

and as Guinea moves into the next phase, particularly with the Boke project which will be an investment of \$170 million in the country, it has a real opportunity to continue to move forward. The problems are there. They are being identified. I think that progress is being made on them. This is all I intended to convey.

Mr. MORSE. I do not criticize your report of progress, sir. I just felt that the report was incomplete without some larger reference to the problems that do exist.

You mention nowhere in your report of the effect of South African affairs on black Africa. Could you comment on that, please, sir?

Mr. PALMER. Yes. I think it is an obvious and continuing concern. It causes a lot of moral problems in the area I am talking about and has its greatest impact, of course, when we get down into the southern part of the continent, particularly as it affects Zambia, and the former High Commissioner Territories of Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland, which are, as you know, very much a part of this general region. It does pose very strong moral issues for the rest of Africa. It poses issues of support for nationalist movements. They cannot accept the situation that this area should be immune from the process of change that has characterized the other five-sixths of the continent. This becomes a very strong moral issue with them.

Mr. MORSE. How have U.S. postures, vis-a-vis South Africa, affected relations with the black African countries you visited?

Mr. PALMER. I believe they sincerely believe we mean what we say when we support the principle of self-determination and majority rule. But they are, of course, impatient with respect to the pace of change. I think they are prepared to be patient within certain limits, but unless further movement does take place within the next few years that this will become an increasing problem in our relationships with the rest of Africa.

Mr. MORSE. The very purpose of title IX of the foreign aid bill is to indicate to the extent feasible and possible that the United States should assist in doing the kinds of things that Toure is doing in Guinea; that is, to build a society. To what extent has the African Bureau undertaken activities which would perhaps lead to this end?

Mr. PALMER. We are working very closely with AID in an effort to identify those situations which we think have the greatest prospect for success. In the first place it is very difficult for the United States to do this without involving the countries concerned. We are trying our best to work with governments. I think that various studies have been done on this that are available to the committee. The primary focus for these is in AID, although in view of the political aspects of the problem, we do work very closely with AID on these matters. I think you know that certain countries have been designated to try to make a major effort with them.

Mr. MORSE. What was the level of foreign assistance to Africa in its entirety for the fiscal years 1966, 1967, and 1968? Do you have those figures available?

Mr. PALMER. I do not have them immediately available.