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United States government publications related to a selected group of West African countries, 1951-1962

Lillie Mae Witherspoon
Atlanta University

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS RELATED
TO A SELECTED GROUP OF WEST AFRICAN
COUNTRIES, 1951-1962

A THESIS
SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR
THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE IN
LIBRARY SERVICE

BY
LILLIE MAE WITHERSPOON

SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SERVICE

ATLANTA, GEORGIA
AUGUST 1963
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Africa is the second largest continent in the world. Only Asia is larger, being as large as the combined areas of the United States, Europe and Chine. Africa is divided into nearly 50 separate countries and colonies and was once governed almost completely by Europeans; however, strong independence movements during the 1950's and 1960's led European nations to grant independence to a number of African colonies.¹

Until recent years, in fact less than a hundred, Africa was called the Dark Continent, because so much of it had not been explored. No one knows exactly how many people live on the continent. Most Africans who live south of the Sahara are of Negroid stock.²

The post World War II period marked the beginning of social and political changes in Africa. Some of the social changes that took place were the development of new cities in Eastern and Southern Africa, increase in population, changes in racial patterns, changes in economic status and the rise of an African working class.³

Along with the social changes, there has been an increased interest in the continent of Africa especially from a political point of

2 Ibid., p. 88.
view, with the two major world powers, the United States and Russia competing for political influence. In the 1950's Africa became involved in the cold war. Russia and the Western powers offered economic and military aid in an effort to win the friendship of the Africans.\(^1\)

After World War II, independence movements in Africa were the result of segregation and lack of political and economic opportunities in this continent. Africans began demanding a voice in their own government and eventually self rule.\(^2\)

In 1955, independent countries covered only a fourth of Africa. By 1962 they occupied about three fourths of the continent.\(^3\) This study involves the following West African countries which have received their independence and are populated mostly by Negroes: Liberia, Ghana, Guinea, Cameroons, Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo, Upper Volta and Sierra Leone.

**Liberia.**--Liberia was founded in 1822 by the American Colonization Society as a settlement for ex-slaves and it became the first Negro republic in Africa in 1847. It is chiefly an agricultural nation with about 1,290,000 inhabitants. Located in this country are some of the world's richest iron-ore deposits. Rubber is its chief crop and export; which is exported mostly to the United States along with over 2,000,000 tons of ore a year. Diamonds, gold, granite, lead, marble, mica, quartz, silver and zinc are also located in this country. The illiteracy rate

\(^1\) *World Book Encyclopedia, op. cit.*, p. 103.


in Liberia is very high with about five per cent of its people being able to read or write. Most of the children attend private and missionary schools, while the others attend government schools.  

Ghana.--Ghana was the next Negro nation, located in West Africa, to gain its independence in 1957 exactly 110 years after Liberia became a republic. It was formerly a British colony and protectorate of the Gold Coast. It has about 6,690,730 inhabitants and covers 91,843 square miles. Also, it is an agricultural country with its main crops being cocoa, coffee and spices. Other exports include cocoa, copra, diamonds, hides, mahogany, palm oil and rubber.

Guinea.--Guinea became the third Negro nation to receive its independence in 1958 when it became independent of France. It has a population of 3,000,000 people and covers an area of 106,200 square miles. It is also chiefly an agricultural nation with mining becoming increasingly important. Its mined products include diamonds, gold, iron ore and bauxite. Among its exports are bananas, coffee, palm kernels, peanuts and pineapples. Other crops include cassava, citrus fruits, corn millet, potatoes, rice and taro. The illiteracy rate is also very high in this area. Only 13 of every 100 school-age children attend school.

