

1928

Kenya

No. 15020

SUBJECT

C O 533/374

Resolutions of Indian National  
Congress.

See B. 1099 Criticism.

Previous

/

Subsequent

See X 15238/28

1- Sir Edward Grigg Kenya Tel. 18th Jan 28  
Reports as to three resolutions passed and asks  
for personal advice in view of situation. 2

The course of political events in Kenya has made the attitude of Congress almost inevitable, and Sir Edward Grigg has not tended to soothe matters by appearing to lead a campaign in favour of a ~~settler~~ <sup>white</sup> of European control in East Africa under the pre-dominance of Kenya. It is hard to read any other object from his own Speeches starting from that on the 30th of August to the Legislative Council immediately after he arrived back from leave (vide pages 295-298 of Legislative Council Debates of 30th August.) This impression would naturally be accentuated by the attitude adopted by the Convention of Association (vide their memorandum in X.17007). The campaign can, therefore, be said to have been started by Kenya and the Governor, and it is hardly astonishing that the campaign eventually evoked retorts both from Uganda and Tanganyika. The gist of their comments will be found in the extracts from the "Times" of the 12th December and 16th December, pages 72 and 73 of the volume of Press cuttings at the bottom. A Press account of Sir E. Grigg's Speech at the opening of the East India Congress, and an account of the Congress, will be found in the extract of the "Times" of the 29th December on page 74 of the same volume of Press cuttings. It is quite clear from the leading article of the Indian newspaper in Kenya "Democrat" 3rd December, 1927 in 10036/27, that Sir E. Grigg's Speech at the Congress merely irritated the Indians. It is described as follows:- ".....the second part of the sanctimonious obullition of the meaningless rignarol which oozes forth periodically from the brain-boxes of the wisecracks of

100 43/17

the Convention and from the idiotical of their mouth-piece the East Africa Standard. This is not the first occasion when the Indian community had the honour of having their Congresses and Conferences declared open by highly placed Government officials, and this is also not the first time that they were thoroughly snubbed for their pains. These high officials invariably treat these Indian Assemblies as though they were comprised of mere school children whom they could humour with mere believe fairy tales."

Draft for conson. herewith.

(It will be noticed that my direct reference to Sir D. Cameron's speech is omitted. In the whole this seems written)

Ch. W. Simons

Our report of the Chairman's 12.1.18 address shows that he alluded against Sir L. Frigg (a) personal invective (b) log rolling with Lord Delamere. (a) might be due to Sir D. Cameron's speech, but not (b), which may be vulgar abuse or may arise from picking Sir John's of confidence together - a pointless observation in such a matter.

I agree that he should not mention Sir D. Cameron. The Staffed is based on the opinion that Sir D. Cameron's speech was weak and never equaled the report to the village

and me.

Feb 12 1918

Dear Sir

I think proposed reply will meet the case. I am afraid that Sir L. Frigg has only himself to thank for a good deal of the feeling that exists. At the same time I don't help feeling that it is a great pity that Sir D. Cameron is not above making "hits" in his public speeches at the King's Representative in a neighbouring territory.

J.H.B.

12.1.18

I must say that Sir L. Frigg's attitude to his neighbours "began it" but that his blacks don't make a white. The trouble is that Sir L. Frigg is now married in Lord Delamere's pocket and in his last speech in Uganda - after having reported on the wrong side of the question of the Government's policy - he was certainly not the best man to say any more about the Government. Sir D. Cameron's speech was weak and never equaled the report to the village

that voted that the earth is flat.  
Personally I am glad he kept  
his head up against the Kenya  
aggression, which was a blow  
to the pitch of the absurd  
resolutions of the Revolution  
Associations in November.  
Which Sir E. Frigg did nothing  
to controvert. All we can hope  
is that the arrival of the Hilder  
Fung Commission will produce  
a good effect. It is disappointing  
to be fortunate that it went as  
it did.

W.S. 14 1.28

(2) To Sir J. ... 15 June 28

3. Also Kenya Tel Personal. — 22 Jan 28  
Explains further as to his position.

The 1908 incident relating to Delamere  
and Baillie can be briefly gathered from the  
correspondence No. 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7 in Cd. 4122.  
The incident to which Sir James Sadler objected  
is more fully set out on pages 24 and 25 in the  
same document, from which I quote the following:-  
"The whole of the disgraceful proceedings be-  
fore Government House were due to Lord  
Delamere, whose conduct I cannot too severely  
condemn. As the leading unofficial member of  
my Council, it was his duty to give me his  
advice"

of the telegram is not necessary, and can easily  
be delimitated. The only reason I put it in is  
that it would place on record in the Colony  
the S. of S's view of the public reasons for  
his attitude on a matter of principle of some  
importance.

