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RHODESIA AIM OF C: MAKE, OUR VOTE

U.S. policy tcMard Rr1odesia. which includes economic sanctions, the shifting of our cnrome purchasi::s from Rhodasia to the U.S.S.R.• and President Carter's snubbing of Prime Minister Ian Sraith, is supposedly justified becausa Rhodesia does not have dr1 electoral system based on "one man, one vote."

Why do we demand "one man ,one vote" as the s foe qua non for doing business with Rhodesia, or sipping tea with its head of state, when we impose no such prerequisite on other economic or diplomatic contacts? Even now, Carter is making plans to issue a cordial invitation to Brezhnev to visit the White House to put the finishing touchas on the SALT II **treaty,**

:,o one suggests that the lack of one man, one vote in the Soviet Union wi11 bt:: any impediment to the warmth of Carter's hospitality. Yet current U.S. policy requir2s us to ouy hi9her-priced. lower-quality chroma from the Soviet Union, where there are nv free \.!1.:ctions, and to boycott lower-priced, hig11ar-qua1ity chroma from Rhodesia v,her;;; t., r *aN* free elections and rapid progress to\'1ard a democratic government.

ti;;: don't demand one man• one vote in other coun tti es we trade with. t e don't <,;ver. ask for it in countries to whicn we loan American money! The State Department encvJrages trad;: ,rnd trade-plus-cr d1ts with the Soviet Union. East European satellites, a,1d ReG China. none of whom have the slightest in cntion of granting free elections.

Only five out of 43 African coun'i ries have any semblance of individual freedom or free .:;lactions. In Idi Amin's Uganga, there is only one vota in th1:: entire country. yet we contini.le to support him with our coffee purchases. Why does the Carter Adminis tration insist on one man, one vote only in countries resisting Communism?

Even in our own country, it took generations to extend the right to vote to wo1i1en, blacks, Indians, and non-propertied whites. Literacy tests were legal here until 1970, and the elimination of literacy tests was accompanied by the

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ne r-elimination of illiteracy. How can we demand that Rhodesia achieve in a couple of years what took us a couple of centuries?

One man. one vote became the national rule in the United States only with the 1962 U.S. Supreme Court decision in Baker v. Carr. Although this rule governs state legislatures and the U.S. House of Representatives. of c·ourse it does not apply to the U.S. Senate. A Senator from California represents 66 times as many people as a Senator from Alaska,

Our nation was born because our Founding Fathers combined the vision of freedom with political reality. The Great Compromise between the large and small states produced the two Houses of Congress. with one House based on the vote of the people and the other on giving the minority faction (the smal1 states) the incentive to **cast** their lot with the new Republic.

The political reality in Rhodesia was spelled out by Ian Smith on Meet the Press. If the whites are not given sufficient political incentive. they vJill flee the countr/. Wit;1 thelil will go most of the technological. professional. academic, and managerial skills without which Rhodesia will lose whatever political freedom ind economic prosperity:·· 1t now has or could hopa to achieve. This is why Rhodesian blacks, except for the Communist-backed guerrillas, are willing to cooperate with Ian Smith on c1 workable plan for Rhodesia's future,

Rhodesia has abolished all statutory racial discrimination, Blacks have better education, better housing, and better medical care than anywhere in Africa except in South Africa. **Si1ty** percent of the army and police force is already black •· a tremendous gesture of good faith on the part of the minority whites.

The Car_.er po1icy toward Rhodesia 1s not only consummate hypocrisy. It will result in shoving another African nation into the waiting arms of the Soviet Union.

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