Cameroons.--The Cameroons, a former French United Nations trusteeship, became independent in 1960; it absorbed the British
Southern Camerouns in 1961. It covers 183,333 square miles and has a population of 4,097 people belonging to more than 200 tribes. The largest exports of this country are cocoa and coffee but cotton, logs, rubber and bananas are also exported.¹

**Dahomey.---**Dahomey is a former territory of French West Africa which received its independence in 1960. It is one of the smallest countries in West Africa which covers 44,713 square miles with a population of 1,934,447 people. Primarily it is an agricultural country with palm oil and kernels used in making soap and margarine. Others are coffee, cotton, peanuts, shea nuts and tobacco. In addition it has chromite, gold, iron ore, lignite and phosphate. Agricultural processing plants are its only industry.²

**Ivory Coast.---**The Ivory Coast was a former territory in French West Africa which became a republic in 1958 and gained its freedom in 1960. It has a population of 3,230,000 with an area of 124,550 square miles. It is primarily an agricultural country with coffee and cocoa being its main exports. Other resources are bananas, cotton, pineapples and rubber. It also produces columbite, tantalite, diamonds, gold and manganese. Food processing is the principal industry including palm oil mills, fruit canning factories, and coffee processing plants.³

**Nigeria.---**Nigeria, a former British Colony and protectorate was joined by the Northern Cameroons in 1961. It has more people than any

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² *Ibid.*, IV, pp. 4a-5a

other country in Africa with a population of 35,091,000 people distributed over an area of 350,291 miles. It is also an agricultural country with farm products accounting for about 85 per cent of its exports. It is also noted for peanut production, cocoa and palm kernels. Other products are bananas, cotton, rubber, cassava, corn, millet, rice and yams. In addition, Nigeria is noted for its coal production and petroleum.  

Senegal.--In 1958, Senegal which was a former territory in French West Africa became a republic in 1958 and independent in 1960. The population is 3,140,000 people with a high illiteracy rate. Its economy is based on peanut crops. Mining and other industries are growing. Other products are fish, gum arabic, hides, livestock, palm oil and phosphate. Its major industries are peanut and palm oil mills, chemical plants and a cement factory.

Sierra Leone.--Sierra Leone was a former British Colony in 1808, a protectorate in 1896, a republic in 1958 and an independent nation in 1961. The population of this country is 2,450,000. Economically, it is mainly an agricultural country. Its exports are cocoa, coffee, ginger, kola nuts, palm kernels, pissova, diamonds, iron ore and chrome ore.

Togo.--Togo was formerly administered by France as a United Nations' trusteeship known as French Togoland. In 1960 it gained its

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1 Ibid., XIII, pp. 325-6.
2 Ibid., XV, p. 237.
3 Ibid., XVI, p. 371.
independence and is now known as the Republic of Togo. It is a very small nation with a population of 1,440,000, and it is chiefly an agricultural country. The chief exports are cocoa and coffee. Other products are yams, sorghum, millet, corn, rice, beans and other food crops.1

Upper Volta.--The Upper Volta was a former territory in French West Africa which became a republic in 1958 and independent in 1960. This is a land locked country in Western Africa. It covers 105,879 square miles with a population of 3,567,000. Its people are basically engaged in agriculture. They raise livestock and grow food crops. Its chief wealth is livestock. Next in importance to the economy is dried salted and smoked fish. Other crops are cotton, peanuts, rice, shea nuts, beans, cassava, corn, millet, and sorghum. In regard to education, only about five per cent of its adult population can read or write.2

The American interest in West Africa dates from 1821 when the United States Congress passed a law authorizing President James Monroe to make negotiations with the West African residents to secure land for resettling freed American Negroes. This settlement was named Monrovia in honor of President Monroe and later became the capital of Liberia in 1847.3

Current interest by Americans in West Africa becomes quite basic when they realize that a tenth of our national population can trace its ancestry to this area. Also almost one-half of the total number of

1 Ibid., XVII, p. 246.

2 Ibid., XVII, p. 168

African students in America have come from West Africa.\(^1\)

The American trade with West Africa includes, minerals and agricultural imports which are important to our economy. Liberia has the largest American investment in all of Africa.\(^2\)

Officially, the interest of the United States in West Africa is shown in its diplomatic and counselor representation, informational and educational exchange programs and various forms of economic and technical assistance.\(^3\) Because of the above interests in West Africa, our government has produced many publications relating to West Africa.

