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## Operation Legacy

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## Operation Legacy

Seit 2012 untersuche ich die verblüffende Sammlung von Fotografien, die in den 1950er Jahren im Auftrag der britischen Regierung in Gefängnissen und von Gefangenen im Protektorat Uganda aufgenommen wurden. Diese Fotografien machen derzeit beinahe den gesamten Bildbestand in den National Archives UK zum Protektorat Uganda aus, das immerhin fast 80 Jahre lang britisch regiert wurde.

So faszinierend diese Bilder sind, so schwierig finde ich es, sie zu zeigen. Nicht aus technischen oder rechtlichen Gründen, sondern weil sowohl die Bilder als auch das Geheimnis, das sie heute umgibt, weniger einen Ermittlungsgegenstand darstellen als ein Symptom – es ist das Symptom einer Reihe von Handlungen und Ereignissen, die nach wie vor einen fundamentalen Einfluss auf die Sagbarkeit der kolonialen Vergangenheit Großbritanniens ausüben.

Im Januar 2011, infolge einer Entscheidung der ehemaligen Mitglieder der Mau-Mau-Bewegung, die britische Regierung der Folter während des anti-kolonialen Aufstands im Kenia der 1950er Jahre anzuklagen, sah sich die britische Regierung schließlich gezwungen zuzugeben, dass sie als Teil ihrer Vorbereitungen auf die Unabhängigkeitserklärung insgeheim die systematische Zerstörung der kolonialen Archive *aller* ehemaligen Kolonien angeordnet hatte. Die ehemals kolonialen Subjekte sollten niemals Zugang zu irgendeiner Information bekommen, die die britische Regierung entweder in Verlegenheit bringen oder einem Gerichtsverfahren aussetzen könnte. Im Protektorat Uganda war das Codewort für diese Maßnahme «Operation Legacy».

1962, als eine Gruppe britischer Offiziere die Dezimierung der Akten gerade abschloss, investierte eine andere Gruppe im Central Office of Information beachtlich viel Zeit, Mühe und Sorgfalt in die Gestaltung einer Abschiedsausstellung, die zum Nile Centenary Festival eröffnet wurde und ausführlich im Protektorat Uganda tourte. Diese Ausstellung feierte die «Entdeckung» der Nilquelle durch den britischen Forschungsreisenden John Speke und erzählte die «Geschichte» der «engen Freundschaft» zwischen Uganda und England.

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Dokumente und Abbildungen der Akten FCO 141/18409 («Uganda: constitutional development: reorganisation and purging of classified files, Operation Legacy»), FCO 141/19909 («Uganda: background report on pre-independence records migrated to the UK; list of records; Operation Legacy») und CO 1069 201 («UGANDA 16. Photographs of the Speke Centenary Exhibition, mounted by the Central Office of Information, which toured Uganda in 1962») sind mit freundlicher Genehmigung der National Archives UK reproduziert.

TELEPHONE: 2941.

IN ANY CORRESPONDENCE ON  
THIS SUBJECT PLEASE QUOTE NO.

P. 569

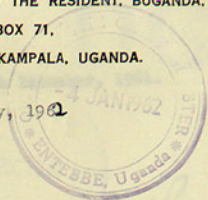


OFFICE OF THE RESIDENT, BUGANDA.

P.O. BOX 71.

KAMPALA, UGANDA.

2nd January, 1962



107

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear John,

Would you please refer to paragraph (c) of Allen's letter 20957 of 21st December to Marshall.

I have, locked away in my filing cabinets and safe, a number of secret and confidential files which relate to the constitutional and political development of Buganda over the last four or five years. Although a good deal of the material in these files is already at Entebbe, or with Special Branch, the papers present in a fairly convenient form - as seen from this office - the more important events and developments of the past few years, and I think these archives would be of immense interest and value to anyone who comes to write about the fascinating events here of recent times. As you can imagine, all these files contain a good deal of "dirty" material, and I would not like to send them over to your office unless I felt confident that they would not, after self-government, get into the hands of people who might use the material for improper purposes. The best thing that could happen to these files would be for them to be sent - before the 1st March - to the Colonial Office, when in due course they might perhaps be used by some historian for an account of the developments of Uganda during the last few years. I do not think it would be practicable for me to extract the "dirty" material from these files, so if you do not think it would be feasible for them to be sent to the U.K. before 1st March, then I would propose to destroy them. (I have purposely refrained from pruning these particular files, at the time this exercise was carried out on my other files, since I wished to raise this matter as a separate issue with your office, and since I still have occasional use of these papers).

