration,
a draft speech by His Excellency the Military Governor
at the official opening ceremony of the United States
Information Service New Library and Office at Cocoa
House on Saturday, December 2, 1967.

O. Akinyemi
(N.O.A. Akinyemi),
Permanent Secretary,
Min. of Home Affairs & Information.

29/11/67.

~~P.S.M.H.A.I.~~ Draft returned to P.S.M.H.A.I. | x
for rewriting.

at
30/11

SMG/H.S.

W.r.t the note at x/above,
P.S.M.H.A.I. has re-subt'd a rewritten
draft which is at b.c. - it's
marked 'A'. I am however
submitting f.g.c. and approval, a
second draft marked B which
is also at b.c.

RP113-117

Y

RP114-
121

as at
1/12/67.

Draft A113

S.M.G.,

I submit herewith a revised draft address by H.E. at the official opening ~~of~~ ^{ceremony} of the United States Information Service Centre on Saturday, December 2, 1967.

2. ~~The~~ express regret for the errors in the previous draft.

3. Would you please let me know ^{when} ~~if~~ the revised draft is approved.

or P.S.M.H.29.

30/11/67

Draft A/14

ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY BRIGADIER ROBERT
ADEYINKA ADEBAYO, idc, psc, MILITARY GOVERNOR OF
THE WESTERN STATE OF NIGERIA, AT THE OFFICIAL OPENING
AND DEDICATION CEREMONY OF THE UNITED STATES
INFORMATION SERVICE NEW LIBRARY AND OFFICES
AT COCOA HOUSE COMPOUND
ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1967

Your Excellencies,
My Lords,
Kabiyesi,
~~Distinguished Guests,~~
Ladies and Gentlemen.

It is with great pleasure that I am here this afternoon to perform the formal opening of the United States Information Service Centre in Ibadan and I feel honoured to be joined in this ceremony by His Excellency Mr. Elbert Matthews, United States of America Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Nigeria, who has travelled all the way here from Lagos. I wish to extend a very warm welcome to him and hope that he will have a pleasant stay here.

By common consent, the United States of America is acclaimed as one of the leading nations in the world today in all spheres of human endeavours, and has, over many years, appreciated the need to place at the disposal of other nations, its human and economic resources, fully realising that it is in her own interest so to do.

Here in Nigeria, we have benefited from one form of American co-operation or the other in many fields of our development. The establishment of the United States Information Service Centre here in the Western State is one of the many benefits from the co-operation between us and the United States of America.

It was eleven years ago that the Government of the United States of America thought it fit to open the first United States Information Service Centre in Ibadan, first in a private house at Oke-Ado and a few months later, built its own Centre at Mokola roundabout. During this period, the United States

Information Service has pursued very vigorously a policy of cultural exchange through, among other things, the establishment of up-to-date library facilities, free supply of books to universities and libraries, the promotion of youth clubs in many centres in the State and provision of travel grants for senior Government officials enabling them to participate in leadership courses in the United States.

I am particularly pleased to note that the United States Information Service organises from time to time, seminars in the United States for journalists drawn from all over the world for which travel grants are made. This is a most welcome gesture, because any effort made to raise the standard of journalism in this country and to afford our journalists an opportunity of not only gaining knowledge but also meeting and exchanging ideas with their counterparts from all over the world will go a long way to help them in their very important and sacred duty. In this connection, it will be gratifying if the number of participants in the seminars from this country is increased.

The services of the United States Information Service permeate through the various strata of the society and have therefore in no small measure served as a conduit pipe through which the American life is interpreted in Nigeria and in the Western State, in particular.

It is also encouraging to find that the activities of the United States Information Service have grown so much since its establishment that it has been found necessary to move into a new building in "Cocoa House". This new building is the focal point of Ibadan, the largest African city south of the Sahara. The easy accessibility of the "Cocoa House" to the people of this city will make it easier for a greater number of people to make use of the facilities offered in the new Centre. Being situated in the most central and busiest part of the city, more people will come to know the Centre and the

facilities it offers.

It is noteworthy that with the United States Information Service moving into "Cocoa House", there will be a tremendous boost in the international image of the building. Built by the Government at a cost of about £1.5 million, this 26-storey skyscraper is today the tallest building in West Africa. It accommodates the State's economic and industrial establishments - the produce Marketing Board, the Development Corporation, the Water Corporation and the National Bank. This is a clear indication of the ideal surroundings in which the new United States Information Service Centre is located.

May I seize this opportunity to appeal to the people of this State, particularly our youths to make the fullest use of the facilities provided in this Centre and take advantage of the cultural and educational exchange programme. It is also my hope that this Centre will continue to foster the good relationship already existing between the United States of America and Nigeria.

Nigeria today is, as would be expected, very conscious of the role of other countries in the present situation in our country. We are deeply grateful for the ocular and positive demonstration of ready support and confidence in the integrity of Nigeria shown by many nations in all the continents of the world and while we do not doubt the professed goodwill and support of some other countries towards the task of keeping Nigeria one, it will be, I dare say, for these countries to give positive proof of their support and faith in our cause.

We are paying a big price to put our house in order. We are engaged in a war to ensure that Nigeria remains one country, one people with one destiny and, God being on our side, we shall not only win the war but we shall also win everlasting peace, unity and happiness for our people. It is not only in the overall interest of Nigeria to achieve this noble objective

[Handwritten signature]

but it is a very great moral obligation owed to Nigeria by her true friends to give us all the support at their command.

Finally, let me congratulate you, the officials of the United States Information Service on this new landmark in your development programme. The Government of the Western State will continue to give the necessary co-operation and moral support to make your work here a success.

It is with great pleasure that I now declare this new United States Information Service Centre open, and may our two countries continue to benefit from its services.

==+==+==+==+==

ARCHIVES OF OYOGUN

SPEECH TO BE DELIVERED BY HIS EXCELLENCY BRIGADIER
R. A. ADEBAYO, i.d.c., p.s.c., MILITARY GOVERNOR,
WESTERN STATE, AT THE FORMAL OPENING AND DEDICATION
OF THE NEW LIBRARY AND OFFICES OF THE UNITED STATES
INFORMATION SERVICE, IBADAN AT COCOA HOUSE, ON SATURDAY
THE 2ND OF DECEMBER, 1967.

Your Excellency, the United States Ambassador to Nigeria, Your
Excellency the Military Governor, West Central State,
My Lords Spiritual and Temporal, Kabiyesi, the Olubadan of
Ibadan, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am very pleased to be here this afternoon and I feel not
only honoured, but also delighted to have been asked to open
the new library and offices of the United States Information
Service, Ibadan. I am sure we are all very pleased to have with
us on this august occasion, His Excellency, Mr. Elbert Matthews,
the United States Ambassador to Nigeria and on your behalf, I
extend to His Excellency, a very warm welcome to Ibadan and I hope
His Excellency will have a most pleasant stay with us. Another
august visitor amongst us is His Excellency the Military Governor
of the West Central State who is not a stranger amongst us; to
His Excellency too, we extend a very warm welcome.

Eleven years ago, the Government of the United States of
America opened a centre for information in Ibadan; that centre
was located then in a private house at Oke Ado. But not many
months after, the centre moved to Mokola Roundabout into premises
built by the United States Information Service whose activities
have extended so much that it has become necessary to move once
again from Mokola to "Cocoa House."

Anyone who has a sense of belonging to this State has a
sense of pride about this edifice which we call Cocoa House;
being located in the heart of the largest African City, South
of the Sahara, it is easily accessible to all and sundry and one
would therefore most willingly acknowledge the sense of judgment
of the people who decided that the United States Information
Service centre should move into these premises. Those of our

people who have been privileged to visit the United States of America will agree with me that Cocoa House as a building will not be regarded by American people as an exceptional sky scrapper, but in our humble circumstances, we in this State pride ourselves on this 1.5 million pound sky scrapper which is the tallest building in West Africa. It accommodates the offices of some of the leading and best known industrial and commercial establishments in this State; and these include the Western Nigeria Marketing Board, Western State Development Corporation, Western State Water Corporation and the Nigerian Fiber Industries Company Limited; and now, the latest arrival to the building is of course the United States Information Service.

So much about the building and the location of the United States Information Service centre. An occasion like this provides an opportunity for an objective appraisal of the functions and purposes of an establishment of this type and I have no doubt in my mind that the United States Information Service centre has been a good forum for cultural exchange; it has provided the most up to date library facilities and I have been informed that the number of people making use of this centre for library purposes has exceeded sixteen thousand. This achievement is one that any organisation should be very proud of. The centre too, since its inception, has supplied books free of charge not only to Universities and other educational institutions but also to other libraries and in fact, it has established small libraries in rural areas. But as if this is not enough, the centre has provided a regular film show service and I myself have been a member of the audience watching some of the best Academy award winning films shown under the auspices of the centre.

Again, the centre has promoted the growth of youth clubs in various parts of the State and has also provided travel grants for Government officials as well as private individuals who have

thus been enabled to attend different courses in the United States. Still within its sphere of activities, the United States Information Service organises from time to time, seminars in the United States for journalists drawn from all over the world and I am pleased to note that the beneficiaries of these seminars have included people from this State; the benefits to be derived from such seminars are undoubted as they afford our journalists an opportunity not only of acquiring knowledge, but also of meeting and exchanging ideas with their counterparts from other parts of the world.

So far, it is often said, so good. All these laudable activities of the United States Information Service are geared to my mind to one purpose which is to afford Americans and Nigerians the opportunity to talk and study together, to exchange views and to learn to understand and respect one another's way of life. If I am right, then I will not be going out of my way if I seize this opportunity to say a few words about the present emergency in our country. Today, our country is passing through trying times; this is not without precedent in the history of other nations and not the least, the United States of America.

The Federal Military Government is now engaged in military operations against the secessionist regime in some parts of the Eastern States. Our people are in no doubt and in fact are very convinced of the role some foreign countries have been playing or have appeared to be playing with regard to the present situation in our country; justifiable doubts have been cast in the minds of our people about the sincerity of some foreign powers. But nevertheless, the cause of the just will prevail.

We Nigerians have been called upon to make the supreme sacrifice of keeping our country as one entity; we are having to pay a big price to put our house in order. It should be apparent to anybody or nation that we are not interested in power politics which has led to undesirable tensions in some parts of the world. The present military operations are not

directed against any one tribe or any group and it is indeed a great pity that some foreign nations, even though fully aware of the just cause of the Federal Military Government, still choose to exploit the present situation to the advancement of their own material end.

I have no doubt in my mind that the Federal Military Government will not only win the war against the rebels in the Eastern State, but will also win the peace at the completion of the military operations and Nigeria will emerge thereafter as a true nation. The history of the present crisis in our country will be recorded sooner or later and there will be a stock taking of the parts which some foreign powers have played in it and Nigeria will then know her true friends. For the moment, it will be sufficient to say that as a people, we are deeply grateful for the support that has been given to the Federal Military Government at this time by some foreign countries; time will prove the sincerity of our gratitude.

Finally, I must not resume my seat without saying a word of congratulations to the officials of the United States Information Service on this new landmark of their development programme. It is a matter of pride for those of us in this State that the United States Information Service has commissioned Mr. Lamidi Fakeye to carve the entrance doors. I can confidently say that the Government of this State will continue to give necessary co-operation and moral support in order to make the work of this centre a success, and I therefore appeal to the people of this State to make the fullest use of the facilities provided in this centre and to take advantage of the cultural and educational exchange programme. It is also my hope that this centre will continue to foster the good relationship already existing between the United States of America and Nigeria.

It is with great pleasure that I now declare this new centre of United States Information Service open and may our two countries continue to benefit from its services.

I thank you.

122
Notes Conf. Sec

W. sat. my minute at 7/11/12
SMG/HS ~~direct~~ verbally directed
me at Court Hse today to clear
the text of Draft 'B' i.e. pp118-121.
directly with HEMG ~~who~~ who
eventually approved it. Please
fair accordingly.

ASAT
1/12/67.

U.S.,

Action has been taken as
directed please.

Mao
c/s/U.S.
1/12/67.

For Final speech
pl see p 136-146

123

SPEECH TO BE DELIVERED BY HIS EXCELLENCY
BRIGADIER R. A. ADEPAYO, 1.O.C., D.S.C., MILITARY
GOVERNOR, WESTERN STATE, AT THE FORMAL OPENING AND DEDICATION
OF THE NEW LIBRARY AND OFFICES OF THE UNITED STATES
INFORMATION SERVICE, IBADAN AT COLLEA HOUSE, ON SATURDAY,
THE 2ND OF DECEMBER, 1967.

Your Excellency, the United States Ambassador to Nigeria,
Your Excellency the Military Governor, West Central State,
My Lords, Spiritual and Temporal, Kabiyesi, the Olubadan
of Ibadan, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am very pleased to be here this afternoon and I feel
not only honoured, but also delighted to have been asked to
open the new library and offices of the United States
Information Service, Ibadan. I am sure we are all very
pleased to have with us on this august occasion,

124
His Excellency, Mr. Elbert Matthews, the United States Ambassador to Nigeria and on your behalf, I extend to His Excellency, a very warm welcome to Ibadan and I hope His Excellency will have a most pleasant stay with us. Another august visitor amongst us is His Excellency the Military Governor of the West Central State who is not a stranger amongst us; to His Excellency too, we extend a very warm welcome.

Eleven years ago, the Government of the United States of America opened a centre for information in Ibadan; that centre was located then in a private house at Oke Ado. But not many months after, the centre moved to Mokola Roundabout into premises built by the United States

Information Service whose activities have extended so much that it has become necessary to move once again from Mokola to "Cocoa House".

Anyone who has a sense of belonging to this State has a sense of pride about this edifice which we call Cocoa House; being located in the heart of the largest African City, South of the Sahara, it is easily accessible to all and sundry and one would therefore most willingly acknowledge the sense of judgment of the people who decided that the United States Information Service centre should move into these premises. Those of our people who have been privileged to visit the United States of America will agree with me that Cocoa House as a building will not be regarded

126
by American people as an exceptional sky scraper, but in our humble circumstances, we in this State pride ourselves on this 1.5 million pound sky scraper which is the tallest building in West Africa. It accommodates the offices of some of the leading and best known industrial and commercial establishments in this State; and these include the Western Nigeria Marketing Board, Western State Development Corporation, Western State Water Corporation and the Nigerian Fiber Industries Company Limited; and now, the latest arrival to the building is of course the United States Information Service.

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in our country. Today, our country is passing through trying times; this is not without precedent in the history of other nations and not the least, the United States of America.

The Federal Military Government is now engaged in military operations against the secessionist regime in some parts of the Eastern States. Our people are in no doubt and in fact are very convinced of the role some foreign countries have been playing or have appeared to be playing with regard to the present situation in our country; justifiable doubts have been cast in the minds of our people about the sincerity of some foreign powers. But nevertheless, the cause of the just will prevail.

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my hope that this centre will continue to foster the good relationship already existing between the United States of America and Nigeria.

It is with great pleasure that I now declare this new centre of United States Information Service open and may our two countries continue to benefit from its services.

I thank you.

The Federal Government is now engaged in military operations against the secessionists ~~regions~~ in some parts of the Eastern States. The object of these operations, as has been repeatedly made clear by the Head of the Federal Military Government and other military leaders in Nigeria, is to ~~maintain~~ maintain the territorial integrity of Nigeria, and ~~in these~~ we are ~~fortified~~ ~~confident~~ in these efforts to keep Nigeria one ^{United} by the knowledge that the ~~great~~ ~~American~~ States of America which is ^{today} ~~now~~ ~~the~~ one of the most powerful and ^{perhaps} the most prosperous nations ⁱⁿ of the world had, at some time in her history, grappled with a similar problem. All Nigerians of goodwill are solidly united ^{behind} ~~with~~ the Federal Military Government & not only for the successful prosecution of the ~~not~~ civil war but ^{also} in the important - and perhaps more arduous tasks of reconciliation and reconstruction which will be ~~undertaken~~ immediately ^{follow} ~~after~~ the cessation of hostilities.

SPEECH TO BE DELIVERED BY HIS EXCELLENCY, BRIGADIER
R. A. ADENBAYO, I.C.C., D.S.C., MILITARY GOVERNOR,
WESTERN STATE, AT THE FORMAL OPENING AND
DEDICATION OF THE NEW LIBRARY AND OFFICES
OF THE UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE,
IBADAN, AT COCOA HOUSE, ON SATURDAY,
2ND DECEMBER, 1967

Your Excellency, the United States Ambassador to Nigeria,
My Lords, Spiritual and Temporal, Kabiyesi, the Olubadan
of Ibadan, Ladies and Gentlemen,

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not only honoured, but also delighted to have been asked to open
the new library and offices of the United States Information
Service, Ibadan. I am sure we are all very pleased to have
with us on this august occasion, His Excellency, Mr. Elbert
Matthews, the United States Ambassador to Nigeria and on your
behalf, I extend to His Excellency, a very warm welcome to

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Eleven years ago, the Government of the United States of America opened a centre for information in Ibadan; that centre was located then in a private house at Oke Ado. But not many months after, the centre moved to Mokola Roundabout into premises built by the United States

Information Service whose activities have extended so much that it has become necessary to move once again from Mokola to "Cocoa House".

Anyone who has a sense of belonging to this State has a sense of pride about this edifice which we call Cocoa House; being located in the heart of the largest African City, South of the Sahara, it is easily accessible to all and sundry and one would therefore most willingly acknowledge the sense of judgment of the people who decided that the United States Information Service centre should move into these premises. Those of our people who have been privileged to visit the United States of America will agree with me that Cocoa House as a building will not be regarded

by American people as an exceptional sky scrapper, but in our humble circumstances, we in this State pride ourselves on this 1.5 million pound sky scrapper which is the tallest building in West Africa. It accommodates the offices of some of the leading and best known industrial and commercial establishments in this State; and these include the Western Nigeria Marketing Board, Western State Development Corporation, Western State Water Corporation and the Nigerian Fiber Industries Company Limited; and now, the latest arrival to the building is of course the United States Information Service.

So much about the building and the location of the United States Information Service centre. An occasion

like this provides an opportunity for an objective appraisal of the functions and purposes of an establishment of this type and I have no doubt in my mind that the United States Information Service centre has been a good forum for cultural exchange; it has provided the most up to date library facilities and I have been informed that the number of people making use of this centre for library purposes has exceeded sixteen thousand. This achievement is one that any organisation should be very proud of. The centre too, since its inception, has supplied books free of charge not only to Universities and other educational institutions but also to other libraries and in fact, it has established small libraries in rural areas.

But as if this is not enough, the centre has provided a regular film show service and I myself have been a member of the audience watching some of the best Academy award winning films shown under the auspices of the centre.

Again, the centre has promoted the growth of youth clubs in various parts of the State and has also provided travel grants for Government officials as well as private individuals who have thus been enabled to attend different courses in the United States. Still within its sphere of activities, the United States Information Service organises from time to time, seminars in the United States for journalists drawn from all over the world and I am pleased to note that the beneficiaries of these seminars

have included people from this State; the benefits to be derived from such seminars are undoubted as they afford our journalists an opportunity not only of acquiring knowledge, but also of meeting and exchanging ideas with their counterparts from other parts of the world.

