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POSITION OF INDIANS

For further extracts from newspapers.

See H. Head

Volume Summary

2 Pages

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SREA

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Referenced to previous correspondence

Letter from the India Office of the

No. J. & P. 5920

following number of copies

J. & P. 5920

48925

INDIA OFFICE, 1925

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to permit to you, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, copies of the Indian newspapers of the papers noted below the subject of Indian newspapers in East Africa.

I am, Sir, your

most obedient Servant,

F. W. DUKE.

Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

to DPA

Despatch No.

8.20

"Gujarati Punch", Esmeraldas

"

"Lok Sanga",

8.20

"Servant of India",

7.20

"Andhra Patrika", Andhra Pradesh.

REPORT ON NEWSPAPERS

Published in the Bombay Presidency
For the week ending 21st August, 1920.

32. "The Government of British East Africa have at last

Comments on the declaration
of their Indian policy by the
Government of British East
Africa.

announced their Indian policy, and, as
Mr. Andrews says, "it is an open
violation of the definite pledge given
by Lord Chelmsford to the people of

this country British East Africa is only a protectorate
and its policy is dictated from Downing Street. There is thus

not the least justification or even the excuse to reduce the

Gujarati Punch (20),
5th Aug., Eng. cols.

position of a mere "hewer
of wood and drawer of water", and the attempt will be stoutly

resented and strenuously opposed British statesmen

to remember that human nature refuses to remain for ever

subject race, and that in the life of even

such a time comes when it is no longer possible to
behold it. Such a time has indeed come in the case of India, and

British administrators will do well to take note of it

Lord Chelmsford has always been, to put it most mildly, a weak
administrator. Will he for once take a strong line of action

and make it difficult for British Imperialists to defy him?

For once in the life as Viceroy of India Lord Chelmsford has the
whole Indian nation behind his back. Will he then muster suffi-

cient courage to make his voice heard at the British Colonial

Office? Let us hope so, else British administrators will have a
hard time of it. A too often recurring breach of material and

viceregal pledges does not much bode the future safety of such
a large Empire as the British Empire is. Besides, India is in no

mood to take every kick lying down. The Punjab and the Khilafat
have already roused public distemper almost to a bursting point.

Is it, then, desirable that the African question should be so
added to the already over-serious irritation of the

public mind?"

"The segregation policy pursued towards Indians by the
 Government of India (9). The African Government is sought to
 19th August. defended on grounds of sanitation and the
 sanitary habits of the Indian people, but it

is hard to believe that that is the only consideration weighing
 with that Government in restricting the residence of our country
 men to the low-lands now known as the Kenia protectorate. If no
 such restriction is found necessary in the interests of the
 health of the European population here, why should it be in
 East Africa? In this country Indians can safely have
 places of residence in military cantonments, where special
 attention is paid to keeping the areas sanitary, and where they
 can even go and live along with Europeans in the best health
 resorts without any detriment to the latter's health. May be,
 they are considered fit and qualified to be entrusted with the
 management of that department (under the new scheme) without the
 least harm. But in East Africa they must not pollute the
 European part of the Colony with their presence. Lord Milner
 recently invited the Indian Government to send out a
 representative 'to assure the Indian Government that land was not
 limited to Europeans.' We would urge that this should be done
 at an early date."

34. The Lokabharati says that the effect of the new
 regulations promulgated by the Government of
 the Kenia Colony will be to reduce Indians to
 a condition of slavery. The wrong done to

Indians, it remarks, is intolerable in that the Indians preceded
 the English, and they are still seven times as numerous as the
 latter. It observes that this treatment of Indians in foreign
 lands ought not to cause them surprise since they are treated with scant
 consideration in their own country. (The Lokabharati) says that
 the Indian settlers in the Kenia Colony can rely on the support of
 Nationalists in India in their struggle against the white Colonists.

Andhrapatrika.

Madras.

20th July 1920. 66.

The Andhrapatrika, of the 20th July, says in its

leader:- The Imperial authorities have not the same love

The view of the British
Empire.

for India as for the colonies in
political and financial matters. The

reason, it must be surmised is the bond that binds all white

men. Though India was not the no other country in

contributing men, money and provisions to the war, yet she

is quite in the rear in the matter of reaping the benefit.

In places like Constantinople, Indian soldiers and Indian

servants are labouring for the protection and development

thereof. But neither they nor the Indians are adequately

recompensed for the labour. Indians are fit to be

dependent in foreign countries as in their own country.

All advocates of the Empire should see that as long as the

English people show this differential treatment, it is

futile to hope that the Indians will have any love for the

Empire. To strengthen the love of the Indians for the Empire

they should be allowed the same rights in their country as the

colonials have in the colonies. They should have complete

rights of citizenship in the colonies. Even ordinary things

prove that there is contempt for the Indians, violence and

terrorism in the administration of India. India appears to

the Anglo-Indians to exist for the benefit of the

Europeans and not for the benefit of the Indians. From the

Punjab murders and outrages, it is plain that the life and

honour of the Indians have been treated lightly. When the

number of the dead was not known to the rulers for eight

months, who will believe that the Anglo-Indians have any

respect for the life and honour of the Indians. Indians

say in one voice that it is unfair to introduce the

principle of Imperial preference without granting to India

the financial independence now obtaining in the colonies.

It is needless to say that it is unfair for England and the

colonies to decide the commercial policy of India without

the Government of India having an independent voice in the

matter. The speech of Lord Milner about the rights of

the Indian ~~is~~ is disappointing. ~~But~~ ~~the~~ ~~labour~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Indians~~ ~~The~~
has been ~~done~~ ~~by~~ ~~the~~ ~~labour~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Indians~~ ~~The~~
Westerners ~~are~~ ~~driving~~ ~~away~~ ~~the~~ ~~Indians~~ ~~from~~ ~~that~~
country and ~~are~~ ~~driving~~ ~~away~~ ~~the~~ ~~Indians~~ ~~from~~ ~~that~~
The Indian ~~is~~ ~~not~~ ~~to~~ ~~be~~ ~~seen~~ ~~as~~ ~~not~~ ~~asserting~~
their ~~own~~ ~~quality~~ ~~of~~ ~~spirit~~ ~~and~~ ~~not~~ ~~as~~ ~~being~~
is ~~not~~ ~~at~~ ~~the~~ ~~enemy~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~nation~~ ~~which~~ ~~he~~ ~~belongs~~
because ~~he~~ ~~opposes~~ ~~the~~ ~~cause~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Indians~~. A perusal of
every ~~English~~ ~~paper~~ of a perusal of every leader's speech will
show that ~~it~~ ~~represents~~ ~~the~~ ~~English~~ ~~view~~ ~~of~~ ~~things~~ ~~and~~ ~~not~~ ~~the~~
Indian. These ~~who~~ ~~support~~ ~~the~~ ~~true~~ ~~Indian~~ ~~view~~ ~~are~~ ~~looked~~
upon ~~as~~ ~~secessionists~~, whether they be English people or the
Indians. There are no indications that this state of things
will change.