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EXTRACT COPY ON INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICAL IN BENGAL
FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 28TH AUGUST, 1920.

1. Foreign Politics. (a) Indians in Colonies.

The Nayak (Calcutta) of the 23rd August writes:

Indian emigrants in Africa. The Viceroy's speech regarding Indian emigrants in Africa

is likely to cause serious apprehensions to our countrymen. The Indian Daily News has said that if the white African colonists deny Indians the rights of British subjects because they are black skinned, the Government of India ought to stop all trade relations with them and prevent them from entering the Indian Civil Service. Nothing but "tit for tat" will mend matters. We heartily voice the sentiments of our contemporary.

EXTRACT REPORT ON VERMILAR CASE
TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA 1920

of the 28th July, 1920, and a close scrutiny of the same makes us infer that the reply of His Excellency could not have afforded much consolation to the deputation. It is to be noted that his replies regarding some of the points are of a non-committal nature. — We again his statement that the grievances of the Indians on some other points would be dealt with in the near future any satisfaction. The recent remarks of Sir Benjamin Robertson does not indicate his sense of justice or his sympathy for the Indians. We have sufficient reasons to doubt if this gentleman who has been in India for many years it was more harmful than beneficial for the Indians to stay in East Africa. So the statement of the Viceroy that he will cable to Sir Benjamin Robertson, can offer us no solace. We are surprised at his remark that there is no use unless the deputation present their case in a calm and acceptable manner, without exaggerating facts and trying to evoke the sympathy of others. We cannot but condemn his failure to confide in the words of the Indian deputation fully.

EXTRACT REPORT ON NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY

PRESIDENCY FOR THE WEEK ENDING 26TH AUGUST 1920.

41. "The text of the long-promised statement of the Governor of East Africa upon the claims of Indians in that

Comments on the Governor of East Africa's statement about Indians in the Colony.

Hindustan Chronicle (3),
24th August.

"Colon is now desirable, and there is only one objection to be drawn from it, and that is that our countrymen have been more shamefully betrayed by

His Majesty's Government, which in this case is represented by the Colonial Office headed by Lord Milner. The solemn pledge which His Majesty's representative in this country gave in January last that the countrymen's status in the Crown Colony shall in no way be inferior to that of other subjects of the Crown has been deliberately treated as a mere 'scrap of paper'. They have chosen to repudiate the Viceroy's pledge, to break faith with the Indians, and to brand them with the mark of heathenism. If His Majesty's Government deliberately set out for their purpose, choose to treat the millions of citizens of their own subjects who are loyal to the British Empire, whose moral and political loyalty will the King's flag have upon the loyalty and reverence of these subjects? If the 'Empire-builders' of to-day reckon not the consequences of their immoral and disastrous policy, India owes a duty to herself which she cannot disregard. India must, and is determined to, fight for the safety and honour of her own children, regardless of how that struggle might affect the fancied 'vested interests' of other members of the Commonwealth. British statesmen of to-day are demonstrating by their deeds that no faith can be put in their pledged words How has India's claim to equality of status in Kenya Colony been recognised? Not in one single direction in which it could have been met have the Colonial Office and the Government

...policy provided to Indians that just r...
The principle of segregation is to be adhered to, not only
in regard to residential areas, but also, as Sir P. N. ...
...Indians, in regard to commercial
...Indians are, in this respect, to
like rate from the Kenya ...
...in later night ...
...the fruits of the land
...OFFICE
...practitioners i
...12-20
...igation on the raj
...for India in Council
...have thrown a cha
...the secretary of
...extracts from the
...of ...
...Government of India
...ous occasion, for I

...servant,
P. W. DUKE.

Description.

...
Bombay.
...
...

EXTRACT REPORT ON NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN THE SOMALY PRESIDENCY
FOR THE WEEK ENDING 26TH AUGUST, 1920

42. "The East African Government merely desires to turn the Indian settlers into the Servant of India (9), 26th August. Panchamas of East Africa. Few would have suspected that this Government was so passionately attached to the caste system prevailing in India. Contrast this policy with the one adopted by the Filipinos in the non-Christian territory The Christian Filipinos invite their non-Christian fellow-countrymen to be good neighbours, although the latter are very low in civilization and of unsettled habits. They pursue a policy of deliberate unification of the two races, whereas the European settlers in East Africa cannot tolerate the presence in their neighbourhood of Indians who are acknowledged to be peaceable citizens leading well-ordered lives, Indians who were the first to settle in the country and who have practically made East Africa what it now is".

