

The original documents are located in Box 2, folder “African Drought, 1973-1974 (4)” of the Stanley Scott Papers at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION
Presidential Libraries Transfer/Disposal Sheet

ITEM ID 00627

DESCRIPTION OF ITEM MOVED . . Nixon White House photograph E1775-32A
(11/27/73) - Mrs. Nixon and a group of
women in a publicity shot for the
"Desert Ball," a fundraiser for
African drought relief.

COLLECTION/SERIES/FOLDER ID . 031500017

COLLECTION TITLE STANLEY S. SCOTT PAPERS (WH Public
Liaison Office - Minority Affairs)

BOX NUMBER 2

FOLDER TITLE African Drought, 1973-1974 (4)-(6)

ACCESSION NUMBER 1998-NLF-022

MOVEMENT DATE 05/31/2001

TYPE OF MATERIAL Photographs

NEW LOCATION Audiovisual Collection

ARCHIVIST William H. McNitt



BACKGROUND
FOR
PHOTOGRAPH

AFRICAN LEADERS, SPONSOR 'DESERT
APPEAL' FOR RELIEF OF DROUGHT (480)

11/11
RICHARD NIXON, STANDING AMONG U.S. GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND
OTHERS, PARTICIPATING IN A MAJOR EFFORT TO RAISE
MONEY FOR THE DROUGHT-STRIKEN SAHELIAN NATIONS.

THEir INTEREST ARE WELL
REFLECTED IN THE "GLOBET BALL", A FORMAL
DINNER AND DANCE AT THE SHERRILL-PARK, ONE OF
THE CITY'S MOST EXCLUSIVE HOTELS. THE FIRST LADY
OF THE WHITE HOUSE TO PRELUDE THE BALL
WILL BE MRS. NIXON.

THE EVENING WILL BE OPENED WITH A DANCE BY A LARGO
NUMBER OF U.S. GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS. THE PROCEEDS--INCLUDING AFRICAN
ARTS AND CRAFTS--WILL BE DEDICATED IN THE COURSE OF THE
DINNER TO THE PROBLEMS OF THE 52-DOLLAR A PERSON.

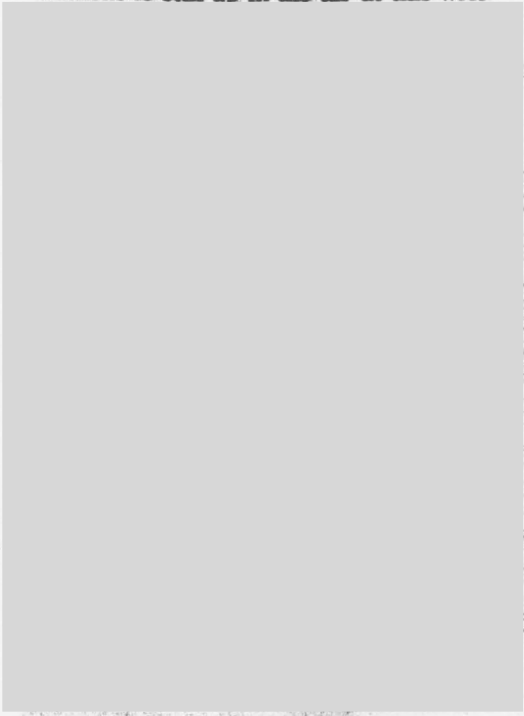
11/11
THE FUND RAISING EFFORT INCLUDE
THE SHERRILL-PARK, ONE OF THE CITY'S MOST EXCLUSIVE HOTELS.
SHERRILL PARKS AND AMBASSADOR-DESIGNATE TO SENEGAL
WILL BE AGENT.
AMBASSADOR S. EDWARD PEAL OF LIBERIA, DEAN OF WASHINGTON'S
AFRICAN DIPLOMATIC CORPS, AND MR. JAMES E. CHECK, PRESIDENT OF
HOWARD UNIVERSITY, WILL BE MASTERS OF CEREMONIES FOR THE EVENING.
AMONG OTHER THINGS, THEY WILL PRESENT OVER A RAFFLE
FEATURING A TRIP TO SENEGAL AND THE IVORY COAST, OFFERED BY
IVORY COAST PRESIDENT FELIX HOLOFOTHE.

11/11
ENTERTAINMENT WILL BE PROVIDED BY FAMOUS AMERICAN BLUES SINGER
B.B. KING, WHO WILL RETURN FROM A TOUR OF THE DROUGHT STRICKEN
REGION JUST TWO DAYS BEFORE THE BALL. ALSO APPEARING WILL BE
SINGER GANCY WILSON AND A GROUP OF FIFTEEN-YEAR-OLD TALENTS, THE
"BOYS OF FIRE", WHO WILL TRAVEL FROM ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,
SPECIALLY FOR THE OCCASION.



PAGE THREE MRS. NIXON
MRS. WINSTON WILLOUGHBY, GENERAL CHAIRPERSON AND
SPOKESWOMAN FOR THE BENEFIT COMMITTEE, SAID THAT SINCE MRS.
NIXON'S APPEAL, "DONATIONS HAVE BEEN POURING IN, EVEN FROM
PEOPLE WHO DO NOT INTEND TO COME TO THE BALL." SHE FELT
OPTIMISTIC THAT THE 100,000 DOLLAR GOAL SET BY THE FUND RAISERS
COULD BE REACHED. SHE NOTED THAT SINCE THE TOTAL EFFORT HAS
BEEN ON A VOLUNTARY BASIS, "THE ENTIRE PROCEEDS OF THE EVENING
WILL BE DIVIDED EQUALLY BETWEEN THE SIX DROUGHT-STRIKEN SAHELIAN
NATIONS." ITEM
11/19/73 AM 825P

WHETHER OR NOT singer Nancy Wilson will appear at the benefit ball Friday for the drought-stricken African nations is still up in the air at this writ-

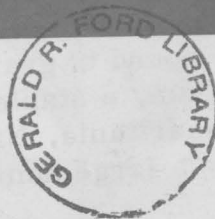


For the

PRESS

Agency for International Development
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1973



-89
(202)632-8332

**U.S. RESPONDS TO NEW U.N. APPEAL FOR SAHEL
WITH ADDITIONAL FOOD--NEW RECOVERY PROGRAM PLANNED**

A new U.S. Government grant of 150,000 metric tons of Food for Peace grain for drought victims in six Sahel countries of Africa was announced today (Dec. 3) by Maurice J. Williams, Deputy Administrator of the Agency for International Development and the President's Special Relief Coordinator for Major Disasters Abroad.

He said the new grain donation is in response to the latest world-wide appeal from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, which estimates that the drought area may need as much as 550,000 metric tons of emergency food grains through September 1974 from the international donor community.

The drought-plagued Sub-Sahara countries are Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta.

Williams also approved the framework for the first part of a medium-term recovery program for the Sahel area which would begin immediately on the completion of Congressional action to provide new funds for such a special program. The President has asked Congress for \$40 million for this U.S. effort.

The initial part of the recovery program, estimated to cost \$15 million, would begin by the first of next year and its impact would be felt over a period of two years, beginning almost immediately. The proposed assistance would be in four economic sectors recommended by a special AID task force which visited the Sahel countries for several weeks in September and October.

The four major areas on which the medium-term recovery program would concentrate are grain storage and transportation; range management, livestock and water; agricultural production, and health.

Department of State Washington, D.C. 20523

More, , ,

Williams, who recently returned from a fact-finding tour of the drought area, noted that the 150,000 metric tons of grain will provide 2.5 million people with about a pound of grain a day for more than four months. The grain provided is sorghum, a staple food in the drought-plagued countries of Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Upper Volta and Senegal. About 25 million people, including a large number of nomads, live in those countries.

Some of the food pledged today will be used by U.S. voluntary agencies active in the drought area and by the World Food Program to support its food for work projects in which food is used as partial payment for work.

Williams also announced that AID had just purchased 36 heavy duty trucks to speed up delivery of the food stocks inland from the ports to key storage and distribution centers. He emphasized that the emergency food must be in place before the start of the next rainy season, with the hope that the expensive airlift operation provided by the U.S. earlier this year could be avoided in the future. AID financed airlifts of three U.S. Air Force C-130 cargo planes to carry relief supplies to Chad, Mali and Mauritania.

In approving the proposed program, which would be activated in cooperation with other donors, Williams said:

"The question of relief is not enough for the people of the Sahel. Their need is for development, for recovery from the drought and for using the tremendous potential of the region. The Niger River is one of the great rivers of the world. I believe it is the tenth largest and it is a very fertile river basin. This is a seat of ancient civilizations as the Nile was in Egypt, as the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers, as the Chinese civilizations grew up in the river basins of China. You have had cultures and great people living in the Niger basin for sometime, so you have this tremendous resource which will be developed and will be the future of the region."

Williams outlined the type of projects which may be financed by AID in the proposed medium-term recovery program.

One of the first measures, he said, would be to help provide simple storage warehouses that would be quickly assembled in the more remote areas of the Sahel. These could handle the emergency shipments of food grain coming from the United States and other donors, and could also be used in the future by the grain-marketing agencies of the Sahel countries.

To improve transportation in the area, the program would include financing the repair of roads to isolated areas and improving barge shipping
More....



procedures on the Niger River. Both measures would help to move relief supplies more efficiently and quickly during the coming months, as well as more general cargoes later.

In another economic area, the Sahel countries would be helped to rehabilitate and develop their livestock herds on which many of the people depend. Among the recommended measures are development of surface water sources for animal use, aid to provide equipment and material to redevelop herds, animal health improvement through the use of vaccines and other medicines, as well as supplementary feeding programs.

To increase agricultural production in the few months before the rainy season in May, and as preparation for the next agricultural season, the program would launch a vegetable project to feed those in need and for immediate employment for some of the nomads hit by the devastating drought. Plots of land will be provided by the Sahel countries and the United States would pay for seed, tools and equipment needed. A seed selection and multiplication project would supply improved varieties of seed, including millet, sorghum and corn from the AID-financed Major Cereals Research Center in Zaria, Northern Nigeria. Irrigated rice production would also be developed.

A health improvement program would provide mobile equipment for medical teams to visit nomads in areas hard hit by the drought. They would be prepared and equipped to concentrate on nutrition, child and maternal health and preventive medicine. A well-digging project to provide more drinking water would be started in smaller population centers.

The program is being planned in cooperation with such other major donors as the European Development Fund, the French Fund for Aid and Cooperation, and United Nations agencies -- FAO, UN Development Fund, UNICEF, and WHO -- as well as Canada and Sweden.

Including the food donation announced today, the international community has committed about \$180 million of humanitarian assistance to the drought zone. The United States' share, amounting to about \$80 million, includes 406,000 metric tons of Food for Peace grain, emergency airlifts, medical personnel and supplies, transport, shelters and other relief aid.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 25, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE RECORD

FROM:

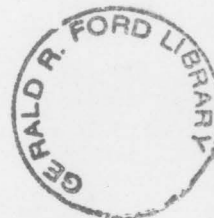
DAVID PARKER

SUBJECT:

Mrs. Nixon's Proposed Visit to
African Drought Area

This is to advise that Mrs. Nixon has been approached by Bill Codus again regarding the possibility of making a trip to the drought stricken area in Africa and has once again rejected the proposal. Therefore, it is being dropped.

cc: Haig
Scowcroft
Ziegler
✓ Scott
Smith



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

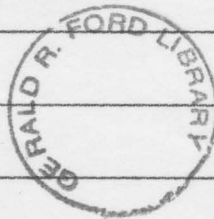
FEB. 22 '74

Date

TO: STAN

FROM: JOHN

FYI



THE NEW YORK

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1974

Waldheim Bids World Help Sub-Sahara Area

By THOMAS A. JOHNSON

Special to The New York Times

OUAGADOUGOU, Upper Vol-
ta, Feb. 21—Secretary General
Waldheim said today that
"peoples and countries could
disappear from the face of the

capitals to solicit support.
Last September the heads of
state of the six most affected
countries identified a number
of projects—dams, wells,
canals, irrigation—that would



Stanley Scott Leaves For Ivory Coast

Ten Million Reported Needing Urgent Help

Washington, D.C.