So far, it is often said, so good. All these laudable activities of the United States Information Service are geared to my mind to one purpose which is to afford Americans and Nigerians the opportunity to talk and study together, to exchange views and to learn to understand and respect one another's way of life. If I am right, then I will not be going out of my way if I seize this opportunity to say a few words about the present emergency in the country.

The Federal Government is now engaged in military operations against the secessionists in some parts of the Eastern States. The object of these operations, as has been repeatedly made clear by the Head of the Federal Military Government and other military leaders in Nigeria, is to maintain the territorial integrity of Nigeria, and we are fortified in these efforts to keep Nigeria one by the knowledge that the United States of America which is today one of the most powerful and perhaps the most prosperous nation in the world had at some time in her history, grappled with a similar problem. All Nigerians of goodwill are solidly united behind the Federal Military Government not only for the

successful prosecution of the civil war but also in the important - and perhaps more arduous - task of reconciliation and reconstruction which will immediately follow the cessation of hostilities.

Finally, I must not resume my seat without saying a word of congratulations to the officials of the United States Information Service on this new landmark of their development programme. It is a matter of pride for those of us in this State that the United States Information Service has commissioned Mr. Lemidi Fakeye to carve the entrance doors. I can confidently say that the Government of this State will continue to give necessary co-operation and moral support in order to make the work of this centre a success, and I therefore appeal to the people of this State to make the fullest use of the facilities provided in this centre and to take advantage of the cultural and educational exchange programme. It is also

my hope that this centre will continue to foster the good relationship already existing between the United States of America and Nigeria.

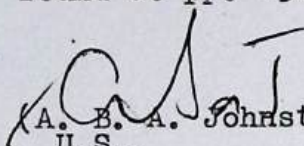
It is with great pleasure that I now declare this new centre of United States Information Service open and may our two countries continue to benefit from its services.

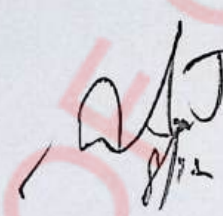
I thank you.

149

NOTE:

I was invited on Saturday last, the 2nd of December, 1967 to S.M.G.'s house when I was told ^{by S.M.G./H.S.} that some parts of the speech at pp. 123-134 had engendered some reaction amongst the local American Community and that therefore some slight modifications should be made. Substantially, the alteration ^{made} is as contained in S.M.G.'s draft which is at p. 135 and the ~~ultimate~~ ^{final} speech delivered by H.E.M.G. on the occasion will be found at pp. 136-146.


(A. B. A. Johnston),
U.S.,
8/12/67.

 P. A.



With the compliments of the

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE

Lindsay H. White
Lindsay H. White
Director
USIS Ibadan

28/2
Cocoa House Compound
Oyo-Road,
~~Mekola-Reundabent,~~
P. M. B. 5089, Ibadan
Telephone : 21395

28/2

January, 1968.

"PROGRESS ON PRACTICALLY ALL RACIAL FRONTS IN U.S."
says World Famous Socio-Economist

Dr. Gunnar K. Myrdal, Swedish socio-economist and long-time observer of race relations in the United States, notes that "there has been progress on practically all fronts" during the quarter of a century since he published his classic book, "An American Dilemma: The Negro Problem and Democracy."

In that book, he recalled recently, "I saw the Negro at a turning point. I predicted his status would rise."

"As an economist who has often made wrong prognoses, I hope I can be excused for being happy that 25 years ago I made a correct one," Dr. Myrdal continued in an interview article published in The Center Magazine -- a bi-monthly publication of the non-governmental Fund for the Republic and designed as a service to members of the Fund-sponsored Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions in Santa Barbara, California.

The lengthy interview ranged over a wide variety of subjects from the historical background of Negro "nationalism" to the current impact of the Vietnam war on the American society and economy. But its basic theme was evidence of Negro progress which supports Dr. Myrdal's 25-year-old prognosis and which prompted him to reiterate that he has "always been an optimist where America is concerned."

"More Negroes have gotten an education," he went on. "More Negroes have placed themselves in labor organizations and achieved seniority rank. More Negroes have been voting. The courts in the South have been working with less discrimination against the Negro."

Asked whether he considers the disturbances in major American cities in the last five or six years manifestations of Negro frustrations and bitterness or the "inevitable symptoms of true progress in race relations," Dr. Myrdal replied:

"When I consider the present Negro rebellions, certain facts appear important to me. First, the revolt started in the South, not in the North."

I believe the prospects for racial peace are very much more favorable in the South. The Southern Negro is really getting something he did not have.

The rights Congress has legislated in recent years are things Negroes in the North have had for a long time. In some localities, they have always had them."

Precisely because racial segregation persisted longer in the South, Dr. Myrdal continued, the Southern Negroes have "preserved their own natural leaders." In the North, on the other hand, Negro leaders have often been drawn into local political machines and thus have become suspect by the rest of the Negro people. "So, it is natural that the Negroes in the North have been seeking more radical leaders. Because of that, the situation in the North is much more explosive."

Despite the historical recurrence of Negro separatist movements, Dr. Myrdal noted, Negroes -- who make up about one-tenth of the U.S. population -- must rely upon the white majority for social change and most of them understand that.

"There is a fund of common sense in the Negro population ... fundamentally the Negro leadership is probably the soundest leadership you can find in American history," he asserted.

Asked whether he had seen any evidence of the "educational offensive against racial intolerance" which would go deeper than "reiteration of glittering generalities in the nation's political creed" that he had called for in just those phrases 25 years ago, Dr. Myrdal replied:

"I would say that the activity of my friend Martin Luther King represents such an educational offensive. He is a great leader. Some of the speeches and statements made by President Johnson and other prominent white political leaders are part of that educational offensive. The conferences on poverty held at the universities are also a part."

Emphasizing that he had referred to the "poverty" problem and not to the "Negro" problem, Dr. Myrdal pointed out that Negroes make up only a third or a fourth of the poor in America.

"The Negro has had to struggle all through history against poor people of the white race," he continued. "White people with better education and a more secure position in society have taken a more liberal line towards the Negro. Every opinion study confirms that."

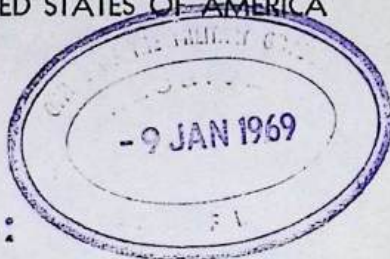
Once again, as he did in his classic book, Dr. Myrdal defined the "American dilemma" as a moral issue of conflicting evaluations -- between American ideals of "liberty, equality, humanitarianism and progress" and the outlook on the practical level of personal, economic and social interests. He noted that the U.S. Congress has "reacted to the racial issue as a moral issue" in all the civil rights and voting legislation.

"Certainly you Americans have your reactionary periods," he went on. "But on the whole, American history, as I read it, is a history of moving towards an ever-greater realization of the nation's ideals."



U.S. INFORMATION SERVICE

EMBASSY
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



152

Dear Mr. Odumose:

The United States Information Service in Lagos recently received a request from the editor of AFRICAN ARTS/ARTS D'AFRIQUE for support in distributing information concerning the 1969 Annual Prize for African Artists awarded by the magazine. We are happy to cooperate as we believe that the magazine is an exceptionally good one which offers very fine coverage of developments in African fine art. We also think it highly likely that a country with the rich cultural heritage and focus of Nigeria could very well produce the winner in both categories of the 1969 awards, one for the best contribution in the area of completed films or scripts for theater, cinema and television, and the other for the outstanding contribution in the area of music and dance. The only difficulty appears to be in bringing the contest to the attention of the appropriate Nigerian dramatists and musicians.

at 6c
We would very much appreciate your passing this information to persons who you feel might be interested in entering this contest. If you need any additional information or additional contest entry forms, please do not hesitate to let us know. Thank you very much for your assistance. We do hope that our joint efforts will result in the capturing of one or both of the 1969 prizes by Nigerian Artists.

Sincerely,

George A. Naifeh

George A. Naifeh
Cultural Attache

SAS (G)

8/1/69

see P153

SP/S. 154/153

153
22nd January, 1969

The Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Home Affairs & Information,
Ibadan.

1969 Annual Prize for African Artists

P152
I am directed to forward herewith a copy of a letter received from the Cultural Attache of the Embassy of the United States of America. You are requested to please publicise the contest in the appropriate quarters.

-- 2. Two copies of a write-up on the contest and two specimen
-- copies of the entry form are enclosed. Additional forms can be obtained from the Cultural Attache.



(F. B. A. Conde)
for Secretary to the Military Government
and Head of Service

154
22/1

SP/S. 154/154

154
22nd January, 1969

Dear Mr. Naifeh,

I am directed by Mr. Odumosu to thank you for your letter on the Annual Prize for African Artists awarded by the magazine AFRICAN ARTS/ARTS D'AFRIQUE. P152

I am to inform you that the Information Division of our Ministry of Home Affairs and Information has been requested to publicise the contest.

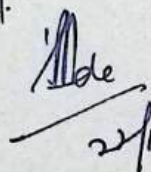
Yours sincerely,



(F. B. A. Conde)
for Secretary to the Military Government

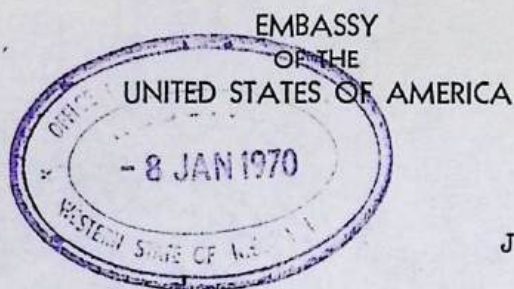
Mr. George A. Naifeh,
Cultural Attache,
Embassy of the United States of America,
1 Kings College Road,
Lagos.

PA.





U.S. INFORMATION SERVICE



January 2, 1970.

His Excellency, Brigadier R. A. Adebayo, idc, psc
Military Governor for Western State
Government House
Agodi, Ibadan.

Your Excellency:

This letter is to renew the invitation of the United States Information Service for you to open our Space Exhibition--in which you had graciously agreed to participate during November--on February 2, 1970. The plan which I mentioned to Mr. Adentan has now matured and for its first two days, February 2 and 3, the exhibition will include a Moon Rock sample.

The display will be held in the Cocoa House Exhibition Hall, the annex to our own offices, and should attract a large crowd. The opening ceremony will be by invitation only, of course. The opening would begin at approximately 5:30 P.M.

I hope that Your Excellency is still willing to make some remarks and to declare the Exhibition open.

Please let me know as to your availability and your willingness to take part.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Philip Cohan

Philip C. Cohan
Director
USIS, Ibadan.

PS (P & A)

Agreed

8/1

NS (Protocol)

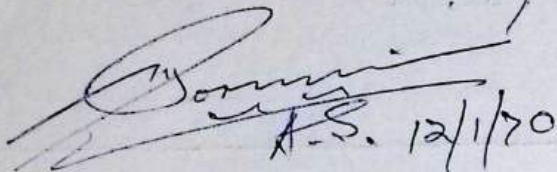
R. put up a reply in the appropriate file. We need on some facts for the preparation of 8/1/70 the opening speech. See p. 156

See P 157

156

PS(PTA)

Ref overleaf. Draft reply
submitted at back cover for
consideration, please.


A.S. 12/1/70

Revised 23/9/6

CONFIDENTIAL

SP/S.154/157

13⁶ January, 1970.

Mr. Phillip C. Cohan,
Director,
USIS,
Ibadan.

Dear Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 2nd January, 1970 and to inform you that His Excellency, Brigadier R. A. Adebayo, idc, psc, Military Governor of Western State, will be delighted to perform the opening ceremony of your Space Exhibition in the Cocoa House Exhibition Hall on Monday, 2nd February, 1970 at 5.30 p.m.

2. It will be appreciated if you will forward to this Office at your earliest convenience, some facts about the Exhibition for the information of His Excellency.

Yours sincerely,

on
(N. O. A. Akinyemi),
Permanent Secretary (Pol. & Admin.).

Despatched

14/1/70

U.S. please get a draft special
on 14/1/70 ready.

B.U to U.S. on 21/1/70

15/1

16 21 395

158

U.S.

P. 157 is resub'd pl.

R 21/1/70

CR

P. S. (PRA)

Your min at the foot of p. 157 refers. I understand from the Director of USIS that the exhibition has been cancelled. as the moon-rock is no longer available.

2. You may wish to bring this to H.E.'s notice, pl.

SB

U.S.

27/1/70

Y.E.,

Preceding minute is referred for

Y.E.'s information with reference to page 155

o. Kingemi

15 (PRA)

28/1/70

PRA

U.S.

For disposal.
T tele to be merged in 12/70

105

2/2

SP/C 135



With the compliments of the

*United States Information Service
Ibadan.*

2
160
N.E.
Covered for information please

12(11/11/70)
5/1/70

January 19, 1970.

His Excellency, Brigadier S.A. Adesayo, Ids, psc
Military Governor for Western State
Government House
Agodi, Ibadan.

26
160
I regret very much the necessity to postpone, for a second time, the Space Show which you so kindly agreed to open. The arrival of the Moon Rock sample has again been delayed, this time until April.

I can only apologise to you, and hope that I will, perhaps, make yourself available again when the Moon Rocks finally arrive for display in Ibadan.

Thank you for all your consideration.

Sincerely,

Philip C. Cohen
Director
USIS, Ibadan

C/S PS(P&A)

I understand the original of above has been minuted to HE by the PS(P&A). If that is so, I propose to keep this in view. Could you kindly confirm, pl.

229/1/70
ch

3
161

C.E.

Overleaf for information please.

onkingeni
PS (PJA)
29/1/70

~~2/2~~

US. For disposal

CR,

on
2/2/70

Your min at the foot of p. 2¹⁶⁰ refers. The answer is yes. Pl. dispose.

8013
U.S.
2/2/70

Stl



UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE
COCOA HOUSE



USIS: PMB, 5089, Ibadan.

Phone: 21395

SA/s. 154

July 8, 1970.

Mr. Peter T. Odumosu
Secretary to the Military Government
and Head of Service
Military Governor's Office
Ibadan, Nigeria

Dear Peter,

I believe that you will be interested in the attached book,
The Insecurity of Nations, by Charles Yost.

Hope you enjoyed Expo.

Sincerely,

Phil

Phil C. Cohan

att'd.

KS(HS)

Pls. let me have thro SA3(a) draft
of a suitable letter of acknowledgment

12/7

SMK & HS
via SA3(a) *[initials]*

Draft letter is also for y.c. please.

[initials]
AS(HS) 13/7

See P. 163

SP/S.154/163

14 July, 1970

Mr. P. C. Cohan,
Director,
United States Information Service,
Cocoa House,
P.M.B. No. 5089,
Ibadan.

I acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the book, The Insecurity of Nations by Charles Yost, which you sent under cover of your letter of July 8. After clearing up the backlog of work that had accumulated during my absence at the Expo - which I quite enjoyed - I should be able to settle down to reading the book.

Yours sincerely,



(P. T. Odumosu),
Secretary to the Military
Government & Head of Service.

P.A.

164
SECRET

CABINET OFFICE,
LAGOS,
NIGERIA.

57619/S.6/83

S/S. 154

14th October, 1970.

Secretaries to the Military Governments,

Lagos State,
Lagos.

Western State,
Ibadan.

Mid-Western State,
Benin City.

Kwara State,
Ilorin.

North-Central State,
Kaduna.

North-Eastern State,
Maiduguri.

North-Western State,
Sokoto.

Kano State,
Kano.

Benue-Plateau State,
Jos.

South-Eastern State,
Calabar.

Rivers State,
Port-Harcourt.

The Secretary to the East-Central
State Government,
Office of the Administrator,
Enugu.



Offer of Travel Grants by the U.S.A.

I am directed to inform you that the United States Department of State has offered, through the Embassy of the United States of America in Lagos, some travel grants to enable some Nigerians to visit the United States in 1971 under its International Visitors Programme. The visitors are expected to be Nigerian leaders and specialists in the fields of government, law, commerce and industry, education, labour, social welfare and sports, and communications media.

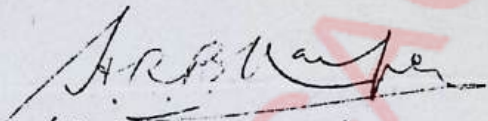
2. You are requested to nominate one person from your state to participate in the programme. As the Embassy of the United States of America is pressing to have the nominations before 1st November, 1970 it will be greatly appreciated if you will please forward your nomination so as to reach this office not later than 26th October, 1970.

3. Individual programmes will be planned by the United

SECRET

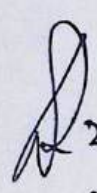
States Department of State to conform with professional interest expressed by the nominee. You are, therefore, requested to indicate the professional interest of the person nominated by you.

11-26/10


(H. R. B. Harper)
for Secretary to the Federal
Military Government.

PAS (G)

p. 164 - 165 sub'd fl.

 27/x
CR

ARCHIVES

S.M.G. & H.S.,

In the circular letter on pp.164-165, the Federal Government has requested that each State Government should nominate ONE person who will be considered for the award of a travel grant to visit the U.S.A. next year. The nominee is expected to be a leader and specialist in one of the following fields: government, law, commerce and industry, education, labour, social welfare and sports, and communications media.

2. I have attached file SP/S.85 as you may wish to recall the declared policy of the Federal Government on the matter of study tours and travel grants, as well as the views of this Government and those of the Lagos State Government. Pages 333-342 are relevant, please.

3. You may wish to have a quick consultation with H.E. so that we can ^{forward} ~~find~~ the name of this State's nominee to Lagos urgently. A dead-line of 26th October was given in the letter and after drawing the attention of the Registry to this, an apology has been given for the delay before submitting the circular letter in question which was also delayed in transit, being received here a week after the date of issue in Lagos.


(F.B.A. Conde),
P. A. S. (G).
27th Oct., 1970.

SAS(G)

Pls. reply stating that until the issue of procedure raised in our letter (p.338 circulated under p. 339) § and SMG, Lagos State's p. 341 - all in file SP/S.85 - has been resolved, it is not considered advisable to proceed with the request contained in p.164 herein. Your reply shd. be copied to all SMG's. Pls. reply telegraphically.

Radu 28/x

POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT

OFFICIAL TELEGRAM

M. B. Ode

for Secretary to the ~~Military~~ Government
and Head of Service.

28/10/70.

TO: SECDEFMILGOV LAGOS X REPEATED SECMIILGOV BENIN LAGOS
CALABAR ILORIN SOKOTO KADUNA JOS KANO MAIDUGURI . .
PORTHARCOURT AND SECRETARY EASTCENTRAL GOVERNMENT

SP/S.154/167 X IT IS NOT CONSIDERED ADVISABLE TO PROCEED WITH
REQUEST MADE IN YOUR CIRCULARLET 57619/S.6/83 OF 14TH INSTANT ON
OFFER OF TRAVEL GRANTS BY THE USA UNTIL ISSUE OF PROCEDURE RAISED
IN MY MILGOVS LETTER SP/S.85/338 OF 17TH SEPTEMBER AND IN SECMIILGOV
LAGOS LETTER LS/S.20/145 OF 25TH AUGUST HAS BEEN RESOLVED X

SECMIILGOV IBADAN

Issued
28/x

29/x

71 b.u. 18/11
29/x



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DEPT. OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS, NIGERIA
TRANSMITTED TELEGRAM/CABLEGRAM FORM



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From

By

To :-

SECMILGOV IBADAN =

S.17.6/4/59 X VIEW IN TELEGRAM SP/S.154/167 SUPPORTED X
REPEATED SECMILGOV IBADAN FOR INFORMATION =

SECMILGOV BENIN +

TTP 1090-767-602 pds. of c

PAS(G) SMG+HS

Above is sub'd pl fi. wrt ^{166x} p. 167.