R.W. ...

26.1.28

I agree I must say that  
I am disgusted at the way the press  
has published fragments of Sir J.  
Comman's speech without the context,  
thus for the sake no doubt of "good  
copy" distorting their meaning.

J. ...

I send on the draft, 26.1.28  
with one suggested amendment -  
the words "outside the Colony" seem  
best to introduce the Comman  
side of the chair, & on that  
basis, the reference to the "course  
taken & from the it is dangerous  
was fitting the copy.

I have prepared another  
draft in lighter ink. I send  
them both on without expressing  
any preference.

W.S. 26.1.28

advice and assistance in matters in which the  
settlers are interested, and when necessary to lay  
his views before me personally. Instead of that,  
he led a disorganized crowd largely composed of the  
ruffians of Nairobi up to my house, and in the most  
aggressive and insolent manner at the head of his  
followers endeavored to browbeat me into accepting  
his demands.

He refused the invitation of the Convention of  
settlements to discuss the matter in the public presence  
of the Convention, and in the presence of the  
representatives of the Government, and in the presence  
of the press. He refused to make any further statement  
relating to the memorandum, and he refused to accept  
any invitation to visit the Government or to accept  
any invitation to visit the Convention.

It is a matter of regret that I was unable to  
discuss the matter with him in the public presence  
of the Convention, and in the presence of the  
representatives of the Government, and in the presence  
of the press. He refused to make any further  
statement relating to the memorandum, and he  
refused to accept any invitation to visit the  
Government or to accept any invitation to visit  
the Convention. The only reference to  
the matter in the public presence of the  
Convention, and in the presence of the  
representatives of the Government, and in the  
presence of the press, was the statement of  
a principal settler, who, in my opinion, is  
entirely unqualified to discuss the matter  
of public interest.

I have not yet received a reply from London, herewith.  
In this telegram I have included a reference to the  
point of view on which my previous attitude in  
regard to Mr. Studdert has been justified, but this part

to be omitted by force

I prefer to offer a  
draft which has been  
discussed by the  
Committee of the  
Convention, and in  
the presence of the  
representatives of the  
Government, and in  
the presence of the  
press. I do not think  
it can be held back,  
but I do not think it is  
a pity that it is  
to be discussed in  
its public  
speeches to be found at the  
expense of Kenya, but at the  
same time I do not think  
there is anything in  
his speech which  
"takes me to look for a  
reply."

I think the less said the better. The  
public is not interested.

3.31 January 28

transferred to No. 1  
on 11/21/25 King

18th April 1928  
Transmits letter forwarding resolutions passed at  
the session of the Congress held in December last  
and submits brief comments thereon.

Copy now attached vide minutes on

15238/25 K

Per my

H. Ashworth

3/8/28

at once.

Duplicate  
transferred to  
on 15238/25 Kony-

3/8/28 January 28

Transmits letter forwarding resolutions passed at the session of the Congress held in December last and submits brief comments thereon.

Copy now attached vide minutes on

15238/25 K

Per

H. Ashworth

3/8/28

at mee.

KENYA

No. 223

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Original attached to 15238/28 (No. 1)

15<sup>th</sup> April, 1928.

Sir,

Letter.

At the request of the Eastern Africa Indian National Congress, I have the honour to transmit a letter addressed to you forwarding resolutions passed at the session of the Congress held in December last. The delay in forwarding this communication has been due to the fact that the subject matters of several of these resolutions have been under discussion. In regard to the position to be taken up by the Indians at the Election, this was only made manifest after the nomination day, March 3rd.

2. The Congress submitted a memorandum of their views to the Hilton Young Commission and a deputation appeared before the Commission to give evidence.

3. I do not consider it necessary to comment at length upon the resolutions. In regard to Resolution No. 4, applications were submitted by

-registered-

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE  
LIEUTENANT COLONEL L. C. H. D. MENY, P.C., M.P.,  
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,  
DOWNING STREET,  
LONDON, W. 1.



registered voters in some districts to have their names withdrawn from the register. These applications were, however, ineffective. The majority were out of time and in regard to four which were received within the period for objections specified by law, the registering officer was advised that, in the absence of reasons stated for the objections, they could not be entertained.

