TROUBLED UGANDA

Kampala

In 1945, as we saw in the last chapter, there was violence in Uganda. In 1949, there was another outbreak of violence. The trouble was that there was a group of people, led by a man named A.A. Ssemwogerere, who was living in London. They felt very concerned that the causes of these incidents in our country should be spelled out carefully for the Commission. So when the Governor of Uganda reported, he did not have to rely upon the superior official evidence, only upon the evidence from the people and the back-ground history. So I looked for myself in my room and I found four days and wrote down what I thought were some of the chief causes of unrest in Uganda. I sent the document to the Commission in Kampala as a piece of evidence.

I sent one copy of the document to a friend who was the Rev. L.M. Gweko, former Headmaster of King's College, Buganda, and former Principal of the Prince of Wales College, Achenké, in the new Gold Coast in Ghana with Africana.
The Prime Minister thought that the document should be read by as many responsible people in England as possible such as Members of Parliament, Members of the Church, Trade Unions leaders etc. He therefore wrote and asked me for my permission to have several copies cycle typed at his own expense and send to these people and agreed.

Some of the recipients of the document were the Fabian Colonial Bureau. The Secretary General of the Bureau wrote at once to me and asked me to permit them to publish the document in a book or pamphlet form for a wider circulation for English readers of African history. It was published under the title "Negroes in Uganda" and it was published almost contemporaneously with the Report of the Commission of Inquiry which was set up to investigate the causes of unrest in Uganda and the two documents were reviewed together in the British press.

Although we had a very warm relationship, although I don't think it would be accurate to say that there was much difference in values.