Stanley S. Scott, Special Assistant to the President, will fly to West Africa this week to study the drought problem which has brought hunger and devastation to six sub-Sahara countries despite a massive U. S. and

[March 1974]



CITY	TIME	DATE	ROUTE	RESERVATIONS (Dates)	
				REQUESTS	CONFIRMATION
LEAVE Washington-National		open	NA		March 1974
ARRIVE New York-					
NOTE					

LEAVE New York-Kennedy	8:00 PM	3/28	PA 188		
ARRIVE Dakar	7:20 AM	3/29			
NOTE					

LEAVE Dakar	9:00 AM	3/29	RK 506		
ARRIVE Abidjan	11:40 AM				
NOTE					

LEAVE Abidjan	7:30 AM	4/1	UT 858		
ARRIVE Ouagadougou	11:15 AM				
NOTE					

LEAVE Ouagadougou			Surface		
ARRIVE Kumasi					
NOTE					

LEAVE Kumasi		open	GH		
ARRIVE Takoradi					
NOTE					

LEAVE Takoradi		open	GH		
ARRIVE Accra					
NOTE					

LEAVE Accra	10:15 AM	4/5	GH 560		
ARRIVE Lagos	12 noon				
NOTE					

LEAVE Lagos	9:00 AM	4/7	WT 945		
ARRIVE Monrovia	11:10 AM				
NOTE					

Stan Jants

ORD OF TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS

CITY	TIME	DATE	ROUTE	RESERVATIONS (Dates)	
				REQUESTS	CONFIRMATION
LEAVE Monrovia	11:50 PM	4/10	UT 822		
ARRIVE Paris-Charles de Gaulle	7:30 AM	4/11			
NOTE					
LEAVE Paris-Orly	1:45 PM	BE 015	BE 015		
ARRIVE London	2:45 PM				
NOTE					
LEAVE London	10:45 AM	4/14	PA 107		
ARRIVE Washington-Dulles	1:55 PM				
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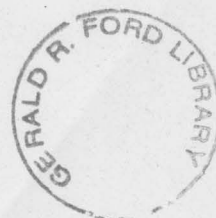
179 EOB
[March 1974]

Stanley S. Scott, Special Assistant to the President,

will fly to West Africa this week to study the drought problem which has brought hunger and devastation to six sub-Sahara countries despite a massive U.S. and international relief effort.

Because of public concern in the United States over the Sahel drought and its tragic effects, Scott, who specializes in minority affairs at the White House, plans first to attend a conference of U.S. ambassadors to the Sahel countries to be held in Abidjan, Ivory Coast March 29 and 30. The conference will review U.S. Government relief and recovery efforts which thus far have totaled more than \$129 million, including one billion pounds of food.

Following the Abidjan conference, Scott will visit Upper Volta, one of the drought-stricken Sahel nations, for an on-the-spot study of the situation April 1-3. The other countries are Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal.



Scott's trip to West Africa will be sponsored by the Agency for International Development, whose Deputy Administrator, Maurice J. Williams, has since last June served as the President's Special Coordinator for Emergency Relief to Sub-Saharan Africa. AID representatives from Washington headquarters participating in the Sahel Chiefs of Mission conference in Abidjan will be Donald S. Brown, Deputy Assistant Administrator for Africa, Fermino J. Spencer, Director of Central and West African Regional Affairs, and Edward C. Fei, head of AID's Sahel Task Force. AID officials in the Sahel area also will attend.

Scott, whose career has included 11 years as a journalist, will make brief visits under the auspices of USIA to Ghana, Nigeria and Liberia following his stay in the Ivory Coast, and is scheduled to leave Monrovia April 10 for return to Washington via Paris and London.

Before joining the White House staff as Assistant to the Director of Communications for the Executive Branch in June 1971, Scott



had had newspaper, wire service and radio experience as well as serving a year as assistant director of public relations for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the New York headquarters.

His first news positions included reporting and editorial work from 1960-64 for the Memphis⁵ (Tenn) World and the Atlanta (Ga.) Daily World, followed by two years as a reporter for United Press International in New York. After his service with the N.A.A.C.P., he worked as a newsman with the Westinghouse Broadcasting Corporation station WINS in New York. He has received various journalism awards.

After almost two years in his first White House position as Assistant to the Director of Communications for the Executive Branch, he was appointed in February 1973 to his present position of Special Assistant to the President.



Born in Bolivar, Tenn. July 2, 1933, Scott attended Palmer Memorial Institute, a preparatory school in Sedalia, N.C., Kansas University in Lawrence (1951-53) and Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo. (1957-59). He served in the U.S. Army in 1954-56, including one year in Korea.



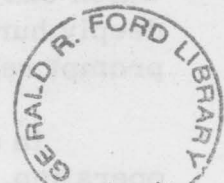
For the
PRESS

Agency for International Development
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

FOR RELEASE AT 6 P. M.
SUNDAY, MARCH 3, 1974

AID-74-11
Montanari
(202) 632-8332

**AID COMMENTS ON
CARNEGIE SAHEL REPORT**



The Agency for International Development has not had an opportunity to review in detail the report on the Sahel drought in Africa, "Disaster in the Desert," issued by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and is not prepared at this time to respond to all the points raised in the publication. We find the report makes clear the terrifying and extensive impact that this drought has had upon the people of the Sahel and emphasizes the complexity of dealing with the disaster. It documents the range of concerns that the world donor community has had to face in responding to the conditions of the Sahel - not only food but the right kind of food in the right place; problems of transport of that food; assuring equity and efficiency in distribution; and dealing with the medical problems afflicting a drought-stricken populace.

It is true, as the report points out, that the United States has not been a major financier of development programs in the Sahel over the past decade. This has not been a region of close historical, economic or political ties with the United States. Other donors, with closer ties, have played a leading role in financing developing programs. But in its relatively modest pre-drought programs, AID had recognized that the problems of improving cereals production and improving livestock must be overcome if the region were to be able to withstand the periodic droughts from which it has always suffered. Thus, important programs aimed at improving production and marketing of cereals and livestock were undertaken in the rain-short - but not drought - years of 1969-1971. These programs included provision of modest amounts of U.S. cereals to meet recurring deficits during that period.

It was from involvement in these programs that AID recognized that 1972 was becoming not just a year of lower than desired rainfall but a drought situation of significant proportions. As soon as the 1972 harvest failure was

(more)

Department of State Washington, D.C. 20523

fully recognized, AID stepped up delivery of the 48,000 tons of grains already programmed for the region and obtained agreement to provide an additional 108,000 tons.

Thus, while there may not have been a contingency plan of the sort envisaged by "Disaster in the Desert", there was always clear recognition that the fragile ecology of the region -- the weakness of which can only be overcome by long-term development plans -- could be deeply hurt by renewed drought. And when that occurred there was a prompt response.

In any effort as complex and immense as the Sahel drought relief operation, there are inevitably differences of view on how best to react, and how well the job is progressing. But that does not mean that the U.S. Government's response to the drought has been marked by a pattern of neglect and inertia, or that there is a lack of humanitarian concern among the officials concerned with the problem.

On the contrary, it is our belief that the response of the donors, in moving huge quantities of food, medicines and other supplies to some of the most inaccessible destinations in the world has been a remarkable effort. Only those who know the Sahel from personal experience can understand the incredible difficulties of the terrain; the almost complete lack of communications and transportation in the areas most severely affected; the vast sociological, environmental, economic and political factors involved. These, plus the normally difficult and time-consuming details of administering any relief effort, whether an earthquake or a flood or a drought, have made the persistent Sahel disaster one of the most unusual and complicated in the history of humanitarian assistance.

Considering the nature of the drought and the problems involved, the wonder is not the extent of the tragedy, but that it was not greater. The facts are that the United States and other donors did respond; they did move the food and other relief supplies where needed; they did save lives -- against immense odds.

(more)

This is not to say that the Sahel relief effort was a model operation. As the report points out, there were many problems, and AID, the FAO and all other donors have learned some hard lessons from this disaster. But we must differ from the report's statement that these problems constituted "an administrative and bureaucratic disaster". The proof is in the approximately one billion pounds of food committed and shipped within a year's time - despite a shipping crunch in American ports, overburdened African facilities, a shortage in rail cars and trucks in Africa, poor roads, damaged bridges, rivers too dry to float barges, airfields too small for cargo planes; little or no place for adequate storage. But since the first warnings, the United States has provided more than \$129 million in emergency and recovery relief - over 35 percent of the overall \$340 million furnished by all donor countries and agencies.

It is also clear that the complexity of this situation is different from the usual cataclysmic emergency. The problems of the drought are only a sign of longer-term development needs which must be dealt with at the same time as the drought itself. Six national governments are involved, as are a range of regional and international organizations and bilateral donors. The report proposes an organizational mechanism to deal with this kind of situation. While AID obviously intends to study these recommendations in detail, the proposal does seem to deal rather simplistically with the different interests of all the parties so deeply concerned in the matter.

While much has been accomplished, no one can deny the terrible suffering that remains. AID has repeatedly pointed out that the problem has not yet been resolved and it continues to take a leading role with other donors in emphasizing what more needs to be done. 1973 was another year of drought and the problems of the region have been made only harder. Even if the rains come again, the problems of recovery are enormous - but AID has already begun recovery programs.

And to build the kinds of economies and societies which truly can overcome the ecological difficulties faced by the Sahel may take many years of concentrated and cooperative effort by the developed countries and the people of the Sahel - and again, AID has engaged high-level U.S. scientific and technological skills to look for solutions that the African states can use in dealing with these longer-term needs.

(more)



AID is pleased that the Congress shares with the Administration recognition of the problems still facing this region through the initiatives it has taken recently in providing \$25 million for recovery programs and in its present consideration of a broader bill for disaster relief and recovery programs in the Sahel, as well as Pakistan and Nicaragua.

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(more)



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MAR 4

Date

TO: STAN

FROM: JOHN

FYI



African Drought Aid Plan Scored

Associated Press

A private study of aid to six drought-stricken African countries accuses the United States and international organizations of indifference and incompetence.

"The neglect, the inertia

charge of assistance to the Sahel region," the report said.

AID DISAGREED with the findings. "Since the first warnings the United States has provided more than \$129

EVENING STAR MAR. 7, '74



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 13, 1974

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR:

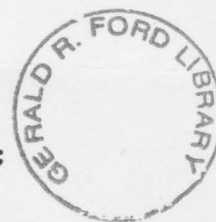
KENNETH COLE

~~FROM:~~

STANLEY SCOTT *ff*

SUBJECT:

U.S. Aid in African Famine;
AID Conference, Abidjan,
Ivory Coast, March 29-31



The Agency for International Development is conducting a meeting in Abidjan, March 29-31, to take an in-house look at the six-nation drought-stricken area of central Africa. AID, with the National Security Council concurring, has requested that I participate in this meeting as a White House Presidential representative to help focus national and international attention on what our Nation is doing to assist these famine stricken areas of Africa.

The drought area encompasses over 23 million people, of which well over one million are directly affected. Tens of thousands are in imminent danger of dying of starvation. Increasing public concern in the United States, especially from the Black community, has been aroused by the plight of these people and their struggle to survive.

Ken, I think we can be proud of the role played by the United States in helping the stricken states of the Sahel meet some of their urgent needs. Much has been done and much remains to be done in helping to ease this ongoing tragedy in central Africa.

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

-2-

AID is interested in my participation, I am told, to help counter some of the adverse publicity being disseminated by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace report, and to point out the fact that the United States has provided more than \$129 million in emergency and recovery relief -- over 35 percent of the overall \$340 million furnished by all donor countries and agencies. They also want to highlight our ongoing efforts in research and financial support to solve the problems in this disaster area.

I am further informed that USIA would like for me to visit two or three African countries after the Abidjan conference to discuss with college students and government officials what we are doing in the domestic area on minority-related initiatives. The entire trip would last from seven to ten days and AID/USIA would sponsor the cost.



ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

-3-

POLITICAL RATIONALE - GENERAL POINTS

1. Will focus some attention away from over-played domestic problems and give the country a new spiritual and moral rallying point.
2. Black population needs a reassurance of Presidential interest; and it offers an opportunity for the exhibition of moral leadership in this area by both the President and the nation that is urgently called for at home and abroad.
3. Solidify the American black community behind a Nixon-administered project -- (Give Special Assistant Scott's Office an important role re black community will see him doing something meaningful).
4. Switch some of the political focus temporarily from the Middle East to Africa. (Show that there is also interest in this region of the world).
5. Mrs. Nixon earlier served as Honorary Chairman of a Benefit Ball in Washington to raise funds for the drought area.

APPROVE: _____

DISAPPROVE _____

COMMENT:

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL



For the
PRESS

File: STAN IN AFRICA
Agency for International Development
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1974



AID-74-14
Metelsky
(202) 632-8332

**PRESIDENTIAL ASSISTANT SCOTT TO STUDY
SAHEL DROUGHT PROBLEMS AT FIRST HAND**

Stanley S. Scott, Special Assistant to the President, will fly to West Africa this week to study the drought problem which has brought hunger and devastation to six sub-Sahara countries despite a massive U.S. and international relief effort.

Because of public concern in the United States over the Sahel drought and its tragic effects, Scott, who specializes in minority affairs at the White House, plans first to attend a conference of U.S. ambassadors to the Sahel countries to be held in Abidjan, Ivory Coast March 29 and 30. The conference, convened by Assistant Secretary of State for Africa Donald B. Easum, will review U.S. Government relief and recovery efforts which thus far have totaled more than \$129 million, including one billion pounds of food.

Following the Abidjan conference, Scott will visit Upper Volta, one of the drought-stricken Sahel nations, for an on-the-spot study of the situation April 1-3. The other countries are Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal.

Scott's trip to West Africa will be sponsored by the Agency for International Development, whose Deputy Administrator, Maurice J. Williams, has since last June served as the President's Special Coordinator for Emergency Relief to Sub-Sahara Africa. AID representatives from Washington headquarters participating in the Sahel Chiefs of Mission conference in Abidjan will be Donald S. Brown, Deputy Assistant Administrator for Africa, Fermino J. Spencer, Director of Central and West African Regional Affairs, and Edward C. Fei, head of AID's Sahel Task Force. AID officials in the Sahel area also will attend.

More...

