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REFERENCES

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The most salient point will be the
silence in their criticism of the foreign Govt.
after the last night's news and their good intentions
in the criticism of the Pitt.

It is a program for the Indian people against the jungle. It is additionally not of the best type and constitutes a threat to the public health. It is adap-ted to the conditions of Indian life.

Next subsequent Page

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1940-1941. No. 10000-1

in Nairobi that that town, the capital of the country,

had been described by one of Lord Milner's expert

advisors [Colonel Balfour] as a disgrace to British

x at the
T.A.M.S.
University

Echo:

complete return feeling

the same as the
interests of the Axis, while
it is out of the war.

and the result of the
immigration of European capital
and labour, particularly, are that India will have
a class in a very poor class. It is not like the
result of Germany unrestricted immigration. [See
pp. 218-19, *India*, below]. It is condition-

of this kind, more than mere racial
prejudice, that accounts for the
hatred felt by the European
community.

See *India*,
P.A. Feb.
3/6/19. Wed. 13/5/19

Mr. May

"Audi Alteram Partem."

OF
INDIAN?

What is the present antagonistic attitude of the British Indians? Is it the love of imposing Western civilization to which perhaps the fear of economical and cultural competition has led them to discriminate, or is it mere suspicion

of the population of the island or is it they indeed, ask themselves as has been frequently asked, what place between the two communities is still left for equal rights.

The present squabble based on the population of the whole Asia as against the world or at least we only concerned the two countries, and this can reasonably be claimed objects in a colony owned by the British Government. In their colony the British Indians have

an authority like Sir John Kirk and others, their official in the British Consul-General in Zanzibar. But for the Indians we should not be which country - say have since the Ngoro numbers relying on the protection have actually been invited by the to develop the said country at a time

the Indian Subjects of the British King, impliedly in the subject of all the subjects of this protectorate and is it really in due to the weakness and a suicidal policy of the British Government to give preferential treatment and to foreigners the colour of whose skin he has the whole at her own subjects? Are the ties between Great Britain and India not stronger than the political relations of the former to the foreign powers which relations have seen such rapid and such changes in the past history; while such vicissitudes are not possible in the future?

Is the Government unable or unwilling to devise means by which interests of the British Indians may not clash with those of the Indians and by which the former may have an adequate represent-

... to consider in their best interests in adopting
Zionist principles. We do not desire to express our views in the community to the effect that we
do not desire to interfere with State or Church. Our
task is to have a separate section in the
country especially as the English regard us as
various religious sects. Even proof of the correctness of
religious beliefs and social manners is not to be given in
instances before the appointment of the Commission in January
1902 which requires the presence of a Hindu or Muslim bride
in a church if registration is to be valid & a marriage
contract, of course absolutely unheard of in the East and
repugnant to the religious precepts of the Hindus and Muslims.

* * * affect the European Government in
asked to speak on Indian subjects. Debba, Nairobi and
Kisumu to decide what is best for Indians and Europeans?

We were told in our interview that things equal to the same
thing were always equal to one another; now if this formula has not
changed since ancient times money is good enough to buy anything
from a pin to a million. In a European shop, if it is good
enough to alleviate the suffering of white and black soldiers
by being gratefully received by the former or other charitable funds
it is good enough to build and maintain hospitals and ways for
white and coloured soldiers alike, if it is good enough to help
killing certain whitemen in Europe by being contributed in War Loan
and other funds, by what reason does its value become reduced to
when an Indian wishes to buy land property in certain localities
the highlands in public auctions?

While it is suggested in European quarters with great force
reason that the Indians who wish legislating powers in this country
under the same conditions as they have in India, should go back to
India; would it not be reasonable to ask if it would not be a good
policy for those Europeans who can not tolerate the coloured people
in social, commercial and political life to go back to Europe? If it
be dangerous for ethnological or other reasons for the Europeans
to mix with the non-Europeans would it not be a sound policy not to
mix the taxes and revenues paid by the non-Europeans with those
paid by the Europeans so that the both can separately pay their
and call for the taxes according to their respective choices?

If the Europeans find it necessary to live far away from
proximity of the coloured men for fear of getting sickness how many
thousand miles should the coloured man run from the whiteman from
whose country the plague, the influenza, and above all the scourge
the present War has originated all of which have killed so many
coloured men that the aggregate number would probably far exceed
the total population of Europe?

Is the European to trust the Indians and the African Bazaar
and dead plague? This town is matched with what we
now that as a matter of fact has
been done to us. It is a question of
the entire condition of the British
Settlements. The British Government
has been asked to do something about it.

