

1922

KENYA

C.O. 173

43537

DATE

RE

1922 AUG 22

DOV  
C.R.D.  
AMOUNT £1000

PROCLAMATION

## SUBJECT

## WAR SERVICES OF INDIAN COMMUNITY

Reports fully on and on the award of war  
privileges.

## MIN. THERS

Mr. Bottomley,

Though the arguments in this despatch may satisfy us that the Indians were treated as well as they deserve, whether they will satisfy the Indians unless the Indian side be made up to it seems to be that we should be clearly advised to let the matter drop.

To take the various points in order:

Offices of service.

(A) It is very curious that no record exists of the hospital benefactions which Mr. Isavanjee claims to have made; and, in replying as I would propose, to this despatch, that we dont propose to say anything further to the Indians at present, I think that we might say so and tell the Governor that it seems desirable to make further enquiry in regard to some future time, or, if you like, to consider the point.

(B). The Maharaja of Gwalior is not a local Indian, and I do not think that the Kenya Indians can take much credit for the Maharaja's munificient benefactions.

(The Governor)

title what we

7 volunteers

selected as no

out of a total  
of 10000  
men.

the 7 men

are recorded

as belonging to being

passports and or

expedited

and sent

to the port

for embarkation

and sent to the port

Forty-five Indians were conscripted for the East African Mechanised Corps in June 1916, and served for a few months. Apart from these men and the volunteers referred to in C and D, the Indians performed no military service at all.

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The Governor's

title what we

? volunteers

suspension etc. etc.

but our total  
~~1000000~~ -  
~~1000000~~ -

the year

etc. revised

etc. suspended in India

etc. and of

etc. etc.

etc. etc. etc. etc.

to be have no place for  
a man to hear his  
etc. etc. beginning of

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(C and D.) The Governor's despatch adds little to what we already know. Only 227 volunteers all told volunteered for service at the beginning of the war out of a total Indian population of ~~approximately~~ <sup>anywhere over 1,000,000</sup>, and only 100 of these Indian volunteers were from the Indian population. After it was decided to disband these volunteers as being without previous experience and of no material value for military

From a political point of view it might have been expedient to commence with these volunteers, regard to the existing lack of the organization under which they generally lay, and with this in view, "I do not think that we can get the people on the spot for which they took,

Forty-five Indians were conscripted for the East African Mechanic Corp in June 1915, and served for a few months. Apart from these men and the volunteers referred to in C and D, the Indians performed no military service at all.

War

War Privileges.

The Governor states that all Indians qualified for the grant of war gratuities and medals have received them, and that the allegation of preferential treatment of Europeans over Indians is absolutely unfounded. In any case, the Governor observes that the matter was controlled by Army Orders etc., and was out of the War Office or even for the local authorities.

As regards the case of Asiatic citizens in the East African Navy Corps, the Military Audit Dept. and the Military Labour Corps, the Governor justifies the refusal of these privileges to these men on the ground that they received a sum of £100 and allowances which was inclusive of all privileges, military and civil, and that in fact they were far better off than their civilian colleagues or serving soldiers of a corresponding rank. It is no doubt unfortunate that at the stage of the campaign the military authorities caused these men to be attested, and it seems to be difficult to ride off on the ground that this was a purely formal matter and did not therefore entitle them to the privileges of attested soldiers, but the matter was gone into thoroughly at the time, and it is impossible to go back on this decision now.

Grants of Land.

This undoubtedly is a somewhat difficult question and it is not easy to advise what answer it would be expedient to make on this point if we are again pressed for a reply. After discussion with you I think that the best answer

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(C and D.) The Governor's despatch adds little to what we already know. Only 227 volunteers all told volunteered for service at the outbreak of the war out of a total Indian population of ~~approximately~~ 1,000,000, and of these 227 were Indian citizens. Since it was decided to husband these volunteers as being possessed of previous experience and of material for military

From a political point of view it might have been expedient to come out at these volunteers in regard to the existing lack of and the suspicious under which he generally lay, and with this in view, I do not think that the people up the spot for which they took.

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#### Grants of Land.

This undoubtedly is a somewhat difficult question and it is not easy to advise what answer it would be expedient to make on this point if we are again pressed for a reply. After discussion with you I think that the best answer

we could make on this point would be to the effect  
that owing to the demand of Europeans for farms  
before the War the Government had on its hands  
at the conclusion of hostilities a considerable  
number of surveyed farms in the Highlands and that  
it only seemed fair that these should be allotted  
to the European soldiers who had expressed a  
desire to settle on the land, and that the Secretary  
of State was not aware of any similar desire having  
been expressed by the Indian soldiers who served  
during the first two years. I hope it won't be  
necessary to say anything more.

Mr. Hunter of the  
(Army) is now  
telling us to be  
formalistic &  
to demand of  
General G. W.  
Kemp, General  
of the Ordnance  
Corps, to settle  
the matter.

and in further view  
of this - we have to have  
a reply to a despatch  
of Sir Hastings a Nairobi Agent from  
the Indians, as if they are bound  
and prepared to take no less  
than 5000 acres, it will not be  
easy for them

"P. S. 4

Ad.

4.2.22

As to our privilege - we have spoken on  
the merits of the Arctic Colony. There is  
no reason to think that any of those  
concerned are negligent or the  
product of party, & that being so, I  
see no ground for objecting to the technical  
details.

Parade of ships now at sea  
189  
attested by myself.

