

LM634

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DIA

Further extracts from Press.

St. George

Nothing has been as to the general complaint as to the prohibition of the heavy water.

It is said that the local value at less than the Indian value.

It is said that the local value at less than the Indian value. (to be found in some flooded area) is a very pleasant surprise.

2/10/20

2/9/20

C.P. 28/9

W.A.

Subsequent Paper.

Communications on this subject should be made to

in these circumstances of war

INDIA OFFICE,  
LONDON, S.W. 1,

the following number quoted :-

Reference to precedents etc. apply here.

27

Letter from the India Office dated 11th September 1920  
No. P. & P. 5660/20.

43/20  
Recd  
27 JUL 20

INDIA OFFICE,  
26th September, 1920.

Sir,

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to transmit to you, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the extracts from Indian newspapers top of the papers noted below, on the subject of Indians in East Africa.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

~~T. W. HOLMES~~

F. W. Duke

Under Secretary of State,  
Colonial Office.

Date

Description

"Swadesamitran" Madras

"Indian Social Reformer", Bombay  
"Bombay Chronicle"

"Kanyak", Calcutta.  
"Bombay Samachar"

12 Aug.

"Bombay Chronicle"  
"Gujarati Prakash", Bombay.

"Ahratta"  
"Gujarati Prakash"

On



WADSWORTH, N.Y.  
Madras,  
16th July 1920

In a leader detailing the hardships suffered by the Indians in East Africa, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th July, writes:—In the German East Africa, there were no separate laws for the Europeans from those for the Indians. But there was always trouble in British East Africa. Tanganyika, which was till now under Germany, has come into the hands of the British and the trouble has begun for the Indians there. In Uganda, which is also under the British, racial hatred and colour distinction prevail to a large extent. The Indians are thought to be inferior to the aboriginal tribes and the Europeans, and these tribes are taught to hate the Indians. The lot of the Indians is worse in British East Africa. The Hon'ble Mr. Patel has informed the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the Indians in East Africa will start passive resistance as they did in South Africa. An Indian deputation waited on Lord Milner and narrated their grievances. How can the Indians tolerate those who came after them enjoying better privileges? The former do not have even 10 per cent of the rights of the latter. The reply of the Secretary of State, though cleverly worded, does not tend to relieve the misery of the Indians. Though we are glad, in a way, to see that Lord Milner does not accept the argument that the Indians are immoral, his words, that he cannot give an assurance of removing all their hardships, do not give any consolation to us. Our readers know that Lord Milner belongs to the retrograde party, and we will remind them that he is one of those who are completely possessed by the devil of imperialism. Persons like him will not like the grant of an equal status to the people of a dependant country, and they will naturally support only those who exploit the wealth of another country. But he has assured that he will not evince a racial hatred in settling the Indian question.

WADSWORTH, N.Y.  
Madras,  
17th July 1920

The *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th July, writes — We have often pointed out that good words would not have any effect upon the Europeans unnecessarily afflicting the Indian settlers in other countries and that they would not come round unless they are paid in the same coin. As the Secretary of State for the Colonies seems to be afraid to teach a lesson to the whites of South Africa and the Europeans of East Africa, we heartily approve of the resolution to be moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda at the next meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council that the same rigorous laws that affect the Indians in the colonies should be passed here so as to apply to the British subjects going here from the colonies.

59. "Lord Milner's statement in reply to Lord Lugard's question in the House of Lords is an excellent example of how for statesmanship at the present time the Milnerian road is the only one available for the British Government to pursue in order to promote the health and longevity of white men. The Colonial Secretary may be prepared to defend this policy, but Indians are not likely to be so much impressed by his defence. The Government of India ought to lose no time in protesting against Lord Milner's sophistries, and if their protest goes unheeded, they should adopt more effective measures to demonstrate that India does not mean to be trampled under foot in the interests of white exploiters of coloured races."

Lord Milner on the rights of Indians in East Africa.  
Indian Society, Vol. 1, No. 6, 25th Jan.