5/11/70
CR.

PAS(G)

9/11

k. l. v.

PL k. l. v.

12/11

11/11

SP/S/154



LS/S.20/172

3rd November, 1970.

The Secretary to the Federal Military Government,
Cabinet Office,
Lagos.

Offer of Travel Grants by the U.S.A.

I discussed your letter No. 57619/S.6/83 of 14th October with Mr. H. R. B. Harper over the telephone, as it was not clear whether, since twelve nominations will have to be made by the twelve States, each State's nominee will automatically qualify for a travel grant. I wondered whether the awards would be less than twelve, so that final selection will have to be made by Cabinet Office - a procedure which I felt in my letter No. LS/S.20/145 of 25th August requires careful examination.

2. It is also not clear whether, even if grants were available for as many as twelve or even more, there would be limitations as to categories of award. What would happen if the majority of nominations from States happen to be for, say, in the field of government, or law, or commerce and industry, or education, or social welfare and sports or communications media? I gained the impression that there were sufficient awards to meet all nominations from the States. I have however since received copy of telegram No. SP/S.154/167 from the Secretary to the Military Government, Ibadan, addressed to you on the subject.

3. It will therefore be appreciated if action could be suspended pending the proposed meeting of the Secretaries to the Military Governments early in December when it is expected the matter will be discussed. If, on the other hand, time is of the essence in this instance, then you will no doubt send to all the States a formal clarification and confirmation of the points discussed during the telephone conversation between Mr. Harper and the undersigned.

(A. E. Howson-Wright)
Secretary to the Military Government.

cc:

✓ The Secretary to the Military Government,
Military Governor's Office,
Western State,
Ibadan.

PA S(G), SNA G LHB.
13/11/CR

Above is sub'd for information
11/11/70 PA S(G) 16/11

SECRET

P. 9

12/11



UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE COCOA HOUSE

USIS, PMB 5089, Ibadan.

Phone: 21395

October 14, 1971.

Mr. Peter T. Odumosu
Secretary to the Military Government
and Head of Service
Military Governor's Office
Agodi, Ibadan

Dear Mr. Odumosu:

Each year the PARVIN FOUNDATION sponsors eight Parvin Fellows at the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs of Princeton University. The Parvin Fellowships provide for a full year of graduate study at a non-degree level for those from developing nations who plan careers in public service.

bc The enclosed brochure describes very fully the program and method of application. Please note that nominations are made directly to the Parvin Program by interested sponsors. A candidate may not nominate himself.

My office will be glad to answer any questions you may have, but our role is one of liaison only in disseminating information covering the program. Applications are not made to us but directly to the address mentioned in the brochure. However, we should appreciate being informed should you nominate anyone.

Sincerely,

Frank Lattanzi
Consul & Director
USIS, Ibadan

To me in file pls,

K297x

SMC 2415

Submitted as directed please.

(Jedner
CR 20/10/71

PSMET

Any comments pls?
R297x

171

S.M.G. & H.S.,

Your minute at p. 170 refers. The Parvin Foundation Fellows Programme of Princeton University, New Jersey, U.S.A., which is the subject of the correspondence at p. 170, is intended for capable persons already well established in public affairs careers in the new and developing nations of the World like Nigeria (who are likely to become future leaders in the public affairs of their countries) to improve their capacities to serve in their own countries. At the same time the programme is also designed to give the Fellows an opportunity of knowing and seeing the United States at first hand.

2. The programme is scheduled to last for one academic year during which Fellows will take any courses from those offered by the University that appear suited to their individual needs, from manpower problems to international politics, diplomatic history and economic development. Each Fellow will plan his programme with the member of the Princeton Faculty assigned to assist the Parvin Fellows. The experience to be gained from this programme is a broadening of background and outlook for men and women with future in influential careers rather than any added immediate technical proficiency.

3. Fellows are enrolled at the University as full-time graduate students but the course does not lead to the award of a University degree. It is also not a technical or vocational training programme. Rather, it is an educational opportunity for men preparing to assume positions of broader responsibility in public affairs, or to understand better the broader implications of their present duties.

4. The Fellowship covers all expenses including cost of international travel both ways. Participants will not be chosen from the ranks of young men just emerging from

University Courses but from senior officers of between 28 and 38 years old. Only 8 fellowships are awarded annually. Competition is accordingly very keen among qualifying countries.

5. Incidentally, the Permanent Secretary, N.E.P.&.R. has also forwarded to me a copy of the brochure on the programme and has asked me for nominations to reach him on or before 22nd November, 1971. I will be clearing any nominations I may have with you shortly. In fact, you have already earlier this year approved the nomination of Mr. T.K. Ojuolape, a Senior Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, under this same programme. Your letter No. HS.5/S.7/122 of 3rd June, 1971 refers.
6. For the moment, I think it will be sufficient if an acknowledgement with thanks went to p. 170 from your office and saying that the appropriate Ministries have already been alerted and they will be taking further necessary action on the matter.

(J. O. Afolabi)
P.S.M.E.T.

4/11/71.

AS (HS)

Pls. p.m. letter of acknowledgement
of p. 170 of m.s.

A 57a

SP/S.154/173

173
9 November, 1971

Mr. Frank Lattanzi,
Consul & Director,
United States Information Service,
Cocoa House,
P.M.B. 5089,
Ibadan.

Dear Mr. Lattanzi,

I thank you for your letter dated 14th October, 1971 in which you informed me of the Parvin Fellowships which are tenable at Princeton University. I have noted the terms of the Fellowships and will be taking appropriate action.

Yours sincerely,




(P. T. Odumosu)
Secretary to the Military Government
and Head of Service.

SMG:MS

The letter has been received please. For your signature pl.

AS (MS) 9/11

Q.A.



UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE
COCOA HOUSE

USIS, PMB 5089, Ibadan.

Phone: 21395



USIS Ibadan has been thinking of a two-part series to be presented in its auditorium - two panels on separate occasions speaking on:

"America through Nigerian Eyes" - several Nigerians who have visited the U.S. on 30-or-more-day trips to share their observations.

"Nigeria through American Eyes" - several Americans who have spent extended periods in Nigeria to give their views."

Because of the tremendous details necessary in any programming, - before embarking, USIS would like to gauge the probability of success.

Would you be kind enough to return the enclosed questionnaire.

I would deeply appreciate it.

Sincerely,

Frank Lattanzi
Consul & Director
USIS, Ibadan

FL:juo
Enc.

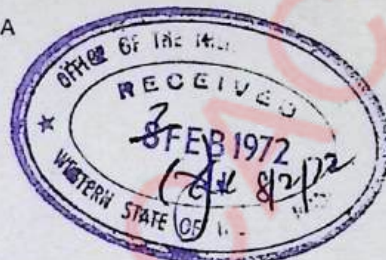
Recd. & replied. F. a.

8/12



CONSULATE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

P.M.B. 5221
Ibadan, Nigeria



February 7, 1972

Mr. P. Taiwo Odumosu
Secretary to the Military Government
and Head of Service
Government House
Ibadan, Nigeria

Dear Mr. Odumosu:

The United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Ambassador George H. Bush, and Ambassador William E. Schaufele, Jr., Senior Advisor to the United States Representative to the United Nations, will pay a brief visit to Ibadan on Wednesday, February 16, 1972. They will arrive between 8:30 and 8:45 a.m. and will depart at 3:30 p.m.

I am aware that Wednesday is the normal day for the State Executive Council meeting and that His Excellency the Military Governor is likely to be quite busy. Nevertheless, if at all possible, we would like to have Ambassadors Bush and Schaufele pay a courtesy call on His Excellency. I think that a half hour would be sufficient and, if acceptable to His Excellency, I would suggest 9:00 a.m. Knowing how busy His Excellency is likely to be on that day, we would not ask him to devote any other portion of his day to the visitors.

For your information, I plan to arrange visits to the Asejire Dam, the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture and the University of Ibadan for the visitors. I will be in contact with the appropriate individuals at these institutions after I have been advised as to if and when the Military Governor can see the Ambassadors. Therefore, I would appreciate a reply at your earliest convenience. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Maurice D. Bean
American Consul



CONSULATE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

P.M.B. 5221
Ibadan, Nigeria

February 8, 1972

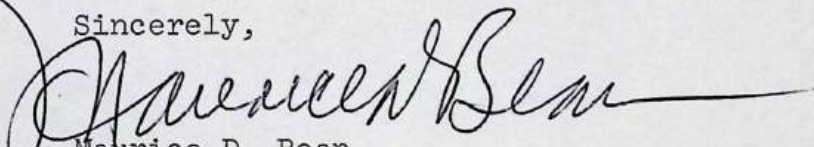
Mr. P. Taiwo Odumosu
Secretary to the Military Government
and Head of Service
Government House
Ibadan, Nigeria

Dear Mr. Odumosu:

Subsequent to the despatch of my February 7 letter to you concerning the visit of the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Ambassador George H. Bush, I was informed that he is now scheduled to arrive in Ibadan at 9:30 a.m., February 16, 1972. This change in his schedule is due to an 8:00 a.m. appointment in Lagos that is only available at that time. Assuming that the Western State Executive Council will be meeting on the morning of the 16th, this change obviates my suggestion for a 9:00 a.m. courtesy call on His Excellency the Military Governor.

Despite this unfortunate change in schedule, we would still appreciate an opportunity for the Ambassador to pay a courtesy call on the Military Governor. Therefore, I would appreciate your suggesting an alternative time. Ambassador Bush will be in Ibadan from 9:30 a.m. until 4:00 p.m. We can arrange his schedule so that he can call on the Military Governor at any time during that time period which will be convenient for His Excellency.

Sincerely,


Maurice D. Bean
American Consul

ARC
Note: In the absence of his Sec. 8/2
Mr. Bean, I spoke to him today and confirmed 1 p.m. on 16.2.72, N.F.A. 4 1/2

177

Priv sec to H.C.

Pl. note H.C.'s appointment at base of
overleaf and pass file to C.R.

Agnt
scdp
11/2

SEO (P)

Noted Thank you.

~~SAO~~
Priv. sec.
14/2/72

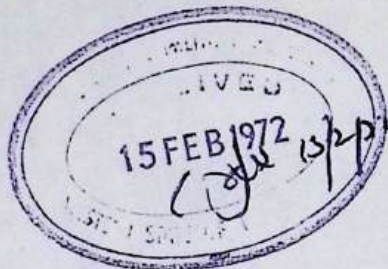
C.R.

Pl. L.C.
Agnt
14/2



CONSULATE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

P.M.B. 5221
Ibadan, Nigeria



February 11, 1972

Mr. P. Taiwo Odumosu
Secretary to the Military Government
and Head of Service
Government House
Ibadan, Nigeria

Dear Mr. Odumosu:

179/180
+ bc
Enclosed are two copies of the biographical resume
of Ambassador George H. Bush. I thought that you
and His Excellency the Military Governor might wish
to familiarize yourselves with his background
before Ambassador Bush calls on His Excellency on
Wednesday, February 16, 1972.

Sincerely,

Maurice D. Bean
American Consul

Enclosure:
Biographical Resume.

ARCHIVED
To min file by hand pls.
A/C/2

UNITED STATES MISSION
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

BIOGRAPHIC SKETCH

OF

GEORGE BUSH

Ambassador George Bush, the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations, was appointed by President Nixon on December 11, 1970, and was unanimously confirmed by the Senate on February 10, 1971. He took the oath of office at the White House on February 26, 1971, and presented his credentials to Secretary General U Thant on March 1, 1971.

The Ambassador was born on June 12, 1924, in Milton, Massachusetts. He attended Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, and Yale University where he was graduated Phi Beta Kappa with a B.A. in economics in 1948. He was commissioned as an ensign in the United States Navy in 1942 and served as a carrier pilot in the Pacific Fleet in World War II. He was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross and three air medals, and left the Navy as a lieutenant, junior grade, in 1945. He has been a resident of Texas since 1948.

Mr. Bush became active in oil field supply and development enterprises in Texas in 1948, and founded the Zapata Petroleum Corp. in 1953, and an international drilling contract firm, the Zapata Off-Shore Company, in 1954.

In 1966 he ran for the U.S. House of Representatives from Houston and was elected to the 90th Congress to represent the Seventh District of Texas. He was re-elected in 1968. He is one of a handful of freshman members of the House selected to serve on the Ways and Means Committee. In the Congress he promoted legislation designed to provide jobs for the unemployed, and for bilingual education. He urged the creation of an Ethics Committee in Congress and drafted legislation proposing the establishment of a Joint Select Committee on Population and Family Planning. He was Chairman of the Task Force on Earth Resources and Population. During the 91st Congress Mr. Bush was appointed by the Speaker of the House as a delegate to the Mexican-U.S. Inter-Parliamentary Conference.

Prior to assuming his duties at the United Nations, Mr. Bush visited Paris, The Hague, Brussels, Geneva, Vienna and Rome, to observe program activities at the various international organizations and specialized agencies which are working in the economic and social fields under UN auspices.

180

Mr. Bush is a life-time trustee of Phillips Academy, and a member of the National Advisory Council for the Episcopal Church Foundation. He is a member of St. Martin's Episcopal Church in Houston.

Mr. Bush is married to the former Barbara Pierce. They have four sons and one daughter. The Ambassador is the son of former Connecticut Senator Prescott Bush.

ARCHIVES OF OYSC

May 1971

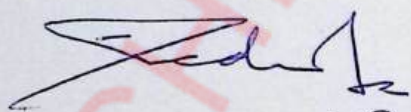
SMG & HS

Pp. 178/180 are submitted
as directed please.

(J. J. J. J. J.)
CR
15/2/72.

Y. E.

Ref. p. 176, copy of Ambassador
Bush's biographical sketch
is a, b, c. for your retention
pls. The visit is for tomorrow.


15/2/72

EA
16/2.

P. A. 16/2



CONSULATE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



The Consulate of the United States of America in Ibadan presents its compliments to the Office of the Military Governor of the Western State and the Office of the Military Governor of the Kwara State and has the honor to inform them that the Consul, Mr. Maurice D. Bean, will be absent from Nigeria on leave from March 31, 1972 until approximately April 21, 1972. During the Consul's absence, Mr. Larry C. Grah, Vice Consul, will be in charge of the Consulate.

It is proposed to send a copy of this Note to other interested offices and persons in the Western and Kwara States.

The Consulate of the United States of America avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Office of the Military Governor of the Western State and the Office of the Military Governor of the Kwara State the assurances of its highest consideration.

Ibadan
March 20, 1972

182
25/3

183

V.E
SMG & (ts) As2/3

The Note overleaf is for information only, please.

2. The US Consul in Shadran will be away on leave between Friday 31st March and Friday 21st April 1972.

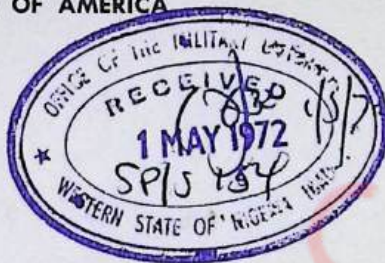
Mde
PAS(G)
21/3

21
22/3
K13/3

c.R. 81 f.a.
Mde
23/3



CONSULATE OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



184

The Consulate of the United States of America in Ibadan presents its compliments to the Office of the Military Governor of the Western State and the Office of the Military Governor of the Kwara State and has the honor to inform them that the Consul, Mr. Maurice D. Bean, accompanied by Mrs. Bean, returned from leave on April 25, 1972.

It is proposed to send a copy of this Note to other interested offices and persons in the Western and Kwara States.

The Consulate of the United States of America avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Office of the Military Governor of the Western State and the Office of the Military Governor of the Kwara State the assurances of its highest consideration.

Ibadan
April 27, 1972

28/4

185

Y.E
via SMG & GS 4/25

The Note overleaf, on the return of
the US Consul in Sudan from leave,
is for information only, please.

Alde
US (G)
1/8



CONSULATE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

P.M.B. 5221
Ibadan, Nigeria

May 1, 1972

Mr. P. Taiwo Odumosu
Secretary to the Military
Government and Head of Service
Government House
Ibadan, Nigeria

Dear Mr. Odumosu:

I am pleased to inform you that Mr. John W. Foley, Jr., Director, Office of Nigerian Affairs, United States Department of State, will be visiting Ibadan next week. He is scheduled to arrive (by air) at 1:00 p.m., May 9 and depart (by air) at 1:50 p.m., May 11.

Mr. Foley, whom you may recall having met last year, has indicated that he would appreciate an opportunity to call on you and renew your acquaintance. If His Excellency The Military Governor's schedule permits, Mr. Foley would be pleased to call on him.

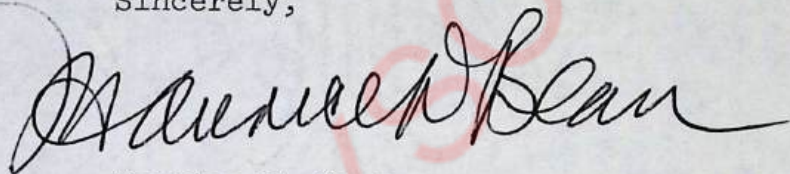
Being aware that Wednesday is normally the day of the State EXCO meeting, may I suggest that Mr. Foley call on you on Thursday morning, May 11. If His Excellency The Military Governor wishes to receive Mr. Foley, I would suggest Thursday morning for that call as well.

We are not planning an elaborate program for Mr. Foley as his visit is to be rather informal. However, I hope to arrange for him to visit the Asejire Dam and the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture. I also plan to host a reception in his honor on the evening of May 10. I hope that you and Mrs. Odumosu will be able to attend.

Please let me know, at your earliest convenience, whether you can receive Mr. Foley (and whether His Excellency wishes to receive him). If the date suggested is not convenient, I will appreciate your alternative suggestions.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Maurice D. Bean". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, stylized initial "M".

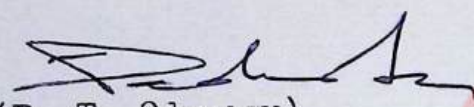
Maurice D. Bean
American Consul

ARCHIVES OF FOIA

Y.E.,

Please see letter at pp.186-187 from the American Consul in connection with the visit of Mr. Foley from Washington. *Pls. see also p. 184.*

2. The American Consul has suggested that Mr. Foley should see Y.E. and myself on the morning of Thursday, 11th May. I have informed Mr. Bean that I shall not be here on Thursday and it has therefore been agreed that Mr. Foley should see me on Wednesday, 10th May *at 8.30 am.*
3. I shall be grateful if Y.E. will indicate whether you can see Mr. Foley and if so, *when?*


(P. T. Odumosu),
S.M.G. & H.S.,
2/5/72.

11/5 at 10 am.

*EN
3/5.*

US.

*Pls. reply to p. 186
accordingly*

**
3/5*

SP/S.154/189

5th May, 1972

Mr. Maurice D. Bean,
Consulate of the United
States of America,
P. M. B. 5221,
Ibadan.