EXTRACT REPORT OF NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

TO THE EDITOR ENDING 25TH AUGUST 1920

...the Indian claim that there should be
 no special restrictions...
 (5) 25th August. The Indian and European East
 African subjects of His Majesty, we would like to have
 before us the detailed proposals of the Kenya Government
 definitely formulated, in order to see... and in
 what respects they fall short of the European franchise.
 If there is no substantial difference, the matter is that
 the two schemes differ in some unimportant details which
 not come in the way of a settlement for the...
 of this question. The number of members assigned to
 Indian community, namely, two, is ridiculously small
 and should be increased. If this is done, the
 an identical franchise may, we think, be...
 present..... Lord Milner's decision on franchise
 immigration, the practice of... and medical...
 and education... to be fairly satisfactory...
 is to be tried experimentally. This is now...
 in India, and we do not see why it should be an...
 in East Africa. The Secretary of State's...
 admission of Indians to the public services...
 to them of prospecting licences is regrettable...
 his unbending attitude in regard to land rights and the
 same... principles... the...
 apprehension... Lord...
 ...holding this...
 ...does not feel justified in...
 but it does not justify the...
 in itself unjust. By way of further... it
 urged that 'if the limited area on which alone European
 settlers can live were thrown open to the competition of
 Asiatics who are physically fitted to settle in other
 areas from which Europeans are by nature excluded, there

would be, taking the Colony as a whole, a virtual discrimination in favour of Asiatic as against European settlement'. In other words, this measure is invented as a handicap on the Asiatic settler for his incapacity, by nature, to thrive in all lands. . . . The next question, the segregation of residential areas, is closely connected with this. Lord Milner declares that he is convinced that as long as the Indians are fairly dealt with in the selection of sites; the principle that in the laying out of townships in tropical Africa separate areas should be allotted to different races is not only from the sanitary point of view but also on the grounds of social convenience, the right principle, best for all races, European, Indian or native'. The best comment on this argument is that even the Germans did not act upon such a principle. . . . Many of us had thought, and some still are in thinking, of the British Empire as a first step towards the brotherhood of man. If Lord Milner's policy, this is a mistake. It simply is a policy to segregate and maintain on a vastly larger scale the Indian caste system, in the Europeans as well as in the coloured races. . . . The British Empire is not a property of the British people, and it will be so.

EXTRACT REPORT ON NEWSPAPER CUTTINGS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

1920.

44. Concerning the many important questions which have been decided
 in the course of the past few years against our countrymen in East
 Africa the Commission on the
 undependable of such segregation has had to regard them as a
 blow, a blow which has done much to their
 interests and
 in spite of all talk in equal
 in the British Commonwealth, the true status of Indians
 in the East is that of a subject race who are cruelly
 treated as aliens, who are segregated and held to
 of inhabitant of the country. The people are
 situated in a segregated area is sought to be defined
 from the political view and the Government has
 brought about the effect of a Sanitary Commission
 which has shown a lack of hospitality by the
 settlers and prevailed upon to give a
 of a political condemnation of the black
 subject race than the balanced and unprejudiced opinion
 man of science. That the reasons which guided the decision
 of the Government are more economic than sanitary which
 easily be gathered from a significant sentence in the
 Governor's statement which says that segregation is
 enforced not only in residential but commercial as well.
 well. If this policy is persisted in it cannot be
 rank disaster to the Indian community in East Africa.
 policy of segregation gives ample opportunity to the
 settlers, with their majority in the Municipal Council
 to vote all the municipal rates and ceases to the well kept
 and sanitation of the white people The persistence
 in this policy will result in establishing such conditions
 on the Indian settlers as can only result in their eventual
 banishment from the country".

EXTRACT REPORT ON NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY
PRESIDENCY FOR THE WEEK ENDING 26th AUGUST 1920

Protesting against the pronouncement regarding the policy to be adopted by the Government of British East Africa with regard to Indian settlers, the Sanj Vartaman writes:— The policy adopted in connection with the Indians in East Africa is calculated adversely affect their interests. The granting to the Indians the right of electing representatives to the Legislative Council is not a new concession, because such a right had already been conferred upon them. The Indians had demanded that the number of their representatives in the Legislative Council should be equal that of the Europeans. Lord Milner has rejected this demand. If there will be fifteen representatives of the Europeans in the Legislative Council, there will be only two to represent the Indians. But the sanction given by Lord Milner to the policy of regarding the Indians as inferior to the Europeans is most objectionable. The adoption of such a policy shows that the principle of looking upon the Indians as inferior to the Europeans has been openly accepted. This humiliates all our confidence in the British Government. The decision of Lord Milner deprives the Indians of their rights as citizens of the British Empire and is calculated to insult them and wound their feelings. India will never accept this decision and will continue to protest against it as long as it is not annulled and the equal rights of Indians as British subjects are acknowledged. Indians will never tolerate such injustice as long as they live under the British flag, for the defence of which India sacrificed lakhs of man and money, her stores of fodder and other stuffs, while she herself has undergone starvation in the face of the Empire. We cannot understand how the Indians can be loyal to that British flag when in a Colony under it the liberty of living wherever they please and of purchasing land and the fruits of their trade has been snatched away from them. Critics of the Indian Government should not

