

INSTITUTE OF CURRENT WORLD AFFAIRS

RFG - 9

A Tanganyika Chief Visits England

P.O. Box 308
Arusha, Tanganyika
May 23, 1955

Mr. Walter S. Rogers
Institute of Current World Affairs
522 Fifth Avenue
New York 36, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Rogers:

When we first set up camp in Babati (RFG - 8), my wife and I made a courtesy call on Chief Amri Dodo of the Gorowa Tribe and were cordially received. Thereafter we had a number of conversations with him, during which he tried to explain the political organization of the Gorowa and told us about some of his problems in ruling this primitive tribe and his aspirations for their future progress. He also described a trip to England which he made in August and September of last year. He mentioned that he had written a full account of this trip in Swahili, which had been hectographed by Government and circulated among the educated Africans of the District. At my request he gave us a copy of this memorandum. We found it so interesting that I translated it into English and am enclosing it as an appendix to this letter.

Amri, a large handsome man of about forty, belongs to the royal Harnaa Clan and is a scion of the ruling Gorowa family. His father Dodo, who died last year, was Wawutmo (the Gorowa word for "Chief") till 1952 when he resigned in favor of Amri. Although I never met old Dodo, he is frequently mentioned by Babati people and remembered as a strong upright chief who laid the foundations of progress for his tribe. At one time he also took over the chieftainship of the Wambugwe Tribe during a period of internecine quarrels. He became a Mohamedan early in life and brought up Amri in that faith. Amri can trace his genealogy back through eight generations. For at least the last six generations this family has been in undisputed possession of the chieftainship of the Gorowa.

It is unusual in this part of Africa for tribes to be ruled by hereditary chiefs. The neighboring Iraqw Tribe, who are closely related to the Gorowa, have no such institution. At most, the rainmakers in these tribes obtain quasi political powers through demanding tribute for the exercise of their magical functions. With the Gorowa the rainmakers belong to a separate clan and appear to be entirely subordinate to the ruling family. The problem of the origin of the Gorowa chieftainship and the reason for its popular support requires more investigation in remote areas where old ways of living and thinking are still followed and tribal memories are longer.

Amri himself has no doubts about his right to rule the tribe. As the hereditary chief of a largely pagan African tribe, and as a practicing Mohamedan, he tends to be conservative in his political views; but as a result of his education (he was educated at Moshi Secondary School and the Tabora School for Chief's Sons) and by natural inclination, he is a progressive

chief in other respects. These characteristics, I think, are clearly evident in his report on England.

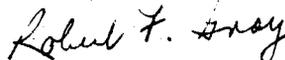
After leaving school in 1936, Amri worked for seven years as a court clerk under his father. His next appointment was as Chief Treasury Clerk at Mbulu Boma, in which office he served for seven years. In 1950 he was appointed Deputy Chief of Gorowa, and after his father's retirement in 1952 he was given the chieftainship. Thus he has wide practical experience of the administrative problems of Mbulu District and the Gorowa Tribe.

Amri drives a new Peugeot station wagon and lives in the large house which his father built on a hill near Babati. He appears to be a strict Mohamedan, observes the Ramadhan fast, and abstains from alcohol. As the Koran permits, he has four lawful wives, the most recent one living in a separate house of her own. He wears conservative European clothes and is confident and sincere in his manner. Because of his good record as a chief, he was proposed by the D.C. as a candidate for the tour of England which was being organized by the British Council, and was finally accepted as one of the five chiefs to make the trip. On the very eve of his departure it was discovered that he had never eaten a meal in the European style and knew nothing of English table manners. The D.O. at Babati promptly laid on a full-course dinner for him, which was eaten very slowly with detailed instructions on every maneuver. He was further instructed in table manners during his few days at Dar es Salaam, and apparently acquitted himself with honor at English tea parties and dinners. According to his own account, he was informally elected as spokesman for the five chiefs during the tour.