No names have therefore in fact been withdrawn.

From Lahore and Fort St. John districts letters have been received, signed by a number of Indians in the following terms:-

"In obedience to the mandate of the East Africa Indian National Congress, contained in the resolution noted above we, the following signatories, hereby solemnly declare that we shall not vote at the new elections due to be held in February, 1923, or thereabouts."

4. Indian elections for the election of four members were held on the 3rd March. No candidates were nominated.

5. Before taking any further action in this respect, I am awaiting a reply to the cable I sent you on the subject of the Local Government legislation and the steps to be taken to consider the recommendations of the Franchise Commission.

in Legislative Council.

6. In regard to resolution No.3, the conditions under which the sale of plots at Mombasa and Elcoet was carried out are well known to you, and I would refer, so far as those at Mombasa are concerned, to the correspondence ending with your despatch No.817 of the 25th September, 1927, and the subsequent correspondence which terminated with your despatch No.142 of 1st February last.

The few plots that were sold at Elcoet subject to racial restrictions were all included in the area marked red on the plan which accompanied my despatch No.675 of the 15th October.

The position in respect of sales of plots in townships was fully stated in reply to a question asked by <sup>an</sup> Indian member at the last meeting of the Legislative Council held in Mombasa - copy enclosed.

7. The inclusion in the legislation of this Colony of provision for the maintenance of a Defence Force in which Indians could be enrolled has formed the subject of questions in the Legislative Council and was referred to by the Indian Elected Member in his speech in the second reading of the Defence Force Bill last May.

The position is that Government prefers in the initial stages of the organization to confine the force to Europeans.

An undertaking has been given that the extension of the operation of such a measure to include Indians will be considered when the Defence Force has come into existence, if a desire is manifested by the Indian Community as a whole for such a step to be taken.

8. The Hairooi Indian School, for which £50,000 has been provided from loan funds, is in course of erection and every effort is being made to complete the building early in 1929.

It is far from being the case that a discriminatory policy is being pursued by this Government in respect of Indian Education. The expenditure last year was £17,316, the amount collected on the Education Cess and special duties from Indians was estimated at £12,186.

In this year's Estimates a sum of £24,870 has been included on account of Indian Education apart from loan expenditure on buildings.

9. With regard to resolution No.8, I would refer to the closing paragraph of my confidential despatch No.133 of the 16th December. I am addressing you further on this matter in the near future.

10. The extension of the jury system to Indians

-will-

will come under consideration in connection with  
the introduction of the new Criminal Procedure  
Code.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

EDWARD GRIGG

GOVERNOR.

# The Eastern Africa Indian National Congress

Executive Committee's Office

P. O. Box No. 188

Telegraphic Address

"CONGRESS"

Reference No.....

January 1928  
NAIROBI, the 1st January 1928

The Rt. Hon. The Secretary of State for Colon

London.

Sir,

I have been directed by the Executive Committee of the EAST AFRICAN INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS to forward to you the resolutions passed at the last sessions of the Congress held at Nairobi during the Christmas and to state by way of comment that -----

2. It was distinctly under protest and provisionally that the Indian community had decided to work the present constitution in Kenya. In spite of this preparations are being made to consider a further constitutional advance in the Colony as well as to usher other territories of East Africa into a union which may well disaster to them as well as to the Indian and the native communities. The Indian community have seen these developments with alarm and have been compelled to view the activities of H. E. The Governor of Kenya with distinct distrust.

3. It was with great difficulty that the community could be persuaded to accept the HILTON YOUNG COMMISSION. Their latest experiences with the Beetham Commission had them very unwilling to appear before the former and tender any evidence.

The Eastern Africa Indian National Congress.

Executive Committee's Office

P.O. Box No. 186  
Telegraphic Address  
"CONGRESS"  
Reference No.....

NAIROBI

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-2-

It will be seen from the resolutions that though the Indian Community will place their views before the Commission, they will not take part any further in the Legislature and Government of the Colony till the authorities make up their mind to create a situation acceptable to them.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

H. K. O. a.

Secretary.