Dear Mr. Bean,

Please refer to your letter dated 1st May, 1972
which you addressed to Mr. Odumosu.

His Excellency, the Military Governor has agreed
to receive Mr. Foley who will be expected at 10 a.m.
on Thursday 11th May, 1972.

I understand from Mr. Odumosu that it has
already been agreed that Mr. Foley should call on
him at 8.30 a.m. on Wednesday 10th May, 1972.

Yours sincerely,



(F. B. A. Conde)
for Secretary to the Military Government

190
Inv See to HE ~~40~~ 8/5/72

c/s to SMG & HS ~~40~~ 8/5/72

Please note paras 2 & 3,
respectively, overleaf.

Mde
US(G)
s/s

SMG & HS,

You are receiving Mr. Foley of
the US Department of States ~~this~~ at
8.30 on today please.

~~40~~
C.S.I.,
10/5/72

T.Y. P.A.
10/5



27/9
CONSULATE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



The Consulate of the United States of America

in Ibadan presents its compliments to the Office of the Military Governor of the Western State and the Office of the Military Governor of the Kwara State, and has the honor to inform them that the Consul, Mr. Maurice D. Bean, will be absent from Nigeria for approximately eight weeks commencing September 1, 1972. Mr. Bean has been recalled temporarily to Washington, D.C. on a special duty assignment. Mrs. Bean will remain in Ibadan.

During the Consul's absence, Mr. Eugene C. Bailey, American Vice Consul, will be in charge of the Consulate.

It is proposed to send a copy of this Note to other interested offices and persons in the Western and Kwara States.

The Consulate of the United States of America avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Office of the Military Governor of the Western State and the Office of the Military Governor of the Kwara State the assurances of its highest consideration.

Ibadan, Nigeria

August 29, 1972

192

YE

via SMG & HS JB 29/9

The Note overleaf on the temporary recall to Washington of the American Consul in Shadani, is submitted for information, please.

[Signature]

US(E)

28/9/72

[Signature]

29/9

[Signature]

P.A.

No. 4



The Consulate of the United States of America in Ibadan presents its compliments to the office of the Military Governor of the Western State and the office of the Military Governor of the Kwara State and has the honor to inform them that the Consul, Mr. Maurice D. Bean, has returned from special duty in the United States and has resumed his responsibilities in Ibadan.

It is proposed to send a copy of this Note to other interested offices and persons in the Western and Kwara States.

The Consulate of the United States of America avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the office of the Military Governor of the Western State and the office of the Military Governor of the Kwara State the assurances of its highest consideration.

Ibadan, Nigeria
November 8, 1972

7a.
K 9/11



CONSULATE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

P.M.B. 5221
Ibadan, Nigeria

November 24, 1972

Mr. P. Taiwo Odumosu
Secretary to the Military
Government and Head of Service
Government House
Ibadan, Nigeria



Dear Mr. Odumosu:

Mr. O. Rudolph Aggrey, Director of the Office of West African Affairs and the Office of Nigerian Affairs of the United States Department of State, will be visiting Ibadan briefly in early December. Mr. Aggrey is the senior officer of the Department of State having day-to-day responsibility for U.S.-Nigerian relations. His visit to Ibadan is part of a familiarization tour of Nigeria that he is making between December 3 and 10. Mr. Aggrey is scheduled to arrive in Ibadan by air at 3:15 p.m. on Friday, December 8 and to depart by air on Sunday, December 10 at 9:05 a.m. Thus, unfortunately, he will be in Ibadan only one full day, Saturday, December 9.

If possible, I would like to arrange for Mr. Aggrey to pay a courtesy call on His Excellency the Military Governor and yourself. The calls could be made at any time that suits His Excellency's and your convenience. I realize that Saturday is not a good day for such calls, but because of Mr. Aggrey's travels elsewhere in Nigeria, that is the only full day available to us.

I would appreciate your advising me whether and at what time His Excellency and you can receive Mr. Aggrey. Thank you for your cooperation and consideration.

Sincerely,

Maurice D. Bean
American Consul

To me in file pls.

27/11

Sm 6 HHS

Submitted as directed

(27/11/72 CR 27/11/72

Y.E.

O/leaf submitted please.

It is doubtful whether Y.E. can receive Mr. Aggrey on 9th Dec. as suggested by the American Consul-Gen. in view of your known several engagements on that day.

Edw. A. Smith 1/12

You are correct. Pse inform him accordingly.

Ch
7/12.

196

SP/S.154/196

5 December, 1972.

Mr. Maurice D. Bean,
American Consul,
Consulate of the U.S.A.,
Ibadan.

Dear Mr. Bean,

Confirming our telephone conversation reference the request contained in your letter of 24th November relating to the visit of Mr. O. Rudolph Aggrey, Director of the Office of West African Affairs and the Office of Nigerian Affairs of the United States Department of State, it is regretted that it will not be possible for His Excellency to receive Mr. Aggrey on 9th December as suggested by you, as His Excellency has already been committed to other engagements on that date.

As you are also aware, I am myself involved in the engagements which are taking His Excellency out of Ibadan on the above date and so it will not be possible for me to receive Mr. Aggrey. This is very much regretted, but as you have suggested it might be possible to meet Mr. Aggrey informally on one of the functions on which His Excellency will be engaged on 8th or 9th December.



(P. T. Odumosu),
Secretary to the Military Government
and Head of Service.

P.A.



EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Lagos, Nigeria

January 31, 1973



Mr. Peter T. Odumosu
Secretary to the Military Government
and Head of Service
Ibadan, Western State

Dear Mr. Odumosu:

I very much appreciated your kindness in receiving me during my visit to Ibadan last week, and also enjoyed the opportunity to meet you informally at the Beans' reception. My week's trip through Western and Kwara States was both enjoyable and informative, and I am grateful to you for taking the time to contribute to my still-elementary education about Nigeria.

I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you soon again in Ibadan, or of reciprocating your hospitality when you visit Lagos.

With renewed thanks and very best wishes,

Sincerely,

Andrew L. Steigman
Counselor of Embassy

U.S.(G)

Pls. let me have draft of a
suitable reply.

~~Adm~~

1/2

CR In file, pl

U.S.(G)

1 show up Resubmitter please.

2 2 2

1/2

198

As(G)

overleaf. It provide a suitable
draft.

Me
s/z

U.S. (G)

Your preceeding minutes, pl.

2. Draft letter is placed a. b. c. for
your consideration, pl.

Bl

2/2

c/s It refer as draft.

Me s/z

SMG s/z

Draft reply to letter
overleaf is submitted at bc, p. 2.

Me US(G)
s/z

2019 2019
s/z

5 February, 1973.

Mr. Andrew L. Steigman,
Counselor of Embassy,
Embassy of the United
States of America,
Lagos.

Dear Mr. Steigman,

Thank you for your letter dated 31st January, 1973.
I note with satisfaction that you enjoyed your trip to this
State and wish to assure you that you will always be welcome
any time you decide to come again.

Sincere regards,



(P. T. Odumosu),
Secretary to the Military
Government & Head of Service.

P.A.



CONSULATE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

P.M.B. 5221
Ibadan, Nigeria



May 4, 1973

Mr. P. Taiwo Odumosu
Secretary to the Military Government
and Head of Service
Government House
Ibadan, Nigeria

Dear Mr. Odumosu:

I have received notification of my reassignment to Monrovia, Liberia as Deputy Chief of Mission of the American Embassy there. I shall be leaving Ibadan on May 31 to take up my new post. Before leaving, I would like to pay farewell courtesy calls on His Excellency the Military Governor and yourself. I will be available anytime between May 21 and 29 to make these calls. I would appreciate your advising me as to what date and time would be convenient for me to call on His Excellency and yourself.

If my successor has arrived by the time of the calls, I would like to have him accompany me so that he might be introduced. If he has not arrived, then I would like to have my deputy accompany me because he will be in charge of the Consulate during the interim between my departure and my successor's arrival.

I look forward to hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

Maurice D. Bean
American Consul

To me in file ~~via~~ by hand pls.

7/5

Smbs HES
As directed please.
1/2/73 CR 213773.

Y.E.

Please see letter from Mr. Beans,
American Consul, overleaf. I shall be
grateful if Y.E. will indicate when
you can receive Mr. Bean between
21 and 29 May.

2. As is the normal practice, Y.E.
may want a Luncheon Party arranged
in honour of Mr. Beans.

Edmund
sinc 7/5/73

Tues 29/5 at 12.30 p.m. is
convenient. This should be followed
by a luncheon party for 1.30 p.m.

EN
7/5.

SP/S.154/202

8 May, 1973.

Mr. Maurice D. Bean,
American Consul,
American Consulate,
Ibadan.

Dear Mr. Bean,

Thank you for your letter of 4th May, intimating me of your new appointment as Deputy Chief of Mission of the American Embassy in Monrovia. Presumably this is a higher preferment; if so, please accept my personal congratulation.

His Excellency and I are very sorry to note that the new assignment will result in you and Mrs. Bean leaving this country. You will be greatly missed by myself and my colleagues who have enjoyed working with you and also by your large number of friends in this country.

His Excellency the Military Governor will see you at 12.30 p.m. on Tuesday 29th May. This will be followed by a Luncheon Party at Government House at 1.30 p.m. in honour of Mrs. Bean and yourself. I suggest that the call at my Office should be at 11.45 a.m. so that you may leave here directly for the Military Governor's Office.

Yours sincerely,



(P. T. Odumosu),
Secretary to the Military Government
and Head of Service.

SEO, (C)

Via PSOMG.

Pls. see from p. 201 f.r.a. re luncheon party
which will be for Mr. & Mrs. Bean.



203

CONSULATE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

P.M.B. 5221
Ibadan, Nigeria

May 9, 1973

Mr. P. Taiwo Odumosu
Secretary to the Military Government
and Head of Service
Government House
Ibadan, Nigeria

Dear Mr. Odumosu:

Thank you for your letter SP/S.154/202 of 8 May 1973 setting the date and time for my farewell calls on His Excellency The Military Governor and yourself. I shall plan to call at your office at 11:45 a.m. on May 29 and to follow the schedule set forth in your letter.

Mrs. Bean and I are flattered and appreciative that His Excellency is tendering a luncheon party in our honor. We look forward to it with considerable anticipation.

Sincerely,

Maurice D. Bean
American Consul

SEO(P)

9/5



CONSULATE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

P.M.B. 5221
Ibadan, Nigeria

May 18, 1973

Mr. J.A. Faseru
Senior Executive Officer (Protocol)
Office of the Military Governor
Administration Division
The Secretariat
Ibadan, Nigeria

Dear Mr. Faseru:

In response to your telephone request of May 18, please find below the names of American citizens which His Excellency The Military Governor may wish to consider inviting to his luncheon on May 29.

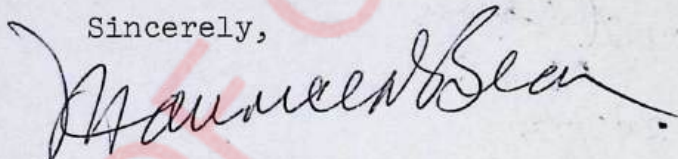
1. Mr. Paul V. Ray, American Vice Consul,
(Mr. Ray will be in charge of the
American Consulate from the time of
my departure until the arrival of my
successor.) ✓
2. Dr. Herbert R. Albrecht, Director,
International Institute of Tropical
Agriculture ✓
3. Mr. A. Frank Lattanzi, Director,
USIS, Ibadan ✓
4. Dr. John T. Medler, Chief of Party,
AID/University of Wisconsin Project
Faculty of Agriculture
University of Ife
Ile-Ife ✓

5. Professor Leonard F. Miller
Faculty of Agriculture
University of Ibadan
Ibadan, Nigeria
6. Reverend Gordon E. Robinson
Acting Director
The Baptist Mission
Baptist Building
Ibadan.

All of the above-named persons are married and their wives are in residence in Nigeria with them.

If you need further information or additional names, please do not hesitate to call upon me.

Sincerely,



Maurice D. Bean
American Consul

206

Your Excellency

I respectfully refer to
your minute at p. 201. I am not
sure whether Y. E. would like to
make a formal speech at the
Luncheon Party.

August 22/5

PSOMC

22/5/23

No formal speech.

SA
22/5. 22/5

820 (P)

At
23/5

P.A.
24/5

207



BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION
IBADAN OFFICE
LEBANON STREET
IBADAN

30 May 1973

Mr J A Faseru
Senior Executive Officer (Protocol)
Office of the Military Governor
Ibadan

Dear Mr. Faseru.

I should be grateful if you would kindly convey to His Excellency Brigadier C O Rotimi and to Mrs Rotimi my thanks for their kind invitation to luncheon yesterday, 29 May. My wife and I greatly enjoyed the occasion - the distinguished company and the excellent food. We were sorry only that the luncheon marked the departure from Nigeria of Mr and Mrs M D Bean, whose company as diplomatic colleagues we have greatly appreciated.

Yours sincerely

David K. Middleton
D K MIDDLETON

BRITISH DEPUTY HIGH COMMISSIONER

HE

Y.E.

Above for Y.E's information
only pl. And (S.E.O.P) 31/5

21/6

21/6



208

CONSULATE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
P.M.B. 5221
Ibadan, Nigeria



June 7, 1974

Mr. A. O. Adebayo
Secretary to the Military
Government
Western State of Nigeria
Ibadan, Nigeria

Dear Mr. Adebayo:

I am expecting a brief official but informal visit to Ibadan on June 21 by Mr. Andrew L. Steigman, Counselor for Political Affairs of the American Embassy in Lagos. Mr. Steigman should be arriving about 10:00 in the morning, and we would appreciate the opportunity to call on His Excellency the Military Governor and on you anytime after that. Please do not hesitate to let me know - in view of the brevity of Mr. Steigman's visit - if these proposed calls would be inconvenient for you or His Excellency.

With continuing high regard,

Sincerely yours,

Brady G. Barr

Brady G. Barr
American Consul

See p. 209

209
SP/S.154/209

10 June, 1974.

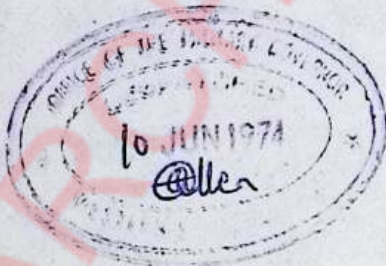
Mr. B. G. Barr,
American Consul,
Consulate of the United States
of America,
IBADAN.

Dear Mr. Barr,

Many thanks for your letter dated June 7, 1974 informing me of the informal visit to Ibadan of Mr. Andrew L. Steigman. Unfortunately, His Excellency the Military Governor is tied up with some other engagements for that day and will therefore not be able to see Mr. Steigman. I would, of course, be most delighted to meet him. p.208

Yours sincerely,

(A. O. ADEBAYO),
Secretary to the Military Government
and Head of Service.



PA



210

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE COCOA HOUSE

Mr. A. O. Adebayo
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Finance
Ibadan.

USIS, PMB 5089, Ibadan

Phone: 21395

July 18, 1974.



Dear Mr. Adebayo:

The U.S. Bureau of the Census has conducted training programs for foreign statisticians for over 25 years and has contributed substantially to statistical development in many countries. The programs are designed to provide training for those responsible for statistical operations and for those engaged in research and analysis. The principal objectives are to train statisticians and technicians in the skills needed to plan and carry out specified statistical activities and to train these people to assist others in developing similar skills, thus producing a multiplier effect.

Training programs are offered in 1) population statistics and demographic analysis 2) sampling and survey methods, 3) agricultural surveys and censuses, 4) economic surveys and censuses and 5) data processing. Additionally, arrangements may be made for short-term training in general statistical technology, e.g., census-survey cartography or administration and management of statistical operations. The full training program last approximately 11½ months. Participation in short-term programs is possible in accordance with the training calendar and qualification requirements. For example, those wishing to enroll in the third training period should have previous education or experience equivalent to the courses offered in the first two periods. Short-term programs may be arranged for 7½ months, 5 months or 2½ months. The Bureau estimates costs to the trainee or his sponsor for the full-term training program at \$8,500 (N5,700); the 7½ month program costs approximately \$5,800 (N3,900); and participation in a workshop of the fifth training period costs \$2,200 (N1,500). These estimates represent tuition fees, per diem and domestic travel expenses. They do not include international travel costs. Please note that all costs are to be borne by either the participant or his government.

These training programs are conducted primarily for statisticians and technicians who have had at least one year's experience in national statistical programs. Formal educational background may range from secondary school certificates to advanced university degrees. However, academic training in mathematics, statistics and economics is desirable.

If your Ministry or office is interested in financing the participation of an employee of your agency, I urge you to contact the U.S. Agency for International Development offices at the American Embassy, Lagos, for further details.

Sincerely,

Veda B. Wilson
Deputy Director, USIS Ibadan.

Enclosure

CALENDAR OF TRAINING ACTIVITIES

<u>Date</u>	<u>Activity</u>
August 22 and 23, 1974.....	Arrival of participants and orientation at AID
August 26 to 28.....	Orientation at Washington International Center
August 29 and 30.....	Orientation at the Bureau of the Census
September 3 to October 4.....	FIRST TRAINING PERIOD (5 weeks)
October 7 to December 20.....	SECOND TRAINING PERIOD (10 weeks)
December 21 to January 4, 1975.....	Mid-winter Community Seminar and recess
January 6 to March 20.....	THIRD TRAINING PERIOD (11 weeks)
March 24 to June 11.....	FOURTH TRAINING PERIOD (12 weeks)
March 24 to 28.....	Workshop: Training for Statistical Activities
May 27 to 30.....	Special seminars and conferences
June 16 to July 25.....	FIFTH TRAINING PERIOD (6 weeks)
June 16 and 17.....	Seminar: Statistical Applications of Remote Sensing Imagery
June 18 to July 25.....	Workshops: Full-time workshops and field demonstrations in demographic surveys, current agricultural surveys, economic surveys, and systems analysis
July 26 to August 2.....	Communication Workshop in Battle Creek, Michigan
August 4 to 6.....	Consultation, evaluation, exit interviews, and departure of participants

ECONOMIC SURVEYS AND CENSUSES

Training objectives

The training program provides instruction in the statistical concepts and operations appropriate to the measurement and analysis of various branches of basic economic activity. Persons with responsibility for basic economic surveys and censuses are given an opportunity to study applied concepts and techniques and/or refine their knowledge in these fields. The objective is to prepare technicians to initiate or to improve national programs in industrial statistics, foreign trade statistics, distributive and service trade statistics, manpower, and other basic economic measures, depending on individual specialization.

Duration

The usual training program is of 11 1/2 months' duration, beginning in September 1974 and concluding in mid-August 1975. Shorter programs of 7 1/2 or 5 months (beginning in January or in March) may be arranged if country training objectives and the participant's qualifications warrant the shorter time. All persons who attend the classroom training normally participate in the workshop and field demonstration in the fifth training period; however, separate enrollment is possible for the fifth period for statisticians with appropriate experience or training.

Training plan

The entire program is divided into five training periods. The first four periods include classroom work, seminars, conferences, and laboratory sessions. In the seminar, experts in economic statistics are invited to discuss topics of special interest to the participants; also, each participant reports on some aspect of economic statistics appropriate to his country.