**Purpose and Scope**

The purpose of this study is to determine the number and nature of publications the United States government has published about a selected group of West African nations from 1951 through 1962, and to compile these publications into a workable bibliography. It is hoped that this bibliography will be an aid to the scholar and other persons interested in becoming informed about the relationship between these selected West African nations and the United States government, and the interest the United States government has shown in these countries as reflected in its publications.

The bibliography is important because of the increased interest in world government, independence of new nations and the upgrading of humanity in the lesser developed areas, specifically Africa. This study

\(^1\) Ibid.

\(^2\) Ibid.

\(^3\) Ibid.
is limited to the following West African countries: The Cameroons, Dahomey, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Nigeria, Upper Volta, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo.

**Methodology**

The 11 countries for this study were selected from the 1962 reprint of *Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia* entitled "Africa Fact Summary" according to geographical location and status of independence.

United States government publications relating to these 11 countries were located by searching the following bibliographic tools: *Education Index*,¹ *Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature*² and the *Monthly Catalog of U. S. Government Publications*.³ The publications found were compiled and arranged alphabetically by country and then by issuing government agency. A card file was compiled of the entries located in the indexes relative to the West African countries studied. A description of each publication was sought in order to determine the nature of the materials published. A total of 110 publications were examined, the remaining documents which were not examined were self explanatory from the titles. The documents were analyzed by the year of publication. Next the documents were analyzed according to issuing government agencies; and, third an analysis of the publications was

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made for each country describing in general the topics treated in the documents according to the issuing government agency.

A classified bibliography of United States government publications relative to the West African countries was arranged first by countries and then by the government agencies from which the publications were issued. Publications found in government periodicals listed in the general indexes were also included in the bibliography.
CHAPTER II

DESCRIPTION OF THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT RELATIVE TO SELECTED
WEST AFRICAN COUNTRIES

In 1959 it was reported that the United States was committed to provide assistance to the emerging nations of West Africa as the needs arise. At that time the United States was providing modest assistance in varying forms to three West African countries: Liberia, Ghana and Nigeria.\(^1\) Since 1959 other West African countries have received assistance in their development. As a result of the interest of the United States in the new African nations treated in this study, during the period 1951-1962, 210 government publications have been published pertaining to the relationship of the United States and the 11 countries under consideration.

Of the 210 United States government publications related to the 11 West African countries, 58 or 27.61 per cent deal with Liberia, the first Negro republic in Africa (see Table 1). As reflected in the government documents issued, the United States has had a continuous interest in Liberia from 1951 through 1962 (see Table 2). Ghana ranks second in that 28 or 13.33 per cent of the publications are devoted to it, beginning in 1957 and running through 1962. Ranking third in the number of United States government publications is Nigeria with 27 or 12.85 per cent of

\(^{1}\) J. C. Statterthwaite, "The United States and West Africa," The United States Department of State Bulletin, XL (May 25, 1959), 748.
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the total. Fourth in the number of publications is the Cameroons with 24 or 11.42 per cent of the total number of publications. The smallest number of United States government publications are concerned with Upper Volta with four or 1.90 per cent of the 210 publications, Ivory Coast with six or 2.85 per cent, and Dahomey with seven or 3.33 per cent of the total number (see Table 1).

**Analysis of Publications by Years**

Table 2 describes the publication of government documents dealing with the 11 Western African nations by year. The most sustained interest over the longest periods of time have been in Liberia, Nigeria and Togo. It is evident that the interest in all of the 11 countries has increased from 1959 through 1962 as during this four-year period more than 50 per cent of the 210 United States government publications were published. This may be due to the fact that during this period nine of these countries gained their independence from European governments.

**Analysis of Publications by U.S. Government Agencies**

The branch of the federal government which published the largest number of documents on the 11 West African countries is the Department of State with 111 or 52.85 per cent of the 210 publications. Of these 111 publications, 48 were published as articles in the *Department of State Bulletin*; the remainder were separate publications. The Department of Commerce was the next highest producing agency of documents relative to the 11 countries studied with a total of 61 or 29.05 per cent of the publications. The Department of Agriculture ranked third as a publisher of these documents with a total of 14 or 6.66 per cent of the 210 items. The Joint Publications Research Service followed with 10
publications.¹ The United States Senate was next with five documents; the Department of Interior followed with four and the Department of Defense, and the Library of Congress issued one publication each (see Table 1).