Department of State Washington, D.C. 20523

Scott, whose career has included 11 years as a journalist, will make brief visits under the auspices of the United States Information Agency to Ghana, Nigeria and Liberia following his stay in the Ivory Coast, and is scheduled to leave Monrovia April 10 for return to Washington via Paris and London.

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* * * * *

Ambassador Donald B. Easum (Va.)
Republic of Upper VOLTA
Ouagadougou

Ambassador Edward W. Mulcahy (Ariz.)
Republic of CHAD
Ndjamena

Ambassador Ralph J. McGuire (D. C.)
Republic of MALI
Bamako

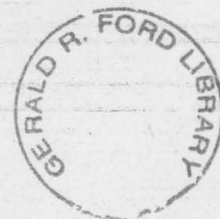
Ambassador Richard W. Murphy (Va.)
Republic of (Islamic) MAURITANIA
Nouakchott

Ambassador L. Douglas Heck (D. C.)
Republic of NIGER
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Ambassador O. Rudolph Aggrey (D. C.) Also Ambassador to the
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(Resident Dakar)

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For the
PRESS

Agency for International Development
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1974

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**PRESIDENTIAL ASSISTANT SCOTT TO STUDY
SAHEL DROUGHT PROBLEMS AT FIRST HAND**

Stanley S. Scott, Special Assistant to the President, will fly to West Africa this week to study the drought problem which has brought hunger and devastation to six sub-Sahara countries despite a massive U.S. and international relief effort.

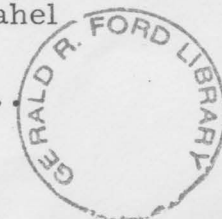
Because of public concern in the United States over the Sahel drought and its tragic effects, Scott, who specializes in minority affairs at the White House, plans first to attend a conference of U.S. ambassadors to the Sahel countries to be held in Abidjan, Ivory Coast March 29 and 30. The conference, convened by Assistant Secretary of State for Africa Donald B. Easum, will review U.S. Government relief and recovery efforts which thus far have totaled more than \$129 million, including one billion pounds of food.

Following the Abidjan conference, Scott will visit Upper Volta, one of the drought-stricken Sahel nations, for an on-the-spot study of the situation April 1-3. The other countries are Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal.

Scott's trip to West Africa will be sponsored by the Agency for International Development, whose Deputy Administrator, Maurice J. Williams, has since last June served as the President's Special Coordinator for Emergency Relief to Sub-Sahara Africa. AID representatives from Washington headquarters participating in the Sahel Chiefs of Mission conference in Abidjan will be Donald S. Brown, Deputy Assistant Administrator for Africa, Fermino J. Spencer, Director of Central and West African Regional Affairs, and Edward C. Fei, head of AID's Sahel Task Force. AID officials in the Sahel area also will attend.

More...

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* * * * *

President Nixon's Aide To Assist Africans In Drought

**Stanley Scott Leaves
For Ivory Coast**

**Ten Million Reported
Needing Urgent Help**

Washington, D.C.

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Because of public concern | conference in Abidjan will be



[1974]

U.S. CONGRESS URGED TO GRANT MORE FUNDS FOR AFRICAN DROUGHT
RELIEF (960)

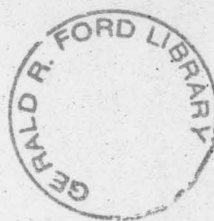
WASHINGTON, MARCH 29--TOP OFFICIALS OF THE U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (A.I.D.) HAVE MADE AN URGENT APPEAL FOR CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL OF 150 MILLION DOLLARS IN DISASTER RELIEF FUNDS, INCLUDING 850 MILLION DOLLARS FOR AFRICA'S DROUGHT-STRIKEN SAHEL REGION OF SIX STATES AND ETHIOPIA.

THEY TESTIFIED FRIDAY BEFORE THE FULL SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE AT A HEARING ON PENDING LEGISLATION TO PROVIDE SUPPLEMENTAL ASSISTANCE NOT ONLY TO THE SAHEL AND ETHIOPIA, BUT ALSO TO NICARAGUA, VICTIM OF AN EARTHQUAKE, AND TO PAKISTAN, RAVAGED BY FLOODS.

THE COMMITTEE HEARD STATEMENTS BY DANIEL PARKER, A.I.D. ADMINISTRATOR; DR. SAMUEL C. ADAMS, A.I.D. ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR IN CHARGE OF THE AFRICA BUREAU, AS WELL AS TWO A.I.D. OFFICIALS RESPONSIBLE FOR ACTIVITIES IN LATIN AMERICA AND ASIA. MAURICE WILLIAMS, DEPUTY A.I.D. ADMINISTRATOR AND PRESIDENT NIXON'S SPECIAL COORDINATOR FOR OVERSEAS DISASTER RELIEF, ALSO WAS PRESENT AND ANSWERED QUESTIONS.

ANOTHER WITNESS WAS ROGER MORRIS OF THE CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE, CO-AUTHOR OF A RECENTLY-PUBLISHED REPORT, "DISASTER IN THE SAHEL," WHICH IS CRITICAL OF WHAT HE CALLED "A PATTERN OF NEGLECT AND INERTIA" ON THE PART OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE U.S. GOVERNMENT IN THE SAHEL DROUGHT RELIEF SITUATION.

SENATOR HUBERT HUMPHREY, CHAIRMAN OF THE AFRICA SUBCOMMITTEE AND A VIGOROUS CHAMPION OF SUPPORT FOR AFRICA NOT ONLY IN DISASTER RELIEF BUT IN THE CONTINENT'S ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, REVIEWED THE SAHEL SITUATION AND ENDORSED THE NEED FOR MORE FUNDS. "THERE IS EVERY INDICATION THAT DISASTER RELIEF NEEDS IN THE SAHEL WILL BE GREATER THIS YEAR THAN THEY WERE LAST YEAR," HE SAID.



ANOTHER YEAR OF A DEVASTATING DROUGHT THREATENS THE LIVES OF HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE IN AFRICA, NOT ONLY IN THE SAHEL, BUT IN ETHIOPIA AND PARTS OF OTHER AFRICAN STATES AS WELL, AND DISASTER RELIEF IS DESPERATELY NEEDED TO HELP THEM," THE SENATOR ADDED.

OTHER AREAS OF AFRICA EXPERIENCING THE ADVERSE EFFECTS OF WEATHER WERE IDENTIFIED AS NORTHERN NIGERIA, NORTHERN GHANA AND CAMEROON IN WEST AFRICA, AND KENYA AND TANZANIA, ALONG WITH ETHIOPIA, IN EASTERN AFRICA.

"IT IS CLEAR THAT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE SUPPORT DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE," SENATOR HUMPHREY SAID. "AS CONTROVERSIAL AS THE FOREIGN AID PROGRAM IS, RECENT POLLS SHOW THAT AMERICANS STRONGLY SUPPORT HUMANITARIAN HELP TO THOSE THREATENED BY FAMINE. EVEN MORE TELLING IS THE OVERWHELMING PRIVATE RESPONSE TO APPEALS FOR FUNDS TO HELP THE PEOPLE OF THE SAHEL."

THE DROUGHT-AFFECTED AFRICAN COUNTRIES WILL NEED NOT ONLY MASSIVE EMERGENCY RELIEF DURING THE NEXT YEAR, BUT ALSO SUBSTANTIAL RECOVERY ASSISTANCE, SENATOR HUMPHREY SAID.

A.I.D. OFFICIALS DISCLOSED AT THE HEARING THAT THEY INTEND TO USE 35 MILLION DOLLARS OF THE 50 MILLION DOLLARS, IF CONGRESS APPROVES THIS SUM, FOR MEDIUM-TERM RECOVERY PROJECTS, AND THAT 5 MILLION DOLLARS WILL BE EARMARKED FOR RELIEF EFFORTS IN ETHIOPIA.

DR. ADAMS SAID INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS TO MEET THE EXIGENCIES OF THE AFRICAN DISASTER "HAVE BEEN IMPRESSIVE, BUT MUST BE AUGMENTED." HE EXPLAINED THAT THE VAGARIES OF WEATHER ON THE CONTINENT'S DETERIORATING ECOLOGIES "MAY BRING ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS (ATOP THE 50 MILLION DOLLARS) FOR FOOD AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT IN FISCAL YEAR 1975 AND BEYOND.

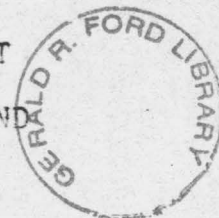
PAGE 3 SAHEL

DR. ADAMS SAID THE UNITED STATES CONTINUES TO PLAY A LEADING ROLE IN THE INTERNATIONAL RELIEF EFFORT, THUS AVERTING MASS STARVATION IN THE SAHEL.

"TO DATE, THE UNITED STATES HAS PROVIDED MORE THAN 129 MILLION DOLLARS IN EMERGENCY DROUGHT RELIEF FOOD AND OTHER ASSISTANCE -- OVER 35 PERCENT OF THE OVERALL 340 MILLION DOLLARS FURNISHED BY ALL DONOR COUNTRIES AND AGENCIES," HE SAID. "U.S. FOOD COMMITMENTS HAVE TOTALED 506,000 METRIC TONS -- MORE THAN TWICE THE AMOUNT PROVIDED BY ANY OTHER SINGLE DONOR AND ABOUT 46 PERCENT OF ALL FOOD SHIPMENTS."

HE STRESSED, HOWEVER, THAT "HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE TO SHORT-TERM NEEDS WHILE ESSENTIAL TO THE SAVING OF LIVES AND A CONTINUING REQUIREMENT -- IS ALONE INSUFFICIENT. IT IS ALSO IMPORTANT THAT LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS BE PROVIDED TO HELP RE-ESTABLISH OVER TIME AND ACCEPTABLE CONDITION OF LIFE AND MINIMIZE THE PROSPECTS FOR FAMINE HANGING IN THE BALANCE WITH ONLY SLIGHT VARIATIONS IN WEATHER.

"EVEN WHILE LONGER-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLANNING PROCEEDS, THERE IS A BROAD RANGE OF MEDIUM-TERM PROGRAMS, PARTICULARLY IN AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENT, WHICH CAN HAVE AN IMPACT ON THE LIVES OF THE SAHEL PEOPLE OVER THE NEXT THREE



TO FIVE YEARS."

DISCUSSING THE ETHIOPIAN SITUATION, DR. ADAMS SAID THE U.S. GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSE RECENTLY INCLUDED THE AUTHORIZATION TO SHIP AN ADDITIONAL 32,000 TONS OF MAIZE, SORGHUM AND CSW (CORN-ROYA-MILK), BRINGING AMERICAN FOOD COMMITMENTS IN FISCAL 1974 TO MORE THAN 52,000 TONS."

THE TOTAL VALUE OF AID TO ETHIOPIA BY ALL DONORS IS CURRENTLY ESTIMATED AT ABOUT 50 BILLION DOLLARS, OF WHICH THE U.S. PORTION IS ABOUT ONE-FOURTH, THE A.I.D. OFFICIAL SAID.

PAGE P SAHEL

"THE TRAGEDY IN THE AFRICAN REGION CONTINUES," DR. ADAMS TOLD THE SENATORS. "MAJOR EFFORTS ARE UNDERWAY WHICH WILL, IN A LARGE MEASURE, ALLEVIATE THE WORST OF THE PRESENT SUFFERING. BUT THERE WILL ALWAYS REMAIN THOSE PERSONS UNTOUCHED BY GOVERNMENTAL PROGRAMS AND WHOSE SUFFERING CONTINUES.

"THERE WILL REMAIN ALWAYS THE PROSPECT THAT THE DROUGHT AND ITS CATASTROPHIC CONSEQUENCES WILL STRIKE AGAIN AT THIS YEAR'S HARVEST.

"DESPITE THE BEST WILL OF MEN -- AFRICAN AND NON-AFRICAN ALIKE -- THE CHALLENGE IS NOT YET FULLY JOINED. WE MUST DO ALL THAT WE CAN. WE MUST BE PREPARED TO CONTINUE -- THIS YEAR AND PERHAPS FOR YEARS TO COME -- TO RESPOND TO THIS HUMAN TRAGEDY."

THE PROPOSED GLOBAL DISASTER RELIEF PROGRAM OF 150 MILLION DOLLARS IS DIVIDED AS FOLLOWS: 50 MILLION DOLLARS FOR AFRICA, 85 MILLION DOLLARS FOR PAKISTAN AND 15 MILLION DOLLARS FOR NICARAGUA. THE 150 MILLION SYN WAS AUTHORIZED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THURSDAY BY A BIG MARGIN, 276-124. IT IS LIKELY THAT THE SENATE, WHEN THE BILL REACHES THE FLOOR SOON, WILL ALSO GIVE ITS APPROVAL.

SENATOR HUMPHREY, AT FRIDAY'S HEARING, EXPRESSED HIS CONCERN THAT ADEQUATE RELIEF BE PROVIDED TO ETHIOPIA BECAUSE THAT COUNTRY AND THE UNITED STATES HAVE "VERY FRIENDLY POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS."