The first two training periods cover a study of economic concepts and operations appropriate to any basic type of economic statistical inquiry. In the third training period, the program deals with mathematical and statistical tools for economic analysis, as well as the design of manpower and family income and expenditure surveys. In the fourth, the curriculum features foreign trade operations, economic planning, and the development of a statistical system; included also is training in the applications of census-survey techniques (using the Providencia Economic Census Case Study).

The entire fifth training period is devoted to a full-time workshop and field demonstration. The participants learn to plan, coordinate, and control various phases of a multi-subject household sample survey in which information is collected on household industry and economic characteristics of the household members. Small-group discussions with experts in sample surveys and a field demonstration are important parts of the workshop.

A recommended curriculum for participants specializing in economic statistics appears on the next page. Economic statistics is the major area of training emphasis, but clearly related auxiliary fields and skills are included, such as statistical sampling, survey methods, mapping, design of questionnaires and other forms, and basic data processing operations. Participants who wish to include courses from other specializations may select from the list of courses on pages 6 and 7 in accordance with their program objectives.

Throughout the year, the program may be interspersed with appropriate conferences in national accounts, balance of payments, production analysis, and labor/price statistics. Conferences for training not offered by the Bureau of the Census are arranged in accordance with the training objectives of the participant.

Candidate requirements

The program is available to foreign statisticians and technicians who have had some working experience (at least a year) in national statistical programs. Formal educational background may range from high school graduation to advanced university degrees. Academic training in mathematics, statistics, and economics is especially desirable. (For English language requirements, see page 4.)

A. COURSES AND WORKSHOPS

Class hours
per weekFirst training period--September 3 to October 4, 1974

401	Macro-Economic Concepts for Statisticians.....	6.0
(101 or 104-1	Introduction to Statistical Methods.....	6.0
	Design of Sample Surveys.....	6.0

Second training period--October 7 to December 20, 1974

402	Micro-Economic Concepts for Statisticians.....	3.0
403	Elements of Economic Census-Survey Operations.....	3.0
601	Census-Survey Questionnaires and Forms: Design and Response Research Laboratory.....	3.0
602	Data Processing Operations--for Subject Matter Specialists.....	1.5
603	Computer Processing Fundamentals--for Subject Matter Specialists.....	1.5
	Choice from the following:	
102	Intermediate Statistical Methods and Applications.....	3.0
104-2	Design of Sample Surveys--Continued.....	3.0
203	Applications of Agriculture Census Methodology.....	3.0
302	Population Census-Survey Concepts.....	1.5

Third training period--January 6 to March 20, 1975

404	Mathematical Tools for Economic Analysis.....	3.0
405	Statistical Tools for Economic Analysis.....	1.5
406	Economic Surveys of Households: Family Income and Expenditures, and Manpower.....	3.0
420-1	Demonstration Economic Survey Laboratory.....	2.0
450-1	Seminar: Selected Topics in Economic Statistics.....	Varies
108	Control and Evaluation of Nonsampling Error.....	3.0
605	Preparation of Statistical Reports.....	1.5
	Choice from the following:	
205	Frame Construction for Agricultural Surveys: Principles and Applications.....	2.0
604	Geography and Mapping for Surveys and Censuses.....	3.0

Fourth training period--March 24 to June 13, 1975

407	Economic Index Construction: Principles and Applications.....	3.0
408	Foreign Trade Statistical Operations.....	3.0
409	Economic Planning and Statistical System.....	1.5
410	Applications of Economic Census-Survey Techniques.....	3.0
420-2	Demonstration Economic Survey Laboratory--Continued.....	2.0
450-2	Seminar: Selected Topics in Economic Statistics--Continued.....	Varies
606	Management of Statistical Activities.....	1.5
690	Workshop: Training for Statistical Activities.....	1 week
	Choice from the following:	
110	Research into Applications of Current Survey Designs.....	3.0
313	Applications of Life Table- and Projection-Techniques for Development Planning.....	3.0

Fifth training period--June 16 to July 25, 1975

490	Socio-Economic Sample Survey Workshop and Field Demonstration (jointly with Course 190).....	Full time
691	Seminar: Statistical Applications of Remote Sensing Imagery.....	2 days

B. OTHER TRAINING

Selection may be made from other courses listed on pages 6 and 7 to supplement or replace part of the above. Where advisable, arrangements may be made for training in specialized topics not offered in the regular curriculum.

S.M.G. & H.S.

I submit

pp 210-213, please.

CR
22/7/74

P.A.



Date Stamp

DEPT. OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS, NIGERIA

TRANSMITTED TELEGRAM/CABLEGRAM FORM

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Ref: NO. Bb. 49/6

John J. Sullivan First Secretary United States Embassy is on official visit to Ibadan from 11th to 14th September He will confer with Consulate staff and Nigerian Businessmen on trade promotion This message is for your information only x = External

SM & HS

Above is subd. for information pl.

T. A. Owolabi
for AS(HS)
6/9/74

M. M. M.
10/9

P.A.

215

PEO(P)

To see o/leaf pl.

~~John~~
J. A. Owolabi
for AS(HS)
6/9/24

A.S. (H.S.)

Overleaf noted. Thanks.

J.A.O.
10/9.

P.A.

SECRET

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Protocol Department

~~DIVISION~~

Lagos.

P.M.B. No. 12600

Telegrams External.

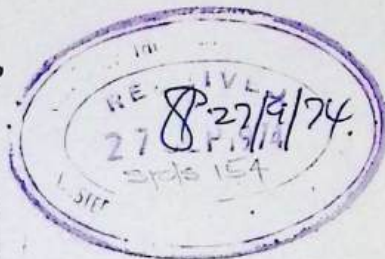
Telephone 54720/245



Ref. No. Bb 49/6

Date. 17th September, 1974.

The Secretary to the Military Government,
Western State,
Ibadan.



Tour of Diplomats

I am directed to inform you that Mr. Thomas Gustafson, First Secretary of the Embassy of the United States of America, intends to visit Ibadan from the 25th to the 27th of September, 1974, to hold consultation on consular matters.

2. This is for your information only.

(F. Popoola)
for Permanent Secretary.

SECRET

S.M.G.&H.S.,

via

P.S. O.M.G.,

Page 216 submitted for information only.

J.A.O.
(J. Ade. Ojo)
P.E.O.(P)

27/9/74

PEO.(P)

Noted. Thanks.

27/9/74.

P.A.



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To

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To:-

Sec milgout Ibadan.

DR James P. Dyrud, Attache
(Medical And Science) American Embassy
Visiting Ibadan And Kaduna on the
7th October 1974 to Consult with Embassy
Staff on Medical matters. This message
is for your information only.

External

218



DEPT. OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS, NIGERIA

TRANSMITTED TELEGRAM/CABLEGRAM FORM

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Date Stamp

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To:-

Sec. Milgout Ibadan.

Bb 49/6 Mr Phelan D. Peters First Secretary American Embassy Visiting University of Ife and College of Education Aboka between 13th and 17th October 1974

External.

A.P.W. Ltd., Grapho House Lagos 001474

TEO (+)

Pp 217 and above submitted fmg, pls.

Febn
CR 15/10

S.M.G.&H.S.

via

P.S. OMG.,

Page 218 submitted for information only please.

J. A. O.
(J. Ade. Ojo)
P.E.O(P)

10/10/74.

PEO(P.)

Noted. Thanks.

Asidjo

P.A.

92



77

252



LG TAPE 2 736 LAGOS 35 29 NFI

SECMILGOVT IBADAN

BB49/6 NELSON BROWN SECOND SECRETARY UNITED STATES INFORMATION

SERVICE VISITING IBADAN BETWEEN 14TH AND 21ST NOVEMBER 1974
X TO ESCORT ANTONY DALSIMER X FOR INFORMATION ONLY X

EXTERNAL +

PEO (P)

Above signed. fmg, pl.

Len
CR
31/10

220

S.M.G&H.S.,
via
P.S.O.M.G.,

5/11/74

Overleaf submitted for information only please.

J.A.O.
(J. Ade. Ojo)
P.E.O.(P)

1/11/74.

7/11

P.A.

CPOL
1/2



142
172

LG TAPE 3/388 LAGOS 47 20 2PM =
SECMILGOVT IBADAN =
BB49/6X MR EDWARD W LOLLIS FIRST SEC AMERICAN EMBASSY LAGOS
ACCOMPANIED BY HIS WIFE VISITING IBADAN ON 21/11/74 TO PARTICIPATE
IN THE SYMPOSIUM ON ENERGY CRISIS AND WORLD ECONOMY AT THE
UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN X FOR INFORMATION AND NECESSARY ACTION X =
EXTERNAL ++

Seen only this morning 25/11

J.A.O.
25/11

S.M.G.&H.S.

via

P.S. O.M.G.,

By

Page 220 submitted for information only please.

J. A. Ojo
(J. A. Ojo)
P.E.O(P)

25/11/74.

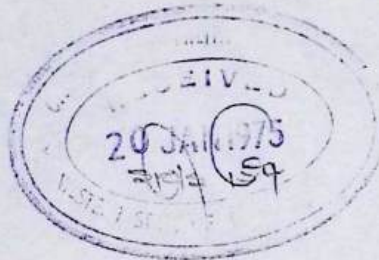
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PA.

ARCHIVES OF OYSCAC



CONSULATE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
P.M.B. 5221
Ibadan, Nigeria



January 15, 1975

Mr. Augustus O. Adebayo
Secretary to the Military Government
Western State of Nigeria
Ibadan

Dear Mr. Adebayo:

I have just learned that we are to expect a visit by Mr. Howard Walker, Country Affairs Officer for Nigeria in the Department of State and former United States Consul in Kaduna. This will be a brief visit, and Mr. Walker will have only one working day, January 22, in Ibadan. I would be most grateful if you can find time to receive us any time before 2:30 p.m. on that day. In addition, Mr. Walker would be very pleased to make a courtesy call on the Military Governor should His Excellency be available and so disposed.

With continuing best wishes for the New Year.

Sincerely yours,

Brady G. Barr
Brady G. Barr
American Consul

PSOMG.

Rel
19/1/75

C.R.
Bu. to me please.
Wed. 22nd Jan, 9 am. has
already been fixed for Mr
Walker to see H.E.
20/1.

223

PSORCA

The b.n. on page 222 is respectfully
Submitted for your kind attention
please.

G Q 22/1/75

PEO(P.)

Page 222. American
Consul Barr and Mr Walker
paid the courtesy visit to H.E.
today at 9 am. Please dispose
of file.

22/1/75.

C.R.

Accordingly please.

J.A.O.
23/1.

224

158



DEPT. OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS, NIGERIA
TRANSMITTED TELEGRAM/CABLEGRAM FORM

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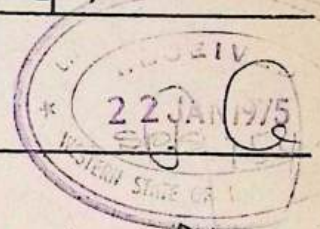
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From Lagos
by Lagos 5.205 Lagos 38 17 1005

At

To

By

To: SEC MIL GOVT / Ibadan =



Ref: No. Bb. 49/6

James Dyrud Medical attache American Embassy visiting American consulate and Local Medical facilities in Ibadan from 27th till 30th January x for information only =

PEO(P)

External +

P.E.C(P)

The aboe telegram is submitted for your kind attention please.

9.9. 23/1/75

225

S.M.G.&H.S.,

Overleaf submitted for information only please.

J. A. O.
(J. Ade. Ojo)
P.E.O.(P)

23/1/75.

PEO(P.)

Noted, thanks.

23/1/75.

CR

Please P. - file.

J. A. O.
23/1/75.

ARCHIVES OF OYSCAC



CONSULATE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

P.M.B. 5221
Ibadan, Nigeria



January 29, 1975

Mr. M. A. Adesiyon
Permanent Secretary
Office of the Secretary to
the Military Government
Secretariat
Ibadan, Nigeria

Dear Mr. Adesiyon:

B 227-232
You may recall during our meeting with His Excellency the Military Governor on January 22 that His Excellency mentioned a statement made by Secretary of State Kissinger concerning the use of force in the oil crisis. I have received today a United States Information Service document clarifying Dr. Kissinger's statement and elaborating his views on the world energy situation and United States foreign policy. If you think it will interest His Excellency, please pass it to him with my compliments.

Very truly yours,

Brady G. Barr
American Consul

Enc: As stated

FOCUS ON



No. 1

January 21, 1975

HIGHLIGHTS AND EXCERPTS: KISSINGER INTERVIEW WITH AMERICAN JOURNALIST ON U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

Following are highlights of Secretary of State Kissinger's January 16 television interview with journalist Bill Moyers on U.S. Foreign Policy questions:

(Begin Highlights)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 -- Secretary of State Kissinger says "detente has had a setback" because of Moscow's rejection of the trade agreement with the United States. But he maintains that the "imperative...of preventing nuclear war... will enable us to move forward again."

Dr. Kissinger, in a television interview with journalist Bill Moyers January 16, also sought to erase any misunderstandings of his statement in a "Business Week" magazine recently concerning the use of force in the oil situation.

"I made clear (in Business Week) that political and economic warfare, or military action, is totally inappropriate for the solution of oil prices, recycling problems, etc.," Dr. Kissinger explained, adding:

"The contingency, and the only contingency, to which I addressed myself was an absolutely hypothetical case in which the actual strangulation of the entire industrialized world was being attempted. In other words, in which the confrontation was started by the producers...."

"I think it is self evident that the United States cannot permit itself to be strangled. But I also do not believe that this will really be attempted. And, therefore, we were talking about a hypothetical case that all our efforts are attempting to avoid, and that we are confident we can avoid."

"We were not talking, as is so loosely said, about the seizure of oil fields. That is not our intention. That is not our policy."

A third important point Dr. Kissinger made in the interview was that the step-by-step approach to peace in the Middle East must continue.

There are other highlights of Dr. Kissinger's comments:

-- In the projected conference between oil-producing and oil-consuming nations, if both sides are "well prepared", they "should address the question of long-term" oil supply. "That is to give the oil producers an assurance that they will have a market for a fairly long future."

He rejected the "use of pressure" in the negotiations and said there must be discussion about prices, international facilities for the poor countries, and attempts to make certain that oil money investments are channelled in a way not to "produce economic crisis."

-- In the Middle East political impasse "we must make a major effort to move step by step towards a solution." His formula of phased steps is naturally "facing increasing difficulties" because as "you make progress you get to the more difficult circumstances." However, he expects that "over the next months progress will be made."

-- The sale of U.S. arms to Israel is "necessitated by the fact that the Arab countries are receiving substantial supplies from the Soviet Union and because the security of Israel has been an American objective in all American administrations since the end of World War Two."

-- It has "never been part" of U.S. policy to "exclude the Soviet Union from a final solution" to the Middle East problem.

-- Under the policy of detente with the Soviet Union "major steps forward" have been made in the last three years which Dr. Kissinger is "confident will be built on, no matter who is President" of the United States.

- - - - -

Excerpts: Kissinger interview with Moyers on Foreign Policy

(Begin Excerpts)

On Interdependence:

Moyers: Does your concept of interdependence stop with the regional interdependence of the industrial world, the industrial consumers, or do you go far enough to include the global interdependence that comes from the

billion people in the southern half of the globe who feel excluded from the discussions that are going on with the oil-producing countries?

Kissinger: Well, first, our idea includes, as an essential component, the billion people in the southern half of the globe. And again, if I may remind you, at the Washington Energy Conference we made clear that the cooperation among the consumers should be followed by immediate talks, first with the consuming less-developed countries, and then with the producing countries.

Obviously a world in which the vast majority of mankind does not feel that its interests and purposes are recognized cannot be a stable world. And therefore we have continually supported foreign aid. We have this week put before the finance ministers of the International Monetary Fund that is meeting here the importance of creating a special Trust Fund for the less-developed countries that have been hard hit by oil prices. And we believe that they may be an essential part of the community I am talking about

Moyers: In Europe recently I found some feeling of concern that the emphasis on interdependence, and because of the economic and energy crisis in particular, is going to bring an alignment of the old rich, the industrial nations, against the new rich, the oil nations and commodity nations, at the exclusion of the poor. And if I hear you correctly, you are saying we cannot let that happen.

Kissinger: Well, first of all we are not talking of an alliance of the old rich against the new rich, because we are seeking cooperation between the old rich and the new rich. Both need each other. And neither can really prosper or indeed survive except in an atmosphere of cooperation.

And it seems to us that the old rich and the new rich must cooperate in helping the poor part of the world.

Take the problem of food, which you mentioned. There is no way the United States can feed the rest of the world. And from some points of view, the level of our food aid has mostly a symbolic significance, because the ultimate solution to the food problem depends on raising the productivity of the less-developed countries. This requires fertilizer, help in distribution, and similar projects. This in turn can only be done through the cooperation of the technical know-how of the old rich with the new resources of the new rich. And we will, within the next two months, make a very concrete proposal of how all of this can be put together to increase drastically the food production in the poor part of the world.

Moyers: Is our specific purpose of our policy towards the oil-producing countries to arrest the flow of wealth to them?

Kissinger: No. Our concern is that the flow of wealth, which is inevitable, is channelled in such a way that it does not disrupt the international -- the well-being of all the rest of the world.

If you take countries like Iran, for example, or Algeria, that use most of their wealth for their own development, which means in effect that they are spending the energy income in the industrialized part of the world, this is not a basically disruptive effect. It has certain dislocations. But I think this is not basically disruptive.

What presents a particular problem is in those areas where the balances accumulate, and where the investment of large sums or the shifting around of large sums can produce economic crises that are not necessarily intended.

Moyers: What are the consequences if we don't find those international monetary structures?

Kissinger: Well, I think the consequences will be rampant inflation, the potential economic collapse of some of the weaker nations, and the long-term backlash, economically, will be on the oil producers as well as on the consumers. But I am confident we will find the institutions, and I think you will find that the discussions of the finance ministers taking place this week are making very substantial progress in developing these financial institutions.

Moyers: You talk about the solidarity of consumers in dealing with and negotiating with the oil-producing countries. What will that solidarity produce? What economic pressure, Mr. Secretary, do we have on the Arabs?

Kissinger: I don't think it is a question of economic pressure. I think there are two possibilities. Right now every consumer, or every group of consumers, has its own dialogue going on with the producers. It is not that there is no dialogue going on. There is a European dialogue with the Arabs. There is an American dialogue going on with both Arab countries and with Iran. The question is whether a multilateral conference, that is to say, getting all countries together with all of the producers, how that can advance matters. In our view it can advance matters only if the consumers do not repeat at such a conference all the disagreements that they already have. I believe that in such a conference, if both sides are well prepared, one should address the question of long-term supply. That is to give the oil producers an assurance that they will have a market for a fairly long future.

There has to be some discussion about price. There has to be some discussion about international facilities, both for the benefit of the poor countries and to make sure that the investments are channelled in such a way that they do not produce economic crisis. We are working hard on all of these issues. And we believe all of them are soluble in a constructive manner.

Moyers: And you don't believe that pressure is the way?

Kissinger: I do not believe that pressure will -- that in such a negotiation, that such a negotiation can be based upon pressure. The attitude must be cooperative, conciliatory and looking for a long-term solution.