I agree that in my opinion we  
are making a mess of this again  
from any you know the Policy is not  
likely to take off & we can from  
the beginning a wise course, & a  
return to the Europeans' allegations  
would be wise course.

Yours truly

T. J.

return

4/2/22

4/2/22

Very truly yours

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
NAIROBI,  
KENYA.

481

8th August 1922.

SIR,

I have the honor to refer up your recent  
despatches of 23rd July and 1st August, and  
desiring to thank you for the same.  
I am.

Yours very truly,  
J. G. M. KIRK  
Major-General, R.A., Secretary to the  
Government of Kenya, Vice-Admiral Commandant  
of the Royal Naval Forces in East Africa  
and Adjutant-General to the Forces  
in East Africa  
20th August 1922  
I am enclosing herewith a copy of the speech  
I made at the reception given by the  
community both in this Protectorate and in  
Kenya to General Haig during  
the war campaign, the Iyad  
African was, as you are aware, regarded with a  
certain amount of suspicion which in part accounted for the

reception

RIGHT HONOURABLE

WINSTON CHURCHILL, P.C., M.P.,

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,

DOWNING STREET,

LONDON, S.W.,

reception accorded to Mr Jeevanji's offer.

(B). Assistance as regards hospital accommodation and in other ways by Indians; - The case which came to the knowledge of this Government was that provision made by His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad who, in November 1914 sent generously £1000/- to maintain a convalescent hospital near Gulabnagar. This he did, finding a Military Officer and a portion of the Army and Navy-wait expenses. The Govt. of Hyderabad took over the Scott Sanatorium near Gulabnagar, and the foundation stone is inscribed "The Indian Army Hospital for Indian Officers and Sailors". It is in a neighbouring Convent and is now being used in the French Mission which was converted into a hospital for Indian Officers and Sailors. It was closed in February, 1918, when the Government conveyed a message of thanks to the Nizam for his munificent contributions.

(C). The offers of man-power, and contribution to combatant service. It is convenient to treat these questions as one. And the work of Indians attest finally during the war.

Officers .....	1.
Indian ...	602.
Followers .....	145.

Shows figures including men under the following categories:-

(1). Combatants; 60 Indian volunteers were recruited for service as a Railway Volunteer Corps in August, 1914, and were disbanded on 30th November, 1914.

(2). NON-COMBATANTS; 145 volunteers were obtained for service in the Indian Labour Corps, 142 African labourers were obtained from the Madras Presidency, and 1200 Indian labourers were obtained with special authorisation.

(c). Non-Combatants: Viz:- (a). Indians who joined the East African Mechanical Transport Corps in the early days of the war and had varying periods of service. They were not numerous, no reliable record having been kept of their numbers. (b). Those who were conscripted for this Corps in 1915. (c). Clerks in the Military Audit, the East African Pay Corps, and the Military Labour Corps. (d). Followers, e.g., sweepers.

The Indian Expeditionary Force also, of course, took part in the campaign in its earlier stages.

A number of Indian Uganda Railway servants were granted honorary military rank; very few were in the Army as such, and this measure was disciplinary in intent.

No general offer of enlistment was made by the Indian community, the only movement in this direction being the attestation of the volunteers required to. Their enlistment was effected to deal with an emergency when it was believed that the Germans might break through our advance lines and march on Nairobi.

On the arrival of the first Brigade of the Indian Expeditionary Force under Brigadier General STUART, the latter became General Officer Commanding, East Africa and disbanded these two volunteer units who were without previous experience and of unsuitable material for military purposes. They had never been sent to the firing line and General Stuart, an Indian Army Officer of experience, did not consider their services of sufficient value to retain them at a time when every available man was wanted.

(e). Indians conscripted under the Compulsory Service Ordinance: This Ordinance was applied to the Asiatic community in June 1916 with the object of securing the services of motor drivers and mechanics in place of European personnel in the East African

National Transport Corps. Some forty-five Indians were enlisted in this manner in Nairobi and Mombasa and served for a few months each. These men have already been referred to under headings (c) and (d).

(4.) The complaints of Delegation in the matter of the award of war gratuity may be replied to in the following manner:

In the first place it may be noted that when the War Gratuity Council during their deliberations recommended the grant of gratuity in the first place to members of the Asiatic services asked if you would like to receive a gratuity in respect of the period of service in India. This grant of gratuity was made on the strongest belief that the services of the Indian troops in India were of great value to the Empire and that they deserved the same recognition as the services of the British troops.

It is also important to note that any Indians who were serving in the Indian Army at the time of independence and subsequently became incorporated in the Indian Army, remained out of the service so qualified them under Army Orders and Army Council Instructions.

(4.) Medal rolls have already been submitted to the Colonial Office in respect of Asiatics who are entitled to medals. Numerous applications for inclusion in the medal rolls are now being received from Asiatics by the War Records Department and their cases are being investigated. Should their service qualify them, the medals will be engraved locally and issued by the War Records Department.

(v). Gratuity was not granted to the Indian volunteers previously mentioned who joined the East African Maxixe and Malwa Volunteer Corps, because their service did not extend to the requisite period, viz:- 6 months. The claims of numerous Europeans to gratuity were refused for the same reason.

(vi). Gratuity on the Indian scale was, as I have stated, issued to those who were qualified, e.g., Indians who served the requisite period in the East African Mechanical Transport Corps.

