

- (1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை (Printed)
(2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள்
(3) ஆதாரக் குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம்

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

பொதுத் துறை

அரசாணை எண். மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண்.	892-3	அச்சகம் பலவகை
நாள் :	19. 8. 1896	199

மடிக்கவேண்டிய கையாளவேண்டியது.

1896.

File No. 25 of
1896.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Serial No 2.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

EMIGRATION.

To

THE HONOURABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

No. $\frac{1248}{25-2}$

Dated Simla, the 20th July 1896.

SUBJECT.

Expresses the views of the Government of India on the proposal that emigration to the Straits might be freed from all legal restrictions and placed on the same footing as emigration to Ceylon.

No. $\frac{1248}{25-2}$

FROM

DENZIL IBBETSON, Esq., C.S., C.S.I.,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,

TO

THE HONOURABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Dept. of Rev. & Agri.
Emigration.

Simla, the 20th July 1896.

SIR,

WITH reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 9189, dated the 21st November 1895, and enclosures, in which it is suggested that emigration to the Straits Settlements and the Protected Native States might be freed from all legal restrictions and placed on the same footing as emigration to Ceylon, I am directed to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, a

No 292, dated 26th February 1896.

copy of a letter from the Government of Madras which expresses the views of that

Government on the subject.

2. The Government of India are ready to entertain proposals for removing all restrictions upon emigration to the Straits, but they desire, in the first instance, to learn what labour law the Colonial Government are prepared to enforce in order to secure the proper treatment and welfare of the immigrant while serving in the Colony.

3. In the opinion of the Governor General in Council some such law is an essential condition of free emigration from India. His Excellency in Council thinks also that, in addition to the conditions which are stipulated for by the Government of Madras in the communication enclosed, it should include further conditions fixing, in the case of labourers leaving India under contract or advances, a short maximum term of engagement at a minimum wage, on the expiry of which all advances would be held to be liquidated; and providing in the case of free immigrants, that any contract other than a monthly contract entered into in the Colony shall be for not longer than a fixed maximum term, and must be in writing and endorsed by an authorised official, who should be required to explain its terms to the immigrant and to satisfy himself that the latter understands and agrees to them.

1896.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AG.

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396.

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COPY forwarded to the Government of Madras for information, with reference to their letter No. 292, dated the 26th February 1896.

By order,

F. G. SLY,

Under-Secretary to the Govt. of India.

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India Office,
London, 25th June 1896.

Revenue,
No. 73.

To His Excellency The Right Honourable The Governor General
of India in Council.

MY LORD,

With reference to previous correspondence terminating with my Despatch in this Department, No. 134, dated 5th December 1895, I forward herewith, for the information of your Excellency's Government, and for such observations as you may have to offer, copy of the papers noted in the margin respecting the Paris Sanitary Convention.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) GEORGE HAMILTON.

ENCLOSURES.

No. 1.

Foreign Office,
29th May 1896.

Dear Sir Charles Bernard,

As no doubt you are aware, the French Foreign Office were anxious when I was in Paris to discuss with me the subject of the Paris Sanitary Convention, and that on all grounds it was thought best that I should not then enter upon such a discussion.

They have now approached Mr. Phipps, who was British Delegate at the Paris Conference, and who is now in Paris.

He sends the enclosed memoranda of his conversation, and I should feel much obliged if you will tell me whether there is anything in it to induce the India Office to reconsider the position they have adopted, as expressed in Lord Salisbury's note to Baron de Courcel of 7th March last.

Yours, &c.,

H. G. BERGNE.

Enclosure 1 in No. 1.

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As to the last paragraph of Lord Salisbury's note, M. Cazotti declares that their information from Vienna and Constantinople leads them to believe that Turkey would adhere to the Convention even if Annex 3 were left entirely in abeyance by Her Majesty's Government. At present the Porte, he said, is profiting by the disunion among the Powers created by the British refusal to delay its adhesion, but if once Her Majesty's Government were to ratify the Turkish hesitation would cease.

The most important point is the non-ratification of Article 3 by Her Majesty's Government, which France would admit.