60. "There is a set of European politicians—who are not necessarily confined to the British—to whom the question of the rights, liberties, honour, and even the lives of non-European races seems to be a mere dilettante 'interest'—generally when the issue happens to be their own and liberties of these non-Europeans, as against those of Europeans. Lord Milner happens to belong to this set of politicians; and his latest pronouncement on the status of Indians in East Africa is highly characteristic of the attitude of these politicians. What is legitimate for Europeans becomes illegitimate or of doubtful legitimacy when done by Indians. The proposal that Indians should be given representation on Municipal Councils and elected representation on the Legislative Councils is, to Lord Milner, merely 'very interesting'. In his lordship's eyes, there is no question of 'right' involved in the Indians' demand, for all such rights can be recognised as rights only on the sufferance of their European compatriots. Instead of holding the balance even between the different subjects of His Majesty the policy of the Colonial Office at present appears to be to connive at attempts to deprive the Indians of their legitimate rights in the colonies and to reduce them to a position of mere helots to their European compatriots. In refusing to do strict justice as between the two communities the Colonial Office, under hollow and specious pleas, is betraying a sacred trust reposed in its hands. Lord Milner's statement is bound to give rise to keen disappointment and consternation among our countrymen in East Africa, and calls for immediate repudiation. Nor will Lord Milner's views on the question of segregation on racial lines, though somewhat vaguely expressed, be acceptable to Indians, who will deeply resent the reflection on their character and habits implied in the suggestion. Lord Milner speaks of consideration of health, but have Indians no claims to healthy conditions that they should be evicted from all the uplands and be confined to the less healthy localities? How do Europeans in this country or any other Asiatic country maintain their health among the common people? The Indians having been the pioneer settlers of East Africa have at least as much claim to the healthy quarters as the whites, who are now indulging in racial discrimination such as finds favour in Lord Milner's eyes. Instead of curing the evil, only complicate it, for it is bound in course of time to lead to racial bitterness and racial feuds, which will remain a perpetual menace to the peace and prosperity of the protectorate."

Bombay Chronicle (1), 19th July.

(1) - Indians in Colonies.

THE *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 22nd July writes: "The order prohibiting the introduction of Indian coins into East Africa for trade purposes will tell heavily upon business carried on by Indians residing there. Indeed, this order has been passed to injure them. There is nothing to wonder at in this. Government has very little time or leisure to look to Indians' loss or gain or to their convenience or otherwise. And as a result of agitations, prayers, appeals and weeping, only that little is done which can be conveniently done. It is nothing but the inevitable result of a state of dependence."

Indian coins in East Africa.

STAR, July 22nd, 1920.

Comments on His Excellency's reply to the deputation of Indians in East Africa.  
*Bombay Samdohar* (58), 31st July.

to the deputation of Indians in East Africa that recently waited upon him, the *Bombay Samdohar* writes:—His Excellency expressed his inability to devise any method for affording temporary relief to Indians in German East Africa who possessed property issued by the German East African Bank. The Viceroy has merely given an assurance that a telegram would be sent to Sir Benjamin Robertson to discuss the situation with Indians in Tanganyika and to take measures to appreciate and understand their views. His Excellency must give us practical proof that he means to stand by the declaration made by him in the Imperial Legislative Council to the effect that there was no justification in a Crown Colony or Protectorate for assigning to British India a status inferior to that of any other class of His Majesty's subjects. The Government of India should show their willingness to retaliate upon those Colonies that do not give just treatment to Indians. Lord Chelmsford should give up the policy of pampering the Colonies and should adopt the firm attitude taken up by Lord Hardinge in the matter.

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57. "While the Colonial Office and the Government of British East

Africa manage between themselves to defer the Government's policy towards Indians in East Africa.

*Bombay Chronicle* (1),  
10th and 12th Aug.

recent administrative change, the less healthy strip of coastland is For the few natives and Indians for purposes of trade and labour, an active policy of planning will deceive no one, as no attempt is made to racial features thereof. 'Sanitary experts,' we are told, that the dangers of contamination to the White settlers in East Africa? His Excellency the Viceroy, the other day at Delhi, if sanitation is the only question involved, then, it can and it must be preserved by the laws and bye-laws of the Municipal authorities only, as existing in the world. But it is not difficult to see that it is not sanitation so much as the race jealousy and racial pride of the Whites that is at the bottom of the so-called town-planning scheme. It is a perversion of language to call the policy of racial subordination and racial exclusion which is favoured by the Whites of British East Africa. The delay in announcing the official policy to be pursued towards Indians must in the face of these undisguised attempts to drive them out of Kenya be the strong suspicion that it is part of a deliberate policy to hoodwink Indians and ultimately face them with 'settled facts' of the loss of all their valued rights and privileges. The delay at present being played by the Colonial Office and the authorities in East Africa is not likely to add to the confidence of Indians, whether in the Colony here, in the sense of justice and rectitude of British statesmen." [In a subsequent issue the paper says:—"The Government of British East Africa has