With regard to the case of Asiatic clerks in the East African Corps, Military Audit Department, and Agricultural Labour Corps has been specially quoted in the sequel of privileges.

In addition, some of whom were Indians, others being Chinese (Portuguese subjects), were engaged in temporary civilian clerks at an inclusive salary, which was considerably higher than that paid to the same type of clerk in the civil service. Considerable discontent among the latter class during the latter part of the war on this account. Engagement in these cases was temporary for the reason that at different stages of the campaign it was thought that hostilities were shortly to cease, but as the war dragged on it was necessary to carry on the military organization from season to season and from year to year. These men were granted a scale of pay higher than the current rate for clerks of this class, on account of the fact that their engagement was temporary and of the difficulty of securing men.

The scale.

The scale was, of course, far higher than that of a serving soldier. At one stage the military authorities advised them not to be attested; this was a purely formal matter and it was ruled by General Headquarters that it did not entitle them to the privileges of attested soldiers. This Government supported the ruling and it was endorsed by your predecessor; record of this may be found among the files of General Headquarters. "Aids" which were taken to the War Office, a copy of which is in my files.

It is thus apparent that these clerks received a gratuity or a gratuity, which was indicative of their rank, military or civil, and that in fact they were far better off than their civilian colleagues or serving soldiers or correspondingly rank.

5. The matter of ranks of Indian troops discharged Indian soldiers is also raised in the Selection. In initiating a land settlement scheme for ex-service men, this Government was actuated by two motives, to reward meritorious service and to assist European colonisation in Kenya.

The record of the Indian community in the East African campaign cannot be said to have been highly praiseworthy. The Government and the military authorities, acting on advice from the Intelligence Department, and in consideration of the behaviour in the field of such Indian troops as were employed, at an early stage in the operations considered it inadvisable to employ local Indians in any numbers

in a military capacity. The figures quoted show that in any case there was no great desire to volunteer for active service among the Indian community, which is a large one.

The distrust of the local Indian's loyalty prevalent in Kenya up to the present time has been so great that a number were condemned to various penalties.

British Indians in Germany have been placed under surveillance by Army Intelligence and suspicion cast upon them and General Haig, who was commanding his country here, was compelled to leave London. India, were incarcerated in various British and states which have been mentioned. The members of the Imperial Royal Naval and Military Council at the time of independence had no confidence in the Indian race and the Government at that period had no confidence in the Indian race and the Indian race could not be controlled.

This would encourage me on my arrival in Kenya to encourage the Indians in the same soldier-like behaviour. Moreover, the scheme adopted in the type of property, is exclusively land in the interior. It is the policy to reserve these for a European settlement. Land at the coast has always been available for acquisition by private treaty by Indians. In 1921, as you are aware, I initiated a scheme for allotting coast lands to persons desirous of acquiring them, irrespective of race. Very little advantage was taken of the scheme, the lack of interest on the part of Indians being particularly noticeable.

6. I take this opportunity of expressing my firm conviction that Indian settlement in Kenya is not an ideal to be pursued; the less that Indian methods are engrafted on African development the better for the latter.

letter. I willingly admit that Indians in Kenya exhibit both industry and thrift but these virtues obtain strongly also among Africans; the Indian, however, steadily sets his face against the raising of the standard of African civilisation and in such a policy lies the chief justification for the colonization of Africa by all races; in commercial probity and loyalty, which is that his example is definitely bad.

While, therefore, in the circumstances that already exist it is impossible entirely to prohibit Indians from settling in the Lowlands, I trust that the most strongly that any law should be passed for Indians be strictly limited in scope. I do not warrant an Indian Settlement Scheme, but I go beyond this in that the reasons set forth above trust that any proposal which would entail the influx of groups of African settlers be rejected on principle and as soon as made.

7. The participant will I have suggested above, I think, the case out in front of the Indian delegation that the Indian community played an equal part with other races in the defence of this colony and that they were unfairly treated by Government in the matter of awards. It is unnecessary for me to repeat details of the services rendered by the European and African inhabitants of this country, since you have in the past been fully informed on the subject, vide my despatch No. 1204 of the 27th of October, 1920. It may, however, be fitting to remark that while

African ranks in the King's African Rifles and Police received gratuity at one quarter the rate for British ranks, no gratuity or similar privileges were granted to the thousands of Africans who were recruited for the Military Labour Corps, and that their services were of infinitely greater value in the prosecution of the campaign than any rendered by Indians.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Sir,

Your humble, obedient servant,

Edward Norton

Colonial Secretary  
Government of Rhodesia

Coming out television and we don't  
like a European one, American  
have them off. It's a bit too over-  
but, I know how to do it, taught at  
to the ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> Japanese place.

provide private sector  
employment scheme. As long as  
there is no employment scheme for

We right after the first treaty by  
when he arrives at once

See 43577/16 pp. 22 (11) 23  
despite the difficulty in naming by  
any other name than the one it  
is for. + some other day the  
name nothing of it.

10th January  
Re: You asked for response about

the today.

He has no knowledge of any  
such promise - had been <sup>He made a</sup>  
given one, he is sure it <sup>had been</sup>  
have been produced long  
before now.

? Party

act

25.6.23

6.6.23 26.6.23

~~a certain~~

# DEMOCRAT.

Edited by Silaran Acharia.

