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E. AFRICA  
UNION OF  
SOUTH AFRICA

35273

REG'D JUL 10

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POST OFFICE INDIANAPOLIS

1920

Previous Paper.

Forwarded extract from "Pioneer Mail" giving article communicated by Mr C. W. Andrews to the Associated Press on his visits Central East and South Africa.

~~Concerning our Bantustans~~ <sup>the same (A.D.) 20</sup>  
~~in Bantustans~~ <sup>instead</sup>

This article deals largely with  
Africa. As regards the  
Cape part -

"A" - An ~~Blacks~~ <sup>black</sup> kid  
said to me yesterday that they  
killed Hindus, but of course  
no paper "bait" Hindus;  
which is, to say the least,  
a qualified approval.

"B" - Said not know that Hindus  
had played so large a role  
in Nyasaland's history - we  
never hear any news <sup>of</sup> going on  
now.

"C" - Govt. we had no intentions  
of giving up its foreign mineral

Subsequent Paper.

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MO-43

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which came ~~over this~~ 1.0. last  
August, - for making Hindus  
magistrates & judges in the  
S.A. I caught it then -  
& still think it - a peculiarly  
unfortunate argument from  
the Hindu's point of view:

Portuguese Capice is not so  
well administered that evidence  
from that Territory should be  
cited easily by the pro-Hindus.

So far the C.G. dept is  
concerned - ? Party

etc?

3. We know that at the end 19/10  
of 1919 the Govt of Nyasaland was  
affidavited about the purity & legality  
of the Hindu affidavits for land.  
C. is fully aware that two years ago  
the Hindu name C.G. was recorded by the  
agents of the Govt. Hindus in P.C. & that we  
asked the P.C. to tell the P.G. - who were  
more Indians as they have not been  
on the Govt. If Mr. Raynor's view of  
the Hindus is correct - that he respects  
readily & kind treatment - the P.G.A.  
Hence must have been very nice to him.

6 Oct 20. 7.20.

J.H. J.R.  
20/10/20  
Hauts 2222

INDIA OFFICE,

WHITEHALL,

LONDON, S.W. 1.

35273

16th July, 1920.

Sir,

With reference to Sir ~~W. R.~~<sup>W.</sup> Read's letter of the 16th ultimo, No. 28532/1920, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India to forward, for the information of Viscount Milner, an extract from the "Pioneer Mail" of the 7th May 1920 giving the article communicated by Mr. C.F. Andrews to the Associated Press regarding his visit to Central, East and South Africa.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Secretary,

Judicial & Public Department.

Under Secretary of State,

COLONIAL OFFICE.

most careful and thoughtful statesman in the South African Union told me that the Indian position in the Transvaal was far worse than that in 1913 and 1914. I regard the atmosphere of British East Africa as no less highly inflammable, it having been a common belief in the past that economic causes were the chief factors in this tension. But, after examining all the evidence of the aspect I am convinced that the racial factor is the greatest. I have seen with my own eyes racial treatment of Indians which fully bears out this opinion. In Natal I met with certain surprises. There was a distinct wish in important directions to conciliate Indian sentiment and to avoid the extreme anti-Asiatic attitude of the Transvaal. A great deal of the bitterness of the years 1913 and 1914 had subsided; but, on the other hand, Indian labourers on the sugar plantations had not been able to rise (as they should have done) after the expunge of all indentured recruiting from India in 1910-1911. Ex-indentured Indians, who had served their term of contract, had not improved their lot in life indeed, having regard to the rise in prices, their position was actually worse than in the earlier days. This labouring population is now sinking below the level of the Kaffir and the Zulu. While the monthly wages of the latter have risen monthly the wages of the Indians have fallen. I was very greatly distressed when I witnessed at close quarters the submerged and sweated condition of these ex-indentured Indian labourers.