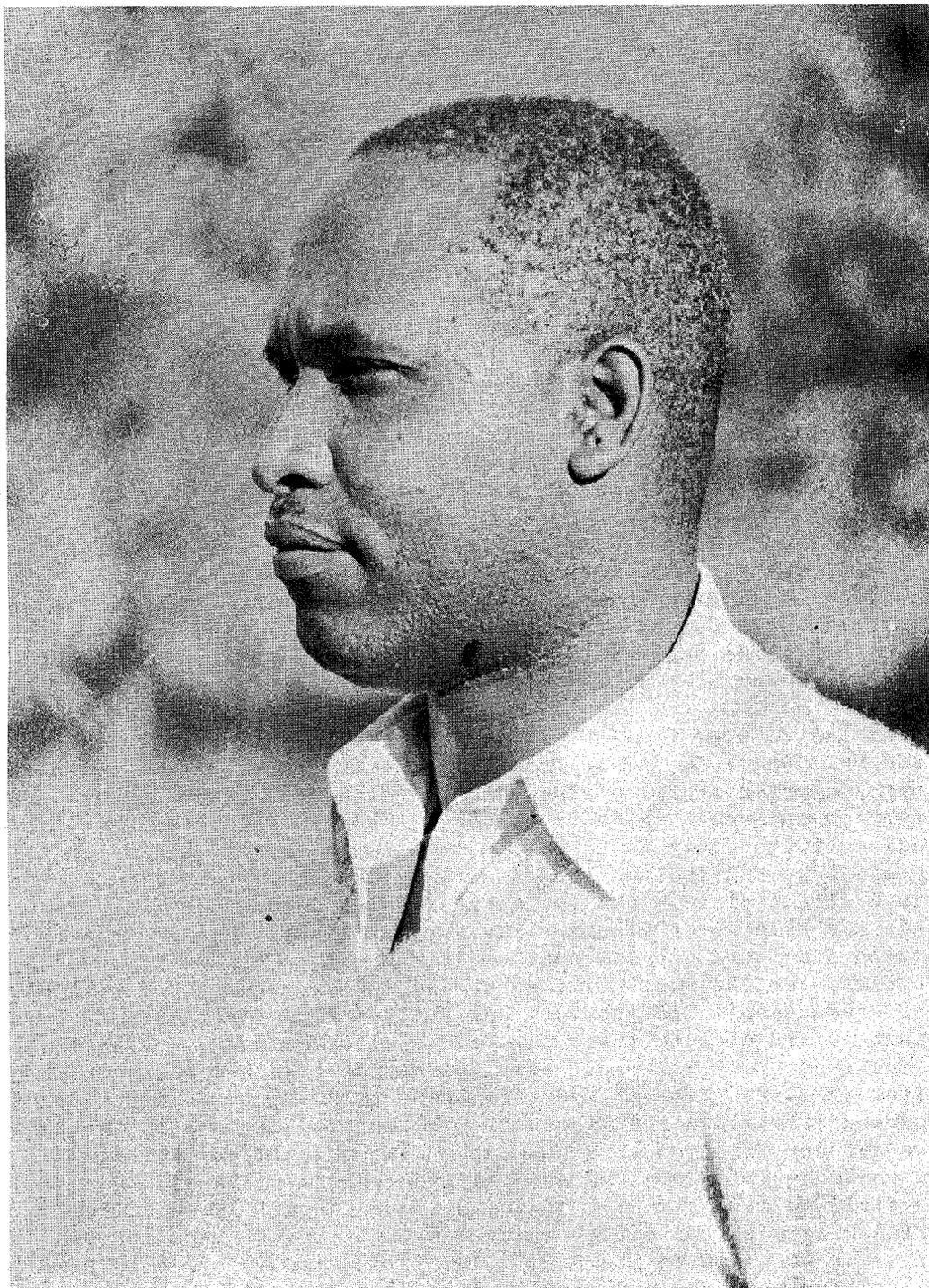
When I had finished translating the report and brought the English version to Amri for corrections, I found him happy and excited at having just received notice of his appointment to Tanganyika Legislative Council. He is now in Dar es Salaam attending his first session of Legco. We hope that his debut will not be seriously impaired by the dawn-to-dusk fast which he is pledged to keep through the Islamic month of Ramadhan.