Published every Friday

Registered at the General Post Office as "Newspaper"

MOMBASA FRIDAY 6TH FEBRUARY 1923

Price Cis .50

## STOP LOW TO CONQUER!

**WE** have often heard of the saying that "all is fair in love and war." Exactly so gave expression to this sentiment and under what circumstances, we do not know. We have no doubt, however, that it must have had its origin in the medieval ages, in the dark days in England when the people wore clothes like the highlanders of Africa and had their bodies tattooed. We know now for a fact that both Europeans and Englishmen have adopted these medieval ethics. In time of war, if an Englishman is let free on parole on his word of honour - he invariably is true to his word; the native demands that he should be. Likewise, in matters of love also a certain standard of truthfulness and fair-play is being observed. What would the average European think, for instance, of one who takes the life of his rival in love in the hope that after his removal he stands a better chance of being accepted by the girl he loves? Would he not consider him a knavish monster? Therefore, all is not fair in love and war.

**BUT** the growth and development of a nation does not of course necessarily mean the growth and development of every dividend comprising it. There are bound to be a certain number of 'black sheep' who would not be civilized, and who to-day exhibit the same frame of mind and follow the same school ethics which characterized their ancestors in the dark ages. True, they no longer wear skins and bides but their mentality is awfully behind

the times they live in. Unfortunately there are quite a few white people in Kenya who come under this category - the class of Englishmen of Fury, and our Nairobi contestants in the "East African Standard" is their usual mouth-piece.

THESE gentlemen have at present absolute abhorrence of colour and race. The Indians from the bottom of their hearts do not hate the Indian, they know best. They only wish to inquire into their whys and wherefores. We know that people cannot help their likes and dislikes - however irrational they might be. But while we cannot object to their hating us if they must do so, we have nevertheless every right to expect from them a certain amount of fair-play. They wish to see the Indians ousted from Eastern Africa, and we say unto them "Do your worst, and good luck to you." We do not even stipulate that they should stick to what are generally known as constitutional methods in achieving their purpose. They would not be justified in shooting down every Indian man, woman and child - after giving them a fair warning to enable those who cannot face their bullets to leave the country. This may not be constitutional but it would be at least fair, for after all if we wish to have equality with the whites we must be prepared to demonstrate that equality even in the matter of physical force, and in our capacity to suffer and to inflict suffering. Mahatma Gandhi would have us substitute soul force to physical force, but even so the application of force is there in one form or the other. Whether physical force could be successfully combated with soul force is a matter

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with which we shall deal at a later date. What we now wish to emphasize is, simply that we have a right to expect our European brothers to observe the ordinary demands of Truth and fair-play in the course of the present Struggle. As we have already remarked, ALL IS NOT FAIR IN WAR.

BOGUS LETTERS

**W**HEN our contemporary *East African Standard* was recently the cult of bloodshed and violence in India was a few days ago, it pointed out that "the Indian masses are in a state of breathless suspense and that India is on the eve of a revolution. At least 10,000 men to exec-

... could lose. This reminder had my had its effect, and the threats of v. bloodshed have since been modified or so explained away, and now as a future in contemporary stoops to snatching under-methods to achieve its object. It put before us of the 7th two letters purporting to come from native correspondents who supported India's claims to see with one eye that by bogus productions and the like the world is manipulated while the Congress is set aside. The courageous Mr. J. R. D. Tata is betrayed by the non-native to the belief whereby the Elton Sahib can best "sum up the import of the above letters written to the editorial offices." Our opponent every has behaved with a reputation for bold fair-play that it must needs have holdings on this score and naturally hastens to tell us readers that the letters are not bogus, not really! There is really some hope for the Indian cause when our opponents are reduced to such shifts as these.

UNNATURAL

It is the easiest thing in the world to obtain the signature of a couple of natives to any written document. The Indians could do the same if they want to sleep so low, but as it happens they have much longer and more civilized traditions behind them and it is therefore difficult for them to make up their minds to resort to such unchristian and dishonest tactics. Reasonable and intelligent native opinion in the country has asserted and put no record more than once that the Missionaries and the Indians are their only friends, and that the white settlers who have ruled them of all their land and forced them to be like themselves in what are supposed as native reserves are their

THE EDITORIAL

HAVING published these tragic letters and after ascertaining their real nature, our commissioners wrote to additional good men we are further assured that not only are the natives quite beside them but they may be seen as "expressing their views of natives in general throughout the country." Our commissioners also furnished substantial and learned reasons why it is very natural for the savages to oppose Indian rights in the territories. They don't know what might happen in the event of Indians securing a share of a country's administration and "they lay stress on the liability of good government and the great treatment they have received in the past."

MAY we again suggest to our countrymen to settle down in a dignified and  
to combat with the Indians. It is unnatural  
the Africans not to like the Indians or to  
the while settlers, and no good purpose will

keeping England - and simply because those natives in the ordinary course of their evolution, happened to snatch a few handbags from white ladies after dusk, (a thing which appears to broad day light almost every day in England) these good ladies made such an outcry over the affair, with the result that the entire native community is now branded as horn devils, and they are forbidden to move about the towns after dusk. Thus an entire community has been deprived of their liberties that a handful of white women may roam at pleasure in the streets of Madras after dusk. Is it for this that the natives should feel grateful to the white ones?

MAY we again suggest to our countrymen to settle down in a dignified and  
to combat with the Indians. It is unnatural  
the Africans not to like the Indians or to  
the while settlers, and no good purpose will

British Officials and from British women." The British Officials, we hear often admitted to themselves, are not a particularly nice lot; but as a rule, they play the game. There is, however, with very bad officials, a tendency to do things which are not in accordance with the law.