AFTER DISCUSSING WHAT HE DESCRIBED AS "SEVERAL SERIOUS FLAWS" IN THE INTERNATIONAL RELIEF EFFORT IN THE SAHEL, MR. MORRIS MADE SOME RECOMMENDATIONS THAT INCLUDED:

1. ESTABLISHMENT BY DONOR GOVERNMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, INCLUDING PRIVATE RELIEF AGENCIES, OF A NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL RELIEF.
2. ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR THE TRAINING OF EXPERTS IN DISASTER RELIEF.

"WITHOUT A POOL OF FRESH APPROACH TO DISASTER RELIEF -- BY THIS COMMITTEE AS WELL AS BY THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH AND OTHER GOVERNMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS," HE SAID, "INNOCENT CHILDREN SEEM DOOMED TO GO ON DYING AROUND THE WORLD BECAUSE BUREAUCRACIES FAIL TO PLAN, OR BECAUSE OFFICIALS REMAIN IGNORANT, OR BECAUSE NO ONE CARES." ITEM

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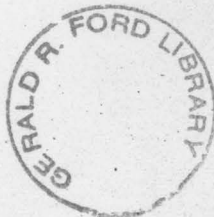
AF 59

(HIGHLIGHTS) KISSINGER-DAYAN PRESS BRIEFING MARCH 29 (310)

WASHINGTON, MARCH 29--SECRETARY OF STATE KISSINGER AND ISRAELI DEFENSE MINISTER MOSHE DAYAN MET FOR THREE HOURS AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT MARCH 29 AND, IN EFFECT, LAUNCHED THE PROCESS AIMED AT ACHIEVING MILITARY DISENGAGEMENT BETWEEN SYRIA AND ISRAEL. THEY WILL MEET AGAIN MARCH 30 BEFORE DR. KISSINGER LEAVES FOR A VACATION IN MEXICO.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND THE DEFENSE MINISTER TALKED BRIEFLY WITH NEWSMEN AT THE END OF THEIR FIRST DAY OF TALKS. HERE ARE THE HIGHLIGHTS OF THEIR REMARKS:

-- DEFENSE MINISTER DAYAN CHARACTERIZED THE PROPOSAL HE GAVE DR. KISSINGER AS THE "INITIAL ONE, AND THE ONE THAT HAS BEEN APPROVED BY" THE ISRAELI GOVERNMENT.



BIRMINGHAM WORLD

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BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA (35201) SATURDAY MARCH 30 1974

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Washington, D.C.

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Mr. Stanley S. Scott
1265 Delaware Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20024



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Washington, D.C.

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Scott
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Pres. Nixon's

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

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The New York Voice

PUBL. April 5, 1974

D **Stan Scott Studies
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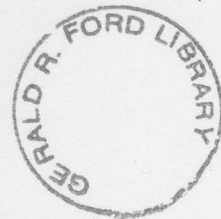
Mr. Stanley Scott
Rm. 179 EOB
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Atlanta



ATLANTA, GEORGIA (30303) FRIDAY MARCH 29, 1974

Volume 46 Number 133 Telephone 659-1110



Discussing African Aid Trip

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Receiving final instructions from the President on his two-week goodwill mission to aid drought-stricken West Africans is Stanley S. Scott, right, special assistant to President Nixon. Scott, former Atlanta Daily World staffer, specializes in minority affairs and will attend various conferences in Africa discussing U. S. relief and recovery efforts which have totaled more than \$129 million. (Official White House Photo)

AF-53

NIXON AIDE SAYS U.S. AND OTHERS MUST DO MORE FOR DROUGHT AREA (350)

ACCRA, APRIL 5 -- "WE CAN NEVER DO ENOUGH -- WE HAVE TO DO MORE --AND WE WILL DO MORE," A WHITE HOUSE OFFICIAL SAID APRIL 5 AS HE CONTINUED HIS VISIT TO THE SAHEL TO PERSONALLY VIEW DROUGHT-CAUSED CONDITIONS AND TO CONFER WITH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

STANLEY S. SCOTT, PRESIDENT NIXON'S ASSISTANT ON MINORITY AFFAIRS, SAID AT A MEETING WITH GHANIAN JOURNALISTS AT THE PORT CITY OF TEMA THAT THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER DONOR COUNTRIES HAVE HELPED CONSIDERABLY TO ALLEVIATE THE SAHEL DROUGHT EMERGENCY. HE ADDED MORE HELP CAN BE EXPECTED FROM THE UNITED STATES.

AFTER SEEING MANY ASPECTS OF THE DROUGHT AND THE SUFFERING OF OF THE PEOPLE, MR. SCOTT SAID HE CAME AWAY "HUMBLLED BY THE EXPERIENCE

HE ACKNOWLEDGED THE MAGNITUDE OF DROUGHT RELIEF EFFORTS, AND ADDED:

"WHAT WE ARE TALKING ABOUT IS SURVIVAL -- BARREN, UNFERTILE LAND, PEOPLE SUFFERING AND THE LACK OF FOOD. ALSO WE ARE TALKING ABOUT ARRESTING THE PROBLEM RIGHT NOW."

MR. SCOTT, A JOURNALIST AND A FORMER PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER FOR THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP), PRAISED THE WORK OF AMERICANS AND OTHERS ENGAGED IN SAHEL RELIEF EFFORTS "WHO ARE TRYING TO MAKE LIFE LIVEABLE FOR PEOPLE WITHOUT MUCH OF A CHANCE."

PAGE 2 -- SCOTT

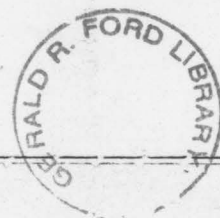
IN ANSWERING A NEWSMAN'S QUESTION ABOUT BLACK AMERICANS IN U.S. POLITICS, MR. SCOTT REPLIED THERE ARE QUALIFIED BLACK ELECTED OFFICIALS IN THE UNITED STATES WHO COULD BECOME PRESIDENT.

MENTIONING SENATOR EDWARD BROOKE BY NAME, MR. SCOTT SAID THE MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICAN "MIGHT EVEN BE CONSIDERED" IN THE 1976
4-:3 194 385#34 5#3 0438\$3,58-) 94 :8:3 (438\$3,58-) ,9.8,-589,.

HE SAID THE STRATEGY OF BLACK AMERICANS IN THE UNITED STATES IS NO LONGER "PROTESTS AND MARCHES," BUT TO SCORE ECONOMIC GAINS FOR THEMSELVES.

MR. SCOTT CALLED ON GHANA GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, INCLUDING E.M. DEBRAH, SECRETARY TO THE RULING NATIONAL REDEMPTION COUNCIL GOVERNMENT AND A FORMER AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES. ITEM

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Department of State

TELEGRAM

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PAGE 01 ACCRA 01939 051641Z

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ACTION AID-59

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SUB: WHITE HOUSE AIDES SAYS MORE HELP FOR SAHEL EXPECTED

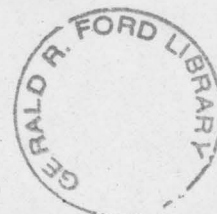
1. ACCRA, APRIL-4--- AN ASSISTANT TO PRESIDENT NIXON SAID EFFORTS BY THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER NATIONS IN THE SIX DROUGHT-STRICKEN NATIONS IN AFRICA'S SAHEL REGION HAVE BEEN VITAL IN HELPING ALLEVIATE THE EMERGENCY AND SAID MORE AID WILL BE FORTHCOMING FROM THE U.S.

2. MR. STANLY S. SCOTT, THE PRESIDENT'S ASSISTANT ON MINORITY AFFAIRS, WAS ADDRESSING A CONFERENCE OF GHANAIAN JOURNALISTS IN THE PORT CITY OF TEMA. HE CAME TO GHANA FOLLOWING A FACT-FINDING MISSION ON PROBLEMS IN SAHELIAN AFRICA AND A CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN AMBASSADORS IN AFRICA IN ABIDJAN, IVORY COAST, THIS WEEK.

3. THE WHITE HOUSE AIDE SAID THAT AFTERSEEING THE DROUGHT AREA FIRST-HAND, HE CAME AWAY "HUMBLED BY THE EXPERIENCE." HE SAID THAT RELIEF EFFORTS THERE ARE CONCENTRATING ON THE IMMEDIATE ASPECTS OF THE SITUATION. "WHAT WE ARE TALKING ABOUT IS SURVIVAL--BARREN, UNFERTILE LAND, PEOPLE SUFFERING, LACK OF FOOD--AND WE'RE TALKING ABOUT ARRESTING A PROBLEM RIGHT NOW." ACKNOWLEDGING THE MAGNITUDE OF THE PROBLEM, HE SAID "WE CAN NEVER DO ENOUGH... WE ALL HAV TO DO MORE, AND WE WILL DO MORE."

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Department of State TELEGRAM

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PAGE 02 ACCRA 01939 051641Z

4. MR. SCOTT, A JOURNALIST AND FORMER PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER FOR THE NAACP, GAVE HIGH MARKS TO THE PEOPLE WORKING IN THE AREA'S RELIEF EFFORTS WHO ARE "TRYING TO MAKE LIFE LIVEABLE FOR PEOPLE WITHOUT MUCH OF A CHANCE."

5. THE PRESIDENTIAL ASSISTANT CRITICIZED A RECENT REPORT FROM THE CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE THAT FAULTED U.S. AND UNITED NATIONS EFFORTS AS INADEQUATE AND TOO LATE. THE US, HE SAID, "CAN ONLY BECOME INVOLVED WHEN THE LEADERS (OF THE NATIONS) REQUEST IT. ONCE WE WERE INVOLVED, WE MANAGED TO PROVIDE \$140 MILLION DOLLARS" IN ASSISTANCE, OR ABOUT 40 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL GIVEN TO THE AREA UP TO NOW.

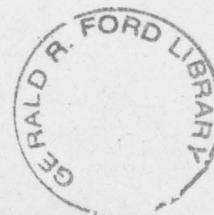
6. IN ANSWER TO A QUESTION ABOUT BLACK AMERICANS IN POLITICS, MR. SCOTT SAID THERE ARE QUALIFIED ELECTED BLACK OFFICIALS WHO COULD BECOME PRESIDENT. MENTIONING SEN. EDWARD BROOKE BY NAME, SCOTT SAID THE MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICAN "MIGHT EVEN BE CONSIDERED IN 1976" FOR THE GOP PRESIDENTIAL OR VICE PRESIDENTIAL SLOT.

7. HE ALSO CALLED THE INCREASING NUMBER OF ELECTED BLACK OFFICIALS --PARTICULARLY MAYORS AND CONGRESSMEN--AN "EMERGING PHENOMENON" IN AMERICAN POLITICS. HE SAID THE STRATEGY OF BLACK AMERICANS "IS NO LONGER PROTESTS AND MARCHING. THE STRATEGY NOW IS TO GAIN ECONOMICALLY. THERE HAS BEEN ENORMOUS PROGRESS (BY BLACKS) IN TERMS OF 'MAKING IT' IN THE SYSTEM."

8. AS PRESIDENT NIXON'S REPRESENTATIVE, MR. SCOTT ALSO CALLED ON GHANA GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, INCLUDING MR. E.M. DEBRAH, WHO IS SECRETARY TO THE RULING NATIONAL REDEMPTION COUNCIL GOVERNMENT AND A FORMER AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES.

9. THE CONFERENCE AT WHICH MR. SCOTT SPOKE WAS ORGANIZED BY THE U.S. INFORMATION SERVICE FOR REPRESENTATIVES OF GHANAIAN NEWSPAPERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION. ITEM, PANCOAST

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Department of State TELEGRAM

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ACTION AF-18

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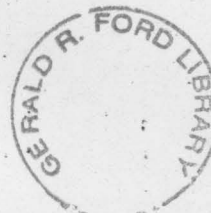
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FROM AMBASSADOR

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TAGS/: APER OVIP (SCOTT, STANLEY)
SUB: VISIT PRESIDENTIAL ASSISTANT STANLEY SCOTT
REF: ACCRA 1936 AND 1939

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1. I WOULD LIKE TO SUPPLEMENT USUAL REPORTING VISIT PRESIDENTIAL ASSISTANT STANLEY SCOTT TO GHANA, APRIL 3-4 WITH A FEW PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS.

2. THROUGH COMBINATION OF SCOTT'S WARM PERSONALITY AND COINCIDENCE OF PROGRAMS WHICH MISSION HAD PLANNED FOR THIS PERIOD, IMPACT OF HIS VISIT COULD HAVE BEEN MORE SUCCESSFUL. ON GETTING OFF PLANE, SCOTT IMMEDIATELY TOOK MAJOR ROLE IN CONCLUDING SESSIONS OF SPECIAL USIS SEMINAR FOR JOURNALISTS, WHERE BOTH HIS KNOWLEDGE OF AMERICAN PRESS AND POLITICS, AS WELL AS ABILITY TO PROJECT HIS EXPERIENCE TO JOURNALISTS, GAVE ADDED DIMENSION TO CONCLUSION THIS IMPORTANT PROJECT. SCOTT THUS TREMENDOUS HELP TO US AS MISSION.

