

REPORT OF SPECIAL STUDY MISSION TO AFRICA

INTRODUCTION

In 1945 the Committee on Foreign Affairs, recognizing the importance of what had once been known as the Dark Continent, set up a Subcommittee on Africa and Mediterranean Problems. In 1959 the committee established the Subcommittee on Africa in order that maximum attention could be given to the newly emerging nations of that vast and increasingly important area.

Since that time the Subcommittee on Africa has held numerous consultative meetings with representatives of the executive branch concerned with U.S. policy toward Africa. In addition, the subcommittee has held hearings on problems involving our relations with African countries and conducted a study mission to Africa in 1960.

With the approval of Subcommittee Chairman Barratt O'Hara, the following members of the committee visited Africa following adjournment of the 1st session of the 89th Congress:

Hon. Charles C. Diggs, Jr., Michigan, chairman; Hon. Benjamin S. Rosenthal, New York; Hon. E. Ross Adair, Indiana; and Hon. Edward J. Derwinski, Illinois.

In announcing the study mission on November 28, 1965, Chairman Diggs stated:

This is the first official mission to Africa to be conducted by members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs since 1960. Since that time several new nations have emerged and play an important role in United Nations and world affairs. The group hopes to gain firsthand information relating to the economic progress in the countries to be visited, and also to observe U.S. aid programs, U.S. Information Service, and Peace Corps operations, as well as activities of private U.S. organizations in those countries.

The study mission visited Tunisia, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, the Congo (Léopoldville), Nigeria, the Ivory Coast, and Senegal. The members met and conferred with many government leaders and officials in each country.

In addition, the study mission was briefed in each country by the Ambassador and his "country team," comprising the directors of AID (Agency for International Development) programs, the Peace Corps operations, and U.S. Information Service activities. Members of the study mission were impressed with the overall excellence of U.S. personnel at the various posts visited and the dedication and ability which they bring to their work. The study mission noted the important role of U.S. business, private foundations, and other organizations in contributing to the welfare and interest of Africa.

It also noted as particularly significant the increasing use of the American Negro by these U.S. firms and organizations and as part