EXTRACT REPORT ON NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN THE BOYCOTT
PRESIDENCY FOR THE WEEK ENDING 28th AUGUST 1920

Protesting against the pronouncement regarding the policy to be adopted by the Government of British East Africa with regard to Indian settlers, the Sanj Vartaman writes: The policy adopted in connection with the Indians in East Africa is calculated to adversely affect their interests. The granting to the Indians the right of electing representatives to the legislative Council is not a new concession, because such a right had already been conferred upon them. The Indians had demanded that the Indian representatives in the Legislative Council should be equal in number to the Europeans. Lord Milner has rejected this demand. If there will be fifteen representatives of the Europeans in the Legislative Council, there will be only two to represent the Indians. But the sanction given by Lord Milner to the policy of treating the Indians is most objectionable. The adoption of this policy shows that the principle of looking upon the Indians as inferior to the Europeans has been openly accepted. This humiliates all our confidence in the British Government. The decision of Lord Milner deprives the Indians of their rights as citizens of the British Empire and is calculated to insult them and wound their feelings. India will never accept this decision and will continue to protest against it as long as it is not annulled and the equal rights of Indians as British subjects are acknowledged. Indians will never tolerate such injustice as long as they live under the British flag, for the defence of which India sacrificed lakhs of man and money, her stores of fodder and other stuffs, while she herself has undergone starvation in the name of the Empire. We cannot understand how the Indians can be loyal to that British flag when in a Colony under it the liberty of living wherever they please and of purchasing land and the fruits of their trade has been snatched away from them. (British Viceroy Lord Milner) The Hindustani Echo, the weekly of the Indian National Congress, has not

Reverences of Indians in British East Africa.
Sanj Vartaman (32),
24th August; Jan-e-Janshed
27th August; Hindusthan
25th August; Bombay
Magazine (58) 26th August.

not

not to tolerate such an insult and to put up a legitimate fight for vindicating their honour as British subjects. The Jam-e-Jamshed remarks that Lord Milner's policy is highly insulting to the Indians and tending to lower their prestige. The Press continues. - What the Asiatics wonder at is that in spite of the sacrifice of hundreds of thousands of men and valuable material in the last war, the Europeans have not learnt any lesson from it; but Europe, may any power however influential it may be, must in the end yield to the mysterious workings of nature. The Bombay Samachar remarks:- Under these circumstances, what the people of India expect of His Excellency the Viceroy is this, that on account of the insult given to the Indians and the disregard shown to the policy he had advocated, he should enter his protest by either resigning his office, or that in order to bring this and such other Colonies as are determined upon by setting the Indians to their proper senses, he should have the courage to adopt towards the colonials, without delay, a policy similar to the one that they are pursuing towards India.)

EXTRACTS FROM THE WEEKLY PUBLISHED IN THE
 PROVINCES FOR THE WEEK END

11. The Leader (All. p. 1) of the 29th August, 1920, says
 The Kenya Colony. The statement of policy with regard
 to the political status of Indians in
 Kenya once more brands Indians with the mark of inferiority.
 It was thought that in the Crown Colonies at least that no
 discrimination would be exercised against Indians, as the
 British Government has supreme authority there. The Indians
 settled there have superior claims to rights of full
 citizenship and equality of treatment with European settlers.
 Yet in spite of the strong protest of the Government of
 India, most inadequate representation on the basis of
 discriminating franchise has been accorded to Indians, and
 we hope that they will refuse the insulting offer. His
 Majesty's Government has shown that their attitude towards
 Indians is no better than that of the self-
 governing Colonies, and that their policy continues to be
 one of racialism which is a standing reproach to
 the British Empire, and that they will continue to be
 despised in every part of the world. All work of
 the British Empire must lose its meaning in the face of humiliations
 and wrongs to which Indians are subjected in all parts
 of the Empire, not excluding India. If there is anything
 to be gained, still further to exasperate Indians
 by this sort of insult and humiliating
 policy with regard to the status of Indians in East Africa.
 We are sure that if we can
 combine this is an outrage against Imperial trust.