3. OTHER ASPECTS OF HIS PROGRAM INVOLVED SEVERAL OFFICIAL CALLS, INCLUDING FOREIGN MINISTRY AND FORMER AMBASSADOR DEBRAH, NOW HEAD OF NRC SECRETARIAT GIVING HIM BOTH OPPORTUNITY TO EXCHANGE VIEWS WITH SENIOR OFFICIALS AND TO TRANSMIT PRESIDENT'S CONTINUING DEEP INTEREST IN AFRICAN AFFAIRS. HIS RECEPTION WAS EXTREMELY CORDIAL. IN ADDITION, THROUGH INFORMAL PARTY AT PAO'S HOUSE AND BUFFET FOR LARGE NUMBER GHANAIS AT

UNCLASSIFIED

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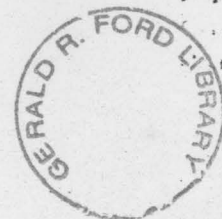
Department of State **TELEGRAM**

UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE 02 ACCRA 01950 061203Z

MY HOME, SCOTT BOTH RECEIVED A WIDE EXPOSURE TO GHANAIAN EXPERIENCE AND CONTRIBUTED INFORMALLY TO STRENGTHENING THEIR UNDERSTANDING OF UNITED STATES.

4. I THINK IT WOULD HAVE BEEN HUMANLY IMPOSSIBLE FOR HIM TO DO MORE AND SEE MORE IN HIS BRIEF VISIT, OR FOR HIM TO CONTRIBUTE MORE IN THE TWENTY-FOUR HOURS HE WAS IN ACCRA.
HAOSEL



UNCLASSIFIED

THE CALL and POST, Saturday April 6, 1974

NIXON SENDS SCOTT TO STUDY AFRICAN DROUGHT: President Nixon and Stanley S. Scott, special assistant to the president, discuss some of the problems facing six drought-stricken countries in West Africa. Scott flew to Africa to attend a conference of U. S. Ambassadors to the six drought countries, held in Adibjan, Ivory Coast on March 29 and 30. The countries plagued by drought are Upper Volta, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal. After the conference, Scott will visit Upper Volta for an on-the-spot study of the situation. Thus far, the U.S. Government, through the Agency for International Development (AID), has contributed more than \$129 million for relief and recovery efforts in the drought area.

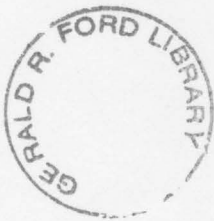


NATIONAL BLACK CLIPPING SERVICE

The N.Y. Amsterdam News

PUBL. April 6, 1974

Africa Briefing



Stanley Scott, special assistant to President Nixon, has left for Africa to study the drought problem which has brought hunger and devastation to sub-Sahara countries despite massive U.S. and international relief efforts. Before leaving, Scott was briefed by President Nixon. Scott, who specializes in minority affairs at the White House, plans first to attend a conference of U.S. ambassadors to the Sahel countries to be held in Abidjan, Ivory Coast. He also will visit Upper Volta, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal. He is expected to return around April 10.

AF-4

BLACK AMERICAN LEADERS IN U.S. OPTIMISTIC ABOUT THE FUTURE (800)

NEW YORK, APRIL 8 -- TOP BLACK MAYORS AND LEGISLATIVE LEADERS, WHILE RECOGNIZING THAT MANY PROBLEMS OF CITIES AND CRIME ARE YET TO BE SOLVED, VIEW AMERICANS OF ALL COLORS GENERALLY AS RESPONDING WELL TOGETHER TO ASSURE LAWFUL, NON-VIOLENT APPROACH TO CRISIS, THUS PRESERVING DEMOCRATIC VALUES.

MANY OF THEM, INVITED BY CORETTA SCOTT KING, PRESIDENT OF THE MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. CENTER FOR SOCIAL CHANGE, HAD A CHANCE TO EXPOUND THEIR OPINIONS AT A TWO-DAY MEETING HERE LATE LAST WEEK.

THE GEORGIA-BASED CENTER, A LIVING MEMORIAL TO THE LATE DR. KING, DEVELOPS PROGRAMS AND NEW NON-VIOLENT TRAINING TECHNIQUES TO CARRY FORWARD HIS SOCIAL PROGRAMS. THE CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER'S WIDOW DESCRIBES THE CENTER AS A PLACE WHERE "A RESERVOIR OF BLACK PRIDE AND POWER, ALONGSIDE AWAKENED WHITE CONSCIENCE AND GOODWILL, CAN OVERCOME INJUSTICE, SUFFERING AND VIOLENCE."

ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF DR. KING'S DEATH, 1,500 PERSONS GATHERED AT THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE OF THE FIRST EVENING OF THE FIFTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE IN THAT CHURCH HE HAD LAUNCHED HIS NON-VIOLENT MOVEMENT IN 1956. HIS \$92, -,\$ 13-\$8, & BLACK MAYORS AND CONGRESSMEN EXPLAINED PROGRESS TO DATE IN CARRYING FORTH DR. KING'S DREAM. THEY ARE OPTIMISTIC IT WILL LEAD TO FULL INTEGRATION. THE MOOD AT THE MEETING WAS OPTIMISTIC; THE EMPHASIS BY ALL SPEAKERS WAS ON POSITIVE STEPS.

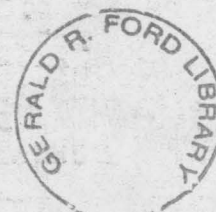
PAGE 2 -- BLACK AMERICAN

MAYOR COLEMAN YOUNG OF DETROIT, SAID "THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT OF THE 60'S HAS TURNED INTO THE POLITICAL RIGHTS MOVEMENT OF THE 70'S." HE SAID BLACK AMERICA IS MOVING FORWARD FROM A TOEHLUD, "WHAT IS GOOD FOR BLACKS IS NOW GOOD FOR WHITES," HE ADDED.

THE DETROIT MAYOR CITED THE "NEW COMMONALITY OF INTEREST BETWEEN BLACKS AND WHITES." BOTH MUST WORK TOGETHER TO KEEP CITIES FROM DYING, HE WARNED. MAJOR PROBLEMS CONCERN WEAK POLICE DEPARTMENTS AND DOPE PEDDLING, WHICH HE FEELS CITIES ARE SUCCESSFULLY COPING WITH.

"THE CITY IS THE HEART AND WHEN THE HEART DIES THE COUNTRY DIES," MAYOR YOUNG SAID. THE SUBURBS "CAN'T MAKE IT WITHOUT CITIES; THERE IS A NEW COMMON INTEREST IN REBUILDING THE CITIES," HE SAID.

MAYOR RICHARD HATCHER OF GARY, INDIANA, CRITICIZED



WHAT HE CALLED THE "WEAKNESSES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WHICH ARE NOW FELT THROUGHOUT SOCIETY." IT IS UP TO THE GOVERNMENT "TO PROVIDE A NEW PROGRAM THAT REALLY HELPS CITIES -- A NEW MACHINERY THAT REPRESSIONS BAD BEHAVIOR," HE SAID.

DEBATE ON THE FINAL DAY OF THE MEETING WAS CENTERED ON "PLURALISM AND THE FUTURE OF THE CITIES: A HOME FOR ALL RACES AND CLASSES."

PAGE 3 -- BLACK AMERICAN

U.S. SENATOR EDWARD KENNEDY, THE KEYNOTE SPEAKER, PREDICTED THAT "IN 1976 WHEN WE CELEBRATE THE 200-YEAR-OLD DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AND THE IMMORTAL WORDS THAT ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL, WHITE AND BLACK AMERICANS WILL KNOW THAT WHEN IT SAYS ALL, IT MEANS ALL."

PAUL GIBSON, THE FIRST BLACK DEPUTY MAYOR OF NEW YORK CITY, SAID HE SAW A "SLOW BUT STEADY PHENOMENAL CHANGE IN CITIES." HE URGED AN EVEN BROADER USE OF THE "ABILITIES, TECHNIQUES AND TALENTS" OF ALL CITIZENS, REGARDLESS OF THEIR COLOR OR BACKGROUND.

U.S. CONGRESSMAN ANDREW YOUNG OF GEORGIA) PRAISED THE AMERICAN CITIES AND LIFE IN THEM. CITIES HAVE BECOME A PLACE OF OPPORTUNITY FOR BLACKS BECAUSE, BASICALLY, BLACKS DO NOT LOVE THE RURAL LIFE. HE ADDED: CITY IS BOTH A HOME AS WELL AS A PLACE OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE. IT IS NOT JUST A PLACE OF HOPE FOR BLACKS, BUT FOR ALL PEOPLE. IF PEOPLE DON'T LEARN TO LIVE IN THE CITIES TOGETHER, THEY WILL FAIL IN THE WORLD."

MAYOR KENNETH GIBSON OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, THE FIRST BLACK NON-POLITICAL PROFESSIONAL (ENGINEER) TO BE ELECTED TO PUBLIC OFFICE IN THAT STATE, DESCRIBED HOW IN FOUR YEARS AS MAYOR HE TURNED A CRIME-RIDDEN CITY AROUND BY CUTTING THE BUDGET, CLEANING UP THE STREETS, BOLSTERING THE POLICE FORCE, UNITING CITIZENS OF ALL RACES, FIGHTING DRUGS, PROVIDING HEALTH WELFARE AND EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES. HE SAID OTHER CITIES COULD FOLLOW NEWARK'S EXAMPLE.

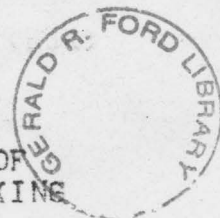
ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON, THE BLACK HEAD OF NEW YORK'S CITY COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS, SEEMED SATISFIED AS THE CONFERENCE ENDED THAT THE COALITION OF CIVIL RIGHTS, LABOR, ETHNIC AND OTHER GROUPS THAT PRODUCED THE MASSIVE CHANGES IN THE LIVES OF BLACK AMERICANS IN THE 1960'S WILL STILL FUNCTION IN THE PRESENT DECADE TO IMPROVE ON THE GAINS.

PAGE 4 -- BLACK AMERICAN

AND THE WOMAN RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. CENTER FOR SOCIAL CHANGE, MRS. KING LOOKED AHEAD ALSO OPTIMISTICALLY.

SHE SAID: "...HUMAN DIGNITY STANDS TRIUMPHANT. PEOPLE HAVE STARTED TO CONSTRUCT ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL ALTERNATIVES TO THE EVILS OF POVERTY AND DISFRANCHISEMENT.

"I BELIEVE THAT THE PROPHECY OF NEW CITIES OF HOPE AND PROGRESS WILL BE FULFILLED. WE FORESEE URBAN CENTERS WHERE NON-VIOLENT SOCIAL CHANGE REPLACES THE VIOLENCE INFLICTED ON PEOPLE BY OTHER PEOPLE AND BY SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS; WHERE LOVE OF COMMUNITY REPLACES FEAR OF ONE'S SURROUNDINGS; WHERE, INSTEAD OF AN INSEPARABLE PROCESS OF SUFFERING AND ALIENATION, THERE WILL BE A SUSTAINING LIFE OF PRODUCTIVITY AND PARTICIPATION." ITEM



UNITED---THE WIDENING OF THE DROUGHT AREA IN THE SAHEL AND BEYOND AND THE CONTINUING POLITICAL CRISIS IN ETHIOPIA WERE AMONG THE LEADING REPORTS ON AFRICA IN THE U.S. PRESS DURING THE PAST WEEK.

THE NEW YORK TIMES' CORRESPONDENT THOMAS A. JOHNSON REPORTED THAT A SIGN OF THE PERMANENCE OF THE DROUGHT IN UPPER VOLTA IS THE SIGHT OF "TUAREG TRIBESMAN, WHO ONCE RAISED CAMELS IN THE DESERT, HAVING NO PLANS OTHER THAN TO TAKE (RELIEF) FOOD TO THEIR TENT." "WE CANNOT GO BACK TO THE DESERT, ONE SAID, "WE HAVE NO ANIMALS..."

DANA ADAMS SCHMDT, STAFF CORRESPONDENT FOR THE NATIONALLY-CIRCULATED CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, REPORTED ON SOME NEW ATTEMPTS TO COMBAT THE SAHEL DROUGHT. HE SAID IN A FEATURE ARTICLE THAT THE MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY IN THE UNITED STATES HAS RECOMMENDED A NUMBER OF STEPS IN AN INTERIM REPORT BASED ON THE FIRST FOUR OF NINE MISSIONS TO THE SAHEL AREA.

AMONG THEM ARE: "THE DEVELOPMENT OF INSTITUTES OF COOPERATION OF THE COUNTRIES INVOLVED IN A PARTICULAR REGION. THEY WOULD GO BEYOND THE FUNCTIONS OF COUNCILS ALREADY DEVELOPED.

"THEY SHOULD DEVELOP JOINT FOOD AND WATER STORAGE, REFORESTATION PROGRAMS, WINDBREAKS, SOIL CONSERVATION AND RIVER-VALLEY DEVELOPMENT...

BUILD DAMS AND ROADS."

CORRESPONDENT DAVID B. OTTAWAY, WRITING IN THE WASHINGTON POST, REPORTED THAT THE DROUGHT IS SLOWLY CREEPING INTO KENYA AND TANZANIA, WITH DRY CONDITIONS ALSO BEING FOUND IN GHANA, NIGERIA, DAHOMEY, GUINEA IN WEST AFRICA, AND

PAGE 2 -- AFRICA IN THE U.S. PRESS
IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CAMEROON AND GAMBIA."

