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This is a continuation of last week's Washington Report on Rhodesia. To indicate the intelligence level of the echelon in the State Department, which handles African Affairs, I must cite this example:

The American-African Affairs Association sent a fact-finding mission to Rhodesia. The Chairman of this mission was Representative John Ashbrook of Ohio, accompanied by Dr. Max Yergan, Co-Chairman of the American-African Affairs Association and Ralph de Toledano, a nationally known syndicated columnist. Before they left on their mission, the Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, G. Mennen Williams, tried to discourage the participation of Congressman Ashbrook, saying that it was contrary to American policy for a Member of Congress to make such a trip, and that Dr. Yergan was a "white supremacist". Dr. Yergan is an outstanding Negro with a national reputation, but "Soapy" Williams, in his long life of public service, had not discovered this fact. Fantastic, but true!

When the British settled in Rhodesia some 70 years ago, there were 400,000 Native Africans in what is now Rhodesia. This population has grown to over 4,000,000, which is a phenomenal rate of growth. There are 250,000 Europeans, mostly British, in Rhodesia, which is a ratio of 1 to 16. A great many of the Africans are tribal, primitive peasants, who owe their allegiance to several Tribal Chieftains, who rule with absolute autonomy. In 1923, Rhodesia became self-governing and conferred citizenship on all races with equal political rights. This was reconfirmed in the 1961 Constitution, and continues under the 1965 Independence Constitution. Rhodesia has an "A" and a "B" registration list. The qualifications for voting on the "A" list are a little higher than the qualifications on the "B" list. Rhodesia is governed by a Parliament consisting of 65 members, 50 of whom are elected by the "A" roll and 15 by the "B" roll and, at the present time, there are 13 Africans serving in Parliament and 1 European-African.

About 25% of the voters cross over one way or the other, as they are qualified on both rolls. There are 50 constituency districts for the "A" roll and 15 overlaying districts for the "B" roll so that both constituencies cover the entire country. There is a further effort being made to bring the Tribal Chieftains into the government by creating an Upper House of Parliament consisting entirely of Native Chieftains. Any qualified African can stand for election to Parliament on either the "A" or "B" roll and can even be the Head of State. At the current rate of registration on both the "A" and "B" rolls, the Native Africans can be in complete control of the government within a 10 or 12 year period. This is due to the rapid growth of educational facilities and the availability of land for the Natives.

In 1964, the following educational institutions were open to Rhodesian Africans: 50 teacher training schools, 3,193 primary schools and 75 secondary schools. In 1965, 58 new primary schools were opened and 20 secondary schools. It is expected that during this year there will be 13 additional secondary schools and 96 new primary schools. That is why 1 out of every 6 children of school age is in school. While Liberia, which is referred to as the showplace of Africa, has only 1 in 40 and Great Britain has 1 in 5. It is a creditable record.

Great Britain is being hurt by their exercise in futility. They were dependent upon Rhodesia for their supply of tobacco which, grade for grade, is equal to that which we produce in America. More than 10 years ago, I wrote a Washington Report stating in part that, due to our price and acreage control of tobacco in this country, the tobacco capital of the world had shifted from America to Rhodesia. This is still true. Rhodesia is selling its tobacco crop, regardless of the British embargo, and the citizens of Great Britain are the losers.

Another factor, which seems to have escaped Prime Minister Wilson, is that the British embargo is forcing Rhodesia to manufacture the products which it formerly imported from Great Britain, and the embargo stands as a built-in protection for the

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