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# The Eastern Africa Indian National Congress

Executive Committee's Office

P. O. Box No. 186  
Telegraphic Address  
"CONGRESS"  
Reference No.....

NAIROBI

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## RESOLUTIONS.

1. That this Congress records its emphatic protest against the generally hostile attitude of H. E. Sir Edward Grigg towards Indian interests and aspirations and is of the opinion that His Excellency has thereby forfeited the confidence of the Indian Community.

### 2. THE Y. COMMISSION.

That this Congress resolves

(a) That this Congress adopts the memorandum on the lines laid down by the subjects Committee as amended by a Committee consisting of Mr. Phadke, Mr. Thakore, Mr. Malik, and Mr. Oza. This memorandum should be presented on behalf of the Congress before the ELTON YOUNG COMMISSION as setting out its views on the subjects included in the terms of reference of the said Commission.

(b) That a deputation consisting of Mr. V. V. Phadke, Mr. J. B. Pandya, Mr. A. B. Patel, Mr. M. H. Malik, and Mr. N. J. Desai, with Mr. Phadke as spokesman should present the memorandum on behalf of the Indians in Kenya to the Commission and tender evidence thereon at Nairobi.

(c) That this Congress declares that none amongst Kenya Indians except the aforesaid deputation shall be authorized on behalf

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# The Eastern Africa Indian National Congress,

Executive Committee's Office

P. O. Box No. 186  
Telegraphic Address  
"CONGRESS"

NAIROBI

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Reference No.....

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## RESOLUTIONS.

of the Indian community in Kenya to tender any evidence or submit any memorandum.

(d) That it recommends the Territorial Association should present their own memorandum and make arrangements to tender their evidence on lines not inconsistent with the memorandum to be submitted by the Congress.

3. That this Congress welcomes the step taken by Tanganyika Government after seven years of its administration towards establishing a Government Central School at Dar-es-salaam for Indian students but it expresses its dissatisfaction at the silent attitude hitherto maintained including demands, therefore urges the Tanganyika Government to declare its policy and assure the Indian public that education will be imparted in the Central School from the kindergarten stage.

That this Congress is of the opinion that the Tanganyika Territory has sufficiently advanced to justify a beginning in local self-Government in important towns on the basis of the Common Municipal Franchise.

4. This Congress resolves that the resolution passed at the Congress Session at Mombasa in 1926 re-the communal Franchise be rescinded and that it reiterates its demand for grant



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# The Eastern Africa Indian National Congress

Executive Committee's Office

P. O. Box No. 186  
Telegraphic Address  
"CONGRESS"  
Reference No.....

NAIROBI

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## RESOLUTIONS.

of common franchise.

(b) In view of the above resolution the Congress urges and enjoins upon these voters who have enrolled themselves on the Communal register to forthwith withdraw their names from the roll.

- \* 5. This Congress emphatically protests against the action of the Government in selling plots at Mombasa and Eldoret subject to racial restrictions and asserts that it is subversive of the principle of no segregation in townships as laid down in the white paper.
6. This Congress protests against the action of the Government in excluding the Indians from the file of the Defence Force and reiterates its demand for inclusion of Indians in the force if it is to be maintained on the same footing as Europeans.
7. This Congress protests against the Niggardly policy of the Government with regard to its contribution to Indian and African education and asks them to start the Indian school at Nairobi at once.
8. This Congress urges upon the Government the extreme necessity of granting adequate representation to Indian Community on vari

The Eastern Africa Indian-National Congress.

Executive Committee's Office

P. O. Box No. 186  
Telegraphic Address  
"CONGRESS"  
Reference No.....

NAIROBI

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RESOLUTIONS.

public bodies, boards and commissions.

9. This Congress demands the immediate extension of the system of trial by jury to His Majesty's British Indian Subjects.

The Eastern Africa Indian National Congress.

Executive Committee's Office

P. O. Box No. 186

Telegraphic Address

"CONGRESS"

Reference No.....

NAIROBI

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RESOLUTIONS

public bodies, boards and commissions.

9. This Congress demands the immediate extension of the system of trial by jury to His Majesty's British Indian Subjects.

THURSDAY, 15TH SEPTEMBER, 1927.

OFFICIAL ANSWER TO QUESTION.

Residential Plots, Mombasa.

