



AFRICA in Today's World

By CHARLES I. WEST, M.D.

Malawi, formerly Nyasaland, emerged as Africa's newest sovereign nation last week under peculiar conditions. As Robert Conley pointed out in the New York Times, the former British colony was the first black African country in years to invite the Southern Rhodesian and Portuguese governments to an independence celebration.

The rest of Africa, Conley comments, may talk of boycotting what it calls the "unholy alliance" of Rhodesians, Portuguese and South Africans. But Malawi cannot.

At a state luncheon guests drank Portuguese wine. A \$44,800 Independence Arch was designed by a South African and topped by an aluminum cockerel made in Southern Rhodesia.

The Duke of Edinburgh was met with a 21-gun salute when he flew in as a personal representative of Queen Elizabeth II. The two cannons used had to be borrowed from the Southern Rhodesian Army.

The economic future of Malawi, which has an estimated population of four million in an area the size of Pennsylvania, depends upon white areas.

Half of her imports, from tractors to tribal prints, originate in or pass through Southern Rhodesia. The Portuguese control her sole gateway to the sea. White areas are the principal employers of her men. More Malawis have jobs on the farms of Southern Rhodesia and the gold mines of South Africa now than at home.

DENSELY POPULATED

"Our troubles begin with independence," Malawi's Prime Minister, Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda, says of the difficulties ahead for one of the poorest and most densely populated lands in Africa.

She starts on her own with \$9.9 million budget deficit covered by Britain, a \$1.1 million grant from Southern Rhodesia in return for assuring her continued cooperation as a market and a hobbling economy in which the average citizen has no more than \$17.50 a year to spend.

She also starts out with 239 miles of paved road, 113 back-country buses and an airline consisting of two prewar American Douglas DC-3's.

Misty, mountainous Malawi contains in miniature all the handicaps of emerging Africa: ignorance, poverty and disease. A total of 64 Africans graduated from her high schools last year and nine in 1960.

"ONLY NEGLECTED"

"We are not poor," Dr. Banda says, "we are only neglected."

To rectify that, Malawi has a \$124.9 million development plan for the next five years, which is more or less a noseprint of her aspirations pressed against the bakery shop window of her tomorrows.

With the plan she hopes to increase her export crops of tea, tobacco, peanuts, cotton and tung oil, which account for half her gross national product; pave and extend her roads to get produce to market; encourage private investment, and expand high schools and advanced courses to create skilled manpower.

Already she has doubled the number of grammar school graduates in three years from 6,092 to 12,843. She doubled in one year the number entering her trade and vocational school.

Malawi is also preparing to start a development corporation with an initial capital of \$28 million as a "catalyst" for private investment

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

EDITORIAL

Our Damaged Image Abroad

SUNDAY TIMES

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teaching treaty of January, 1963, and accord- ing to those present the West German side was more blunt in its refusal to accept General de Gaulle's arguments than at the two previous meetings since Professor, Ehard became Chancellor. Differences in the Bonn and Paris approach were noticeable in what one official called a Freudian slip in translating General de Gaulle's toast at last night's dinner. In a call for bilateral political ties between the two countries, the President spoke of "our European neighbours." But this was translated by the Germans as "the other neighbours," leaving open the inclusion of countries outside the Europe of the Six. In another part of General de Gaulle's speech, his reference

WHERE THE GUN STILL RULES



Though the new Civil Rights Bill is law in America, fear still rules in the South. A Negro who tried to enter a restaurant in Atlanta, Georgia, is chased away by club and gun

This publication has frequently pointed up the fact that the American image is repeatedly damaged throughout the world by press and radio reports of undemocratic practices in this country, especially in the highly sensitive area of human relations.

Some Americans shrug off this unfavorable publicity, saying, "Why should we care what those foreigners think about us? Let them take care of their problems and we'll take care of ours."

Strangely, the same people who express such short-sighted sentiments often are among those most profoundly impressed by the continual shrinkage of the earth due to constant improvement in rapid transportation and communication. Apparently they see nothing incongruous in the conflict between such views and the fact that New York, New Orleans or San Francisco now are only hours away from London, Tokyo or even Timbuktu by commercial (or military) airplane. And considerably closer in terms of intercontinental ballistic missiles.

Ignoring the implications of this chummy state of affairs when related to the delivery of a nuclear warhead or occupation troops, we feel it is ridiculous for this country to spend billions of dollars in an attempt to promote a favorable image of the United States among non-communist nations when some Americans make it possible

and a \$11.2 million sugar project. She is at work on a \$6.8 million hydro-electric project.

The United States, Britain, and West Germany are helping in other fields. The United States is building a \$1.2 million technical college and an agricultural institute.

for the foreign press to publish photos such as appear on this page.

Shown here is the top of the front page of one of Europe's most influential and widely read newspapers, the London Sunday Times. It shows racial bigot Lester Maddox, pistol in hand, and an unidentified supporter wielding an axe handle, chasing a Negro from the parking lot of Maddox' restaurant in Atlanta, Ga., one day after President Johnson signed into law the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

The Negro was one of three who attempted to integrate the eating establishment of the rabid segregationist under provisions of the public accommodations section of the new national law.

The photo, with its accusing "WHERE THE GUN STILL RULES", appeared in the Sunday Times as political leaders from all corners of the globe, many of them from Africa, gathered in London for a meeting of Prime Ministers of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

We leave it to the reader to judge what passed through the minds of the various heads of state when they were presented with this visual proof of what can happen in the great bastion of the "Free World." And you may be sure that the same photo will receive wide circulation in Red China, the Soviet Union and their communist satellites around the earth as evidence of American disrespect for law and human values.

It has been said, that one picture is worth 10,000 words in telling a story. It is quite possible that this one picture on the front page of the London Sunday Times will be worth 10,000,000 words to the world-wide communist propaganda mill!

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