Description of Publications by Country

Liberia.--The 58 publications relative to Liberia were distributed among six departments covering a variety of subjects. The Department of State published 35 of the 58 documents relative to Liberia. Seven of these were on technical cooperation programs; five relate to the sending of military and army missions to Liberia; three refer to defense materials and property; three pertain to the Point-4 program in Liberia; three relate to forestry and the progress of the timber industry in Liberia; three others concern the establishment of telecommunication facilities in Liberia. The remaining 11 deal with the following subjects: the designation of a free port area in Liberia; visit of President Tubman to the United States; the beginning of a Peace Corps program in Liberia; mutual defense assistance, radio communications; the sale of military equipment; the sale of agricultural commodities; a loan for highway construction; the withdrawal of Liberia from an agreement on tariffs; military equipment; and, a parcel post agreement. The 14 publications of the Department of Commerce deal with the following subjects: four on the economic status of Liberia; two on the preparation of shipments to Liberia; two on the regulations for sending gift packages to

¹ The Joint Publications Research Service is one of the several agencies that sponsors translation series of scientific reports originating in foreign countries. Laurence F. Schmeckebier, Government Publications and Their Use (Washington: The Brookings Institute, 1961), p. 415.
Liberia; two on Liberia's tariff system and two on business opportunities in Liberia. One of these publications deal with patents and another with living conditions in Liberia. The Department of Agriculture published three documents on Liberia concerning forest resources; reconnaissance soil survey; and the machining properties of nine Liberian hardwoods. The United States Senate produced three reports on lend-lease operations in Liberia. The Department of Interior issued two publications on fisheries in Liberia and the Department of Labor produced one publication which contains labor information for Liberia.

Ghana.--There were 28 publications or 13.33 per cent of the total number of publications related to Ghana. The Department of State issued 15 or more than half of the documents on Ghana. The interest of the Department of State in Ghana as reflected in these publications was in the following specific areas: three publications deal with economic aid and technical cooperation; two are on the status of the nation; and two relate to the establishment of an educational exchange commission. One document was issued on each of these subjects; the immigration quota for Ghana in the United States; the establishment of a United States operation mission in Ghana; investment guarantees; a scientific health program; the shipment of relief supplies and the sending of packages to Ghana; treaties between the United States and Ghana; and, the visit of Prime Minister of Ghana to the United States. The subjects treated in the nine documents of the Department of Commerce relative to Ghana are as follows: four on the regulations for sending gift packages to Ghana; two on the import tariff system of Ghana; two on the economy of Ghana; and one on shipping regulations to Ghana. From the Department of Agriculture only one publication was located relative to trade with Ghana in
farm products. The two publications issued by the Department of Labor deal with the labor situation in Ghana. The Joint Publications Research Service produced one document concerning a review of the status of Ghana as a free nation.

Nigeria.--Of the 27 United States government publications on Nigeria the Department of Commerce published the largest number, 15. Of these 15 federal government documents four deal with trade between the United States and Nigeria; four describe the regulations for sending gift packages to Nigeria; two are on the tariff system of Nigeria; two describe economic conditions in Nigeria; two discuss the establishment of business in Nigeria; and, one deals with investment guarantees in this new West African nation. Of the eight documents related to Nigeria issued by the Department of State, three deal with economic assistance; and one each on the status of the nation; the admission of Nigeria to the United Nations; the establishment of an educational program in Nigeria; the establishment of a tracking station in Nigeria; and, the independence of Nigeria. The United States Senate produced one publication pertaining to the extending of greetings to Nigeria and the Gold Coast. The Library of Congress has one publication which describes the official publications of Nigeria from 1869 to 1959. The Department of Agriculture also has one publication on Nigeria which describes the cocoa industry in Nigeria. The Joint Publications Research Service published one document on Nigeria relative to the struggle of Nigeria for independence.