The hon. J. B. Pandya asked:

With reference to Notice No. 738 appearing in the official Gazette of 23rd instant, regarding tender for certain residential plots in Mombasa Township, will Government state:

1. If these plots are reserved for Europeans only?
2. If the reply be in affirmative, will the Government remove these restrictions according to 1924 White Paper Policy laying down the principle of no segregation in Township areas?
3. If the reply be in the negative will the Government state reasons therefor?
4. Will Government state reasons of asking for tender in this case instead of the usual procedure of sale by public auction?

The hon. the Colonial Secretary (Sir Edward Denham):

The reply to the first part of the question is in the affirmative.

As regards the second and third parts of the question, the hon. member is no doubt aware that the declaration of the White Paper of 1923 against residential segregation as between Europeans and Indians cannot in practice be applied without qualification in areas governed by covenants made before 1923 when segregation was, under Imperial sanction, part of the settled policy of the colony. In such areas the policy of the declaration of 1923 is limited in application by the facts of the situation, since Government can neither unmake covenants entered into before 1923 nor accept the liability involved in ignoring them. The

question whether or not a particular area comes under this limitation must depend upon legal opinion as to whether sales without restriction would adversely affect existing interests or render Government liable to claims from holders of existing titles in the area. Government has been advised that in the Mombasa area to which the hon. Member's question refers unrestricted sale would affect existing interests and could expose Government to claims from existing holders. The course taken by the Government is therefore the only course possible, if the plots in question are not to be withheld indefinitely from residential occupations:

4. With regard to the fourth part of the question, tenders were called for at the urgent request of the District Committee and Town Planning Authority. The urgency is due to the lack of houses in Mombasa, which is still very serious.

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215020/28. Kenya.

PARAPHRASE TELEGRAM from the Secretary of State for the Colonias to the Governor of Kenya.

(Sent 1.30 p.m., 31st January, 1928).

Mr. Bottomley 26.1.28.

Sir S. Wilson S.H.W. 27.1.28.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore W.C.G. 30.1.28.

31st January Private and personal Your private and personal telegram of 22nd January. As you have decided to accept resignation of Phadke that matter is closed.

I have now received full report of Cameron's speech and read it carefully. Frankly I see in the speech nothing which could be interpreted as a personal attack upon yourself.

RECEIVED  
24 JAN 1928  
COL. OFFICE

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PARAPHRASE TELEGRAM from the Governor of Kenya to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Dated 22nd January.

(Received, Colonial Office, 12.15 p.m., 22nd January, 1928).

no. 2  
See and Vol. 31 Jan 28  
Cand  
4/29

January 22nd. Private and Personal. I think from your telegram of 16th January that you misunderstand position. Criticism of policy of the Government is one thing a personal attack on the Governor is quite another. Executive Councillors indulge constantly in the former but there is no precedent <sup>in Kenya</sup> so far as we know for Kenya their indulging in the latter. The incident of March 23rd 1908 is the only precedent in any way similar. This led to the immediate suspension of Baillie and Delamere from the Legislative Council. They were only Members of the Legislative Council, not of the Executive Council but action of the Governor was firmly supported by Elgin. Please see telegrams of March 25th and March 28th from Elgin in reply to Sadler. I think after long reflection it would be ill-advised to create different precedent and accept Phadke's resignation accordingly. With regard to action of Convention of Associations you must, I think, be unaware that the October Memorandum was the work of Powsqobb and Hayes-Harper only, that the Executive of the Convention did not authorise publication and that at its first subsequent meeting the Convention decided to ignore the Memorandum altogether. I do not, apart from that, understand how the follies of Members of the Convention or any other body can be held to justify personal attacks on the Governor. I have, throughout, been guided by the considerations which you urge in your last sentence but one and have accordingly entirely ignored Cameron's personalities and grave mis-statements. I had hoped that you appreciated this. Indian opinion is now showing signs of reaction and I am no longer afraid of any anti-Indian agitation. With regard to the future if there is no official objection to personal attacks by one Governor upon another in public I must reserve leave to give my own version of recent history at suitable opportunity with equal freedom.

15020/28: PARAPHRASE TELEGRAM from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor of Kenya.  
(Sent 2.0.p.m. 16th January, 1928.)

Private and Personal

Mr. Wiseman  
12/1/28  
Mr. Bottomley  
12/1/28  
xSir S. Wilson  
S.H.V.  
12.1.28.  
xMr. Ormsby  
Gore  
W.O.G.  
14/1/28.