"MOST OF THESE COUNTRIES ARE STRUGGLING WITH THE PROBLEM ON THEIR OWN," OTTAWAY REPORTED.

"AT LEAST 17 OF THE 39 COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES SOUTH OF THE SAHARA ARE NOW AFFECTED," OTTAWAY ADDED.

IN ETHIOPIA THE POLITICAL CRISIS EASED AND THEN DEEPENED AGAIN WITH REPORTS THAT MILITARY FORCES IN THE EASTERN REGION HAD TAKEN OVER A RADIO STATION TO DEMAND THE OUSTER OF THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF. AN AP REPORT IN THE NEW YORK TIMES INDICATED LIEUT. GENERAL HAILE BAIKEDAGNE HAD COMPLIED. ACCORDING TO THE TIMES, THE HARRAR RADIO STATION HAD ANNOUNCED THAT THE EASTERN COMMAND OF THE ARMY "HAD IMPOSED A CURFEW UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE BECAUSE OF CORRUPT AND CRIMINAL OFFICIALS STILL IN POWER IN ETHIOPIA ...

EARLIER IN THE WEEK REPORTS IN THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST SAID ETHIOPIAN STUDENTS ASKED THE GOVERNMENT TO DEAL WITH THE WIDENING FAMINE IN THE COUNTRY'S SOUTHERN AREAS.

IN AN EDITORIAL, THE SAN FRANCISCO (CALIFORNIA) CHRONICLE COMMENTED ON THE ETHIOPIAN CRISES: "SUCCESSIVELY AND IN COMBINATION, DROUGHT, FAMINE, STUDENT UPRISINGS, A GENERAL STRIKE, A FALLEN GOVERNMENT AND MUTINIES HAVE OF LATE VISITED THE REALM OF EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE.

"UNDER SUCH POUNDING, THE KING OF KINGS AND CONQUERING LION OF JUDAH... HAS RELAXED HIS ABSOLUTE RULE AND POINTED HIS ... COUNTRY TOWARD DEMOCRACY AND THE TWENTIETH CENTURY...

"IT IS SAFE TO SAY THAT THE FRAIL, 82-YEAR-OLD EMPEROR WILL HAVE MUCH OF THE WORLD'S SYMPATHY AS HE STRUGGLES WITH THE LATEST OF A LONG SERIES OF TROUBLES..."



IN OTHER NEWS OF AFRICA, AN EDITORIAL IN THE MALWAUKEE (WISCONSIN) JOURNAL SAID ON THE SITUATION IN PORTUGAL:

"PORTUGAL HAS HAD DIFFICULTIES DECIDING WHETHER IT WANTS TO LIVE IN THE 19TH OR 20TH CENTURY. IT HAS RESISTED DEMOCRATIZATION, FEELING COMFORTABLE WITH A STABLE, CONSERVATIVE MILITARY-SUPPORTED DICTATORSHIP. THE NATION HAS CLUNG TO ITS OVERSEAS POSSESSIONS AS THOUGH IT WERE CONVINCED THAT COLONIALISM WAS THE HIGHEST FORM OF DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITY.

"MORE THOUGHTFUL PORTUGUESE HAVE QUIETLY QUESTIONED THESE POSITIONS IN THE PAST. NOW SURPRISINGLY -- BUT MORE IMPORTANT STRATEGICALLY -- THE PORTUGUESE STANCE TOWARD ITS COLONIES IS BEING CALLED INTO DOUBT BY HIGH-RANKING MILITARY OFFICERS -- THE BACKBONE OF THE REGIME. SMALL AND ABORTIVE MILITARY REBELLION HAS RESULTED.

"...THE DIENARDS STILL HAVE THE UPPER HAND, BUT THE GOVERNMENT FACES ONE OF ITS WORST INTERNAL CRISES IN YEARS. IT IS TIME, HOWEVER, FOR THE PORTUGUESE TO TAKE A GOOD LOOK AT WHAT THEY ARE. THEY INHABIT A SMALL COUNTRY THAT IS POOR AND BEHIND ITS NEIGHBORS IN EUROPE. THE DREAM OF COLONIES AND HENRY THE NAVIGATOR WON'T FUEL THE NATION. ONLY THE RESOURCES HOUSED AND WISELY SPENT AT HOME CAN. (GENERAL) SPINOLA IS POINTING THAT OUT."

THE NEW YORK TIMES CORRESPONDENT JUAN DE ONIS IN GENEVA REPORTED THAT OIL-EXPORTING COUNTRIES "HAVE FAILED TO AGREE ON HOW MUCH MONEY TO PUT INTO THE PROGRAM," WHICH WOULD SET UP A SPECIAL FUND TO HELP DEVELOPING COUNTRIES BADLY HIT BY RISING OIL PRICES.

THE 12-NATION ORGANIZATION OF PETROLEUM EXPORTING COUNTRIES (OPEC) FAILED TO AGREE DURING THE GENEVA MEETING. IT SAID IN AN OFFICIAL REPORT "THAT THE FUND WOULD NOT GO INTO EFFECT UNTIL SEVEN MEMBERS HAD RATIFIED THE ARTICLES GOVERNING ITS ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION..."

ONE OF THE ORIGINAL PROPOSERS, IRAN, HAD OFFERED 150 MILLION DOLLARS AS ITS CONTRIBUTION TO THE FUND, THE TIMES REPORTED, BUT THE GROUP'S LATEST MEETING HAD LEFT ALL CONTRIBUTIONS ON A VOLUNTARY BASIS. ITEM

4/8/74/JN 955PM

AF-6

WHITE HOUSE SIDE TELLS NIGERIANS OF BLACK GAINS IN U.S. (560)

LAGOS, APRIL 8 -- BLACKS IN THE UNITED STATES HAVE MADE CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS AND ARE NOW ENJOYING OPPORTUNITIES AND IMPROVING THEIR ECONOMIC STATUS.

STANLEY S. SCOTT, WHITE HOUSE ASSISTANCE ON MINORITY AFFAIRS, STRESSED THIS POINT WHEN HE TALKED INFORMALLY SATURDAY WITH STUDENTS AT THE NIGERIAN INSTITUTE OF JOURNALISM HERE.

MR. SCOTT, HIMSELF A BLACK JOURNALIST WHO HAS WON SEVERAL AWARDS, INCLUDING A NOMINATION FOR THE PRESTIGIOUS PULITZER PRIZE, TOLD HIS LISTENERS:

"IN TERMS OF RACE RELATIONS IN AMERICA, WE HAVE COME A LONG WAY FROM THE DAYS WHEN BLACKS WERE CHAINED AND SHACKLED AND SOLD AS SLAVES.

"WE HAVE COME THROUGH A PERIOD OF PROTEST, BUT MOST OF THESE PROTESTS WERE NON-VIOLENT. NOW WE HAVE BECOME PARTICIPANTS.

NOW WE ARE NOT MARCHING TO THE LUNCH COUNTERS. WE ARE TALKING



ABOUT OWNING THE LUNCH COUNTERS. WE ARE TALKING ABOUT A
REDIVISION OF WEALTH AND OF OPPORTUNITIES."

IN RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS, MR. SCOTT SAID:

"WE HAVE NOT REACHED UTOPIA. NO COUNTRY HAS. BUT WE HAVE
REACHED A POINT WHERE A BLACK CAN ASPIRE TO ANY POSITION."

HE SAID MORE THAN 90 BLACK AMERICANS ARE NOW MAYORS
OF CITIES, AND MANY MORE ARE HOLDING ELECTED POSITIONS -- FROM
MINOR COUNTRY OFFICIALS TO TOP POSITIONS IN THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS

THE PRESIDENTIAL ADVISER NOTED THAT THIS IS HAPPENING
NOT IN ONLY IN COMMUNITIES WITH BLACK VOTER MAJORITIES.

PAGE 2 -- SCOTT

"MASSACHUSETTS IS MORE THAN 90 PERCENT WHITE, BUT A BLACK
AMERICAN, EDWARD BROOKE, WON HIS RACE THERE FOR THE U.S.
SENATE BECAUSE A MAJORITY OF ALL THE VOTERS FELT THAT HE WAS
THE MOST QUALIFIED CANDIDATE," MR. SCOTT SAID.

HE ADDED HE COULD SEE NO REASON WHY A BLACK AMERICAN COULD
NOT ASPIRE TO THE PRESIDENCY. HE NOTED SENATOR BOOKE'S NAME
IS ONE WHICH COULD BE CONSIDERED IN 1976 ELECTIONS.

SPEAKING OF HIS WORK IN THE WHITE HOUSE, MR. SCOTT SAID IT
IS HIS SPECIAL DUTY TO SEE THAT MINORITY GROUP OPINIONS ARE
REPRESENTED AND THAT THEIR NEEDS ARE KNOWN.

HE SAID:

"MY ADVICE MAY NOT ALWAYS BE ACCEPTED. BUT I THINK IT IS VERY
IMPORTANT FOR ALL GROUPS TO BE REPRESENTED IN GOVERNMENT. I THINK
IT IS IMPORTANT FOR AMERICAN BLACKS TO BE REPRESENTED. AND THAT
IS WHY I DECIDED THIS WAS A TASK THAT I MUST NOT SHIRK."

MR. SCOTT URGED THE NIGERIAN JOURNALISM STUDENTS TO
STRIVE ALWAYS TO BE "RESPONSIBLE" -- NEVER TO TURN DOWN AN
OPPORTUNITY TO SOAK UP EVERY BIT OF EDUCATION POSSIBLE."

HE RECITED HOW HIS GRANDFATHER -- "A VERY RELIGIOUS MAN" --
VOLUNTEERED TO PROVIDE PRINTED PROGRAMS FOR HIS CHURCH IN THE
SOUTHERN STATE OF GEORGIA.

HIS ENTIRE FAMILY, MR. SCOTT ADDED, POOLED THEIR RESOURCES
AND BOUGHT A SMALL HANDPRESS, AND FROM THIS VENTURE GREW A FAMILY
CHAIN OF NEWSPAPERS THAT INCLUDED THE ATLANTA DAILY WORLD,
THE FIRST BLACK-AMERICAN DAILY PAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

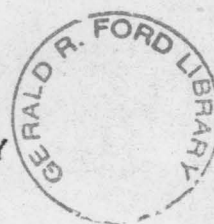
WHEN HE WAS ONLY 12 YEARS OLD, THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICIAL
SAID HE WORKED ON THE FAMILY PAPERS, LATER WORKED HIS WAY THROUGH
COLLEGE TO EARN HIS BACHELOR AND MASTER DEGREES IN JOURNALISM.
HE HOLDS HONORS IN PRESS, RADIO AND TELEVISION.

MR. SCOTT HAS BEEN VIEWING SAHEL DROUGHT CONDITIONS AND
CONFERRING WITH GOVERNMENT LEADERS ON RELIEF PROBLEMS. HE IS DUE
TO END HIS AFRICAN TRIP APRIL 10. ITEM

4/8/74/JN 1017PM

AF-7

WHITE HOUSE BRIEFING (WARREN) APRIL 8 (270)



AF-22

WHITE HOUSE AIDE URGES GREATER INTERNATIONAL ROLE IN SAHEL RELIEF (250)

MONROVIA, APRIL 9 -- THE ENTIRE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY, NOT JUST A FEW COUNTRIES, HAS AN OBLIGATION TO ASSIST AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE IN THE EMERGENCY RELIEF AND RECOVERY EFFORTS IN WEST AFRICA'S DROUGHT-AFFLICTED SAHEL REGION, A WHITE HOUSE OFFICIAL SAID HERE APRIL 9 AFTER TOURING SOME PARTS OF THE SUFFERING AREA.

STANLEY S. SCOTT, PRESIDENT NIXON'S SPECIAL ASSISTANT ON MINORITY AFFAIRS AND ONE OF THE HIGHEST RANKING BLACK AMERICANS IN THE ADMINISTRATION, EMPHASIZED AT A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT GREAT INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IS NECESSARY TO ALLEVIATE THE PROBLEMS OF THE SAHEL.

POINTING OUT THAT THE UNITED STATES HAS BEEN IN THE FOREFRONT IN PROVIDING FOOD AND NON-FOOD AID TO SIX SAHEL COUNTRIES AND ETHIOPIA, MR. SCOTT SAID IT IS IMPORTANT THAT OTHER COUNTRIES -- THOSE WITH FINANCIAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL RESOURCES -- PLAY A BIGGER ROLE IN DROUGHT RELIEF.

MR. SCOTT, WHO ATTENDED A CONFERENCE IN ABIDJAN PRIOR TO TOURING SAHEL AREAS, SAID HE WAS DEEPLY MOVED BY THE SCALE OF SUFFERING AND DEVASTATION HE WITNESSED.

HE EXPRESSED HIS OPTIMISM THAT THE IMMEDIATE AND LONG-RANGE PROBLEMS OF THE SAHEL COULD BE SOLVED.