I should be grateful if you would let me know the position, and if you like, you could have a glance at some of these files when you are next in Kampala.

*John R. E. Stone*

(R.E. Stone)

J.S. Champion, Esq.,  
Acting Permanent Secretary  
to the Chief Minister,  
P.O. Box 5,  
ENTEBBE.

Copies to: D. Marshall, Esq., O.B.E.  
P.O. Box 900, MBALE.

J.C.D. Lawrance, Esq.,  
P.O. Box 73, FORT PORTAL.

F.A.G. Field, Esq., O.B.E.,  
P.O. Box 25,  
GULU.

Ministries & Depts		Return.	No of files
SSKR	sph. 441	Reg. clean	
CM	sph. 441 <sup>522</sup> 26	✓ clean	? Archives
F	sph. 833	not yet - end day	clean
Legal Aff.	sph. 549	clean.	
A & A.I.		39	clean nil
h.w.R.	sph. 821	cleaned	
E.S.	sph. 572	clean	
Minted.		clean.	cleaned.
Ec Dev.	sph. 833	clean	
Health	sph. <del>673</del> 527 <sup>CMO</sup>	clean	
Local Govt	sph. 441	clean	
Works	sph.	clean.	
Social Dev.		54	clean
Comm & Ind		57	clean
Res / Bng.		68	clean <sup>with copy</sup>
P.C.E.P.		34	clean nil
P.C.W.P.	x		
P.C.N.P.		55	clean
AR Mungo	x		clean.
AR Masaka		27 <sup>73</sup>	clean <del>not yet purged.</del>
AR Mubende		38	clean nil
Dc. Busoga	sph. 2692		clean
Dc. Bugira		42	clean
Dc. Bukedi		30	clean nil
Dc. Giso		28	clean nil
Dc. Buvuma		36	clean nil
Dc. Toro			
Dc. Ankole			clean nil
Dc. Kigezi		69	clean nil
Dc. Goro		24	clean nil
Dc. Masindi			

	<u>Returns</u>		<u>No of files</u>
Dr. Achoti			
Lango	56	clean	
West Nile	<del>47</del> 43	clean	nil
Karamoja			
C/Pisons	spr 2997	21/2 50	clean
G/Rinder			
D/Huf	spr 2316		not yet
T. Hicasing B	31	clean	nil
T.O.A.	48	2 1/2	clean
C/Polic			
S Branch	25		not yet passed.
D/S	<del>32</del> 46	clean	nil
D/S	23/2 53	clean	
C/S	22	clean	nil
C/ Forests	45	clean	
C/O			
D/S/D	72	clean	
C/Mines	29	clean	nil
D/A	44	clean	
C/Coop	51	21/2	clean
D/Trade	41	clean	
D.V.S.			
D Public. Pro			
Admin G.	52	23/2	clean
L/Comm	32	clean	
R/D Pet			
Registrar, High Court			
Registrar, High Court/Kyoga	23	clean	nil
P.S.C.	33	clean	nil
O/C KAR			
O.R.M.			
G.H.			
Comm Clerks			
P.I.O.	49/49	23/2	clean

# Daily Telegraph

LONDON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1875.

## NEW AFRICAN EXPEDITION. COASTING THE GREAT LAKE. KING MTESA'S CAPITAL.

The subjoined letters from Mr. Stanley are those so fortunately recovered after the death of Colonel Lanants de Bellefonds, to whom they were entrusted by the joint Commissioner of *The Daily Telegraph* and the *New York Herald*.