Cameroons.--There were 24 documents published on the French and British Cameroons. The largest number of these documents, 13, were issued by the Department of State. Of these 13 publications 10 relate to the status of the Cameroons; two deal with technical assistance and one
pertains to the visit of the President of the Cameroons to the United States. The Department of Commerce ranked second in the number of documents on the Cameroons, with seven. Three of these seven publications deal with the economy of the nation, two describe the regulations for sending gift packages and two are about the laws regulating shipments to the Cameroons. The Department of Agriculture published one document on the production and export of coffee. The Department of Interior published one document which is devoted to a listing of the official names of the Cameroons. The Joint Publications Research Service which is an agency that publishes technical reports and translations has published two articles on the Cameroons. One of these deals with the economy of the Cameroons and the other with the training of Camerounian terrorists in Communist China.

Togo.--Only two departments produced the 18 documents relative to Togo. The Department of State published 16 of these publications covering the following subjects: twelve on the status of the country, and one each on economic assistance to Togo by the United States; investment guarantees; the admission of Togo to the United Nations, and the unification of British Togoland to the Gold Coast. The two documents issued by the Department of Commerce deal with economic conditions of Togo.

Guinea.--Of the 17 government publications on Guinea, the Department of State published eight. Two of these are concerned with the agricultural commodities agreement between the United States and Guinea; and, two are about economic and technical assistance; one document each deals with cultural relations; investment guarantees, admission of Guinea to the United Nations and to the ties of friendship between the United States
and Guinea. The Department of Commerce published four documents relative to Guinea. Two of these pertain to the economic status of Guinea and one each deals with investment laws in Guinea and with licensing and exchange controls. The Joint Publications Research Service also published four documents on Guinea. The subjects treated in these four documents are; economic conditions; social and economic organization, an interview with Sekou Toure of Guinea, and translations from Sovremennyy Vostock on Guinea and Iraq. One document issued by the United States Senate reports nominations for the United States ambassador to Guinea.

**Senegal.**—Twelve or 5.71 per cent of the 210 United States government documents in this study are about Senegal. The Department of Commerce issued four of these 12 documents; two deal with the status and economy of Senegal; one contains the regulations governing shipping to Senegal; and, one other is on the import tariff system of Senegal. The Department of State published three articles relative to Senegal. One of these deals with the furnishing of military equipment and materials for the purpose of defense; another deals with economic and technical assistance and the third one relates to the admission of Senegal to the United Nations. The Department of Agriculture also published three documents pertaining to Senegal; two of which refer to the peanut industry in Senegal and the other concerns import requirements for plant quarantine. The Joint Publications Research Service produced two publications on Senegal. One of these is concerned with marriage laws and customs and the other sets forth a plan for the development of Senegal.

**Sierra Leone.**—Nine or 4.28 per cent of the documents on the 11 selected West African countries are about Sierra Leone. Of these nine documents the Department of Commerce published four. Two pertain to the
import tariff system of Sierra Leone and the other two are about the regulations for sending gift packages to Sierra Leone. The Department of State also published four documents relative to Sierra Leone. The subjects treated in these four publications are economic and technical assistance; investment guarantees; the initiation of the Peace Corps in Sierra Leone and the admission of Sierra Leone to the United Nations. The Agriculture Department produced one document relative to vegetable oil and the oilseed situation in this country.

Dahomey.—Seven or 3.33 per cent of the documents relate to Dahomey. Of these, four were published by the Department of State covering the following subjects: Military materials for defense purposes; the economic status of the country; economic assistance; and, technical assistance. The two documents issued by the Department of Commerce covered business opportunities and the sending of gift packages to this country. One document issued by the Department of Interior was a survey of the fishing industry of Dahomey.

Ivory Coast.—Six or 2.85 per cent of the documents were on the Ivory Coast. Two of these publications were produced by the Department of State and concern economic aid and technical assistance to the Ivory Coast. The Department of Commerce also published two documents relative to the Ivory Coast. One pertains to investment laws of the Ivory Coast and the other refers to licensing and exchange controls of the Ivory Coast. The Department of Agriculture produced one document about the status of the nation and the Department of Defense issued one publication relative to the status of the Ivory Coast.