That Amri speaks good English is largely due to his own efforts since school days, because there is little opportunity for practice in daily work. His cousin Abedi, who is one of the Gorowa subchiefs, received exactly the same education as Amri, but has now almost completely forgotten his English. Amri also knows Swahili well, having used it more than his native tongue during his schooling and his Mbulu years, and he writes it flawlessly. In the translation I tried to be as literal as possible. The awkwardness in phrasing is largely due to a word-for-word rendering of Swahili idiom into English. In this way I hoped to convey more of his sincerity and his naive reactions to strange experiences.

Sincerely,



Robert F. Gray



CHIEF AMRI DODO

A REPORT ON HIS RECENT JOURNEY TO ENGLAND BY
CHIEF AMRI BEO DODO OF THE GOROWA TRIBE

(Translated from Swahili)

In beginning this report of my trip to England, I wish to thank our Tanganyika Government for giving me this opportunity of going to Europe together with other Chiefs from different regions. As it happened three Chiefs came from the Northern Province, one from the Eastern Province, and the other from the Southern Province. These are the names of those Chiefs: Sylvanus Kaaya of the Meru Tribe, Arusha; Sefania Sumlei of the Arusha Tribe; Amri Beo Dodo of the Gorowa Tribe, Mbulu District; Sabu bin Sabu of Morogoro, and Paul Norbert of Mtama, Lindi. I also wish to thank our District Commissioner, Mr. C. I. Meek of Mbulu, together with his assistant Mr. R. W. Neath, and also the Native Authority for choosing me to go on this journey which was planned by the British Council in Tanganyika.

I left Babati on the 16th of August, 1954, for Arusha and there I was met by the Provincial Commissioner Mr. M. J. B. Molohan M.B.E. who entertained us at tea at his house with Mrs. Molohan and wished us a safe journey. It was there also that we three Chiefs met for the first time. The 18th of August was the day we left for Dar es Salaam landing on the way at Moshi, Mombo, Tanga, and Zanzibar, and arriving at Dar es Salaam at six o'clock in the evening. Because it was our first flight in a plane we enjoyed it very much but were also a little dizzy. Our ears roared and I felt it necessary to ask the captain if he could give me any help, and after having things explained to me I felt better. At Dar es Salaam we were received by the chief of the British Council. Our guide was Mrs. J. H. Crole-Rees and we must also thank her for making our five-day stay in Dar es Salaam such a pleasure.

On the 24th we five Chiefs left Dar es Salaam, being seen off by our guide and Mr. Cardiz, a former Provincial Commissioner of the Northern Province. The journey started at ten o'clock and we landed at Entebbe at one o'clock in the afternoon and there we ate luncheon. When we were over Lake Victoria we were made a little dizzy to be in the air and to see so much water below us. We took off from Entebbe and landed at Khartoum, the great city of the Sudan, which is a flight of four and one quarter hours from Entebbe. Below us we could see the Nile river winding like a giant snake. We entered Khartoum in the evening and found a great heat and a rather strong smell. We were uncomfortable for the short time we stayed there and wished for the plane to take off again soon. At Khartoum our watches were first changed by a whole hour, that is six o'clock there was five o'clock at home. From Khartoum to Cairo, the great city of Egypt, is a journey of five and one quarter hours. We arrived in Cairo at night and from there to Rome, the chief city of Italy, is a journey of six and a half hours. We arrived at Rome in the morning and there we got our first smell of Europe. It was calm and the air was pure. After a while we left Rome and arrived in London at noon and there on the landing field we met the chief of the British Council who received us warmly. After finishing with the office which deals with foreigners entering the country, we were taken to the B.B.C. and Television in order to tell about our country and our purpose in coming to England. Afterwards we were taken to London to stay at a hostel called Bentham Hall.