Moyers: Do you think the oil producing countries have an interest in that kind of negotiation, dialogue?

Kissinger: I believe that the vast majority of them do.

On Use Of Military Force:

Moyers: If pressure isn't that important a part of the scenario, I need to ask you what did you have in mind when you gave that interview to "Business Week" and talked about the possible strangulation of the West? What was going through your mind at just that minute?

Kissinger: Well, first of all, the sentence that has attracted so much attention is too frequently taken totally out of context, and it was part of a very long interview in which I put forward essentially the conception that I have developed here; that is to say, of a cooperative relationship between the consumers and producers. In addition, I made clear that political and economic warfare, or military action, is totally inappropriate for the solution of oil prices, recycling problems, etc. The contingency, and the only contingency, to which I addressed myself was an absolutely hypothetical case in which the actual strangulation of the entire industrialized world was being attempted. In other words, in which the confrontation was started by the producers.

I have said repeatedly, and I want to say now, I do not believe that such an event is going to happen. I was speaking hypothetically about an extreme situation. It would have to be provoked by other countries.

I think it is self evident that the United States cannot permit itself to be strangled. But I also do not believe that this will really be attempted. And therefore we were talking about a hypothetical case that all our efforts are attempting to avoid, and that we are confident we can avoid.

We were not talking, as is so loosely said, about the seizure of oil fields. That is not our intention. That is not our policy ...

Our whole policy towards the producers has been based on an effort of achieving cooperation. We have spent tremendous efforts to promote peace in the Middle East, precisely to avoid confrontations. We were talking about a very extreme case, about which only the most irresponsible elements among producers are even speaking, and it is not our policy to use military force to settle any of the issues that we are now talking about.

Moyers: But neither, if I understand your philosophical view of diplomacy, can a power ever rule out any contingency?

Kissinger: Well, no nation can announce that it will let itself be strangled without reacting. And I find it very difficult to see what it is that people are objecting to. We are saying the United States will not permit itself or its allies to be strangled.

Somebody else would have to make the first move to attempt the strangulation. It isn't being attempted now...

Detente With Soviet Union:

Moyers: On the word "detente," I wish you would define it for us.

Kissinger: Well, the problem of detente is often put as if the United States were making concessions to the Soviet Union in order to achieve peace. Basically the problem of detente, the necessity of detente, is produced by the fact that nuclear war in this period is going to involve a catastrophe for all of humanity. When the decision of peace and war involves the survival of tens of millions of people, you are no longer playing power politics in the traditional sense...

To conduct confrontation politics, where the stakes are going to be determined by nuclear weapons, is the height of irresponsibility. This is what we mean by detente. We have sought systematically to improve political relations, to increase trade relations in order to produce a maximum number of links between us and the Soviet Union, and to create a cooperative environment to reduce the dangers of war.

Moyers: ... What are the special reasons for detente as a systematic policy? What have we got from it, beyond nuclear peace?

Kissinger: What we have got from detente is, first of all, the situation in Europe is more peaceful than it has ever been. As late as the Kennedy administration, in the 1960s, there was a massive confrontation over Berlin between the United States and the Soviet Union. Throughout the sixties there was a confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union over the question of nuclear arms, over the question of the ultimate shape of the European arrangements and over the whole evolution of world policy.

In the last three years, European issues have been substantially, if not settled, I think substantially eased. In all parts of the world, except the Middle East, the United States and the Soviet Union have pursued substantially compatible and in some cases cooperative policies. A trade relationship has developed for the first time that would give both countries an incentive, and especially the Soviet Union, an incentive to conduct moderate foreign policies. And most importantly, two major steps have been taken to arrest the nuclear arms race. For the first time, agreed ceilings exist to reduce the danger -- to eliminate the danger, in fact, or at any rate substantially reduce it -- that both sides will be raising or conducting an arms race out of fear of what the other side will do.

I think these are major steps forward which must be built upon which I am confident will be built on, no matter who is President in this country...

(End Excerpts)



CK30 LG TAPE 2 191 49 10 11.30 =



32

165

GA
743

SECMILGOVERNMENT IBADAN =

BB 94/5 X AMERICAN AMBASSADOR HIS EXCELLENCY MISTER DONALD EASUM
VISITING IBADAN ON ORIENTATION JUNE 11, 1975 X FOR INFORMATION
ONLY X =

EXTERNAL +

COLL : 94/5 11, 1975 LHV TAPE 2 191

Y. E.

via S.M.G.&H.S.

via P.S.(O.M.G.),

Above telegram is for your information only
please.

Ayo Fasenu
(Ayo Fasenu),
for P.E.O.(P).

12/6/75.

P.E.O.(P.)

Please dispose. The Ambassador
must have come and gone back.

12/6

P-A

17/12/75

TELEX MESSAGE 354

WESTERN NIGERIA 124914

2. LG TAPE 5 188 LAGOS 36 5 1130 =
SECMILGOVT IBADAN =
BB.94/5/VOL.10 EDGAR NOEL FIRST SECRETARY UNITED STATES
INFORMATION SERVICE VISITING IBADAN BETWEEN 9 and 12 DECEMBER
1975 TO CONSULT USIS STAFF IN IBADAN FOR INFORMATION ONLY =
EXTERNAL +
CT BB.94/5/VOL.10 9 12 1975 LG TAPE 5 188 +
3. LG TAPE 5 491 LAGOS 40 5 1130 =
SECMILGOVT IBADAN =
BB.94/5/VOL.10 LYEE MOE AGRICULTURAL ATTACHE AMERICAN EMBASSY
VISITING IBADAN BETWEEN 12 AND 14 DECEMBER 1975 TO SEE
AGRICULTURE OFFICIALS OF INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR TROPICAL
AGRICULTURE AND UNIBADAN FOR INFORMATION ONLY =
EXTERNAL +
4. LG TAPE 5 189 LAGOS 37 5 1130 =
SECMILGOVT IBADAN =
BB.94/5/Vol 10
JOHN SULLIVAN FIRST SECRETARY AMERICAN EMBASSY ARRIVING
IBADAN 12 DECEMBER 1975 TO VISIT AMERICAN CONSULATE AND
DIRECTOR OF FORESTRY FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY FOR
INFORMATION ONLY =
EXTERNAL +
CT BB.94/5/VOL.10 12 QO 1975 LG TAPE 5 189 +

PS omg

8/12

PEO(P.)

See p. A And 10/12

9/12
10/12

STUDENTS'



UNION

Your Ref.:

Our Ref.:

Telegrams: University Union Ibadan
Telephone: 62550-62579 (30 lines)
Ext. 1401 or 1253
Banker: National Bank, Ibadan

President
BANJI ADEGBORO

Vice-President
AKIN ADESOKAN

Secretary
FOLUSO ADEDIGBA

Assistant Secretary
BOLAJI OGUNJOBI (MISS)

P.R.O.
LEROY C. EDOZIEN

House Secretary
EDWARD AINA

Sports Secretary
DAYO ADELEKE

Treasurer
OMOTAYO FATUNDE (MISS)



9th January, 1976

The Ambassador,
United States Embassy,
Lagos.

Your Excellency,

AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN ANGOLA CRISIS

We see the involvement of your Government in the liberation struggle of Angola as inimical to the Angolan cause in particular, and African Revolution in general. No amount of written subterfuge can blind our eyes to your economic interests in Southern Africa, which have now turned you to a stumbling block in the liberation process of Angola.

While we condemn this involvement of yours in the strongest terms we warn your Government in her own interests to order the withdrawal of all military aids to her lackeys in Angola.

Yours faithfully,

Banji Adegboro
Banji Adegboro
President

Foluso Adegba
Foluso Adegba
General Secretary.

cc.

To the American Consulate,
Ibadan.

Federal Military Government,
Lagos.

The Mass Media.

PS. OMG,

This was presented to HEMG by the demonstrating students on Friday 9th Jan. Although HEM said he would convey the feelings of the students to the appropriate

"THE DAWN OF A NEW ERA IN STUDENTS UNIONISM."

237

quarters, I do not feel that any
action be taken on this letter which
will appear to have been widely
distributed. What are your views?

Alcaide
Sm G.H.S.

11/1
18 Dec 71

CR. I agree with SRG's views.
The students' action and HE's
address to them have been very
widely publicised.
2. No need to bother SRG.
with this again. Please dispose.

14/1/76

ARCHIVE



CONSULATE OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

P.M.B. 5221
Ibadan, Nigeria

April 29, 1976

238
SP/5154

Mr. C. S. O. Akande
Secretary to the Military Government
Oyo State
Ibadan

Dear Mr. Akande:

P. 239-240
Enclosed is a copy of Note Verbale No. 215, from the American Embassy to the Ministry of External Affairs, which announces the arrival and itinerary in Nigeria of Miss Sue Ford Patrick, Deputy Country Officer for Nigeria in the Department of State.

I would like to give Miss Patrick as well-rounded a view as possible, in the short time available, of the accomplishments and potentialities of Oyo State. If possible, therefore, I should like to bring her to call on you anytime of day on May 19. It seems to me a good idea also for her to talk with the Commissioners and/or Permanent Secretaries of Finance and Economic Development; Agriculture and Natural Resources; and Trade, Industry and Cooperatives. For these later visits, I expect she will be accompanied by Vice Consul John Hope. Of course, Miss Patrick would be available to pay a courtesy call on the Military Governor if His Excellency is available and so desires.

I will appreciate your advice on this tentative schedule, and - if they seem useful to you - arrangements for the appointments noted above.

With continuing high regard,

Sincerely yours,

Brady G. Barr
Brady G. Barr
American Consul

Enclosure:
Note Verbale No. 215 (copy)

Fuk

1/5/76

See p. 241, 242

APR 22 1976

No. 213

The Embassy of the United States of America presents its compliments to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and has the honor to inform the Ministry of the proposed orientation visit to Nigeria of Ms. Sue Ford Patrick, Deputy Country Officer for Nigeria, Office of West African Affairs, Bureau of African Affairs, Department of State.

Ms. Patrick plans to arrive in Lagos May 13, 1976 on air Africa's Flight 500 from London. After three days of orientation and consultations in Lagos, during which she would be pleased to call on her counterparts in the Ministry's American Department, Ms. Patrick plans to fly to Port Harcourt May 14 in the company of Embassy officers John K. Archibley and Herbert S. Thomas, III and return with them to Lagos May 15.

Ms. Patrick then plans to travel to Ibadan May 16 for consultations with officers of the American Consulate there. The Principal Officer of the American Consulate in Ibadan, Mr. Brady G. Barr, hopes to accompany Ms. Patrick on trips to Abeokuta and Akure

240
May 17 and 18 to call on the Secretaries to the Military Governments of Ogun and Ondo States, the Alake of Abeokuta and the Oba of Akure.

Ms. Patrick plans to depart Ibadan May 20 by road for Kaduna, accompanied by a Consulate officer. After consultations at the American Consulate in Kaduna, Ms. Patrick plans to depart for Kano by road May 21 or 22, accompanied by the Consulate's Principal Officer, Mr. Thomas J. Burke. Mr. Burke and Ms. Patrick hope to call on the Secretary to the Military Government and the Commissioner for Economic Planning of Kano State and the Emir of Kano. Ms. Patrick plans to depart Kano and Nigeria May 23 aboard Nigeria Airways Flight 914, bound for Rome.

The Embassy would appreciate the Ministry's informing the appropriate State Governments of the proposed visits and desired calls of Ms. Patrick, Consul Barr and Consul Burke.

The Embassy of the United States of America avails itself of this opportunity to render to the Ministry of External Affairs of the Federal Republic of Nigeria the assurances of its highest consideration.

Embassy of the United States of America

Lagos, April 20, 1976

POL:HSThoms:cln 4/20/76

Initialed by _____

cc: AMB
ECRI
POL-2
CSR
ECON
IBADAN
KADUNA

Date _____



CONSULATE OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Ibadan

May 3, 1976

Mr. C. S. O. Akande
Secretary to the Military
Governor
Oyo State
Ibadan

Dear Mr. Akande:

I refer to our letter of April 29, 1976 regarding the visit of Miss Sue Ford Patrick. Unfortunately the visit has been postponed to a later date. As soon as her new itinerary is known, we will contact you to request another appointment. I regret any inconvenience that this may have caused.

With continuing high regard,

Sincerely yours,

John E. Hope
John E. Hope
American Vice Consul

Noted

Alkande
3/5

See p. 242

XXXXXXX
OYO

SP/S/154/242

5 May, 1976.

Mr. Brady G. Barr,
American Consul,
Consulate of the U.S.A.,
P.M.B.5221,
Ibadan.

Dear Mr. Barr,

p-238
p-241
I thank you for your letter of April 29th 1976 which while receiving my attention, was followed by Mr. Hope's letter of May 30th 1976 informing me of the postponement of the visit of Miss Sue Ford Patrick. I wish to assure you that whenever Miss Patrick is able to make the visit, I will arrange for her to meet the desired functionaries indicated in your letter, if they are then available.

With all good wishes and regard.

Yours sincerely,



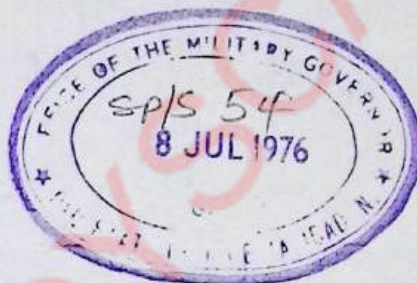
(C.S.C. Akande)
Secretary to the Military Government
& Head of Service.



CONSULATE OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Ibadan

July 6, 1976

His Excellency
Brigadier David Jemibewon
Military Governor of Oyo State
Ibadan



Your Excellency:

It is with sadness that I announce my imminent departure from Nigeria. For the past five years I have felt privileged to share the aspirations and hopes of the people and Government of Nigeria. But now I have been called to duty elsewhere, and must leave on July 15. My successor, Consul Michael Hoyt, is expected to arrive in Ibadan about August 4.

Through you, I should like to thank the officials of your Government and my friends in Oyo State for their superb hospitality and helpfulness. Please accept my best wishes as you continue to serve Nigeria.

Sincerely,

Brady G. Barr
Brady G. Barr
American Consul

Smatts

Is there any need for a reply?

PAS (G + A)

PS om G

Jil
8/7.

7/7

Put up a draft reply.

See p 1449 245

244
~~148~~

PSOMC

Page ²⁴³~~147~~ refers.

Draft abc f. y.c

from
PAS (G.A.)
9/7/76

Your Excellency,

Re page ²⁴³~~147~~, YE is
invited to sign page ²⁴⁵~~149~~ & two copy
at b.c.

Alkande
SNGHS 9/7

Remark. The letter heading should
change to Dep State of Nigeria.

Draft

SP/S.54/149

245
149
12 July, 1976.

His Excellency,
Brady G. Barr,
American Consul,
Consulate of the U.S.A.,
Ibadan.

Your Excellency,

P.147
It is with mixed feelings I write to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 6th July, 1976 intimating me of your imminent departure from Nigeria on reassignment. It is indeed a pleasure to have met you and, I am sure I shall for long cherish good memories of your acquaintance.

On behalf of myself, the Government and the people of Oyo State I sincerely wish you a good tenure of office in your new assignment and all the best in your future endeavours.

Good bye.



David M. Jemibewon
David M. Jemibewon
Brigadier
Military Governor, Oyo State.

SP/S. 154



No. 7

Ibadan, July 19, 1976

The Consulate of the United States of America in Ibadan presents its compliments to the Office of the Military Governor of Oyo State, Ogun State, Ondo State and Kwara State and has the honor to inform them that the Consul, Mr. Brady G. Barr, departed Ibadan on transfer to Ankara, Turkey on July 15, 1976.

Mr. Barr will be succeeded by Mr. Michael P. E. Hoyt. However, Mr. Hoyt is not expected to arrive in Ibadan until August 5. In the interim, Mr. Michael A. Ceurvorst, Vice Consul, will be in charge of the Consulate.

A copy of this Note may be sent to other interested offices and persons in Oyo, Ogun, Ondo and Kwara State.

The Consulate of the United States of America avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Office of the Military Governor of Oyo, Ogun, Ondo and Kwara State the assurances of its highest consideration.

P.S.O.M.G.

Above respectfully submitted, please.

7 C.R. 29/7

247
~~244~~

PAS (G + A)

Overleaf.

2. I recall that a farewell letter was addressed to Mr. Barr when he notified us of his impending departure on re-assignment. That letter ought to be in this file so that p. ²⁴⁶~~243~~ overleaf may follow it up.

3. Trace & re-submit as usual.

Jil
29/7/76.

CR

Paragraph 2 above please. ^{only fin. a.} ~~remove~~
29/7/76

PS,OMG.,

Yours at opposite page refers please.

2. Mr. Micheal P.E. Hoyt who is to succeed Mr. Barr will arrive Ibadan on 5th August, 1976. Page 246 which was issued about 2 weeks ago informs us that Mr. Micheal A. Ceurrorst holds fort till Mr. Hoyt arrives next week.
3. Mr. Hoyt arrival next week will be communicated to us and there is no doubt that he will pay a courtesy call on H.E. when he assumes duty.
4. We shall look forward to Mr. Hoyt arrival next week.

A.O. Aremu

(A.O. Aremu)
Ag. PAS(G&A)

30 July, 1976

PAS (G & A)
...

Seen, t. y. P.A.

Jil
30/7.

SP/S 154

249



No. 8

Ibadan, August 16, 1976

The Consulate of the United States of America in Ibadan presents its compliments to the Office of the Military Governor of Oyo State and has the honor to inform it that the Consul, Michael P. E. Hoyt, has taken up his duties in Ibadan. Mr. Hoyt is accompanied by his wife, Jo Wasson and his son, Evans.

A copy of this Note may be sent to other interested offices and persons in Oyo State.

The Consulate of the United States of America avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the office of the Military Governor of Oyo State the assurances of its highest consideration.

PS. omg

Smg & Hs

19/8

12/8

PAS (G + A)



*7. n. a. further to p. 248
2. Link up with p. 245.*

Jil. 20/8.

250
H.E.M.G.

Via

S.M.G.&H.S.

P.S., O.M.G., *l 21/8*
Del 24/8.

Page 249 is referred for Y.E.'s attention.

2. Mr. Michael P. E. Hoyt, the new American Consul in Ibadan assumed duty on the 5th of August, 1976. The former consul, Mr. Brady G. Barr left Nigeria on July 15th, 1976 and Y.E. issued page 245 to bid him farewell.

3. This is only for Y.E.'s information at this stage as we expect Mr. Hoyt will shortly indicate desire to pay a courtesy call on Y.E.

A. O. Aremu
(A. O. Aremu)
Ag. P.A.S. (G&A)
24 August, 1976.

Until Ann in office. Noted.

PAS (G.A.)

Ble again

l 30/8

C.R

pl.

b.v.

get sign. ✓

348.

PAS (G.A.)

Barr. is not phe

29

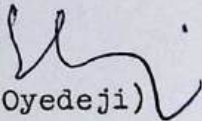
251
SMG, HS

via
PS, OMG, 9/9

Your attention is respectfully drawn to page 250 which was noted by His Excellency, the Military Governor barely two weeks ago.

