

Also, the "Flying Doctor" Service is an American-sponsored organization which gives medical assistance to the upcountry people of Kenya.

These are but a few of the many American foundations operating in Africa.

TRAINING

Training of more Africans in business, industry, and agriculture should be encouraged. To render prompt and effective assistance to the people of Africa, training in modern business techniques must be a major emphasis. There is every indication that Africans are capable of becoming successful private entrepreneurs if proper and adequate training is available. It is anticipated that private enterprise on a larger scale will find its place in the African economy and in this regard young people will need to be ready to find the careers and opportunities available to them. It is recommended more business training be provided through assistance programs.

A greater expansion in vocational training is required for students desiring to learn the skills of various trades. There is an immediate need in Africa for more craftsmen—mechanics, carpenters, plumbers, etc. The possibility that U.S. labor unions would assist in the training of young Africans in the technical trades should be explored.

In every African country, agricultural endeavors are prominent; however, better and more modern farming methods are required in order that subsistence farming give way to the production of crops for export and increased production for local consumption. Since agriculture plays such an important role in Africa, production for export is necessary to help expand foreign reserve funds.

As the county agricultural agent in his advisory function on farming methods has been a major factor in the abundance of crops raised each year in the United States, Africa requires this kind of expert agricultural assistance to achieve its potential in this area. The study mission endorses AID's utilization of former U.S. county agricultural agents for the training of African farmers, and recommends expansion of this program.

EXCESS U.S.-OWNED FOREIGN CURRENCIES

It was noted that cost for rental of housing for Americans in the metropolitan areas is steadily rising, resulting in the expenditure of more U.S. dollars for this purpose. In Léopoldville, the Congo, \$500,000 annually is expended for U.S. housing despite the large accumulation of U.S.-owned Congolese francs.

In the major towns and cities of Africa, post-independence demands in residential building have led to an acute shortage of housing. Many landlords are taking advantage of this situation by demanding higher rents for leases of 12 months' duration and a payment of 6 months' rent in advance. Housing American personnel is a problem, therefore.

It is recommended that more suitable arrangements be made by using local currencies whenever possible and where the supply of foreign currency owned by the United States is in excess of Embassy needs for purchasing land and for the construction of buildings for U.S. personnel housing and office requirements. It is also recom-