131 *reverberation*  
132 *reverberating*  
133 *reverberant*  
134 *reverberate*  
135 *reverberation*

*Contra Costa Journal*

play and their  
Death does  
not interest them  
in their own race.  
That is that beyond our  
comprehension; however, what  
they do is beyond me.

opened  
means of con-  
**Right Honour-**

because those thieves, in the ordinary course of their vocation, happened to snatch a few handings from white ladies after dusk, (a thing which happens as broad day light almost every day in England) these good ladies made such an annoyances over the affair, with the result that the

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devils, and they are forbidden to move about  
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of white women may roam at pleasure in the  
streets of Mattole after dusk. Is it for this that  
the natives should feel grateful to the white  
men?

be served by resorting to these sneaking and underhand tactics. Bill is not like us or in our

#### **OUR PARTIES**

2 The above heading Mr. Hale  
writes a letter to "Standard"  
placed in its hospitable columns  
stating. For some time

Mr. Shaw death June 20th 1868  
He was 70 years old  
He died at his home in New York City

*Necessity* *Relationship*

Quite numbers of Indians  
of Eastern Africa  
are engaged in trade and other banditage  
before the coming of the

...oldies up there were the  
valley and the Africa  
years ago when they  
were tending their pastures  
in the old country. No one reported  
them, neither did they come  
out for work and, above  
all, for fun.

'pick and shovel work'. These be the white people who so often speak of the dignity of labour and the rest of it. Are there no countrymen of Mr Shaw who do pick and shovel work in England and in Europe and have these people no rights because they manual work?

In his ignorant fury, Mr Shaw lumps up 'mind, colour, religion, morality' under a category of 'qualities.' Any one but a fool could see that colour cannot constitute good or bad quality, but is merely the effect of climatic conditions. Oddly enough, it is the religion espoused by a coloured man that Mr. Shaw abhors and it is through the intervention of this coloured man and by virtue of the supreme sacrifice which he made at Calvary that Mr. Shaw hopes to escape from being consigned to 'other place' where he has finished with earthly sojourn!

**L**IKEWISE religion is not a "quality" but is merely a particular form of belief which has no bearing whatever on mundane affairs. We have yet to learn of any religion which teaches "immorality," and which exhorts its adherents to:

(a) Commit adultery  
(b) Kill

Doubtless goods and chattels  
(d) Rape or whatever against the neighbour  
(e) Steal  
or to do unto others what you do not wish them to do unto you.

#### MORALITY

Since we in a position to prove that English morality is inferior to Indian morality, we will challenge him to do so. **M**AN, THE HIGHER, MORALITY. **E**NGLISH MORALITY IS ACTIVELY IN FAVOUR OF IMMORALITY. **E**NGLISH MORALITY AND SO ON. **I** know that real morality has declined since Queen Elizabeth. Particularly in England, talk thinking people who are striving their best to dress always and always to stimulate it. Take any daily English paper you like and you will soon be cognisant of the very low standard of sexual morality. Syphilis and other venereal diseases are very common and although there are a number of hospitals maintained by the State and by the Public to cleanse the nation of this vice, the demand for ways exceeds the supply.

**W**E have a lady, we may also deal with the comparisons of a British lady which recently appeared in the "Standard." This good lady would like to say that the Indians must not be given equal status with Europeans because they marry their girls when very young and keep their women in purdah - an abomination. According to this lady, the average Kikuyu woman is much happier than her Indian sister, for although both are mere chattels, the former is at least allowed to come out and breathe the fresh air and bask in the sunshine. It is also alleged that Indian child widows remain the "commodities" of the household for the rest of their lives.

**W**E are not going to suggest either the custom of child marriage or of post-birth which obtains amongst certain sections of our community. We realize that they are a disgrace to them and it is the business of every patriotic Indian to take steps to put an end to them. We know that both these customs are

## THE GREAT BENGAL PHARMACY MIRIAM E. I. R. (INDIA).

Applied Pharmacists & Manufacturers P  
OF

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last dying out. **BUT HOW STANDS THE  
CASE WITH ENGLAND?** If the earth is

so streaked with the tears of her children, the very atmosphere of England is streaked by the bolts of the unmarried. It is a suggestion to say that the great majority of Englishwomen have usually one or two "relations" before some one comes along to give them to the holy alter. We say this in a spirit of severity, only to show that for seven years past it has been the custom of the Indian students in England to do the same.

In their present condition, Indian students are under care of the Indian Society.

**INSTEAD OF** **INDEPENDENCE**

which is almost the only alternative to slavery.

**WE** **DO** **NOT** **KNOW** **WHY** **INDIANS** **ARE** **SLAVES**

British India is a country where Indian women not too mention Indian children in their family enterprises. Those who live in India cannot afford to buy slaves. **INDEED** **THESE** **INDIAN** **SLAVES** **GO** **LEAVING** **THE** **INDIA** **TO** **ENGLAND** **FOR** **WORK**.

The Indian Society is building up influence among the Indian people residing in England and other countries.

direct to Europe and Whitton, London.

Get the Indian Society from Immobility. Mr. Shaw's demands are £120,000 between years 1918-1920.

**I** am referring to Mr. Shaw as referring to business dealing, here again it would be difficult for him to prove that his countrymen are not equal to the Indians. We can see that the Indians are not equal to us, but they are not causing us to use our vehicles happen.

on side with a view to damage to be gained. **COLONIAL** **POWER** **IS** **NOT** **POWER**.

