

EAST AFR. PROT.

19301

19301

15 JUN 30

The previous similar
 cases referred to in the India
 office letter was admitted by the
 Treasury in their year letter to this
 Department of the 2nd of January
 1907 (No. 21971/06)

(219/7)

to enquire
 should be taken in future to identify
 the reasons given proposed should
 be made

Law

L. MITCHELL

Office an individual

India

1906

9 years

next Previous Paper:

100/16660

Indian Immigration

Read for answer of Ammie letter from Indian post.
 Submitting reasons for disapproval of proposal that
 the provisions of the Indian Immigration Act should
 be largely be applied to emigration from India to Egypt.

H. Griffin H-2-R
 18/3/31

H. Cox
 C. 2 to Gen. ... table
 M. ...
 R. ...
 R. ...

1766

at home
 R. ...
 7/6

205

127-A-48-7-200977-2009-11-0

next subsequent Paper

40
 10202/10

C. O. 37
19301

It is requested that in any further communication
on this subject, the under-mentioned letter and
number may be quoted, and the reply addressed to -
The Under Secretary of State for India
Colonial Office,
11 Whitehall,
London, S.W.

INDIA OFFICE
WHITEHALL,
LONDON, S.W.

J. & P. 1942.

6
9 - June 1909.

Earl

Sir,

90
92/10

In continuation of my letter of the 16th March
last, on the subject of Indian immigration to East
Africa, I am directed by Viscount Morley to transmit
for the consideration of the Earl of Crew, and for
communication, should His Lordship see no objection,
to the Inter-Departmental Committee now sitting, a copy
of a further letter from the Government of India on the
subject.

6.30 dated
14th May 1909.

Lord Morley is sure that due weight will be
given to the considerations which lead the Government
of India to disapprove of the proposal that
provisions of the Indian Emigration Act should no
longer be applied to emigration from India to British
East Africa.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

John Lubbock

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

C. O.
1930
1942
1909

No. 80 of 1909.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

38

EMIGRATION

To

THE RIGHT HON'BLE VISCOUNT MORLEY OF BLACKBURN, O.M.,
His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Smta, the 6th May 1909.

My Lord,

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's despatch No. 55-Public, dated the 26th March 1909, and enclosures, on the subject of British Indian immigration into the East Africa Protectorate.

2. We observe that Your Lordship has agreed to a suggestion from the Colonial Office, that the question raised by the Government of Bombay in their letter No. 6113, dated the 28th October 1908, as to the necessity for the continued application of the Emigration Act to the case of the East Africa Protectorate, might conveniently be discussed by the Inter-Departmental Committee appointed in London to consider the system of Indian emigration to tropical British Colonies.

3. In our despatch No. 105, dated the 24th December 1908, we merely informed Your Lordship that we were unable to accept the proposal of the Government of Bombay that the British East African Possessions should be placed on the same footing as Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, which are exempted from the operation of the Indian Emigration Act. Since, however, the question is now to be discussed by the Inter-Departmental Committee, we desire to state more fully the reasons which led us to reject the proposal of the Bombay Government, so that our policy in regard to this matter may be clearly understood.

4. The exemption which has been allowed in the case of Ceylon and the Straits Settlements is due to the existence of special conditions. Ceylon is geographically a part of India, and there is little intrinsic reason why emigration from one to the other should be subjected to special conditions any more than emigration from one district of Madras to another or to Mysore. The Straits Settlements were some forty-one years ago a part of the Indian Empire. In both these cases there is a comparatively short sea voyage; the emigration is of very old standing, extensive and continuous, it had sprung up spontaneously as a natural result of easy inter-communication, and is still mainly or wholly unassisted. The term of contract where it exists is short, there is a constant stream of labourers going and returning between the two countries, the conditions in the country of emigration are completely known to the classes from which emigrants are drawn, and any change for the worse in these conditions would instantly produce its effect upon the supply. Even in these circumstances, however, emigration is allowed only from the south of India and applications to extend freedom of emigration to other parts of the country have more than once been refused.

5. The special conditions referred to in the preceding paragraph are absent in the case of British East Africa. On the other hand there are already we

believe, indications of the growth of an anti-Asiatic feeling in the Protectorate, and we accordingly informed the Government of Bombay that we were unable to accede to their suggestion. This decision was in strict accordance with the policy which has been observed in the past by the Government of India in dealing with applications for the extension to other Colonies of the special facilities available to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements. We have in the past refused requests to this effect from British Guiana, Natal and the British East Africa Company, and we are not aware of any circumstances which would induce us to alter our policy. We would ask that this statement of our views may be communicated to the Inter-Departmental Committee.

We have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servants,

MINTO.

KITCHENER.

H. ADAMSON.

J. O. MILLER.

W. L. HARVEY.

G. F. WILSON.

B. P. SINHA.

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S. P. SINHA.