On the morning of the 26th of August we went to Paddington Station to wait for the train for our trip to other parts. When the train arrived

we left and passed through the cities of Reading, Bath, and Bristol, and stayed at Langford House, Somerset. We stayed there three days, being shown many things concerned with cultivation and the raising of domestic animals and other animals which we do not know at home. Before explaining agricultural matters, I want it understood that there in Europe you do not see any destruction whatsoever of the soil such as appears in our country. The whole country is covered with green grass and you see absolutely no sign of red earth eroded by water. The rain in England has difficulty in eroding the soil because the rain is absorbed gently due to the grass. Although it is like this still the farmers work very hard to preserve the soil on their farms. Cultivation there is by large machines and also the harvesting of crops, but you cannot see a farm that is dirty or has weeds or any unprofitable plants whatever. I do not think you could visit a farm, not one, without meeting the owner working on it at any time at all. Furthermore it is a serious thing there if a man finishes harvesting his farm and starts to cultivate it again. It is best to take the matter to the agriculture officer and have it explained what kind of crop to plant next year. There the agriculture officer, having great knowledge concerning soil, will take the soil of that farm and test it to see if any insect pests are able to harm its crop, and if these insects are there he will prepare medicine to spray on the field. He will order that a certain kind of crop be planted and forbid unsuitable crops. The crops there are wheat, barley, white potatoes, and many kinds of vegetables. A matter of supreme importance to the farms is fertilizer. It is absolutely required to put fertilizers on the fields, and for that reason you will see fields which have been used many years and are still as fertile as new. For many years we have been scornful of the lessons of the Agricultural Officers, either because of foolishness and lack of knowledge, or because of laziness. If all of us join together and work with one heart, there is no doubt that we will immediately see our mistakes.

Now I shall explain a little about the raising of livestock. The cattle of Europe do not have humps like our cattle, but they are much larger than ours in every way. The cattle there give milk up to two or even two and a half debis* from each cow every day. We were greatly astonished to see this and felt it necessary to ask the reason for so much milk. The answer which we received was that they do not specially look for cows who give milk, but that they are very careful of the conditions of their animals and tend them like human beings. They are fed excellent grass which is specially planted and also peanut cakes, and sometimes they are given their own milk, because after it is sold there is still plenty left. Because of this the cattle have good health and they are astonishingly large, and sometimes when cows are standing quietly you will see milk oozing spontaneously from their big udders and dripping freely like water. Another thing is that cows and bulls are kept separate, and many times we saw owners herding the cows with no bull, and at other times bulls without cows. There were two kinds of bulls; some were raised only for their sperm and others only for beef, and none of them ever mixed with cows. We asked how it was possible for the cows to bear calves without having bulls among them. We were told that the seed bulls gave their sperm which was placed in the cows with a needle thus impregnating them; this method is called in English "artificial insemination." The sperm is prepared by experts and then sold to

* A debi is a 4-gallon gasoline tin

owners of cows. I was very pleased with this method and wanted to get some sperm of European cattle. I did not delay in seeking a way to get this sperm, because it can be sent anywhere in the world, and a small bottle of it sells for the price of 30 shillings; but I was told that I could get it free for a trial in our country and that a small bottle was sufficient to impregnate a large number of cows. However we were given this warning, that it was not good to herd a large number of cattle together so that you could not feed them well, because they will be of indifferent quality and poor in milk and meat.

There was much information concerning other animals such as sheep, pigs and the like, but I shall only explain about the profit of raising sheep. There in England many owners only raise sheep and make large profits. In the first place sheep carry a lot of meat, and secondly there is profit in their skins which are made into leather bags, gloves, and also shoes. Another large source of profit is their wool; the wool of those sheep is very profitable being used for the warm clothes which we wear. We were taken around and shown how the skins and wool of sheep were put to profitable use, and certainly after seeing with our own eyes the sheep pens, which were very large, we agreed that sheep were very profitable indeed. Those sheep also were very well fed like the cattle and were very large. We were each given a sheep skin to show our people.