Mr. Shaw's national hero - Horatio Stanley - has proved himself the biggest swindler going on earth. In fact pick-pocketing and thieving are so common in England even in Churches you are warned in bold

**- BEWARE OF PICK-POCKETS.** A **COLONIAL** **POWER** **IS** **NOT** **POWER**. **IT** **IS** **NOT** **POWER**.

aspects than have been mentioned by Mr. Shaw.

**I**n conclusion we would say that we are quite prepared to consider any rational reasons which Mr. Shaw may have to put forward as to why the Indians have the rights with Europeans in Africa. The voice of correspondence with him has not yet appeared in the East African Standard under his signature. We shall be either Christian, heathen or Moslem. Mere chauvinism of segmental groups are not going to help us to find a solution of the difficulty with which we are faced. Any school boy could shout in a temper - "India should be ruled by the hands of Africa, but we know better." **WE** **DO** **NOT** **KNOW** **WHY** **INDIANS** **ARE** **SLAVES**.

**L**IKEWISE religion is not a "quality" but is merely a particular form of belief which has no bearing whatever on marriage affairs. We have yet to learn of any religion which teaches immorality, and which exerts its influence to encourage it.

#### SEXUAL CHILDERY

A person's goods and chattels  
are safe against the neighbour  
(e) See  
or to damage others who do not wish  
you should do unto you.

#### MORALITY

There is no provision in any law that  
mortality is inferior to healthiness.  
Challenge him to do what he  
does not dare morally.  
Depression of activity -  
mortality. The obesity and so-called  
know that old mortality has reduced such a  
long time. Particularly in England,  
the thinking people are striving their  
best to devise ways and means to minimize it.  
Take any daily English paper you like and you will see  
evidence of the very low standard  
of sexual morality. Syphilis and other venereal  
diseases are日益增多 and although there  
are numerous hospitals  
run by the Public, clean the night  
of this can be done in decent ways exceeds the  
supply.

**W**HEN we travel, we may also see  
the surroundings of a British  
lady which recently appeared in the "Standard".  
This good lady was shocked at the Indians  
must not be in equal status with Europeans  
because they marry their girls when very young  
and keep their women in purdah, an abomination.  
According to this lady, the average Kikuyu  
woman is much happier than her Indian sister,  
for although both are mere chattels, the former  
is at least allowed to come out and breathe the  
fresh air and bask in the sunshine. It is also  
stated that Indian child widows remain the  
"common property" of the household for the  
rest of their lives.

**W**E are not going to stop either the  
custom of child marriage or of  
peddlars which obtain amongst certain sections  
of our countrymen. We realize that they are a  
disgrace to them and it is the business of every  
patriotic Indian to take steps to put an end to  
them. We know that both these customs are

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Kisumu, P. O. Box 26

last dying gasp. **BUT HOW STANDS THE  
CLASS WITH ENGLAND?** If the earth of

is sealed with the tears of her children, the very atmosphere of England is pervaded by the sighs of the unmarried. It is a suggestion to say that the great majority of Englishwomen have usually one or two relations before some one comes along to offer them to the holy altar. We say this in a judicious point to show that never yet has a pure life been led.

ESTATE changes in England are  
being made to meet the needs of  
the increasing number of  
housewives and mothers. The  
changes in their practice of  
child care are

**INVEST IN  
INDIA**

which is the best investment.

**WE** are not the only  
country women not to be  
shocked at the skeleton in their family cupboard.  
Those who live in India  
cannot afford to buy  
others. Mortality  
The

direct to Europe  
and Whitlock

over the last 10 years from immorality  
Mr. Shaw's figures are £20,000 between  
years 1910-1920.

**I**F, as the Standard, Mr. Shaw is referring  
to business activity, here again it would  
be difficult for him to prove that his countrymen  
are a waste to the Indians. We  
are not the only ones causing trouble to  
our vehicles happening  
on the side with a view to claim  
to the public concern of the  
matter. Mr. Shaw's national hero - Rival  
Hawley - has proved himself the biggest  
bully going on earth. In fact pick-pocketing,  
padding and theft are so common in England  
even in Churches you are warned in bold

**"BEWARE OF PICK POCKETS."** A  
of course you must not expect to be repaid  
by the police. You must have a  
good mind to go about in various

aspects than have  
Ryle Shaw.

In conclusion we would say that we are  
quite prepared to consider any rational  
remedy which Mr. Shaw may have put forward  
as to why the Indians have not  
rights with Europeans in Kenya. The volume  
of correspondence with his first appearance in  
the East African Standard under his signature is  
unwarranted. Either a Christian, heathen or  
Mere chauvinism of segmental groups are not  
going to help us to find a solution of the  
difficulty with which we are faced. Any school  
could show "a temper" if it should  
say that "Hands off Africa". But Mr. Shaw  
should be more temperate than that. He should  
not be so much concerned with the rights of  
the Indians as with the rights of the British. For if they  
have no rights, then the Indians are not  
entitled to any rights. They are  
entitled to the same rights as the British. That right suffices  
these Indian subjects for leaving the  
country that we were enabled  
by the influence of the members of the  
Government of India.