While nothing humanity could do that Europeans and
any other race can devise will meet the very needs of the
Africans who are here to be an underprivileged class.
The legislation gave even protection to the native
classes the negroes and the colored people of Africa
and the tribes of the country and what have taught the
Europeans to do with an eye of suspicion and
an eye of contempt.

These nations are still Mumbo Jumbo
principles of hygiene and health but without the
injustices of who is a side segregation of races which makes life of one
as bad as another. The decent British Indians have lived for
years in the neighbourhood of highest class Europeans in
Nairobi and the like. Nairobi is not merely the
society of itself, but the society what is distinctive
differentiation is this to the other classes for the differentiation
of those concerned has been seen in Calcutta, Lahore and other
large cities in India, the Indians occupied no houses or
houses for years without a voice.)

Instead of the European community persisting to demand
to live and carry on business in the present township of Nairobi which
site, in spite of the quarrels and differences of opinion, high official
quarters as to its suitability for a healthy town, it has been
unanimously condemned by all the medical and sanitary authorities
would it not solve the whole difficulty if the suggestion made by
Sir James Hayes Sadler in his despatch dated the 18th May, 1906, was
carried into practice namely: "the surroundings of the town, the
elevated parts of Railway and Nairobi Hills and Parklands will form
the future capital of the Protectorate"? The Asiatics would be quite
content to remain in the present locality which has been described by
high medical and sanitary authority as "unhealthy swamp." This
would also obviate the necessity of incurring very heavy expenditure
in removing the present Indian Bazaar which inspite of the repeated
and unsuccessful attempts by all concerned remains where it was in
1903; as it would no longer be any danger to the proposed European
commercial centres on the Hill and in the Parklands.

If the white population of this town and country cannot trust the
government officials who from the Governor down to the A.D.C. and
the superintendents are their own kith and kin and if they can not
give confidence in the members of their own caste nominated by the

Government on the local Councils how the Indians be reasonably
expected safely to leave their affairs in the hands of heterogenous
members of all European nationalities who are so different in
opinion of the best form of Government that some of them
have been known to have been in open opposition to the
Government of India.

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of prostitutes in town among
elcomed by all consequences the unjust and
United Indian members from purchasing
on business on the premises already purchased
and general that upon induction the Government
was commenced
way robbery
in this particular

the extremities of the
Highness the Ag
Khej of Pois
schools of India?

Does His Highness know that the
Sergeants in India
of Christians
upon religion upon
judging and commanding
subjecting them to work

read aloud in a mosque
church result in a
of "Satyagraha"
attempts on the part
Indian followers of
vague articles?

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Indians

Finally, the
March!

Is it possible for any Government with a scrap
ings between man and man to embark upon a plan
seizing out the Native of India from regions
established himself under every security of goods with
ask is such a policy possible to the Government which bears away
three hundred millions of our Indian Empire? And may I

Do not the remarks passed about His Highness the Aga Khan
constitute a tirade of unholy defamation which brings the Bishop

add) who have
loyalty to
million.

LETTER TO THE WESTERN COLONISTS OF AFRICA

Delivered at the 1st December
Meeting of the Burrow.

I am bound to certain ones and I am
bound to the rest of the people in our Indi-

an. It is not clear, too unequivocally
or too vaguely, that we do not perceive few
of us that we do not perceive few
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MURKOGAN'S WAY OF IMPOSING CIVILISATION.

Excerpt from Mr. Mervyn Principal Secretary of State for
Africa published for general information in the Official Gazette
1919, June 10.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Jackson's despatch of the 9th of April forwarding a report of the trial and conviction of Captain Grogan and Messrs. Bowker, Gray, Schell, and Dow on charges arising out of the flogging of natives in Macobbi on the 14th of March. I have also received Mr. Jackson's telegram of the 2nd of April transmitting a message from the Colonists' Association complaining of the action of the local administration and of a statement reported to have been made by me in the House of Lords and asking that a Committee might be appointed to enquire into these and other matters.

The despatch shows that the offenders had a fair and ample opportunity to defend themselves. There was little dispute as to the facts. The chief disagreement with the exception of Mr. Jackson's telegram was that the flogging was not done with the intent to inflict pain and misery and that the native had been guilty of insulting white men. Mr. Bowker expressed himself as follows:

"I consider that it is a duty to follow the law in such cases, and that it is a duty to take a place as a witness in such cases."

He further said "I consider that the law provides that a Native can be flogged for an offence committed by the white authorities from insult or damage to them and that on a public place as a witness in such cases."

The 56th section of the Criminal Code provides for hard labour; and under the 57th section the maximum of a prison sentence for an offence is five years.