Upper Volta.—Four or 1.90 per cent of the federal documents deal with Upper Volta. Of the three documents produced by the Department of
State, two deal with economic aid and technical assistance and one is on the economic development of the country. The one publication issued by the Department of Agriculture deals with the country's agricultural economy.
CHAPTER III

CLASSIFIED LIST OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS RELATIVE TO SELECTED WEST AFRICAN NATIONS

CAMEROONS

Department of Agriculture
Foreign Agriculture Service


Department of Commerce
Bureau of Foreign Commerce


C C 7 Sending Gift Packages to Cameroun. September, 1958. 2 p. [Processed]
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Department of Interior

Board on Geographic Names


Department of State


Joint Publications Research Service


DAHOMEY

Department of Commerce

Bureau of Foreign Commerce


Department of Interior

Fish and Wildlife Service


GHANA

Department of Agriculture

Foreign Agricultural Service

GA1 Skinner, Snider W. Ghana's Agriculture and Trade in Farm Products. April, 1958. 34 p. Processed.

Department of Commerce

Bureau of Foreign Commerce


Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

G L 1 Bibliography on Labor in Ghana; Prepared by Division of Foreign Labor Conditions. February, 1962. 9 p.


Department of State


Sec. 2. French West Africa, Sierra Leone and Liberia, 70 leaves.

Sec. 3. Ghana, Regions of Trans Volta, Togoland, French Togoland and Nigeria. 132 leaves.

Sec. 4. British Cameroons, Cameroun, French Equatorial Africa, Belgian Congo, and Angola. 70 leaves.

Sec. 5. Ethiopia. 31 leaves.

Sec. 6. Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. 113 leaves.

Sec. 7. Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. 51 leaves.


Relief Supplies and Packages, Duty-Free Entry and Exemption from Internal Taxation, Agreement between United States and Ghana, Effected by Exchange of Notes, Signed Accra, April 9, 1959; Entered into Force April 9, 1959. 3 p.


Joint Publications Research Service


GUINEA

Department of Commerce

Bureau of Foreign Commerce


Congress

Senate Committee on Foreign Relations


Department of State


IVORY COAST

Department of Agriculture

Soil Conservation Service

Department of Commerce

Bureau of Foreign Commerce


Department of Defense

Armed Forces Information and Education Office

ID 1 Newly Independent Nations: Ivory Coast. 1962. 11 p. Appeared Originally in June, 1961 as Department of State Publication 7129.7

Department of State


LIBERIA

Department of Agriculture


Forest Service

Department of Commerce
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce


LC 2 Preparing Shipments to Liberia, Documentary Requirements and Customs Regulations, Based on Reports Received from American Embassy, Monrovia, Liberia. (Near Eastern and African Division). May, 1951. 9 p.


Bureau of Foreign Commerce

LC 1 Ahern, F. E. Patent and Trade Mark Regulations of Liberia. September, 1957. 2 p.


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Congress

Senate


Department of Interior

Fish and Wildlife Service


L I 2 Miller, George C. Marine Fishery Development in Liberia, 1952-54. September, 1957. 41 p. /Processed/

Department of Labor

Bureau of Labor Statistics


Department of State

L S 1 Agricultural Commodities, Sales Under Title 4, Agreement between United States and Liberia, Signed, Monrovia, April 12, 1962; Entered into Force April 12, 1962 With Exchange of Notes. 1962. 7 p.


"Liberia Withdraws From GATT," United States Department of State Bulletin, XXVIII (June 29, 1953), 917.


LS 21 Radio Communications between Amateur Stations on Behalf of Third Parties, Arrangement between United States and Liberia, Effected by Exchange of Notes, Signed Monrovia, November 9, 1950 and January 8, 9, and 10, 1951; Entered into Force January 11, 1951. 4 p. Publication 4188.