Your telegram 8th January. The drift of opinion of Indians as represented by the resolutions of the Congress and also their attack on you is very regrettable. It was however to be expected that strong notice of recent events would be taken by Congress. You will remember that Indian opinion has shown itself very sensitive over the proposals made in the Faetham Report for Nairobi and the insistence in the memorandum by the Convention of Associations on unofficial European predominance could not fail to arouse corresponding protest. I regret that Phadke should have felt impelled to move last resolution but, so long as such expression does not disclose proceedings of the Council it would I think be most dangerous to imply that an Unofficial Member of the Executive Council was not free to express opinion on public matters when adverse to Government. This is in fact not new in Kenya. I would suggest that in these circumstances, you should decline to accept his resignation, but if he were willing to make it known that he had offered and that you had refused to accept it, it would probably be of assistance to you. As regards Maharaj Singh and Ewbank I am satisfied from what I know of their character and attitude in connection with other missions that they would personally be only too anxious to avoid taking action which would create unnecessary embarrassment for Colonial Government, and it would, I think be undesirable to

make



make any representations on the lines suggested to Government of India. Their presence in the Congress was proper and natural, and their whole influence would be destroyed if they were expected to control the expression of opinion or protest against the course of proceedings. If their freedom of action were thought to be fettered by instructions from their own Government their influence would be equally destroyed and these instructions could hardly avoid becoming known. It may be hoped <sup>that</sup> with the arrival of the East Africa Commission irresponsible discussion will end and I feel that the least said and the less material offered for comment in the meantime the less will the serious political difficulties underlying the situation become accentuated.

It would appear clear that much of the feeling engendered among Indians and possibly natives in Kenya as well as in official and unofficial quarters in neighbouring territories is due to demands put forward by Convention of Associations in the Autumn.

RECORDED  
15 JAN 1928  
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(Tobago)

PARAPHRASE TELEGRAM from the Governor of Kenya to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Dated 8th January.

(Received, Colonial Office, 1.44 p.m., 10th January, 1928).

Priority.

Private and personal. 8th January.

At special Session held here during the Christmas holidays East African Indian National Congress passed three resolutions of special

importance, namely:

rejecting  
I. ~~reject~~ communal franchise and rescinding decision taken last year at Mombassa to enrol on Communal register.

II. threatening non-co-operation to the event of effect being given to the Featham report.

III. expressing no confidence in myself. The last was to my great pain and astonishment moved by Phadke. Moderate leaders were fairly confident before I went <sup>away on safari</sup> that Congress would take moderate line. Situation has however changed for the worse. I fear that this is largely due to Cameron's speech at Caledonian dinner on 30th November. This speech formed basis of violent attack on me in inaugural address of Chairman at Indian Congress. It is undoubtedly felt that no Governor would have delivered such an attack upon a colleague without feeling assured of official tolerance. Much greater difficulty has been thus experienced by moderate Indians in restraining extremists and they have signally failed. Presence of Mahraj Singh and Ewbank has also been taken as meaning that the Government of India may be counted upon to sympathise with agitation against the Governor of Kenya. These two gentlemen

were

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C. J. B. 16/1/28

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END

were actually present at sessions of Congress which passed the resolutions referred to above and therefore were naturally thought to lend countenance of the Government which they represent not only to the attack on King's representative in their Colony, but also to policy of non-co-operation both in Colonial and Municipal matters. I think they might well be instructed from India that they should dissociate themselves from such resolutions and take a more active part in moving opinion of Indians towards a reasonable attitude but I hesitate to put this to the Viceroy privately without your authority.

Phadke has explained that he only moved the resolution against me in order to prevent a much more violent one from being proposed. His speech in moving it was most courteous and showed that his embarrassment and unwillingness. He has again tendered his resignation ~~for~~ from the Executive Council but has offered should I desire it to suspend resignation for two or three months in order to show that it is not directed against me personally. I do not want to let him resign for I still have great confidence in his sense and loyalty. He has really been the victim of circumstances for which the responsibility lies outside his sphere and I trust you will sanction his grave lapse. Shall be most grateful for any personal advice on the situation you can give me. I have to guard myself against the danger that too much toleration of Indian agitation may lead to feeling amongst Europeans that counter-agitation is required particularly as regards municipal re-organisation but I am most anxious not to make unnecessary difficulties for Government of India or yourself.