The Native Affairs Act provides that the Native Magistrate and Justice of the Peace may sentence offenders to corporal punishment, particularly if they were white women. Such as a matter of course appear before the Courts of the District have been before the Courts of the Protectorate, and it is accordingly impossible

Western 18th and Webster by the
Twin Cities and the Mississippi River.
The first point of interest is
the confluence of the two rivers at
the mouth of the Mississippi.

THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

On the 15th inst. a speech was made on
the subject of the trial of the negroes charged with
the killing of Mrs. Eliza J. Hart, in Boston, with
the proceedings and evidence adduced by the
(a) The prosecution, the plea of
and the remarks of the Judge in
Hart's trial, and the subject
of the negroes.

"The question of Lord Delamere's suspension from the Legislative Council was also raised. As regards the suspension of Lord Delamere and Mr. A. A. Bille from the Legislative Council, the Government fully approved of the action taken by the Governor. It was determined that forced labour should not exist anywhere in the British Empire."

A SERIOUS EFFORT TO IMPOSE WESTERN CIVILISATION
ON THE NATIVE OF CENTRAL AFRICA AND
A REWARD FOR INDIA.

The petition now being circulated by Lord Delamere and others for signatures by various Associations in British East Africa.

1. That whereas our nation has assumed responsibility for the future of the indigenous East African peoples and of the countries they inhabit;

And whereas our national ideals of enlightenment and progress are crystallised in our Western civilization, and it is our duty to make sure that the best contained therein is readily available for the needs of awakening Africa;

traders, clerks and
wharfands that
are educated and
will be useful
in our country.

We the 1st day of June, in the 13th year of our Lord 1863, do solemnly pronounce to the world, that the British Commonwealth may be composed of British
Provinces, & of other Provinces.

Central African policy of ultimate

HAT THE GERMAN ADLER IN GERMANIA?

Reuter, August 12

As the Germans were still anxious for the return of their colonies, they complained of the economic life of the Colony and the difficulties which had arisen, dated 18th October.

Von Leibert writes from his German East Africa, and urges an article of currency imposing the introduction of a Standard in German East Africa. He declares that the Indian rupee is indispensable and that a Gold Standard will drive them away and thus destroy the whole trade which has been found so difficult to develop.

WHO IS TRUE MISSIONARY OF CIVILISATION?

Reuter's cables dated 11th March, 1908:—

Mr. Archibald Colquhoun delivered an address on East Africa in the Colonial Institute, in which he emphasized that a permanent population of the Indians was essential in the lowlands for Public Works and plantations and also as retail dealers. "The Indian," he said, "was the true missionary of civilization, introducing to the natives, the needs of civilization."

IX. - THE PAPERS OF THE INDIAN SETTLER
IN SOUTH AFRICA.

lyings of land, and the Government
on its 2 per cent. interest
to buy up to 50,000 acres of land in
each period that followed. The C.
settler and his wife were given a sum
of £100 to start him off, and he
was to have a grant of land for
the first year, and a further grant
of land for each year thereafter,
and a sum of £100 to start him off.
The Government had a large
number of Indians in South Africa
but the Government did not
allow them to buy land, and the
Indians were not allowed to buy
land from the Europeans at exorbitant
prices. The Indians are impatient
of the Government's policy, and the
survivors, and the Governor's veto
on the Indians to buy land from
Europeans to the Indians is causing
developments.)

RESULT OF 250 YEARS EXERCISE OF DOMINION OF WESTERN CIVILISATION ON NATIVES IN AFRICA.

GENERAL SMUTS' VIEWS.

As regards the desire and eagerness of the Europeans to bring the Native of this country into "contact with European civilisation" and to impose "Western Civilization" upon him, we can consult General Smuts who has observed thus:

Extracts from the speech delivered by General Smuts on the occasion of the "Future of South and Central Africa" at the Savoy Hotel, London, May 22nd, 1917:-

Referring to previous attempts at civilisations made in Central Africa by other nations in early days, General Smuts said: "Rhodesia also shows signs of former civilization. Where are those civilisations now? They have all disappeared."

