

HOPE FOR KENYA — Continued

elections, which affected most Africans in different parts of the country, passed without any manifestation of ill-feeling between the races. Liberal Europeans were swept to power on the votes of their African constituents. African leaders spoke on white platforms. Everyone was surprised that the elections had passed off so smoothly and that racial bitterness had been buried.

This trend may well continue in the future, for all races are fully aware that Kenya will soon become a "one-man-one-vote" democracy. This means a country with Africans politically dominant, but with the Whites and Indians providing professional, technical and commercial skills for a long time in the future.

Kenya's small "White settler" population has been particularly worried by African political advance. In the past they wanted Kenya to become a White colony. Recently they have abandoned this dream and are hoping to extract promises from the African leaders of security of tenure in their farms in the highlands.

But the Africans argue that they cannot be expected to bind future governments in an independent Kenya by promises of guarantees that they might make today. They have no right to negotiate with a minority group of White settlers. Moreover, they realise that land resettlement for African farmers will be one of the most important tasks for any government in the future.

A New Society

Luckily more and more Whites are recognising the realities of the political situation in Kenya. Some of them have confidence that the African leaders will not expropriate their farms without fair compensation. For if a future African government began to seize White capital, it would face economic collapse from which it could rescue itself only by falling on the mercy of one of the major world power blocs.

Such a move is a possibility, even if a remote one, but there are certainly no signs of such a situation developing in Kenya politics today. None of the main political leaders, Kenyatta included, is committed to Communism; while some of them such as Tom Mboya, James Gichuru, Ronald Ngala, Dr. Kiano and others have a deep respect for the Western way of life. They do not want to destroy what White skills and African labour have already built in Kenya. On the contrary, they want the White man to help them build their new society in an independent country. And those Whites who cannot bear the idea of African political dominance still have the opportunity to leave the country.



"For the last time, Van der Merwe, just say, 'Here is the news,' and not 'Once upon a time'."

SASH SLOGANS

A PLACARD demonstration against apartheid was staged on De Waal Drive, Cape Town, on April 14th by Cape Western region.

Hundreds of motorists returning home from work saw the placards. So did a few Cabinet Ministers.

Sashers lined the drive at intervals of about 15 paces. The placards carried these slogans: "Face Facts . . . Condemn these Acts . . . Abolition of Native Representatives . . . Closed Universities . . . Pass Laws . . . Group Areas . . . Job Reservation . . . Removal of Coloured Voters . . . Banishment Without Trial . . ." etc. And lastly: "No Wonder the World Condemns Us . . . Help Right These Wrongs."

Some motorists saluted the demonstrators as they drove past.

A week later a similar demonstration was held at Green Point. Sashers stood a little further apart and the first was nearly a mile distant from the last. A policeman, anxious to stop the demonstration, spent some time trying to locate the leader, being referred by each Sasher to the next. He eventually abandoned the attempt.