On August 29th we left Langford House for a trip to Taunton, a large city in Somerset, and on the 30th of August we again met the Mayor, Councillor Stewart Goodman, in his office. There he explained to us many matters concerned with governing the inhabitants. Afterwards he took us through all the offices and meeting rooms of the Council. He also showed us the robes of honour and the gold chain which the mayor wears at important meetings. Moreover, he made us understand that the mayor's work is only honorary work and that he does not receive any pay. It is only the town clerk who is paid, the councillors work for nothing only to help their country. He said that the governing of the inhabitants was hard work, as in our country, but for some of these tasks we do not yet possess sufficient ability. One of these tasks of great importance is that the government has the obligation of building houses which are rented to the people, because many people have no place to live. They are rented for 26 shillings a week, and the cost of these houses range from 26,000 shillings to 34,000 shillings. If the government did not have this duty, no doubt many people would have no place to live, and then there would be an increase of crime in the land. There at Taunton we were shown methods of cattle raising and it was as I explained above, although much of it must be left unsaid. There we went to some cattle auctions but the prices were not high—a single cow fetching from 1,500 shillings to 2,000 shillings. During our stay at Taunton we saw many other things in various buildings, places for making cloth and places for butchering cattle, pigs, and sheep, and an enormous machine for finding water in the earth. This work we saw at Wellington.

On the 6th of September we left Taunton to go to Dudley by way of Birmingham, which is a journey of 128 miles. At Dudley we were received very warmly, the people being unusually friendly. We were entertained by the mayor of Dudley, Councillor G. B. Norton, and the deputy mayor Mr. A. M. Silcox and the town clerk Mr. Wadsworth. On the 7th September our hosts took us to the Council House and explained everything concerning the government of the people. That day also we went through various departments

such as the Fire Department, the Police Department and some others. In the Fire Department we were given a demonstration and were quite astonished at their energy. In the Police Department too the chief constable explained everything about the police and their duties, but without having this explained to us we already knew that the police there were prepared to help anybody in trouble. The British Police do not carry clubs or rifles as in our country. To be sure it is sometimes necessary for our askaris to carry clubs, but when we learn to be obedient and peaceful, even they will no doubt be able to stop carrying clubs. We load ourselves with many unnecessary burdens. It also behoves our police to learn to be gentle with gentle people and to be fierce with fierce people who will not keep the peace.

On the 9th of September we inspected a large factory for weaving cloth and manufacturing suits of every size, ready to be sent anywhere in the world. Most of the workers there were women. At 2 o'clock we went to see how the government bought dangerous buildings from people and destroyed them for the sake of the people's health, and then build new ones to replace them, and rented them to the people. At four o'clock we arrived at a Council Meeting, and each of the different departments presented its report. At five o'clock the deputy mayor went with us to Wolverhampton so that we could enjoy a football game. This game was between the team of Sunderland and the home team. The attendance was 45,000, according to the number of tickets which were sold at the gate for 7/50 shillings. There were more people there than anywhere else in the country. The players were astonishingly skilful, but in the end Sunderland was defeated by two goals. My main reason for telling about this football game is that we were astonished when the final whistle blew and people started to leave the gate; we found newspapers being sold giving the whole story of that game. How was this? When were these newspapers printed? This remains a great mystery.

On September 9th we went with the Mayor, who was constantly with us, and he showed us some of the work of governing the inhabitants. We met a number of small children in their own building; these were orphans who had no father or mother, and others perhaps whose parents had been unable to take care of them and had abandoned them and run off. These children were brought together by the government and put into this comfortable building. They were fed and clothed and educated, everyone with the training that he wished, and finally when they were grown up they were given suitable work. This matter gave us much food for thought, because it is not easy work but work of great importance in the existence of mankind to carry out the will of Almighty God.

After that the mayor took us to another nearby building where homeless old people stayed. Again in the case of these old people, who have no one to care for them, the burden is carried by the government. They are fed and clothed and given magazines to read, and when sick they are nursed and bathed, because some of them were aged from 75 to 100 or more. This problem is of the greatest importance everywhere in the world, and it is proper that progressive rulers think deeply on it and God will reward them because there is no greater love in the world than this.