ULAGALLA, MTESA'S CAPITAL, UGANDA.  
E. LONG. 32 DEG. 43 MIN. 45 SEC., N. LAT. 0 DEG. 22 MIN., APRIL 12, 1875.

I write this letter in haste, as it is the record of a work begun, and not ended—I mean the exploration of the Victoria Nyanza. But brief as it necessarily must be, I am sure it will interest thousands of your readers, for it solves the great question, "Is the Victoria Nyanza one lake, or does it consist of a group of lakes such as Livingstone reported it?"

In answer to the query, I will begin by stating that I have explored, by means of the *Lady A. Murray*, nearly the whole of the Southern, Eastern, and North-Eastern shores of the Victoria Nyanza, and have penetrated into every bay, inlet, and indent in its shores, and have taken seven observations, so that I feel I can decide upon the question at once, and without prejudice to any hypothesis.

My notes relating to the coasting of the Victoria Nyanza, I have sent neither paper, parallel rules, nor compass, whatever to lay down the bearings, sextant, chronometer, two ranging-point apparatus, sounding line, and some provisions, and some ammunition, and some provisions, I keep the boat as light as possible, and work easily in the storms of the Nyanza. When I reach camp I propose to draw up a chart of the Nyanza, and to write upon the several countries I have explored, and to study.

I have already informed you that at Kagehi, in Usukuma, is situated the mouth of the Victoria Nyanza, starting on the exploration of the Victoria Nyanza, I found that Mtesa was situated almost on the same parallel of latitude. Now, Mtesa is the point where the Victoria Nyanza and where he has his imaginary sketch of the lake from his map given to him by the natives will look at Speke's map you will find that the Victoria Nyanza contains two islands—Ukerewe and Maziti. Looking at the same objects from Kagehi, I should have concluded that they were islands myself; but a faithful exploration of the lake has proved that the latter is not insulated, but a lengthy promontory of land extending from E. long. 34 deg. 45 min. to E. long. 32 deg. 40 min. 15 sec. That part of the lake which Speke observed from Mtesa is really a huge gulf about 25 miles wide by 65 miles long. To the noble Nyanza, discovered by him, Speke loyally gave the surname of Victoria, as a tribute to his Sovereign, which let no man take away; but in order to connect for ever Speke's name with the lake which he then found I have thought it but simple justice to the gallant explorer to call the immense inlet Speke's Gulf.

If you look again on Speke's map you will observe how boldly he has sketched the Nyanza stretching eastward and north-eastward. Considering that he drew it from mere native report, which never yet was exact or clear, I must say that I do not think any other man could have arrived so near the truth. I must confess that I could not have done it myself, for I could make little of the vague and mythical reports of the natives of Kagehi.

Proceeding eastward towards the unknown and

wherever found; and, if ever a pirate deserved death for inhuman crimes, Sungoro, the slave-trader, deserves death. Kagehi, in Usukuma, has become the seat of that inhuman slave trade. To that part they are collected from Sima, Magu, Ukerewe, Ururi, and Ugeyeza; and when Sungoro has floated his djow and hoisted his blood-stained ensign, the great sin will increase tenfold and the caravan road to Unyamwele will become hell's highway.

On the coast of Ugeyeza I expected to discover a channel to another lake, as there might be a grain of truth in what the Wanguana reported to Livingstone; but I found nothing of the sort except unusually deep beads in the shore, which led nowhere. The streams were insignificant and undeserving the name of rivers.

A few miles from the equator I came upon two islands formed of basaltic rock and overgrown with a dense growth of tropical vegetation. One had a natural bridge of rock thirty or fifty feet wide; the other

that there was no such river at all as the Luajerri, that "Luajerri," however, meant *still water*, applicable to any of the many lengthy creeks or narrow inlets which indent the coasts of Uganda and Usoga. From this I conclude that Speke was misinformed, and that his "Luajerri" is Luaserri, or a still water. At least we discovered no such river, either sluggish or quick, flowing northwards; while in the neighbourhood of "Murchison Creek" I did, indeed, find a long and crooked inlet called Mwaru-Luaserri, or The Quiet-water—which penetrated several miles inland, and the termination of which we saw. I noticed a positive tide here, I should mention, during the morning. For two hours the water of this creek flowed north, and subsequently for two hours it flowed south, while on asking the people if this were a usual sight they said it was, and was visible in all of the inlets on the coast of Uganda.