2. Although the new American Consul in Ibadan assumed duty on Thursday, 5th August, 1976 according to the contents of a note at page 246, he has not indicated his desire to pay a courtesy call on H.E. I do not consider sending any formal reply to page 249 necessary since it is just a release by the American Consulate. We may wait to receive the new Consul's indication for a courtesy call on H.E.

3. You may wish to agree.


(B. Oyedeleji)

PAS. (G&A)

9, September, 1976

Agreed:


9/9



SP/S 154 252
EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

September 24, 1976

His Excellency
Brigadier David Jemibewon
Military Governor
Military Governor's Office
Ibadan
Oyo State

Your Excellency:

As you know, the United States of America is celebrating its 200th anniversary this year. In commemoration, the U.S. Mint has produced a special Bicentennial silver proof set of three coins, dated "1776-1976."

In order to share the joy which has marked this occasion in the United States, I enclose herein a set of those coins for you. Please accept it as a small token of friendship from the American people.

Sincerely,

Donald B. Easum
Ambassador

Enclosure

PLC
My file and send a photocopy to
the Sec & H.S. 11/10.

Sec (GSA)

pl. file away.

CR

P.A.

Plle

12/10

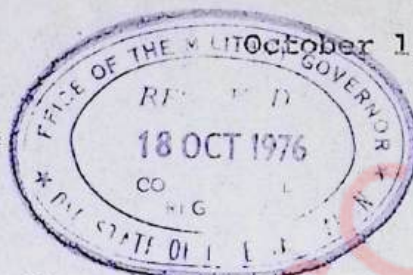
T. A. AKINYELE

13/10/76



SP/s 154 253
CONSULATE OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Ibadan

Colonel David Jemibewon
Military Governor of Oyo State
Ibadan, Nigeria



Excellency,

I wish to extend to you and to the people of Oyo State our very best wishes on the happy occasion of the sixteenth anniversary of Nigeria's Independence.

I wish to take this occasion to reiterate that the service and staff of the Consulate are at your disposal if we can be of any assistance to you.

Sincerely your,

Michael P.E. Hoyt
Michael P.E. Hoyt
Consul to the United States

Smack

15/10

A copy (photocopy or the original) should be in my file

15/10

Seen.
15/10/76

SP/S 154 254



No. 1

The Consulate of the United States of America in Ibadan presents its compliments to the Office of the Military Governor of Oyo State and has the honor to inform them that the current staffing of the U.S. Consulate and United States Information Service in Ibadan is as follows:

CONSULATE

Michael P.E. Hoyt
American Consul

(Principal Officer)

Joseph A. Hilts
Vice Consul

(Consular and Administrative Officer)

George A. McKinney
Communications and Records Officer

Kathleen McKinney
Secretary

USIS

D. Wayne Conner
Director

(Consul)

James McJimpsey
Deputy Director

(Vice Consul)

The Consulate of the United States of America avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Office of the Military Governor of Oyo State the assurances of its highest consideration.

Consulate of the United States of America
Ibadan, February 24, 1977



o c/r M. file away. Hyst w/2



SP/S 154 255
CONSULATE OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Ibadan

April 25, 1977

Mr. T.A. Akinyele
SMG, Head of Service
Governor's Office
Agodi, Ibadan



Dear Mr. Akinyele,

I refer to our conversation this morning concerning the visit to Ibadan of the study group from the National War College of the U.S. National Defense University.

The group, consisting of 13 senior military and civilian officers, plans to arrive in Ibadan on Sunday, May 8, and depart for Lagos on the afternoon of May 9. We would hope that His Excellency, the Military Governor, could receive the group as early as 9:00 AM on May 9 followed by a short briefing.

I would be most appreciative if you could confirm those arrangements.

Very sincerely yours,

Michael P.E. Hoyt
United States Consul

SMG & HS,

Above is humbly submitted f.u.
action please.

CC
C.R.
26/4/77

(Mr. Adesola (Mr. Ext. 18))

256
Y.E.,

I humbly invite Your Excellency's attention to the letter on page 255 from the United States Consul in Ibadan intimating us of the proposed visit to Ibadan of a Study Group from the National War College of the United States National Defence University. The Group numbering 13 is hoping to pay a courtesy call on Y.E. at 9 a.m. on May 9th and Mr. Hoyt has asked if I could give the Group a short briefing on Oyo State before they leave on a visit to the I.I.T.A.

2. Subject to Your Excellency's agreement that 9 a.m. on May 9th, 1977 is convenient, and subject to necessary clearance with the Ministry of External Affairs, Lagos, on the essence of the briefing, I intend to confirm to the American Consul that the arrangements are convenient to Y.E.

(T. A. Akinyele),
S.M.G. & H.S.,
27/4/77.

9am on 9th May, 1977 is ok. To be able to visit Nigeria at all they must have been cleared by the fms. Please, inform Mhax information to prepare the usual handout about the state which we can give out to mark their visit. My here officer will collect them. 28/4

SP SP/S.154/257

29th April, 1977.

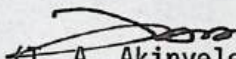
His Excellency
Mr. Michael P. E. Hoyt,
American Consul,
Ibadan.

Your Excellency,

P. 255
With reference to your letter dated 25th April, 1977,
I write to confirm that His Excellency the Military Governor
will be able to receive the Study Group from the National War
College of the United States National Defence University at
9 a.m. on 9th May, 1977 as proposed.

Yours sincerely,




(T. A. Akinyele),
Secretary to the Military Government
& Head of Service.

Sec. (G & A)

P. S. G.

Jil

29/4.

Pl. take f.n.a. on X/ p. 256.

2. It is also usual to inform

P.A. to HENG of all engagements
for noting in H.E.'s diary. Pl.

do so with p. 257.

T. A. AKINYELE

29/4/77

Jil
G. O. ABE
29/4.

259

Our Ref. No. SP/S.154/259

Office of the Military Governor,
Agodi,
Ibadan.

29 April, 1977

Copy to:-

The Personal Assistant to His Excellency,
Office of the Military Governor,
Ibadan.

Above for your information and necessary action please.

2. I should be grateful if you would note ^{the appointment} in His Excellency's diary and bring up as appropriate.



2
(O. O. Dare),
for Secretary to the Military Government
and Head of Service.

260

Our Ref. No. SP/S.154/260

Office of the Military Governor,
Agodi,
Ibadan.

29 April, 1977

Copy to:-

The Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Local Government
and Information,
Ibadan.

(Attention: Mr. O. Bibilari)

1. Above for your information and necessary action please.
2. I should be grateful if you would arrange to distribute to the visitors the usual information and commemorative pamphlets about the State to mark their visit. These handouts should be delivered to the Press Officer to His Excellency the Military Governor well ahead of the time scheduled for the visit.



(O. O. Dare),
for Secretary to the Military Government
and Head of Service.

✓ B U. 7/5/77



SP/S 154 262
CONSULATE OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

P.M.B. 5221
IBADAN, NIGERIA

May 11, 1977

Mr. T.A. Akinyele
Secretary to the Military Governor
and Head of Service
Governor's Office, Ibadan
Oyo State, Nigeria

Dear Mr. Akinyele,

This is to inform you that I will be leaving Nigeria on leave for approximately one month. During my absence, Mr. Wayne Conner, Consul and Director of USIS in Ibadan will be Acting Principal Officer at the Consulate.

I will be looking forward to seeing you on my return.

Sincerely,

Michael P.E. Hoyt
United States Consul

PAS (G + A)

Jif PS DRG
12/5-

M. bring to the attention of HE f. 1.

T. A. AKINYELE

11/5/77

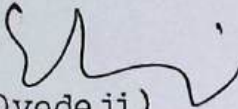
CR
Please file appropriately and
re-submit early.

G 12/5-

Y. E.

Via P.S., O.M.G. *File 13/5*

The letter at page 262 is respectfully referred for Your Excellency's information please. It is about Mr. P. E. Hoyt, the United State Consul who will be on leave for about one month while Mr. Wayne Conner will act for him.


(B. Oyedepi)
P.A.S. (G. & A)

12 May, 1977

Notes

13/5

13/5

Seen

File 13/5

pt

ARCHIVES



CONSULATE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

P.M.B. 5221
IBADAN, NIGERIA

June 23, 1977

His Excellency Colonel
David Jemibewon
Military Governor
Oyo State



Dear Sir,

This is to inform you that I have returned to Ibadan and resumed my duties as Principal Officer in charge of the United States Consulate in Ibadan. I want to thank you for any cooperation and assistance that you extended to Mr. Connors in my absence.

I look forward to seeing you at the earliest opportunity.

Sincerely,

Michael P.E. Hoyt
United States Consul

1. My file
2. Encl #3

27/6

PS mg

Pl. see & file away.

Jul 29/6.

PA.

T. A. AKINYELE

28/6/77

265

American Committee of Political Leaders

Led by Congressman Fowler of Atlanta, Georgia.

Arriving Ibadan 10³⁰ am 29/8
Cocktail by Consul in evening.

To see on 30/8/77 :

WEM G	9 ⁰⁰ am - 9 ²⁰
SM G & HS	9 ³⁰ - 9 ⁵⁰
CLG & I	10 ⁰⁰ - 10 ³⁰
Chairman Ib. M. G & Super Council	11 ⁰⁰ - 11 ⁴⁵
Clubbadan of Ibadan	12 ³⁰ - 1 ⁰⁰

HEU(P)

M. put up draft letters to

(1) CLG & I, chairman Ib. M. G.
 > Supervisory Council

(2) The Clubbadan
 23/8/77

266

PEO(P)

Ref your min. at the bottom of
the overleaf, the draft letters to
the Secretary, Badan Municipal Port.
and the Permanent Secretary, Ministry
of Local Govt. and Information
are subd. a. b. c. for your
consideration, please.

ay
1

(17582P)

23/8/77

Tupur

M. Fair

23/8/77

SP/S.154/267

23 August, 1977

The Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Local Govt. & Information,
Ibadan.

Visit of Young United States Politicians
to Ibadan

I am directed to inform you that a delegation of six young American politicians, headed by two members of the American Council of Young Political Leaders (Dr. Sharon Lee Camp and Congressman Wyche Fowler, Jr.) will arrive in Ibadan on the 29th August, 1977. The purpose of the visit is to familiarize young political leaders with international affairs, which might, in future, lead to a programme involving an annual exchange of visits by U.S. and African young political leaders, such as the ones already existing between the United States and other countries such as the Soviet Union and Japan.

2. The delegation will like to meet the Honourable State Commissioner for Local Government and Information from 10.00 - 10.30 a.m. on Tuesday 30th August, 1977, and I should be grateful if you would intimate your Commissioner about the proposed visit.

(A. Bandle)

for Secretary to the Military
Government & Head of Service.



See p. 275

SP/S.154/268

268
13 August, 1977

The Secretary,
Ibadan Municipal Government,
Ibadan.

Visit of Young United State Politicians
to Ibadan

I am directed to inform you that a delegation of six young American politicians, headed by two members of the American Council of Young Political Leaders (Dr. Sharon Lee Camp and Congressman Wyche Fowler, Jr) will arrive in Ibadan on the 29th August, 1977. The purpose of the visit is to familiarize young political leaders with international affairs, which might, in future, lead to a programme involving an annual exchange of visits by U.S. and African young political leaders, such as the ones already existing between the United State and other countries such as the Soviet Union and Japan.

2. In the course of their stay at Ibadan, the members of the delegation will like to meet the following dignitaries on the 30th August, 1977:

- (i) The Chairman and Supervisory Councillors, Ibadan Municipal Government - 11.00 a.m. - 11.45 a.m.
- (ii) His Highness Oba D.T. Akinbiyi, the Olubadan of Ibadan - 12.30 p.m. - 1.00 p.m.

4. I should be grateful if you would intimate His Highness the Olubadan of Ibadan, Chairman and Supervisory Councillors of the Ibadan Municipal Government with the visit of the American young politicians and effect necessary arrangement to make the visit a success.

(A. Bandlele)
for Secretary to the Military
Governmane and Head of Service.





CONSULATE OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

P.M.B. 5221
Ibadan, Nigeria

August 19, 1977

Mr. T. A. Akinyele
Secretary to the Military
Government & Head of Service
Secretariat
Ibadan, Nigeria

Dear Mr. Akinyele:

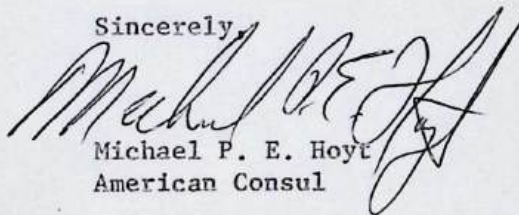
This is to confirm our conversation of the other day concerning the visit of a delegation of the American Council of Young Political Leaders. I am attaching several copies of our press release giving details of the group and the purpose of their visit.

I wish to confirm that you will take charge of the group from about 8:30 in the morning of Tuesday, August 30 and will include in their program a meeting with the Ibadan Municipal Council, briefings by officials of the Oyo State Government, and, if possible, an audience with the Olubadan. I assume the group will be free before 12 noon.

I plan to accompany the group.

Again, thank you for your cooperation which, I am sure, will result in another very successful visit.

Sincerely,


Michael P. E. Hoyt
American Consul

Sec(GXA)

I have already spoken to you about this in advance. Unfortunately the AGDG will not be available on Tuesday 30/8/77 after 10 am. If it is possible for the group to meet him by 9 am M. finalize action.



USIS

270
special
news
release

August 17, 1977

YOUNG U.S. POLITICIANS TO VISIT IBADAN

Ibadan, August 17-- a delegation of six young American politicians will arrive in Ibadan on August 29 on the fourth stop of a three-week tour, which will include visits to Sudan, Tanzania, Kenya, Nigeria and Liberia.

The trip was organized by the American Council of Young Political Leaders (ACYPL) and the delegation will be headed by two members of that group's Board of Trustees-- ACYPL Coordinator Dr. Sharon Lee Camp and Congressman Wyche Fowler, Jr.

The purpose of the visit, according to Camp, is to familiarize young local politicians with international affairs. She observed that U.S. state and municipal political figures are generally unable to obtain experience in that area until they become involved in government on a national level. The ACYPL hopes that its first African tour will lead to a program involving an annual exchange of visits by U.S. and African young political leaders. Similar arrangements are already in existence with the Soviet Union and Japan, and Camp said that such proposals were under consideration with Latin America, Eastern Europe and three Arab countries.

Fowler, the only national-level politician on the tour, was elected to Congress earlier this year, filling the seat vacated by American Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young.

Before coming to Washington, Fowler served for four years as chairman of the Atlanta, Georgia, City Council and he said that he is looking forward to good meetings during this trip with members of African city governments.

But the main thrust of the Congressman's visit will center on U.S.-African relations, especially since he was recently appointed to the House of Representatives' Committee on International Relations.

"I feel that these meetings with African leaders will be of great value to me as a member of the House Committee on International Relations in determining the proper direction for American foreign policy as Africa-related issues arise," he remarked before his departure.

The other four members of the tour are Marvin S. Arrington, an Atlanta City Councilman, Paula Chambers, a member of the Indianapolis City Council, State Senator Fred Eckert of New York and Harold Holliday, a county commissioner from Kansas City, Missouri.

Each delegate said he hoped to advance beyond local politics and then to make use of the experience gained during this visit.

Chambers called the journey principally "a study tour," on which she would try to learn something of the "political atmosphere, cultural background and development" in Africa. Chambers, who is black as are Arrington, Holliday and Fowler, said she also felt "a natural interest and curiosity" to see Africa.

Holliday, who is one of the 15 commissioners who govern Jackson county, Missouri, said he is going to Africa with "thousands of questions I'm going to ask" about domestic issues, like health care and transportation, which concern Africans and Americans alike.

Young U.S. Politicians to visit Ibadan

-3-

He agreed with Chambers that the tour is "an individual, broad, educational experience," and hoped a greater exchange of information between Africa and the United States would develop as a result of it.

The ACYPL, which maintains a continually changing list of 4,000 U.S. political figures between the ages of 20 and 40, sponsors a series of foreign study tours, seminars with visiting foreign politicians and foreign policy conferences each year.

It was founded ten years ago and operates with grants from private sources and from the Cultural Affairs Division of the U.S. State Department.

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Y.E.,

via S.M.G. & H.S., ~~25/8/77~~ 25/8/77

P.S. (O.M.G.), 25/8/77.

SEC. (G. & A.), 24/8/77

The American Consul in Ibadan has informed this Office of the proposed visit of six American Politicians to Ibadan on 29th August, 1977 in continuation of their study tour of a few African Countries. The American Politicians will like to familiarize young local politicians with international affairs as well as seize the opportunity of their visit to learn something of the political and cultural developments in Africa.

2. The programme drawn up for the visitors include a courtesy call on Your Excellency at 9.00 a.m. on Tuesday, 30th August, 1977 after which they will call on The State Commissioner for Local Government and Information, the Olubadan of Ibadan and the Chairman of Ibadan Municipal Government.

3. Y.E. is humbly requested to indicate if the date and time fixed for the courtesy call are convenient.

Sam Dede
(A. Bandele),

P.E.O. (P),

24 August, 1977.

The date and time are OK. I want a speech prepared. I will meet them in the Council room
26/8/77

274

Sec (G.A.)

Overleaf. Pl. prepare a short speech
which will precede the distribution of
the brief on "Evil & Adam in 1908 State"
already prepared by you.

~~Sec~~
T.A. [unclear]

26/8/77

275

SP/S.154/275

27. August, 1977

The Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Local Government
and Information,
Ibadan. (For the attention of Mr. M.A. Adesiyun)

Visit of Young United States
Politicians to Ibadan

P 267
Further to my letter No.SP/S.154/267 of 23rd August, 1977, I am directed to request you to inform the Honourable State Commissioner for Local Government and Information to join His Excellency, the Military Governor at the Executive Council Chambers to receive the Delegation of the American Council of Young Political Leaders, scheduled to pay courtesy call on him at 9.00 a.m. on Tuesday, 30th August, 1977.

... 2. A copy of the programme of the Delegation's visit to Ibadan is herewith attached.



(C. A. Shittu)
for Secretary to the Military
Government and Head of Service.

276
S.M.G.&H.S.

P.S.O.M.G., *Ap. 29/8/77*

Kindly refer to your minute on p.274 and find at b.c. for your consideration, copies of a short speech which will precede the distribution of the Brief on "Govt. and Administration in Oyo State" prepared for the visit of a delegation of the American Council of Young Political Leaders.

[Signature]
(O. O. Dare),
Sec. (G. & A.),
29 Aug., 1977

YE

In accordance with YE's directive on p. 273, the Speech at b.c. is subtd for YE's retention pl.

[Signature]
T. A. AKINYELE

29/8/77

[Signature] 30/8

[Signature]
Sec(G & A)

A. enclose a copy each of the Speech and the Brief and dispose of file.

[Signature]
T. A. AKINYELE

30/8/77

277

AN ADDRESS BY THE ACTING MILITARY GOVERNOR OF OYO STATE
LT.-COL. D. B. LAOYE, ON THE OCCASION OF THE VISIT OF A
DELEGATION OF THE AMERICAN COUNCIL OF YOUNG POLITICAL
LEADERS TO IBADAN ON 30TH AUGUST, 1977

See (G.2.10)
M. file army.