**THE  
INDIA  
SHAW**

The Indian population of Kenya is  
approximately 1,000,000. The British force of they  
are 10,000. The Indians care less about the difference  
in numbers than the Indians themselves. They are  
entitled to the same rights as the British. That right suffices  
these Indian subjects for leaving the  
country that we were enabled  
by the influence of the members of the  
Government of India.

### "GIRL" AND "YOUTH" AFFAIRS

Says "East African Standard":

"We have no objection to their (Indians)  
running their own affairs, but we refuse to allow them  
to interfere with our business by taking an equal share in the  
affairs."

absolutely untrue and just  
side Kenya, who is not  
a parrot, unreasonable and greedy lot who  
want to poke their noses into other people's  
affairs. The truth of the matter is, however, that  
our affairs and your affairs are so diametrically  
opposed up and management that it is impossible  
to separate them. Take the Uganda Railway,  
for instance. It cannot be exclusively our affair.

**J**IKEWISE, religion is not a "quality" but is merely a particular form of belief which has no bearing whatever on mundane affairs. We have yet to learn of any religion which teaches "immorality" and which exorts its adherents to—

- (a) Commit adultery
- (b) Steal
- (c) Murder
- (d) Steal people's goods and chattels
- (e) Steal wine from the neighbour
- (f) Steal or to do harm to others who do not wish them to do harm to you.

#### MORALITY

Surely in a position to judge such a claim morality is inherent in the English language. He who dares to call a man a "vile, morally depraved" person is guilty of immorality. The morality and so-called "manners" of India know that real morality has reached such a low ebb that it is particularly in England that thinking persons are now arriving their teeth to derive ways and means to organize it. Take any daily English paper you like and you will soon be cognizant of the very low standard of sexual morality. Syphilis and other venereal diseases are highly prevalent and although there are no dispensaries available to the State and by the Public to cleanse the nation, of this there is demand ways and ends the supply.

**W**E are told today, we may also read in the outpourings of a British lady which recently appeared in the "Standard." This good lady, who used to live in the Indian must not be in any equal status with Europeans because they marry black girls when very young and keep their women in purdah—an abomination. According to this lady, the average Kikuyu woman is much happier than her Indian sister, for although both are mere chattels, the former is at least allowed to come out and breathe the fresh air and bask in the sunshine. It is also alleged that Indian child widows remain the "commodities" of the household for the rest of their lives.

**W**E are not going to suggest either the customs of child marriage or of a custom which obtains amongst certain sections of our community. We realize that they are a disgrace to them and it is the business of every patriotic Indian to take steps to put an end to them. We know that both these customs are

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last dying gasp. BUT HOW STANDS THE ASIA WITH ENGLAND? If the earth of India is soaked with the tears of her children, the very atmosphere of England is poisoned by the souls of the unmarried. It is a suggestion to say that the great majority of Englishwomen have usually one or two "relations" before some one comes along to offer them to the holy altar. We say this in a judicious spirit, only to show that after sever years of practice, the English

are still the finest specimens in all the world for their manners and customs. They are the best educated people in the world, and in their present condition, they are the best tender care of their health.

**THE TEST** is the best guarantee of the English character.

**WE** are told that the Indian women are not too ignorant to let their daughters go to school. Those who live in cities cannot afford to do so, but others may. The funds

directed to European and White Colonies should be given to the Indians for their education and better status. Tyranny and exploitation should be under no consideration of the holy book right. So the Indian women are leaving the cities that they were once innumerable due to the terrible influence which the members of the Conventual and clerical classes had over them. We hope Shaw

will be more than ever satisfied with Mr. Shaw.

In conclusion we would say that we are quite prepared to consider any rational reasons which Mr. Shaw may have to put forward as to why the Indians have no rights with Europeans in Africa. The voice of correspondence will be heard. The African appears to be the East African Standard under his signature is unworthy, either Christian, heathen, or Moslem. More churches as of segmental types are not going to help us to find a solution of the difficulty with which we are faced. Any school may could stand in a corner. In India should really stand. Hands off Africa but Mr. Shaw

should remember that in this country the Indian is the most intelligent and capable man.

The English are the most intelligent and capable people in the world, and they

should be left to their religious and other slaves. Tyranny and exploitation should be under no consideration of the holy book right. So the Indian women are leaving the cities that they were once innumerable due to the terrible influence which the members of the Conventual and clerical classes had over them. We hope Shaw

will be more than ever satisfied with

"BABA" and "YULLA" Affairs.

**SAYS** "East African Standard"—  
"We have no objection to their (Indians) coming to the Barrow with their own energies and talents, but we would refuse to allow them to share in running an equal share in the affairs."

absolutely fair and just side Kenya, who is not a native of Kenya, it would jump to the conclusion that the Kenyan Indians must be a pack of un-reasonable and greedy lot who want to poke their noses into other people's affairs. The truth of the matter is, however, that our affairs and 'your' affairs are so closely mixed up and intermingled that it is impossible to separate them. Take the Uganda Railway, for instance. It cannot be exclusively our affair.

or your affair, but a public affair. Are the Indians not entitled to protest if the Railway is run on lines that afford additional comfort to the white passengers and discriminate in their favour at every turn, including admissions to platforms, use of refreshment and waiting rooms, and preferential attention to the conveyance of Produce and merchandise belonging to the white? Or again in the matter of educational facilities we are expected to keep quiet when we see that for every shilling spent on that of an Indian child, there four times that is spent on a European child? The same remarks apply to water supply, lighting, and other amenities, all of which the Europeans get, and it is to the detriment of the Indians. Is it right or fair after what has been collected from us in the shape of taxation deliberately to prevent us from having an equal share in any share at all, in the management of your affairs, and we would thank our contemporary for a frank enumeration and enumeration of what are your own affairs. If our contemporary is afraid that the Indians, when enfranchised, are going to dictate to the Europeans, regards the mode of their divine worship, the conduct of their clubs and places of entertainment, their balls, dances, marriage, divorces and burials, etc. etc. we can give the positive assurance that we do not intend to do anything of the kind. These are your own affairs and the Asians do not wish to have any share in the management thereof, but we hope that our contemporary will be sporty enough to admit that it is our affair to see that we get back in service what we have put in the shape of taxes.

