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INDIA

POSITION OF INDIANS

1920

SEPT

Trs extracts from newspapers.

last previous Paper.

44649

to Pacific Dept  
Mr. Smith

1. The economy of some newspapers even than foreign.
2. Some of the news of date, of decisions of I.A. were not then known.
3. We it is not known that formal ignorance & prejudice. These articles, the usual English or American would be apt to make no newspaper.

subsequent Paper.

453437

These were written before the publication in India of the paper.

18.5.10  
Florence

Public Dept.  
LONDON, S.W.  
Numbering number quoted :-  
S. P. 5694.

India Office of the  
East Africa.

C.  
45337  
REC'D  
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INDIA OFFICE,  
10 August 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, ~~of the papers noted below, on the subject of~~ extracts from the Indian newspapers noted below, on the subject of Indians in East Africa.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

~~Signature~~

F. W. Duke.

Secretary of State,  
Colonial Office.

Date	Description
1920	Various Bombay newspapers.
July 1920	"Udaya" Central Provinces.

65. Reviewing the proceedings at the public meeting held on Tuesday, the 13th July, to protest against the ill-treatment of Indians by the white Colonists of East Africa, the *Bombay Samāchār* writes:—We wish that the resolutions passed at the meeting would be effective enough to awaken the Government of England. We hope that Government will try their best to satisfy the people by co-operating with them in the solution of this East African problem just as they did in connection with the abolition of indentured labour in Fiji. [Writing in a similar strain, the *Jām-e-Jamshēd* says:—The situation in East Africa, as described by Mr. C. F. Andrews from his personal experience, is indeed such as to cause much anxiety. The Government of India are in duty bound to safeguard the rights of the Indians in the Colonies as British citizens by securing the removal of the restrictions against them. The whole of the country is eager to see what steps the

down and keep him in a state of semi-helotry. And yet, the world is given to understand that India is an equal member of the League of Nations. The anomaly and the sham of this position cannot continue long, and Indians will have to struggle continuously to put an end to this intolerable state of things. Our countrymen in East Africa may be assured that our sympathies will be with them in their righteous struggles to secure a redress of their grievances. In reality, the cause for which they are fighting is part and parcel of the greater cause for which our countrymen in all parts of the Empire are called upon to struggle at the present day.

08. The English could settle in East Africa simply because the Indians had preceded them there. But now when they are firmly established there they have begun ousting the Indians. It does not appear to be possible that our protests, like those made at the recent Bombay meeting, will avail us. Indeed, it looks more and more foolish to make these protests at all. How can the *zoolium* be stopped by weeping? German East Africa has passed under the domination of the English, and they are now driving out the Indians therefrom also. Indeed, the German rule was better than this.

5. The *Uaaya* (Amraoti) says:—When arrangements are made by King-Emperor or maybe the British Cabinet for the tour of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales all over the Empire to promote good will and unity among its different parts it is an irony of fate that great efforts should be alone

Indians as citizens of the Empire.  
 Uaaya (29-A), 13th July 1920

drive away Indians from some of them. In the British East Africa, the flourishing condition of which is greatly due to the labour of the Indians settled down to legislation is in contemplation to shut them out from the privileges of home land, trading and exercising equal privileges as electors with the Europeans. From South Africa, the Indians are sure to be repatriated to India. Canada has once for all shut her doors against Indians, and Australia is maintained to preserve for European Colonists. While Indians are thus denied ordinary human privileges in the Empire, Europeans possess the rights of trade or manufacturing in India. When it is a patent fact that England and her Colonies are equal partners of the Empire, whereas Indians are denied this position, how can they afford to forget such an unjust discrimination, and the good can they expect from the Princes' tour in India?