General Smuts' views on the Indian question in South Africa are as follows:-

"This appears ridiculous. And the native Africa should be governed on the following lines: the Union and on different lines which would achieve the principle of representative self-government. Subsequently, Commissions have been appointed in South Africa to inquire into various questions, and more the merit of a Union has been tested. In the South African we have felt more and more that it is necessary to give our nation; it is useless to try to impose one standard of law on the people to subject them to the same institutions as we ourselves. They are different not only in colour but in mind and political capacity, and their political institution should be different, while always proceeding on the basis of self-government. One very important Commission had, I believe, Sir Godfrey Lagden as Chair-

... of other ... and ... cities, of which ...
... and ... it of the ... the organization ...
... are ... of Indian native ...
... dependent self-governing ... know that there is ...
... up black and white in ... gymer ^{red} in India to ...
... of lifting up the black degraded ... are now ...
... down a policy of keeping ... dignity ...
... institutions. In land ownership ... as ...
... that we are trying to keep them ...
... outline a general policy which ...
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... Thus in South Africa ... will ...
... cultivate by blacks and govern ...
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written the Governor General and

the only thing which can be done

is to influence the Governor to induce

the Army to adopt a more

restrained

policy in deportations.

Edw. S. J.

The Right Hon.
The Viscount Milner, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

Extract

The Leader of British Max. Afr.

December 21st, 1918.

INDIAN PROBLEMS

Series of Resolutions for District Colonists' Associations
Influential

Mr. Frank E. Hill sends us the following statement.
I have been asked by the influential Colonists
request you to be so kind as to publish this letter and the
united resolutions in your paper.

This will give about two weeks for every British
Colonists' Association in the country to forward their
they may be submitted to the members for an expression of
their opinion.

The sum of the suggestions of opinion so obtained will
we believe constitute a true declaration by the British
Colonists of this country on this crucial question.

Our object in asking you now to publish these
resolutions is to give every one the longest and fullest
opportunity for discussing them before the votes upon them,
so that when he does so he will be recording his considered
opinion.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Delamere, M.L.C; Elmenteita.

The Hon. Mr. W. C. Hunter, M.L.C; Nairobi.

The Hon. Mr. K. H. Rodwell, M.L.C; Mombasa.

The Hon. Mr. P. Uys, M.L.C; Uasin Gisbu.

The Hon. Mr. A. E. Phelps, M.L.C; Songhor.

E. Powys Cobb Esq. Molo.

... RICA OR THE INVALUABLE
... ALL THIS
... Indian and Native communities in the
... Abenbury Reserve, who have
... in their lands and properties
... A. S. Johnson, D. G. Johnson,
... T. C. Smith, Harry and Charles
... 150 acres per
... 100% of all taxation for
... permanent assessment
... and the like being prepared to g
... Government to give v
... Government to give v
... That whereas our Nation has been informed of the
... the nature of the indigenous East African tribes and of the
... countries they inhabit.

And whereas our national ideals of enlightenment and
progress are crystallised in our Western civilisation and it is
our duty to make sure that the best contained therein is
readily available for the needs of awakening Africa.

And whereas certain Indians have entered this country as
traders, clerks and artisans.

And whereas these people follow in all things a
civilisation which is Eastern and opposed to ours, and
whereas they, being of a race intermediate between the
European and African, come more frequently into personal
influences antagonistic to the ideals of the West.

And whereas the African has shown that he possesses
latent qualities which under Western guidance hold promise

... commission we have no
Union in which an attempt
is being made to create
any considerable native
of intellectual development
various needs of India
govern
involve the use of modern
competition denies him all incentive
opportunities of advancement.

And whereas the more responsible
Indians are agitating for full suffrage and
would endeavour to work towards the best
(words apparently omitted).

And whereas the Imperial Conference
July 24, 1919 considered the matter
between India and the other countries
and passed four resolutions of which
the following:

"It is agreed that
if the Indian Government
should not represent control over the
own population by means of restriction on
from any other communities."

And therefore recordeth the final judgment of the
British Commonwealth that the principle of self-government
shall govern migration and composition of population.

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which is represented at. Many ~~soil~~ & ~~alluvium~~ late
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C^r Afric^r
world
Afric^r of ultimate English domination
for the indigenous peoples of this country and of
the conquered territory are of the same types even to
the extent of tribes having been cut in two and economic
relations centuries old having been interrupted by the late
artificial frontier. We can conceive, short of the
retrocession

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every nation or no territory in Africa, and
more liberal and more certain of result on our side than
the betrayal to the detriment of a section of the African people
whose fate we have taken into our hands. We submit that
to the efficient administration at the expense of the native of
Africa is the best guarantee for prosperity.

In view of the honorable part which this British
Community has played in the Great War now victorious,
and of the far reaching leases involving the whole
masses of East and Central Africa which was at stake.
We, pray His Excellency the Governor to
make application to the Right Honourable the Secretary of
State for the Colonies for the appointment of a
Representative chosen by the British Colonists of this
country, on the Imperial Conference.