After this we went to the zoo, a place where they keep various wild animals such as elephants, lions, leopards, hyenas, and fish, and many other kinds of animals which are unknown to us. In the evening we went to the

cinema at Plaza Hall. On the 10th of September we went to see the manufacture of iron, and it is impossible to explain this work because the machines for making the iron are numerous and enormous in size, and it is difficult to get close enough to understand. In the evening the mayor and councillors entertained us at a farewell dinner before our journey to Newcastle, Northumberland. This dinner was attended by over sixty people. The mayor gave a beautiful speech and then I gave an answering speech as I had agreed when my fellow Chiefs requested me in Taunton.

On the 11th September we left Dudley and went to Newcastle, and on the 12th we rested because it was Sunday. On the 13th we went to the town of Hexham to look over the country, and there we saw a very large market where every kind of merchandise was sold. Although there in England bananas and the like are not grown, it is amazing that they are available at every market. Afterwards we went to view an ancient fort where the Romans fought the people of Scotland. There are a large number of relics such as cooking pots and other things. We were also shown a wall 75 miles long which was a military fortification. Europeans are very expert at preserving things, because it is 2,000 years since those wars.

On the 14th of September we went to visit the farm of Viscount Lord Ridley at Blagdon where the Lord, together with his son, entertained us joyously at tea; he also entertained the former Governor of Kenya Lord and Lady Gray, together with other honoured guests. Our hosts showed us through their farm, which was very large, and there we saw many things indeed, like the raising of cattle, sheep, and poultry, the growing of food crops, the planting of all kinds of European trees, different machines for sawing boards, the churning of butter, and other things which would take much time to relate. We knew for certain that this was a truly rich man. Afterwards he showed us through his garden full of many kinds of fruits and flowers, and then we went through their houses, that is of the father and of the son. Their servants also live in a large two storied house. Although this man was so rich he still occupied himself with work, and there in his house he showed us an engine which he had made himself and started it; but he said that he himself did not know what the engine was for until he had called some specialists to discover its use. We also saw a large clock which played music with a beautiful tone. We were astonished.

On the 15th of September we went to Morpeth and were welcomed most kindly by the mayor, Councillor J. Bruce and the town clerk Mr. S. Rutherford. After tea we all went to the Magistrate Court to hear how the cases were judged there. The judge was a woman. Anyone who appears before the court is given a choice of being judged by the local court or by a judge. Afterwards we came back to the mayor's office, and there the town clerk explained all about local government. Then he took us through the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre. This has the function of looking after infants and pregnant women. The doctor in charge told us about his work. It is the duty of the government to care for expectant mothers and provide for their examination and delivery there, for which a number of specialists in obstetrics are employed. This is truly excellent work. I realise that in our country there are a few of these institutions, but there are still many regions where large number of women die in child-birth. For example in our country of Gorowa every year there are very many deaths connected with child-birth, and many infants die.

Once we were taken to see how dirty water is removed from the town during rains and pumped into a pond. There the water is treated with medicine

and pumped into other tanks and finally returned to the river completely clean to be taken to sea; the mud which is deposited in the first pond is removed by farmers and taken to their fields as fertilizers.* Europeans throw nothing away from thinking that it is only dirt, but every kind of waste is used as fertilizer, and they do not throw away things carelessly as we do. For that reason every place in England is very clean. The inhabitants do not even dare to throw a cigarette end in the street, because all waste is fertilizer and there is always a proper place to throw dirt.