Arrived at Beyer we were welcomed by a fleet of boats, and by Mtesa to conduct us to his capital on the 4th of April.

"Ah! singa abaminsani  
abomwoyo omunaddini  
abakozzi bemirimu abalungi  
bajja wano! Bassebo wano  
kyanjadde! Abantu  
b'okulubalama lwaNyanza  
babayita mujje mubadukirire.

"Oh, that some pious,  
practical missionary would  
come here! . . . Here,  
gentlemen, is your  
opportunity: embrace it!  
The people on the shores of  
the Nyanza call upon you."

North of Chaga Island, Usoga begins with the large district of Usowa, where we met with the first hostile demonstration—though not actual deed, as the act was checked by show of superior weapons—on the part of the natives. Thence as we proceed westward, the districts of Ugamba, Uvira, Usamu, and Utamba line the coast of Usoga. Where Utamba begins, large islands again become frequent, the principal of which is Uvuna, an independent country, and the largest in the Victoria Nyanza. At Uvuna, we experienced treachery and hostility on the part of the natives. By show of friendship on their part, we were induced to pass within a few yards of the shore, where a mass of natives were hid in ambush behind the trees. While sailing quietly by, exchanging friendly greetings with

ambarrassed than ever, I was relieved from the oppressive noise of the huge drums and the hospitable violence of many screaming discordant notes, I was invited to sit, Mtesa first showing the example, followed by his great captains, about one hundred in number.

Here at ease, I now surveyed the figure and features of this powerful monarch. Mtesa is about 34 years old, and tall and slender in build, as have already stated, but with broad shoulders. His face is very agreeable and pleasant, and indicates intelligence and mildness. His eyes are large, his nose and mouth are a great improvement upon those of the common type of negro, and approach to the same features in the Muscat Arab when slightly tainted with negro blood. His teeth are splendid, and gleaming white.

As soon as Mtesa began to speak I became captivated by his manner, for there was much of the polish of a true gentleman about it—it was at once amiable, graceful, and friendly. It tended to assure me that in this potentate I had found a friend, a generous King, and an intelligent ruler. He is not personally inferior to Seyd Janghah, the Arab Sultan of Zanzibar, and indeed appears to me quite like a coloured gentleman who has visited European Courts, and



u bagenda baala n'okugagawala naye betaaga amayumba  
nga ag'e Nūnda mangi okulamu, namasomero mangi  
zamu abaana. Wano Uganda eyelekedde obuzito mu Plan  
yokuzimba amayumba amagya era namasomero bwegaryo.  
rere emisomo gibumbujjs okuwa abayizi ba E.A. okuoma  
womutindo ogwawagula, okwekenyanya chiyinza okuyamba  
okukuza Uganda kugenda mu maaso nga bugolo.  
su lugeado N'rayo agenda mu maaso awatali kasuala  
a nabulobolombo nebintu byaayo ebyobuwangwa.

Increasing population and increasing prosperity demand more  
houses and more schools.  
Uganda meets the challenge.

In a planned drive new housing estates are being built, and new  
schools erected.

Makerere College spearheads the campaign for higher education  
providing several essential courses for students from the whole of  
East Africa, and facilities for research into the country's problems.

**Modern Uganda is moving into a new world without  
forgetting its own traditional cultural and social customs.**



olwa Uganda abakungu ba  
nga okwefuga kwa Uganda  
gwenyini ogwa Demokulasi  
mpisa ddala eye'Ekingereza.

Parliament Building from  
will guide the destiny of the  
ia, in the British tradition of  
parliamentary democracy.







21

CONFIDENTIAL

DG

S.S.R.

Now that my "purging" of current files is nearly completed, I would like to thank you and all of your staff for the patient way you have put up with my presence and interference in the Security Registry and for the enthusiastic manner in which you have all helped me.



SAS.G.  
7/3/61.