Your Excellency the American Consul,

Honourable Commissioner for Local Government
and Information, Oyo State,

Honourable Congressman Fowler,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I regard it as a privilege for the Oyo State to be chosen as the fourth port of call in a 3-week tour of Africa by a delegation of the American Council of Young Political Leaders and I accept the honour of welcoming you, on behalf of the Government and people of this State, to Ibadan, the capital city of Oyo State.

I am informed that the purpose of this visit is to familiarise young U.S. local politicians with international affairs. In this day and age, when there is a yearning all over the world for a society of

social justice whose indisputable parameter is the existence of equality of opportunities and right of every man to make his own contribution to the common good, the need for a better international understanding among the peoples of the world cannot be over-emphasised. The motivation and execution of the current tour sponsored by your Council is therefore well founded and commendable. The programme becomes even more significant when one realises the fact that the continuing education of today's adult decision makers is as important to a healthy society as a sound academic preparation of tomorrow's leaders. As State and municipal political figures, you are most unlikely to obtain experience in the area of international affairs until you become involved in government on a national level. This programme of exchange visits by you who are leaders of tomorrow is therefore bound to provide necessary training for your future role in

international relations. The programme therefore commends itself to us in this part of the world as being worthy of emulation.

No doubt this visit to many of you is a study tour during which you hope to learn something of the political atmosphere, cultural background and current economic development in the various countries which you will visit. With the natural interest and curiosity to see Africa, I know that all of you will have many questions to ask about the domestic issues in this country and in the continent of Africa with a view to make comparisons where possible.

Whilst it will, of course, be impossible to answer all the many questions you are likely to have in mind during your brief stay in Ibadan, an attempt will be made to enable you see and learn a bit about the political and administrative set up in the State as well as our Local Government system. Provision has

also been made for you to come in contact with some of the culture and tradition of our people. To this end, a short brief on Government and Administration in Oyo State has been prepared for your study. This will be distributed immediately after this welcome address after which there will be opportunity for you to read through and ask questions whilst we have some coffee. You will later be received by the Honourable Commissioner for Local Government and Information in his office at which place you will have another opportunity for firing more of your questions about issues raised in the brief. As you will see on your programme of activities, you will be meeting later in the day, the Chairman and Supervisory Councillors of the Ibadan Municipal Government at Napo Hall where you can have a closer and practical study of our Local Government system in the State. On the cultural and traditional side, a courtesy call on the paramount

natural ruler in the municipality, the Olubadan of Ibadan, Oba D. T. Akinbiyi, has been arranged for you.

Your Excellency, Honourable Congressman, Ladies and Gentlemen, I have great pleasure in welcoming you to Ibadan the capital city of Oyo State and wish you an enjoyable and memorable visit.

Thank you.

BRIEF ON GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

OF

OYO STATE

Office of the Military Governor, Ibadan
30th August, 1977

His Excellency the Military Governor:

At the apex of Government and Administration in Oyo State is the Military Governor who co-ordinates the activities of all departments of Government. He is also the chief link between the State Government and the Federal Military Government being a member of the National Council of States.

The Oyo State Executive Council:

In the administration of the State, His Excellency the Military Governor is assisted by the State Executive Council which consists of nine Civil Commissioners, the Commander of 2nd Division of the Nigerian Army and the Oyo State Commissioner of Police. The Secretary to the Oyo State Military Government and Head of Service services the Council. The Executive Council meets generally every Wednesday to consider and take decisions on memoranda submitted by the different departments of Government. It therefore makes the laws and gives policy direction for the conduct of Governmental business.

The Ministries:

There are at present nine Ministries each under the political headship of a Civil Commissioner. The day-to-day running of each Ministry which is in the hands of civil servants is co-ordinated by a Permanent Secretary who is the administrative head. Each Ministry adopts a line and staff hierarchical organisation with clear lines of responsibility as between the different levels of officers. The existing nine Ministries are:

- (i) Finance and Economic Development which is responsible for the central planning and monitoring of execution of all Development Plans in the State. It also has responsibility for Government revenue, treasury and other ancillary matters.
- (ii) Establishments and Training which, in collaboration with the Public Service Commission, has responsibility

for personnel and training in the Oyo State Civil Service.

- (iii) Works and Housing which is responsible for all public works in the State including roads, public buildings, rural electrification and land matters.
- (iv) Local Government and Information; responsible for supervising the activities of all the Local Governments in the State. The Information Division of the Ministry is the main Public Relations Department of Government whilst its Social Welfare Division is charged with responsibility for relief and social services. The Ministry has responsibility for the Government Printing Press as well as for Fire Services.
- (v) Education which is responsible for primary, post primary and technical education in the State. It also liaises with the Federal Ministry of Education on University education.
- (vi) Health which is responsible for all Government health policies and programmes. It executes Government's settled health policies through the agency of the State Health Council and Zonal Health Boards which in turn have responsibility for running all Government hospitals and other health institutions. The State Health Council also effects a measure of supervision over private and voluntary agency hospitals and clinics through an arrangement of partial integration into the State's Health Management Board system.
- (vii) Agriculture and Natural Resources through which the Government of Oyo State participates in agricultural development. The main objective of this Ministry is to raise the status of agriculture from its traditional level of subsistence to a modern, well

organised and mechanised large-scale level through motivation and pilot schemes. It therefore has separate divisions for Agricultural Planning, Forestry, Crop, Fisheries, Livestock, Veterinary, Produce and Agricultural Engineering.

- (viii) Trade, Industries and Co-operatives which is saddled with the responsibility for promoting and developing small-scale industries, profitable commercial undertakings and virile co-operative movements. Its Investment Division plays the role of a promoter, liaison establishment, supervisor and investor in the establishment of new industries in the State.
- (ix) Justice which is the main legal department of, and chief legal adviser to the State Government on all matters.

Extra-Ministerial Departments

Under constitutional or statutory provisions, the following Departments are outside ministerial control:-

- (a) Judicial which dispenses justice and adjudicates on laws is headed by the Chief Judge assisted by Judges of the High Court and Magistrates of the Lower Court, as well as Judges of the Customary Courts.
- (b) Public Service Commission which is the agency responsible for the appointment, promotion and discipline of civil servants.
- (c) Local Government Service Board which is the agency responsible for the appointment, promotion and discipline of local government staff.
- (d) Central Schools Board which is the agency responsible for the appointment, promotion and discipline of teachers.
- (e) Audit - responsible for the auditing of all Governmental accounts.

Council of Obas and Chiefs:

The portfolio for chieftaincy matters is held by His Excellency the Military Governor. In carrying out the duties of this portfolio, His Excellency is advised by the Oyo State Council of Obas and Chiefs, a body set up by law to advise the State Government on chieftaincy matters. The fifteen-member-Council which is representative of all traditional councils in the State consists of the following Obas:

- (1) The Oni of Ife, Ile-Ife;
- (2) The Alafin of Oyo, Oyo;
- (3) The Owa-Obokun of Ijeshaland, Ilesha;
- (4) The Orangun of Ila, Ila-Orangun;
- (5) The Olubadan of Ibadan, Ibadan;
- (6) The Timi of Ede, Ede;
- (7) The Ataoja of Oshogbo, Oshogbo;
- (8) The Oluwo of Iwo, Iwo;
- (9) The Shoun of Ogbomosho, Ogbomosho;
- (10) The Elejigbo of Ejigbo, Ejigbo;
- (11) The Eleruwa of Eruwa;
- (12) The Akirun of Ikirun, Ikirun;
- (13) The Akire of Ikire, Ikire;
- (14) The Olokuku of Okuku, Okuku;
- (15) The Olufon of Ifon, Ifon.

Statutory Corporations and Boards:

Because of the specialised nature of the subjects or the nature of services to be rendered, certain matters within the administration which are considered unsuitable for Civil Service handling have been assigned to Government-owned Statutory Corporations, Commissions and Boards, viz -

1. Water Corporation of Oyo State.
2. Property Development Corporation of Oyo State.
3. Broadcasting Corporation of Oyo State.
4. Investment and Credit Corporation of Oyo State.
5. Ibadan Wastes Disposal Board.
6. Oyo State Sports Council.
7. Oyo State Pilgrims Welfare Committee.

Local Government:

Under the recent nation-wide reform of local government system, Oyo State is divided into four administrative zones, namely: Oyo, Ibadan, Ilesha and Oshogbo. The four zones are subdivided into twenty four local government authorities to replace the twelve administrative divisions into which the State was formerly divided.

The structure is a single-tier of multi-purpose local government authorities each headed by an Executive Secretary as the administrative head. The Executive Secretary is the clerk to the local government authority and its committees and is responsible for the implementation of all council's decisions.

All statutory and public service functions of Local Government are concentrated in the local authorities with complete and self-contained budgets so that the whole system of Local Government within any area can be identified, costed and co-ordinated. The local authorities may however delegate some of their functions to subordinate councils, e.g. Area Committee to which financial allocations may be made.

In order to preserve the traditional position of Obas and Chiefs in the State, each local government authority area or group of local government authority areas over which a traditional ruler has suzerainty has a Traditional Council. The Traditional Council consists of traditional office holders, the chairman or chairmen of each local authority council or councils, one or two additional representatives of each local government authority council if considered appropriate, and any other person or persons who may be desired to represent fully the interests of the entire area.

All traditional office holders are expected to avoid political partisanship in order to retain the dignity of their traditional positions.

There is a General Purposes Committee which is the only standing committee of the council and which handles all functions delegated to it by the council including education. In addition to the Chairman, each local government council has one supervisory councillor for Education and another for Health and Works.

Local Government Finance

Under the reforms and with effect from 1976-1977 financial year, local government internal sources of revenue are as follows:

- (1) 7/12 of forestry fees collected in the local authority area.
- (2) 20 percent of the proceeds from vehicle licence fees collected in the area.
- (3) All proceeds from income rates collected in the local authority area.
- (4) In addition, the Federal Government provides liberal grants to all State Governments in the Federation as an earnest of its desire to put Local Governments throughout the country on a sound financial footing.
- (5) The Oyo State Government has also decided to add a 50 percent recurrent matching grant to the Federal Government provision which in total is shared among the Local Governments on the basis of 25% for equality and 75% on population basis. Capital loans may also be provided for the commercial projects of Local Governments at subsidised rates of interest.

The Local Government Service Board is responsible for the employment, posting and discipline of local government authority employees on salary levels 06 and above who are regarded as staff of the Unified Local Government Service.

Functions of Local Government Authorities

Functions and responsibilities exclusive to local government authorities save in exceptional or temporary circumstances include markets and motor parks, environmental sanitation

including refuse collection and disposal, nightsoil disposal and sewerage. Others are provision and maintenance of slaughter houses, public conveniences, community and recreation areas, grazing grounds and fuel plantations and licensing and control of the sale of liquor. Local authorities also have responsibility for control of land held by customary tenure, naming of roads and streets and numbering of plots and buildings, control and collection of forest revenue outside forest reserves and collection of property and other rates, community tax and other designated revenue sources.

Functions which may be performed concurrently with the State Government include the provision and maintenance of health centres, maternity centres, dispensaries, health clinics, ambulance services, leprosy clinics and preventive health services.

Information and public enlightenment, public libraries and reading rooms, agricultural extension, rural and semi-urban water supply, fire services, roads and streets other than trunk roads, promotion of arts and culture, care for destitutes, orphans, etc., public housing programmes regulation and control of buildings, town and country planning and chieftaincy matters, etc., also come on the concurrent list.

Under the new system, each local government has a population range 150,000 to 800,000. No local government unit has in its area of jurisdiction a population of less than 150,000.

The twenty four Local Governments are as follows:

<u>Local Government</u>		<u>Population</u>
1.	Ibadan Municipal Government	885,859
2.	Lagelu Local Government	309,451
3.	Oluyole " "	154,118
4.	Akinyele " "	262,634
5.	Ibarapa " "	165,131
6.	Iwo " "	475,591
7.	Irewole " "	383,636
8.	Obokun " "	250,520
9.	Ilesha " "	234,141

10.	Atakumosa Local Government		195,520
11.	Oranmiyan	" "	513,926
12.	Ifelodun	" "	298,744
13.	Odo Otin	" "	250,797
14.	Ila	" "	217,075
15.	Ogbomosho	" "	484,710
16.	Ejigbo	" "	158,561
17.	Oshogbo	" "	353,364
18.	Irepodun	" "	220,723
19.	Ede	" "	257,823
20.	Irepo	" "	224,488
21.	Ifedapo	" "	197,117
22.	Kajola	" "	160,832
23.	Iseyin	" "	232,305
24.	Oyo	" "	435,334

ARCHIVES OF OYO STATE



USIS

special news release

August 17, 1977

YOUNG U.S. POLITICIANS TO VISIT IBADAN

Ibadan, August 17-- a delegation of six young American politicians will arrive in Ibadan on August 29 on the fourth stop of a three-week tour, which will include visits to Sudan, Tanzania, Kenya, Nigeria and Liberia.

The trip was organized by the American Council of Young Political Leaders (ACYPL) and the delegation will be headed by two members of that group's Board of Trustees-- ACYPL Coordinator Dr. Sharon Lee Camp and Congressman Wyche Fowler, Jr.

The purpose of the visit, according to Camp, is to familiarize young local politicians with international affairs. She observed that U.S. state and municipal political figures are generally unable to obtain experience in that area until they become involved in government on a national level. The ACYPL hopes that its first African tour will lead to a program involving an annual exchange of visits by U.S. and African young political leaders. Similar arrangements are already in existence with the Soviet Union and Japan, and Camp said that such proposals were under consideration with Latin America, Eastern Europe and three Arab countries.

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Before coming to Washington, Fowler served for four years as chairman of the Atlanta, Georgia, City Council and he said that he is looking forward to good meetings during this trip with members of African city governments.

But the main thrust of the Congressman's visit will center on U.S.-African relations, especially since he was recently appointed to the House of Representatives' Committee on International Relations.

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294

S.M.G.&H.S.

P.S.O.M.G., *[Signature]* 26/8/77.

I submit at b.c. short brief on Government and Administration of Oyo State for use at the meeting with Young U.S. Politicians visiting Ibadan next week.

[Signature]
(O. O. Dare),
Sec. (G. & A.),
26 Aug., 1977

Sec (G & A)

[Arrow pointing from Sec (G & A) to this text]
Pl. stencil and make copies of the document as amended.

[Signature]
T.A. AKINYELE
26/8/77

ER.

Please merge with main file and p.a.

[Signature]
Sec (G & A)
29/8



CONSULATE OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

P.M.B. 5221
Ibadan, Nigeria



September 27, 1977

The Military Governor's Office
Secretariat
Ibadan, Nigeria

Dear Sirs:

This is to inform you that the Minister-Counselor and Deputy Chief of Mission of the American Embassy in Lagos, Mr. Parker D. Wyman intends to make a visit to Ibadan October 11 and 12. If possible, he would like to make a courtesy call on His Excellency the Military Governor, Brigadier David Jemibewon on the morning of October 12. If he is not available at that time, we would be pleased to meet with his representative. Among other topics, Mr. Wyman is prepared to discuss the U.S. participation in the Nigerian Technical Manpower Training Program.

I wish to thank you in advance for the usual fine cooperation and welcome you extend to visitors to Ibadan.

Sincerely,

Michael P. E. Hoyt
American Consul

PSONG
Smc & HS

28/9/77

12 October is o.k.

[Signature]
28/9

Sec. (G + A)

*pl. issue a
repl accordingly.
dil 3/x.*

SP/S. 154/296

297
3 October, 1977.

The American Consul,
Consulate of the United States
of America,
P. M. B. 5221,
Ibadan, Nigeria.

Request for an Appointment

I am directed to refer to your letter of 27th September, 1977 and to say that His Excellency the Military Governor has agreed to receive Mr. Parker D. Wyman, Minister-Counselor and Deputy Chief of Mission of the American Embassy in Lagos in his Office at the Secretariat, Ibadan at 9.00 a.m. on 12th October, 1977.

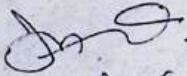


J. A. Osundina
for Secretary to the Military
Government and Head of Service.

297 A

SMG & HS,

Pl. find a.b.c. a letter addressed
to the American Consul for your signature.
You will kindly initial the file copy
on p. 298 pl.


Ag Sec (CRA)
5/10/77





SP/S.154/298

5th October, 1977

Mr. Michael P. E. Hoyt,
American Consul,
Consulate of the United States of
America,
Private Mail Bag 5221,
Ibadan.

National Day Celebrations

I learnt with regret that invitation to the events marking the National Day Celebrations which took place at the Liberty Stadium, Ibadan on 1st October, 1977 was not extended to you and Mrs. Hoyt.

2. As I have already explained, failure to invite you and Mrs Hoyt to the Stadium could not have been deliberate since you got an invitation to the Cocktail for the evening of the same day. Please be assured that my officials will henceforth take necessary precautions to ensure that this type of omission does not happen again in the future.

3. With kind regards.

(T. A. Akinyele)

Secretary to the Military Government
and Head of Service.

PA

PEO (P)
ASONG
Jil
910. prepared for the Brit Dep'te. Ibadan.

NOTE
Jil
15/10. p. 976 of file SP/S. 3 vol-11
Action taken on
PA



No. 2

The Consulate of the United States of America in Ibadan presents its compliments to the Office of the Military Governor of Oyo State and has the honor to inform them that the current staffing of the U.S. Consulate and United States Information Service in Ibadan is as follows:

CONSULATE

Michael P. E. Hoyt
American Consul (Principal Officer)

Joseph A. Hilts
Vice Consul (Consular and Administrative Officer)

Thomas M. Casey
Communications and Records Officer

Janice Weidberg
Secretary

USIS

D. Wayne Conner
Consul (Director)

Leonard E. Birdsong
Vice Consul (Deputy Director)

The Consulate of the United States of America avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Office of the Military Governor of Oyo State the assurances of its highest consideration.

Consulate of the United States of America
Ibadan, October 21, 1977



PEO (P)

Above is subst. f. n. a.

pls. ~~AA~~ 2/11.

CR

This should be in a
Confidential file

SMA & HSS Lil 3/11.
PS OMA
Sec (G & A) 4/11.
Above for information

~~SECRET~~
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

PROTOCOL DEPARTMENT ~~DIVISION~~

LAGOS

P.M.B. No. 12600

Telegrams External

Telephone 54720



Ref. No. Bb 94/5/VOL.2

Date 26th October, 1977.

The Secretary to the Military Government,
Cabinet Office,
Ibadan,
Oyo State.



Tour of Diplomat

I am directed to inform you that Mr. Arthur W. Lewis, Counsellor (Public Affairs) of the Embassy of the U.S.A. accompanied by Mr. Charles W. Bray, Deputy Director, U.S.I. Agency, Washington D.C. intends to visit Ibadan, Oyo State on 30th October, 1977 and return to Lagos the same day.

2. The purpose of the visit is to consult with the Staff of the U.S. Information Service in Ibadan.

M. A. Emiabata
(M. A. Emiabata (Mrs)
for Permanent Secretary.

~~SECRET~~

PRD (P)

Above is subd. file
C.R.
8/11/77.

Pl. remove to
Confidential file
9/11/77

301

PEO(P),

Action taken as directed in your
minute at foot overleaf please.

CC

C.R.

18/11/77

Sec (G & A)

Overleaf was received too
late for any action to be
taken.

✓

PEO(P)

10/11/77

M. J. Rose

16
20/11

PA

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11

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