Foreign Operations Administration

LSt1 Holsoe, Torkel, Forestry Opportunities in the Republic of Liberia. May, 1954. 14 p. /Processed. Prepared in Cooperation with Foreign Agriculture Service and Forest Service, Agriculture Department. /\

International Cooperation Administration

LSta1 Holsoe, Torkel, Forestry Progress and Timbering Opportunities in Republic of Liberia. January 13, 1956. 11 p. /Processed. /\


NIGERIA

Department of Agriculture

Foreign Agricultural Service


Department of Commerce

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce

NC1 Ross, Robert, W. Nigeria, Summary of Basic Economic Information Arranged for Publication in Near Eastern and Africa Division. September, 1953. 16 p. (Office of International Trade). /Processed. /\

NC2 Sending Gift Packages to Nigeria. September, 1952. 2 p. /Processed. /\

Bureau of Foreign Commerce


NC2 Foreign Trade of Nigeria and Gold Coast. /Prepared by International Economic Analysis Division, Office of Economic Affairs/ September, 1955. 6 p.


N Co 10 Sending Gift Packages to Nigeria, September, 1957. 2 p.


Bureau of International Business Operations


Congress

Senate

N Con 1 Greetings Extended to Gold Coast and Nigeria. Report from Committee on Foreign Relations to Accompany S. J. Res. 182, 83rd Congress. August 6, 1954. 2 p.

Library of Congress

Department of State


Joint Publications Research Service


SENEGAL

Department of Agriculture

Agricultural Research Service

Foreign Agricultural Service

S Ag 1 Hougen, V. H. Peanut Situation in Senegal. August 13, 1954. 6 p. /Processed/

S Ag 2 Hougen, V. H. Peanut Situation in Senegal (Revised). September 10, 1954. 2 p. /Processed/

Department of Commerce


Business and Defense Service Administration

S Co 1 Republic of Senegal. June, 1962. 2 p. (Consumer Durables Division). /Processed/

Bureau of Foreign Commerce


S Com 2 Import Tariff System of Republic of Senegal; /Prepared by Africa Division, Office of Regional Economic/ May, 1962. 2 p.

Department of State


Joint Publications Research Service


SIERRA LEONE

Department of Agriculture

Foreign Agricultural Service

Si A 1 Hougen, V. H. Vegetable Oil and Oilseed Situation in Sierra Leone. September 24, 1954. 7 p.

Department of Commerce

Bureau of Foreign Commerce

Si C 1 Import Tariff System of Sierra Leone; Prepared in African Near East Division, Office of Economic Affairs, November, 1960. 2 p.

Si C 2 Import Tariff System of Sierra Leone and Gambia; Prepared in Near Eastern and African Division, Office of Economic Affairs, August, 1956. 1 p.

Si C 3 Sending Gift Packages to Sierra Leone. September, 1955. 9 p. Processed.


Department of State

Si S 1 Economic and Technical Assistance, Agreement between United States and Sierra Leone, Signed Freetown, May 5, 1961; Entered into Force May 5, 1961. 5 p.

Si S 2 Guaranty of Private Investments Agreement between United States and Sierra Leone, Effected by Exchange of Notes Signed Freetown, May 16 and 19, 1961; Entered into Force May 19, 1961. 5 p.

Si S 3 Peace Corps Program, Agreement between United States and Sierra Leone, Effected by Exchange of Notes Signed Freetown, December 29, 1961; Entered into Force December 29, 1961. 4 p.

TOGO

Department of Commerce
Bureau of Foreign Commerce


Department of State


UPPER VOLTA

Department of Agriculture
Economic Research Service

UA 1  Notes on Agricultural Economy of Upper Volta. January, 1962. (Africa and Middle East Analysis Branch Regional Analysis Division). 7Processed7

Department of State

US 1  Economic Technical and Related Assistance, Agreement between United States and Upper Volta, Effected by Exchange of Notes Signed Ouagadougou, June 1, 1961; Entered into Force June 1, 1961. 71961. 7 9 p.

Publication 7292; Office of Public Services, Bureau of
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