On the 16th of September we went to see some houses which were built by the government as I have already explained above, and afterwards we inspected a secondary school. The headmaster, Mr. R. Garbut, told us all about education problems. At two o'clock we went to see the children's sanatorium at Stannington, and there we met children from the age of two to sixteen. All 180 of them were sick with T.B. Their doctor, J. Arnolds, M.D., told us about that disease and took us around to meet the children, who were well cared for and showed happy faces. I asked the doctor if there was any hope of curing these children. He answered that there was great hope that possibly all of them might be cured, although he was sorry to say that in two cases the parents had delayed unduly in bringing the children in. He told me that recently they had discovered effective medicines for this disease and that it was no longer so feared as formerly. Every day the children are examined by x-ray and treated. Although the children are sick they get their share of happiness, because they are given education even if they are in bed. It was there that we realised the great esteem in which education is held in England. As for us, if we quarrel with our teachers it is because we do not know the value of education, and there it is regarded as essential.

On the 17th of September we went to the Agriculture Department to see how plants are damaged by various insects. There they also measure the fertility of soil and study grass for feeding cattle. This is very difficult work. They tried to teach us to use the microscope, but we failed completely to understand. Perhaps those having special education, such as Makerere students, can understand.

In the afternoon we went to see how ships were made--most difficult work. We saw some being built and others ready to be launched, and as a result of the well known energy of Europeans, we found ourselves embarked on a ship together with our two taxis and taken to the other side of a large river.

On the 18th of September we left early for our journey to Edinburgh in the country of Scotland, a journey of 120 miles from Newcastle. We returned at eleven o'clock at night by a different road which passes very close to the North Sea. At Edinburgh we saw an enormous ancient fort and many things of great antiquity which are preserved as souvenirs. There were ancient spears, shields, and iron garments which were used in war. Inside the fort we could see the robes of our sovereign when she was there, and everything glittered with valuable gems. There were also large ancient cannons, and the cannon balls had a weight of 50 kilos. Afterwards we went to look at the beautiful house where our sovereign stayed when she visited that country. Then we

* Chief Amri was apparently shown a modern sewage-disposal plant.

went to see the world famous bridge called the Fourth Bridge. This bridge was built many years ago, and 5,000 labourers worked day and night for seven years. Its cost exceeded £3,000,000. It is 157 feet long and two trains can pass over it. Then we returned home, taking food at the city of Berwick before arriving at Newcastle.

On the 19th we went to Durham which is very large, and there we looked over the farm of Mr. A. B. Williamson which is 1,000 acres. We were shown methods of cultivation and animal husbandry. In the afternoon we went to the farm of Mr. Gilbert Forbes who is very wealthy through selling the milk of his 350 cows. Mr. Forbes says that every day he takes in an enormous sum of money from selling his milk.

On the 22nd September we inspected the work of the Police Department at Morpeth, that is the ordinary police, the C.I.D., and the Traffic Police. In each of these departments we were shown so many things that I cannot explain them all here, except for the traffic work in which we even took part ourselves. By using the car radio, we ourselves could talk with other cars at a distance; and when you stop a European because of speeding he instantly begs your pardon and forgiveness without swearing as our drivers do.

On the 23rd we left Newcastle and came to London. On the 24th we were taken to see Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament. Westminster Abbey is a church of astonishing size, and it is there that our glorious sovereign was enthroned, and also all the previous rulers. The Houses of Parliament are very very large buildings, and inside one is startled by the decorations. There are 1,100 rooms including the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The House of Commons has 620 members and the House of Lords from 80 to 100; thus the House of Commons always has more power than the House of Lords. These affairs are very complicated and you will have to consult books giving the history of these Houses. One of the attendants there told us that even he did not understand what went on there, although he worked inside.

In the afternoon of that day we went to a cinema which was showing our journey to England, and we were told that it would certainly be taken to Tanganyika soon and shown in every part of the country.

On the 25th we went to Windsor Castle, another important building of our ruler. The inside was very wonderful because everything glittered with valuable jewels, and there were pictures of all the former kings and many ancient things.

On the 26th I went with the Honourable Chief Kidaha Makwaia and Liwali Paul Norbert to Oxford University where the Honourable Chief Kidaha once studied. There we were received with much honour by Dr. C. K. Meek* who is the father of our District Commissioner in Mbulu District. Although Dr. Meek is old he took us rapidly through the thirteen colleges at Oxford without tiring, and entertained us to lunch and also at tea or coffee at four o'clock at his house. Afterwards we returned to London, and Honourable Chief Kidaha told us many things about the schools of Oxford.