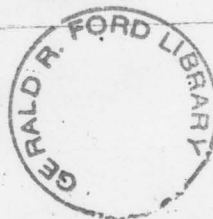
"WE CAN MAKE THINGS HAPPEN IF WE HAVE THE WILL. IT'S A MATTER OF CHANNELLING ALL OUR STRENGTHS INTO AN AREA OF HUMAN CONCERN TO SAVE A PEOPLE," HE SAID.

DURING THE CONFERENCE, MR. SCOTT TOUCHED ON QUESTIONS OF U.S. AID POLICY AND DOMESTIC ISSUES.

MR. SCOTT IS DUE BACK IN WASHINGTON ON APRIL 14. ITEM

4/9/74/JN 745PM

AF-23



NATIONAL BLACK CLIPPING SERVICE

PUBL. The Independent Bulletin
April 11, 1974



African concern

PRESIDENT NIXON and Stanley S. Scott, Special Assistant to the President, discuss some of the problems facing six drought-stricken countries in West Africa. Scott flew to Africa recently to attend a conference of U.S. Ambassadors to the six drought countries which was held in Adibjan, Ivory Coast on March 29 and 30. The countries plagued by drought are Upper Volta, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal. After the conference, Scott visited Upper Volta for an on-the-spot study of the situation. Thus far, the U.S. Government, through the Agency for International Development (AID), has contributed more than \$129 million for relief and recovery efforts in the drought area.

Call For Aid To Drought Areas...

PRESIDENT Nixon's Special Assistant for Minority Affairs, Mr. Stanley S. Scott who leaves Liberia today at the end of a four-day visit, has spoken of the urgent need for the international community to marshal a concerted short-term effort to the "Sahel" region. The question in the Sahel is the question of survival of the people affected, long-range planning is out of the ques-

NATIONAL BLACK CLIPPING SERVICE

PUBL. The Portland Observer

April 11, 1974

Scott studies famine

Stanley S. Scott, Special Assistant to the President, will fly to West Africa to study the drought problem which has brought hunger and devastation to six sub-Saharan countries despite a massive U.S. effort.

Scott

(Continued from pg. 1, col. 6)
area also will attend.

Scott, whose career has included 11 years as a journalist, will make brief visits under the auspices of the United States Information Agency to Ghana, Nigeria and Liberia following his stay in the Ivory Coast, and is scheduled to leave Monrovia April 10th for return to Washington via Paris and London.



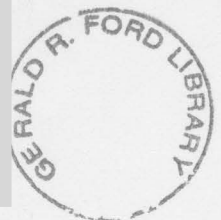
April 11, 1974

Nixon Names Black Assistant To Study Drought in Africa

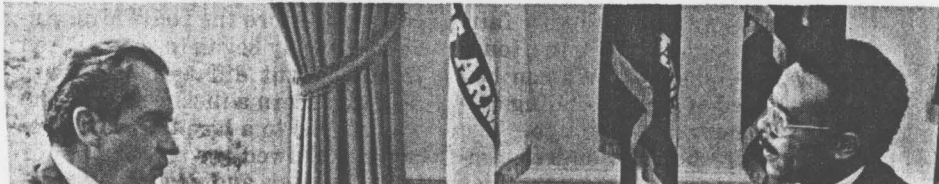
Stanley S. Scott, special assistant to the President, was scheduled to fly to West Africa to study

NATIONAL REPORT

Following the Abidjan conference, Scott will visit Upper Volta, one of the drought-stricken Sahel nations, for an on-the-spot study



President Nixon confers in his White House office with Scott, who was appointed to travel to Africa to report on drought problems there.





OFFICE OF
THE DIRECTOR

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

WASHINGTON 20547

April 25, 1974

Dear Mr. Scott:

On behalf of the United States Information Agency, I wish to thank you for participating in our information efforts during your recent travels in West Africa. Reports from Ambassadors and Public Affairs Officers indicate that you provided our audiences with comprehensive explanations of current United States policies, while establishing unusual rapport with a variety of African leaders.

We are most appreciative of your contribution, and hope that there will be other occasions for you to participate in USIA's programs.

Sincerely,

A large, stylized handwritten signature of James Keogh in dark ink.

James Keogh
Director



The Honorable
Stanley Scott
Special Assistant to the President
The White House



Scott chats with Nigerian journalist Haroun Adanu during presidential mission in Africa.

AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Scott Sees Despair In Drought-Stricken African Countries

"We can never do enough. We have to do more—and we will do more."

So spoke Stanley S. Scott, special assistant to President Nixon, after a first-hand inspection of conditions in the drought-affected countries of West Africa.

As the President's personal emissary, Scott toured the remote desert areas of the Sahel where human existence is being imperiled by the Sahara Desert.

"What we are talking about is survival—barren, unfertile land,

Jet Magazine, 5/16/74

people suffering and the lack of food," said Scott.

dations he is to make directly to the President. Besides continued

"It gave me a chance to meet the people," said Scott of the mo-

For the
PRESS

Agency for International Development
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1974



AID-74-39

Contact: John Metelsky
(202)632-8332

**DROUGHT STRICKEN AFRICAN COUNTRIES TO
RECEIVE MORE FOOD FOR PEACE SORGHUM**

The U. S. Government is donating an additional 100,000 metric tons of Food for Peace sorghum for drought victims in six countries of Sub-Sahara Africa, the Agency for International Development announced today.

The countries --Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Upper Volta and Senegal -- have been suffering from a devastating drought of progressively increasing intensity for more than five years, and there are no indications up to now that the drought has significantly abated this year. About 25 million people live in the six countries, which stretch more than 2,600 miles along the southern edge of the Sahara desert.

The additional grain is sufficient to provide 2.5 million people with about a pound per person a day for three months. Sorghum and millet are the staple foods of the area.

Of the 100,000 tons, 40,000 will be used to meet the drought zone's needs before the end of the Sahel harvest in October, bringing the total U.S. food contributions during the current Sahel crop year to 290,000 tons. The remaining 60,000 tons will serve as an initial amount to cover needs in the 1974 - 75 Sahel crop year which ends in October, 1975.

The first shipments of the new sorghum donation are scheduled to reach West African ports in October.

Including the grant donation announced today, the U.S. has committed more than 600,000 metric tons of Food for Peace to the Sahel drought emergency. The value of this food, including ocean freight and overland transportation to the landlocked countries, is about \$115 million.

In addition to the new sorghum commitment, AID recently contributed \$1 million to the United Nations Sahelian Trust Fund through the Food and Agriculture Organization for assuring the delivery of food in drought relief programs. This brings AID's total contributions to the Sahelian Trust Fund to

Department of State Washington, D.C. 20523

\$2.3 million.

The U.S. Government also had donated \$29 million for a variety of aid supplies other than food, including medicine, vitamins, tools, and equipment.

An airlift is now underway in Mali and has already moved more than 2,500 tons into areas which cannot readily be reached through road transport.

Since the beginning of the drought, one of the first priorities has been improving and keeping open basic transportation facilities to insure that food and supplies can be moved to remote areas of the six countries. This includes building and repairing rural roads, provision of fuel for trucks and river barges, and purchase of spare parts for road building equipment.

AID also is supporting programs for additional storage facilities in remote areas to prevent spoilage due to weather and to insure food availabilities during the rainy season. Other projects are for the improvement of rural health, for increasing short - run agricultural production and for providing grazing ranges and livestock maintenance.

Of urgent concern to U.S. officials have been the congested conditions which temporarily exist in some of the West African ports due to the massive shipments of food and other aid from the United States, other donor nations and international organizations. To speed the movement of food into the interior, AID arranged for convoys of trucks to cross the Sahara Desert from the Mediterranean port of Oran, in Algeria into Mali.

The first convoy of 20 trucks carrying the grain driven by desertwise Algerian truckers has already left Oran. The convoys, following centuries - old nomadic routes, are moving 1,600 metric tons of food across the desert wastes into Gao and Tessalit in Mali for distribution to nomad refugee camps.

Preliminary actions have already been undertaken by AID to identify and design special projects to help re - establish a productive economy in the six countries. These medium - term programs concentrate on restoring the basic food crop and livestock potential of the region to effect benefits on the lives of

- 3 -

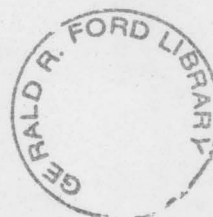
people over a period of three to five years.

Altogether, the U.S. Government since 1973 has donated more than \$145 million in food, transportation, shelter, medical supplies and other humanitarian assistance to the six Sahel countries.

#####



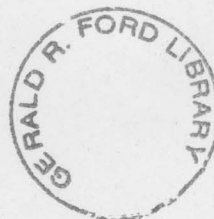
SUMMARY
OF
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO THE SAHEL
AS OF
JUNE 20, 1974



TOTAL USG ASSISTANCE TO THE SAHEL

FY 73 Disaster Relief Contingency Funds	\$ 4,697,000	
FY 73 Grains (156,000 Metric Tons)	21,600,000	
	Sub-Total FY 73	\$ <u>26,297,000</u>
FY 74 Emergency Non-Food Assistance	9,014,000	
FY 74 Grains (350,000 Metric Tons)	77,621,000	
FY 74 Studies	1,633,000	
FY 74 Recovery/Rehabilitation	13,685,000	
FY 74 Technical Support	668,000	
	Sub-Total FY 74	\$ <u>102,621,000</u>
<u>Total FY 73/74 Assistance:</u>		\$ <u>129,000,000</u> *

*All totals are rounded to the nearest thousand



FY 1973 Non-Food Aid

In FY 1973 \$4,712,000 was made available for emergency relief in the Sahel. Of that amount, \$15,000 was not obligated, and the working amount available was \$4,697,000. Funds were expended as follows:

REGIONAL ASSISTANCE

USG personnel assigned temporarily to provide emergency assistance and a grant to AFRICARE

\$ 206,450

\$ 206,450

DONATION TO UN/FAO/OSRO

\$ 300,000

\$ 300,000

CHAD

Ambassador's Emergency Fund
USAF Airlift
Airdrop Equipment
Animal Feed Mill Equipment

\$ 25,000
170,000
2,200
10,000

\$ 207,200

MALI

Ambassador's Emergency Fund
Airlift
Vitamins
Bandages
Temp. Storage, Abidjan

\$ 25,000
2,459,000
7,700
2,200
10,000

\$ 2,503,000

MAURITANIA

Ambassador's Emergency Fund
Domestic Grain Transport
Vitamins
Medical Equipment

\$ 25,000
275,000
17,125
3,100

\$ 320,225

NIGER

Ambassador's Emergency Fund
Animal Feed
Animal Medicines
Airdrop Supplies
Hand Tools
Medical Supplies

\$ 36,000
430,000
75,000
15,000
20,000
16,000

\$ 592,000

SUB-TOTAL

\$ 4,129,775



SUB-TOTAL

\$4,129,775

SENEGAL

Ambassador's Emergency Fund
Animal Feed

\$ 25,000
219,491

\$ 244,491

UPPER VOLTA

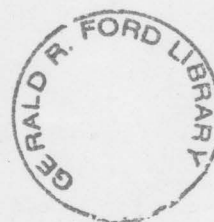
Ambassador's Emergency Fund
Animal Feed
Animal Medicines and Saltlicks
Emergency Hospital
Anti-Biotics and Vitamins

\$ 25,000
156,000
125,000
7,000
9,650

\$ 322,650

TOTAL EXPENDITURES

\$4,696,916



FY 1974 Emergency Non-Food Aid

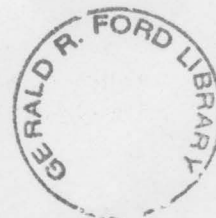
Initial funding for FY 1974 relief efforts in the Sahel originated with AID's contingency fund. \$2,550,000 was allotted in four tranches, and of that amount, \$2,340,256 was obligated prior to allotment of the Sahel Relief funding of \$25,000,000. On February 8, 1974 Africa Bureau/CWR reimbursed the contingency fund in the amount of the funds previously obligated and the balance was returned to the Agency's contingency fund account. Funds have been further made available from the Sahel Relief funding and total availabilities to date are as follows:

CHAD

STEPS Funding	\$ 75,000	
Sacks for Animal Feed	13,100	
Measles Vaccine	49,000	
VolAg Ocean Freight	250,000	
Tarpaulins	<u>50,000</u>	
		\$ <u>437,100</u>

MALI

STEPS Funding	\$ 75,000	
Airlift	2,600,000	
Blankets	88,000	
Tarpaulins	42,000	
Trucks and spare parts	500,000	
POL assistance	75,000	
Vitamins	5,121	
Measles Vaccine	96,000	
VolAg Ocean Freight	<u>4,000</u>	
		\$ <u>3,485,121</u>



MAURITANIA

STEPS Funding	\$ 75,000	
Medicines	57,000	
Water Trucks (2)	50,000	
Vitamins	55,000	
Potato Seeds and Transport	15,000	
Measles Vaccine	38,000	
Emergency Hospital	5,000	
Rebagging Supplies	50,000	
Storage and Transport	<u>150,000</u>	
		\$ <u>495,000</u>

SUB-TOTAL

\$4,417,221

SUB-TOTAL

\$4,417,221

NIGER

STEPS Funding	\$ 75,000
Medical Supplies	7,500
CSM Transportation	4,500
Crop Reporting	3,000
Measles Vaccine	81,000
Hospital Equipment	12,000
VolAg Ocean Freight	<u>225,000</u>

\$ 408,000

SENEGAL

STEPS Funding	\$ 75,000
Measles Vaccine	81,000
VolAg Ocean Freight	<u>50,000</u>

\$ 206,000

UPPER VOLTA

STEPS Funding	\$ 75,000
Ground Water Survey	4,000
Vitamins	1,035
Measles Vaccine	110,000
Hospital Equipment	5,000
VolAg Ocean Freight	<u>54,000</u>

\$ 249,035

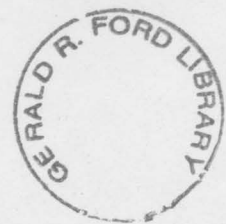
REGIONAL ASSISTANCE

Measles Vaccine Research	\$ 112,000
Locust Control	95,000
Grants to VolAgs	250,000
CDC Nutrition Team	150,000
Maintain Cotonou-Gao Road	100,000
Special Obligation Authority	150,000
Crop Surveys (Niger and Upper Volta)	<u>20,000</u>

\$ 877,000

SUB-TOTAL

\$6,157,256



	SUB-TOTAL	\$6,157,256
<u>ASSISTANCE TO UN AGENCIES</u>		
FAO (For UNICEF and WHO)	\$1,000,000	
Assignment of logistician to FAO	54,000	
UN Special Sahelian Office	<u>100,000</u>	
		<u>\$1,154,000</u>
<u>RESERVED FOR CONTINGENCIES:</u>		<u>\$1,703,000</u>
<u>TOTAL EMERGENCY FUNDING MADE AVAILABLE FY1974</u>		<u>\$9,014,256</u>

6/19/74

The above figures are subject to change on a daily basis and are but representative of past and proposed expenditures as of the date of preparation.