### CART BEFORE THE HORSE.

WITH regard to the two "native" papers published in the "Standard" and with which we have dealt in our editorial columns, our contemporary now states that the original were in Swahili and were referred to in the columns was only their translation. Like the "Holy Roman Empire" which used to be called neither "Holy," nor "Roman," nor "Empire," our contemporary's statement of the letters being representative African papers has turned out to be neither representative, being "African" nor "Swahili." Better pronouncing

the letters in question, our contemporary ought to have satisfied itself that there could be found two natives in the country since the signature of Harry Thakento whom the epistles could be attributed. What next! We have however seen that our contemporary first published the letters and rarely told its readers that the originals could be seen in the editorial office and then began to look round for some native who could write even the broken English in which the letter was couched, but failing one, it had to say that the letters were received in Kiswahili and were translated into English by the editorial staff of the "Standard." If this was so it is perfectly quite why it was thought to create the impression that the letters were published as received. Surely the members of the editorial staff of the "Standard" could write better English than that which characterizes the composition of the letters in question. Let us hope our contemporary will benefit by his experience, and refrain from putting the cart before the horse in future when it decides to publish letters from native correspondents.

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DEMOCRAT Press 16th January 1923.

## NEWS and NOTES

REGARDING the native labour  
problem. Some firms have  
been compelled to pay their  
native labourers higher wages  
than the Standard rates.

It is reported that the  
Government has issued  
an order that no firm  
shall pay its native  
labourers more than  
the Standard rates.

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observed, we meet but an almost-equal number  
of men here who are not equal to us.  
In fact, 100 of us are here, but 100  
are not equal to us. In fact, 100  
are not equal to us.

From the "Crisp": —

We have every faith in European courage  
and determination. And we agree with  
all that our European friends  
have done and are doing.

But we do not believe that he  
plays a significant role in the Indian question.  
Mr. Churchill's nationality excludes him  
from being a true representative of the  
British settlers of Africa to be  
represented with the available manpower  
for park and road work.

He is not fit to be a representative of the  
British settlers of Africa to be  
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Printed by Mr. M. P. Works, Mombasa

Editor, M. P. Works, Mombasa

Advertiser, M. P. Works, Mombasa

"Times - 24 March 1923

### Indians in Kenya.

Our Nairobi Correspondent reported on February 23 that a certain Indian journalist named ACHARYA had been arrested on the ground of infamous attacks made in his paper, the *Democrat*, on the British community. Copies of this publication that have now reached London show how thoroughly the arrest was justified. A number of the whites in Kenya were shocked at the sum of £1000 imposed by a British juries

as damages against the editor for libel.

SCANDAL. - The Indian regeneration

movement has been hampered by the fact that

the Indian leaders have been unable to

get their case heard in the British Courts.

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The Indian leaders have been unable to

affair, no trifling squabble in the outposts. They have reached a stage at which they must deeply affect the future of British interests and native interests throughout Africa. They have also unfortunately become an essential feature of the Indian problem. For these reasons the responsibility that lies upon the British powers is immensely great. They cannot immediately solve their problem singlehanded. It is essential that the causes of their trouble should also should be fully known in this country, and they will have an opportunity of presenting their case. The Indian delegation meets the Council of the Empire in the natural surroundings of the British Empire. It is a unique opportunity for the Indian leaders to make known their case, and to receive a hearing. The Indian delegation will be able to present their case to the British Government, and their experience for the opportunity will shortly come to them of making their case known to the world.

British settlers will soon be able to

see and hear the Indian leaders, and to know what they say.

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"Times" - 24 March 1813

Indians in Kenya

Our Nairobi Correspondent reported on February 23 that a certain Indian journalist named AOBARAN had been arrested on the ground of infamous attacks made in his paper, the *Democrat*, on the British community. Copies of this publication that have now reached London show how thoroughly the arrest was justified. A number of the whites in Kenya are so ignorant in the sense of Englishmen that they do not know that the British journal

affair, no trifling squabble in the outposts. They have reached a stage at which they must deeply affect the future of British interests and native interests throughout Africa. They have also unfortunately become an integral part of the Indian problem. For these reasons the responsibility that lies upon the British plotters in Kenya is all the greater. They must immediately solve this problem single-handed. It is essential that the causes of their acts be laid bare should they fail known in this country. You will have an opportunity of doing so.

Fig. 1. A photograph of the same area as Fig. 1, but taken at a later date. The vegetation has been cleared and the ground is bare.

The truth is that, by a strange combination of circumstances, the British community in a most promising region of tropical Africa have found themselves thrust into a situation in which their conduct must play a large part in the solution, or in the further complication, of one of the most difficult of Imperial problems. The Kenya troubles are no mere local