* The anthropologist who has written a number of books on West Africa.

On the 27th we went to the Colonial Office and we were received by Lt. Col. W. V. Crook who told us about the Colonial Office. Then we went to East Africa House, and there were received by Mr. G. V. Mathews, O.B.E., who is the East African High Commissioner. During a conversation with him we were served tea in the office. On the same day we went to the Royal London Society for the Blind. There also we were well received by the matron who looks after the blind. The matron explained about the care of the blind, and then we examined the work that is done by blind people. These people knit sweaters and socks, mend shoes, broken chairs, and baskets and other things, and they work so quickly that you would think they could see. The children similarly play football and box and play other games. The sweaters and socks were excellent and we were ready to buy them for their high quality. The school for the blind is supported by the people and the government, so that there is no need for them to beg on the streets as in our country in Africa.

On the 28th we went to the zoo where there is every kind of wild animal, some coming from Africa and some which we have never seen there; but it shows that every species of animal in the whole world is there in the London zoo. It is an enormous place so that we could not see it all because of its size.

Then we went to see the work of the B.B.C., a place from which words travel throughout the world. In the evening we were entertained at tea in the office of the British Council, and a number of men who had formerly lived in Africa were entertained with us. We talked with some of these, but others had already forgotten Swahili.

On the 29th we went to see the Royal Mint, the place where they make our money and that of every country in the world. It is only silver and copper which is made there, but notes are manufactured in other parts of Europe. Much work is done there. The rocks are melted to silver, which is not easy work. People are not allowed to enter without special permission, and police guards are at the door. That day we also went to the Tower of London where there are many wonderful things. We saw the Crown and various robes of our sovereign, and also the robes of earlier kings.

On the 30th we went to Cambridge and inspected the large school called Cambridge University. There are seventeen colleges and 9,000 male and female students. The fees at this school are 7,000 shillings a year. At every college that we inspected we were saddened by the thought: why are there no students from our country Tanganyika? But from other parts there are surprisingly many; for example the students coming from West Africa exceed 6,000.

The 3rd of October was our day to return to Tanganyika.

On the whole I daresay that we Africans are still far behind, and moreover for many years to come it will behove us to study from Europeans. A matter of great importance is that men and women do their work with energy and goodwill, and we must not see people gossiping in the streets about things of no importance. We must do away with idleness before we can forge ahead like the Europeans. I used to think that Europeans were incapable of hard work, but now I can say that the work of one European would occupy ten Africans.

For one thing our wives are still lazy. We must work together like Europeans, but for many years we must still learn from Europeans, and this cannot be a thing of haste.

Another important thing is that Europeans are very courteous, and everywhere you hear these three expressions, "please", "thank you", and "sorry", and this is because they do not like to see a person annoyed. It is not that I am praising Europeans excessively, but it is amazing that if you step on the toe of a European in England, before you yourself can say "sorry" he will give you "sorry" although it is he who is hurt. Are there any among us who would stand for this? Rather we would curse and even start fighting with sticks. So my brothers, it is fitting that we become peaceful first and that we be not hasty so that we can learn many things from those who have been long civilised. Even in matters of government we are still small children. The idea of self government is of great importance. It is not as we have been falsely told, that if the Europeans left we could govern ourselves. No man with the sense to think can say this, and if he says it he does not yet understand the meaning of the statement. Many Africans have only received an education of words, but do they not know that there is another kind of education which we must yet acquire from Europeans before we will be able to govern ourselves? I would like many people to think about this matter, and also I would ask the government if it is good to only send Chiefs to travel every time rather than other educated subjects, who might be sent to England to see for themselves the inhabitants.

MUNGU AMLINDE MFALME WETU QUEEN ELIZABETH II

Received New York 5/31/55.