UNITED STATES GRAIN DONATIONS TO THE SAHEL

	<u>Crop Year 1973</u>		<u>Crop Year 1974</u>		
	<u>FY 1973</u>	<u>FY 1974/1</u>	<u>FY 1974/2</u>	<u>FY 1974/3</u>	<u>Total</u>
SENEGAL	30,000	15,250	-	10,000	55,250
MAURITANIA	15,000	18,250	10,000	20,000	63,250
MALI	35,000	20,250	45,000	27,500	127,750
NIGER	46,000	22,250	45,000	40,500	153,750
UPPER VOLTA	25,000	16,000	15,000	5,000	61,000
CHAD	5,000	3,000	20,000	2,500	30,500
GAMBIA	-	3,000	-	2,000	5,000
GUINEA	-	2,000	-	-	2,000
REGIONAL ^{1/}	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,500</u>	<u>7,500</u>
Sub-Total	<u>156,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>	<u>135,000</u>	<u>115,000</u>	506,000
Crop Year Total	256,000		250,000		

^{1/} Expected to be divided 5,000 Guinea, 1,000 Cameroon, 1,500 Mauritania.

AFR/CWR/SDE
June 20, 1974

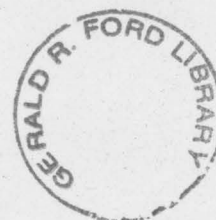


TABLE 3

DONOR FOOD AID COMMITMENTS TO THE SAHEL
 Crop Year 1973 (October 1972 - September 1973)
 (Metric Tons)

<u>DONOR</u>	<u>SENEGAL</u>	<u>MALI</u>	<u>MAURITANIA</u>	<u>CHAD</u>	<u>NIGER</u>	<u>UPPER VOLTA</u>	<u>OTHER</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
United States	45,000	55,250	33,250	8,000	68,250	41,250	5,000 ^{1/}	256,000
EEC	17,000	35,000	5,000	6,000	14,500	15,000	-	92,500
World Food Program ^{2/}	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,500	6,500
France	8,000	10,000	8,000	9,000	10,000	9,500	-	54,500
West Germany	7,000	5,210	9,000	-	7,420	3,000	-	31,630
Canada	4,000	5,000	5,000	2,000	5,500	4,500	-	26,000
USSR	2,000	13,000	3,000	2,000	2,500	2,500	-	25,000
PRC	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>8,000</u>	<u>4,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>5,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>47,000</u>
TOTAL	93,000	133,460	71,250	31,000	118,170	80,750	11,500	538,630
Other Donor ^{3/}								<u>74,370</u>
GRANT TOTAL								<u>613,500</u>

NOTE: These figures are approximations and commitments only. They include about 100,000 MT of concessional imports. Protective foods are not shown. In 1973, the USG donated about 1,000 MT through UNICEF, EEC - 14,000, and West Germany - 3,250, France 8,000. Smaller amounts from other donors.

^{1/} Gambia - 3,000 MT, Guinea - 2,000 MT.

^{2/} The WFP contributed 57,500 to the Sahel in 1973, of which 49,000 was donated by the USG as follows: Senegal 5,000, Mali 10,000, Mauritania 15,000, Chad 5,000, Niger 10,000, and Upper Volta 4,000. The US 49,000 is incorporated in the US total. The remainder was donated by other countries to Gambia.

^{3/} Not broken down by recipient country. Major "other" donors in 1973 were Argentina - 10,000, Sudan - 10,000, Pakistan - 10,000, Italy - 10,000, Nigeria - 6,000.

Net Food Grain Needs and Projected Donor Commitments

Crop Year 1974 (October 1973 - September 1974)
(Metric Tons)



	<u>Total</u> ^{1/}	<u>Senegal</u> ^{2/}	<u>Mali</u> ^{3/}	<u>Mauritania</u> ^{4/}	<u>Chad</u> ^{5/}	<u>Niger</u> ^{6/}	<u>Upper Volta</u> ^{7/}	<u>Regional</u>
FAO/AID Need Estimate	650,000	20,000	166,000	57,900	22,000	196,700	12,300-98,100	50,000
Total Expected	551,800	35,900	135,000	66,500	46,100	127,000	56,300	85,000
US	250,000	10,000	65,000	30,000	22,500	78,000	20,000	24,500 ^{8/}
EEC	110,000	15,000	20,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	15,000	20,000
France	74,500	6,000	10,000	7,000	8,000	10,000	9,000	24,500
West Germany	36,700	-	10,000	6,000	1,700	10,000	3,000	6,000
USSR	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	26,900	3,000	6,000	4,000 ^{11/}	4,000	4,000	5,900	-
PRC (China)	8,000	-	-	8,000 ^{11/}	-	-	-	-
WFP ^{2/}	(32,670)	(5,060)	(8,500)	(-)	(2,500)	(12,140)	(2,470)	(2,000) ^{8/}
Belgium	14,700	1,900	3,000	1,500	-	5,000	3,300	-
UK	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
Other ^{10/}	11,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	10,000

^{1/} Original FAO deficit estimate was 505-611,000 MT. This has been raised to working estimate of 650,000 due later poor harvest reports.

^{2/} Senegal estimates food requirements at 100,000 MT.

^{3/} Includes 60,000 MT imports under special conditions. Not yet secured.

^{4/} Mauritania estimates requirement at 100,000 MT. WFP rep. says 53,000 MT pledged with additional 23,500 possible.

^{5/} Actual Chad requirement estimated 50,000 MT. Figure based on FAO estimate movement capacity. Based on shipping schedules (from 10/73). Total 56,139 grain pledged.

^{6/} Includes 84,000 MT imports under special conditions. Not yet secured.

^{7/} Upper Volta has used high figure in making donor requests.

^{8/} Includes 2,000 allocated Gambia (through WFP).

^{9/} All from U.S. Does not count against total.

^{10/} Other donors known to date: Sweden - 10,000 MT

^{11/} Tentative

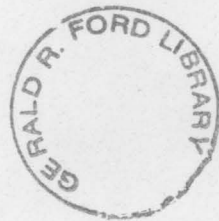
Hungary- 5,000 MT

N.Korea- 1,000 MT

May, 1974

FUTURE PLANNING FOR SAHEL

JULY 30, 1974

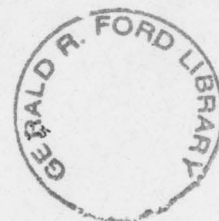


Preliminary Planning for Use of Special Disaster Relief Funds for Africa
(\$85,000,000)

The funds provided by the Congress have tentatively been allocated to broad geographic regions, recognizing that as the results of this year's planting/harvest season become available, the allocation of funds can be made more precisely. The broad allocation includes \$65 million for the Sahel, \$10 million for Ethiopia, and \$10 million for other drought-afflicted countries. The \$65 million for the Sahel will be used (i) to assure adequate storage and distribution of food grains; (ii) to alleviate the impact of the drought in terms of addressing health, nutritional and social needs of affected populations; and (iii) to restoring the agricultural and livestock management techniques. Funds have been programmed among these three problem areas as follows:

(i)	Storage and Transport	10.0
(ii)	Health	10.0
(iii)	Agricultural Production	45.0

Additional information on programs in these three areas is attached for your information.



I. Storage and Transport - \$10.0

These requirements are associated with the unusual demands being placed upon a fragile physical infrastructure by the movements of donated grains. Activities include the provision of funds to the African Development Bank, to the United Nations Special Sahel Office, and to concerned governments in order to assure that food grains are adequately protected at ports or other holding areas, to allow for pre-positioning of food in remote areas, and to meet airlift requirements if it becomes necessary.

II. Health - \$10.0

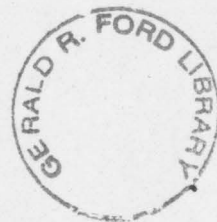
These requirements are related to the need to provide protection for people made more susceptible to disease by reduced food availability, to provide medicines and equipment for the prevention of epidemic diseases, and to alleviate the impact of severe social and economic dislocation upon nomads and subsistence farmers. Funds are being provided directly to concerned governments as well as to various volunteer agencies such as CARE and international organizations such as WHO/UNICEF.

III. Agricultural Production - \$45.0

A. Dry-land food crop production in those relatively more favored rainfall zones in Senegal, Upper Volta and Niger:

16.0

- (1) Senegal Cereals Production and Agricultural Extension: This \$4 million project involves use of improved seeds, adaptive research, introduction of animal traction and improved cultural practices. Additional economic and sociological design work is scheduled for July/August. Final approval is anticipated during 1st quarter FY 75.
- (2) Niger National Cereals: This \$9 million project involves establishing seed multiplication and field demonstration units, credit and marketing facilities, introduction of animal traction and improved cultural practices as well as operational research for development and testing of new varieties. The key issue is to develop a management capacity within both the GON and the USAID to finish design and facilitate implementation. We anticipate seeking final approval during the 2nd quarter FY 75.
- (3) Integrated Rural Development in the Eastern ORD of Upper Volta: This \$3 million project involves support for the administrative ORD's ability to provide services to the area and support for increased food production and integrated agricultural/livestock activities. Additional design work has been completed and final approval will be requested during the 1st quarter of FY 75.



B. Improved livestock/range management procedures to protect available grassland in Senegal, Mauritania and Mali:

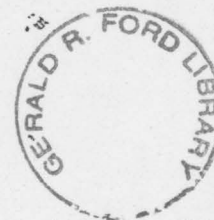
15.0

- (1) Integrated Range Management (Bakel): This \$3 million project in Senegal involves working with sedentary livestock herds to improve livestock/range management practices. Additional design work is scheduled for July/August.
- (2) Mauritania Range Management: This \$2.0 million project will be designed and implemented in phases. The first state will involve operational studies designed to field test the technical and sociological feasibility of encouraging semi-nomadic herdsman to practice improved range management techniques. Approval will be sought in 1st quarter FY 75.
- (3) Mali Livestock Sector: This is a concentrated sectoral approach to integrate several on-going projects in animal health, and marketing and credit with new complementary activities aimed at range management practices, tsetse clearing for new range and increased governmental capacity to develop, finance and manage the total livestock sector as the major developmental resource in Mali. Additional design and analytical requirements will be the subject of a four day seminar in early August. We anticipate a financing requirement of \$7 - \$10 million.

C. Support and/or establishment of critical agricultural institutions with related training of key personnel in Upper Volta (a national seed authority) and in Chad (range management schools):

3.0

- (1) National Seed Authority in Upper Volta: This \$2 million project involves the production and distribution of improved seeds.
- (2) Chad Range Management: This \$1.0 million activity will support the training of a cadre of Chadian personnel, at the governmental and herdsman level, who can then introduce improved range management techniques.



D. Development of integrated agricultural plans and operational programs in two of the major river basin areas, the Lake Chad Basin and the Senegal River Basin:

6.0

- (1) Lake Chad Basin: A proposed \$5 million irrigated

food production project will be the subject of a technical and economic feasibility study in October. The study will also establish the continuing analytical work required for integrated basin development.

- (2) Senegal River Basin: The total river basin development program, including construction of major dams, physical infrastructure and ancillary development in agriculture, livestock, fisheries and forestry is estimated to require about \$3 billion over a 10 year period. As part of our immediate response to food deficit problems, a pilot irrigated agricultural project, estimated to cost about \$1.0 million is being developed.

E. Small scale agriculture projects:

5.0

These represent a variety of small scale projects being initiated in various countries in co-operation with the Peace Corps, voluntary agencies and other donors.