Only in very few instances has a radical improvement taken place. In the great majority of the cases the labourers have sunk too low to rise at all. I regard this as by far the most serious Indian problem in the whole of Africa. The Parliament of the South African Union can hardly fail to be anti-Asiatic in its policy. The nationalists, who have obtained a greater number of seats than any other party, are pledged to a directly hostile programme. The majority of the ~~majority~~ members of

Parliament are likely to side with them. The South African party under General Smuts cannot be relied on to take (as a united body) the Indian side. Even the Unionists are uncertain. Thus the Parliamentary situation is in every way distinctly worse than that in 1913 and 1914, when an Indian settlement was reached. The balance of power has shifted in an anti-Asiatic direction. The Indian question cannot be kept out of the next session, and whatever the present Commission may report, the Parliamentary verdict is likely to be hostile.

most warm and thoughtful statesmen in the South African Union told me that the Indian position in the Transvaal was far worse than that in 1913 and 1914. I regard the atmosphere of British South Africa as no less highly inflammable, it having been a common belief in the past that economic causes were the chief factors in this tension. But, after examining all the evidence on the spot, I am convinced that the racial factor is the greatest. I have seen with my own eyes racial treatment of Indians which fully bears out this opinion. In Natal I met with certain surprises. There was a distinct wish in important directions to conciliate Indian sentiment and to avoid the extreme anti-Asiatic attitude of the Transvaal. A great deal of the bitterness of the years 1913 and 1914 had subsided; but, on the other hand, Indian labourers on the sugar plantations had not been able to rise (as they should have done) after the stoppage of all indentured recruiting from India in 1910-1911. Ex-indentured Indians, who had served their term of contract, had not improved their lot in life. Indeed, having regard to the rise in prices, their position was actually worse than in the earlier days. The labouring population is now sinking below the level of the Kaffir and the Zulu. While the monthly wages of the latter have risen monthly the wages of the Indians have fallen. I was very greatly distressed when I witnessed at close quarters the submerged and sweated condition of these ex-indentured Indian labourers.

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Parliament are likely to side with them. The South African party under General Smuts cannot be relied on to take (as a united body) the Indian side. Even the Unionists are uncertain. Thus the Parliamentary situation is in every way distinctly worse than that in 1913 and 1914, when an Indian settlement was reached. The balance of power has shifted in an anti-Asiatic direction. The Indian question cannot be kept out of the next session, and, whatever the present Commission may report, the Parliamentary verdict is likely to be hostile.

this opinion and I have hitherto held the view that having regard to the very small number of the Indian community who can be regarded as qualified to exercise a franchise the time has not yet come for basing the representation of Indians in the Protectorate on the elective principle. I am, however, impressed by the representations which have been made to me both by the Indian representatives from East Africa and by the Secretary of State for India as to the importance which is attached by the Indians to the election of their members. I have, therefore, decided that arrangements shall be made for the election of two Indian members of the Legislative Council on a special franchise as to which I shall await your recommendations. Ends.

Paragraph 4 substitute Begins: It will follow as a result of elective representation of Indians on the Legislative Council that the same arrangements should be made in connection with Municipal Councils and in this case also I shall await your recommendations as to the detailed arrangements to be made. Ends.

Paragraph 5 and the remainder of my despatch will stand unaltered and with those amendments which should be communicated at once to Governor Uganda announcement can be made when you have arranged date with him.

Before taking steps to amend the Letters Patent and Royal Instructions which are to be passed for the Kenya Colony I shall await your reply to Arabs. I presume that in addition an amending Legislative Council Ordinance will be prepared.

PARAPHRASE

TELEGRAM From the Secretary of State for the Colonies.  
To the Governor of ~~Madras~~.

(Sent 4.5 p.m. 4th August, 1920.)

Clear the Line.

4th August. With reference to my telegram of  
30th July Indian policy last paragraph states a reply is  
urgently required as supplementary instruments ~~are to be sent to the~~  
Privy Council August 11th or be postponed till October.

MILNER.