

**VOICE READERS COMPRISE A \$30,000,000 MARKET**

# EDITORIAL

## 'VOICE' ENDORSES SCHOOL BONDS

After careful consideration, the VOICE has decided to endorse issuance of new school bonds as proposed on next Tuesday's ballot and urges YOU, the voter, to join us in approving the question with an "X" opposite the word "Yes".

We take this stand for the following reasons,

1. Clark County cannot afford the reputation of being a community that cannot, or will not, support adequate educational facilities.

2. Attempts to broaden our economic base by attracting new businesses and industries to Clark County will be seriously impaired if potential employees are faced with doubled-up school sessions for their children.

3. If we are unwilling to provide adequate school facilities, it not only will be difficult to attract the right kind of teachers to the district, but we can expect to lose some of the best teachers and administrators now here to other areas where they can work under more comfortable conditions.

about the personalities of African leaders and about the kind of relations the outside world should have with developing Africa.

Nkrumah deals with three main subjects—the colonial period in Africa, Ghana's development before and since independence, and a program for continental political and economic unity. Many will be jarred by the bitterness of Nkrumah's comments on the colonial experience, his total rejection of the European contribution, and his deep suspicions of the outside world's current intentions toward Africa. The acid of events has etched deeply into Nkrumah's vision and judgments.

Certainly the colonial presence was corrosive and inhumane; it would be naive to believe that this experience could pass without lasting scars. In the end, however, there was a residue of importance to Africa from all this. And there have been enough Europeans, inside the colonial service and out, whose commitment and service to Africa and its people deserve recognition, no matter how limited. More than this, sheer African self-interest requires some readiness to grant that the white world has learned something from the colonial experience and is willing to come to terms with the new Africa. For Africa, with hardheaded wariness of strings, needs the outside world's help fully as much as that world needs African goodwill.

Nkrumah's pan-African views have shifted considerably from those presented at such gatherings as the first All-African Peoples' Conference (Accra, December 1958). Then he envisioned a united continent emerging from the amalgamation of regional groupings. Now he considers these groupings a balkanizing impediment to an integrated Africa. Nkrumah presented his revised pan-African proposals to the May 1963 heads-of-state conference in Addis Ababa, urging a constitution whose political effect would be similar to that of the

## DANGER IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA

(Reprinted from the New York Times.)

Southern Rhodesia is on a collision course, but the clash may still be some distance away and surely is avoidable. Events took a serious turn for the worse when the far from liberal but relatively moderate Prime Minister Winston Field had to resign earlier this month.

He was succeeded by his deputy and Minister of the Treasury Ian Douglas Smith, who is an out-and-out white supremacist determined to get independence for Southern Rhodesia. Mr. Field was, in fact, forced out because his progress toward independence was too slow and too clearly oriented toward avoiding an open break with London.

While Southern Rhodesia is a self-governing country, London reserves some powers and has been adamant in refusing to consider independence unless or until the white government agrees to widening the electoral franchise so that the African majority—more than ten to one—will get control in five or ten years.

Mr. Smith is backing a scheme for "community development" that does not differ greatly from South Africa's apartheid. One of his first acts as Prime Minister was to arrest and banish the popular African leader, Joshua Nkomo. The other important leader, the Rev. Ndabaringi Sithole, is in Nyasaland.

Neither the Africans nor the whites are united. Mr. Smith has a majority of only five in Parliament. Mr. Smith cannot count on his own Rhodesian Front holding together while the ousted Winston Field and his friends are disaffected. Sir Roy Welensky, former Prime Minister of the Central African Federation, is in the offing, now looking surprisingly moderate. He would hardly support open rebellion against London and might yet be called upon to head a government with more responsibility than Ian Smith's.

In the breathing spell that seems inevitable before the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference in July, Southern Rhodesia may yet be saved from the folly of putting itself beyond the pale by a unilateral proclamation of independence—which would temporarily insure white supremacy but would ultimately guarantee white disaster.

United States. He found virtually no support for this approach, and in the end the conference adopted something closer to the arrangement of the Organization of American States. (For an astute appraisal of the Addis conference and other pan-African developments, see Clyde Sanger's "Toward Unity in Africa" in Foreign Affairs, January 1964). The heads-of-state clearly were not rejecting Nkrumah's main contention that a united Africa would have more internal effectiveness and external influence. They simply were not prepared to go in Nkrumah's precise direction, and he was statesman enough to move with the majority.



## AFRICA in Today's World

By CHARLES I. WEST, M.D.

Our columns this week and next will consist of reviews of books that depict the change in attitude of the African leader seeking self rule, as opposed to the African leader who emerges with his country into the area of self-rule and self-determination.

The former is illustrated by Kenneth Kaunda, whose name has recently been flashed across the American press due to his differences with ruling whites in Northern Rhodesia. Kaunda expresses himself in "Zambia Shall Be Free". The latter is depicted in the writings of Kwame Nkrumah in his "Africa Must Unite". Both of these books were published by Frederick A. Praeger, Inc. (N. Y. C.) in 1963.

The reviews were originally written by George Loft for publication in the February issue of "Africa Report", which remains the most authentic monthly publication dealing exclusively with African topics. (505 Dupont Circle Bldg., Washington 36, D. C.)

Kenneth Kaunda writes that, after his release from prison in 1960, he called on his party to fight for Northern Rhodesia's self-government in terms of "... the three Nkrumah S's—service, sacrifice, and suffering." In Kwame Nkrumah's book, Kaunda's name appears simply as a footnote to a listing of African nationalist organizations. In a sense, these contrasting references reflect the different purposes of the two books; but they also say a good deal about the special positions and perspectives of these two African leaders.

Nkrumah, an old established nationalist as time is measured in contemporary Africa, writes of Ghana's problems and progress, but also looks at the African continent and beyond. Kaunda, still moving toward national independence—though now presumably only months short of it—focuses entirely on the Northern Rhodesian struggle and his part in it.

These two books are properly read and reviewed in tandem. Together they provide important insights into Africa's pre and post-independence problems. But they are equally valuable for the more subtle points they make

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