

Mrs. BOLTON. Good. That is what I encountered and I had it thrown in my face quite a number of times by the different ones. That is not the way we feel about it at all.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Morse.

Mr. MORSE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am reminded not so much by your testimony, Mr. Palmer, as the earlier appearances of Secretary McNamara coming before the Foreign Affairs Committee and reporting on Vietnam with sanguine attitudes which certainly the record did not bear out.

With the exception of your report on Nigeria, I find nothing but optimism and confidence in your report. I am sure that although there is no intention on your part to mislead the committee, there must be some problems in Africa. I would like to hear about some of those problems.

Mr. PALMER. There are problems in Africa. I was addressing myself primarily to those areas that I visited.

Mr. MORSE. Just which 16 areas did you visit, because with the exception of Nigeria, everything is sweetness and light?

Mr. PALMER. No, there are real problems in Sierra Leone where the Government is making a very real effort to bring the country back from military rule and to relaunch it onto the path of civilian rule once again.

The problems there derive, I would say, primarily from the fact that the army is not yet back fully under the control of the Government. This is causing problems. Nevertheless, I think they are making progress.

I think the difficulties are pretty well known, Mr. Congressman. I think the story that does not get told very often of some of the constructive developments that are taking place, which perhaps accounts for the emphasis in my report.

Congo has terrible problems with respect to internal transportation, for example, but it is trying to get a hold of these problems. It is reorganizing the major instrument for lake and river transportation within the country, and I think is making progress. It has great needs with respect to the development of its road system.

There is no good developing agriculture, as the Congo is emphasizing at the present time, if you then cannot move the products of agriculture to the market. As far as the problems that plagued the Congo in the past are concerned, and this is a rather key area in Africa, the level of dissidence in the Congo is at the lowest point it has ever been.

As I indicated, I traveled all through the area myself by road. I saw it at first hand. It is making progress.

Guinea has tremendous problems in economic development, but there is one thing that has been done in Guinea and that is that they have organized a society. I think this is a deliberate priority on their part. I think it is something that I have not seen tried elsewhere in Africa. What I was trying to say in that part is that the problems of economic development are all there, but the society now is organized,