M. Cazotti, however, maintains that though Persia in practice does not impose quarantine, Turkey imposes in cholera time a longer quarantine than Annex 3 contemplates, and denies that a situation of any difficulty would be created by the adherence, under such circumstances, of Turkey and Persia to the Convention.

Up to now the French Foreign Office have kept Drs. Proust and Brouardel quiet, and have prevented their embarking on a newspaper campaign, in order to call attention to the fact that all the valuable Red Sea reforms which could be imposed on the Porte are delayed by the action of the Indian Government, which is based on mere questions of detail. But these two distinguished men regard the Convention as emanating from their initiative, and feel much hurt at their labours being nullified.

E. C. H. PHIPPS.

Enclosure 2 in No. 1.

M. Cazotti, who was Secretary to the Sanitary Conference, asked me to see him privately in my capacity as Delegate at the Conference, in order to speak to me about our ratification excluding Annex 3, which the French Government are most anxious to ensure.

As to the various objections made in Lord Salisbury's note of 7th March, he said as follows:—

In regard to proposal (1), they would be ready to insert in Article 5 of Annexe 1, after the words "Les pèlerins seront tenus," the words "Si les circonstances locales le permettent."

This, he maintains, would leave the Indian Government a free hand, without any change in the new Pilgrim Act, and yet enable the Dutch and French Governments to enforce what they regard as a valuable provision in the interest of their pilgrims.

As to proposal (2), M. Cazotti did not understand the phrase "or in all 18 square feet of space," used in Lord Salisbury's note. He did not seem to recognise that the six feet of upper deck space (the upper deck being kept free for the purpose) increased the space available for each pilgrim. How, he asked, would the upper deck space be thus available when the pilgrimage takes place in late autumn and winter? He believes that the Indian Passengers Acts already accord more than 1½ metres.

I may observe that Article 14 already ensures the freedom of the deck, so that the Indian Government is making no concession.

No. 2.

R. & S. 749.

Dear Sir Henry Bergne,

India Office,

24th June 1896.

I return the sheet of M. Cazotti's letter which you sent with your note of the 29th May. The papers have been submitted to the Secretary of State in

Council, and by his desire have now been forwarded to the Government of India for such observations as they may have to offer.

Yours, &c.,

C. E. BERNARD.

Sir Henry Bergne, K.C.B.,
Foreign Office.

No. 3.

Foreign Office,
18th June 1896.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 4th of March last, in regard to the French proposals for meeting the reservations subject to which Her Majesty's Government signed the Paris Sanitary Convention of 1894, I am directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for India in Council, copy of a Despatch to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Vienna, recording a recent conversation with the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador on the subject.

It will be seen that the Austrian Government are disposed to recommend the French Government to meet the views of Her Majesty's Government in regard to the obligation of pilgrims to possess the necessary funds to cover their pilgrimage, and in regard to the application of sanitary regulations in the Persian Gulf; but they hope to induce Her Majesty's Government to yield in the matter of the minimum space to be allotted to each pilgrim on vessels coming to the Hedjaz from India and the Far East.

Count Deym inquired whether Her Majesty's Government intended to maintain the attitude they had adopted on this point, and Lord Salisbury would be glad to learn what answer Lord G. Hamilton, to whom he promised to refer the matter, would wish returned to His Excellency.

I am, &c.,

GEORGE CURZON.

The Under Secretary of State
for India.

Enclosure in No. 3.

No. 16 (Commercial).

Foreign Office,
12th June 1896.

Sir,

The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador called on me to-day and spoke of the differences which had arisen between the Governments who were signatories of the Sanitary Convention signed at Paris on the 3rd of April 1894, in regard to the execution of certain of the provisions of that instrument.

The points upon which Her Majesty's Government had made reservations were, Count Deym reminded me, three in number, and concerned,—

1. The obligation of pilgrims to possess the necessary funds for defraying the whole cost of the pilgrimage.

2. The minimum space to be allotted to each pilgrim on vessels coming to the Hedjaz from India and the Far East.

3. The application, under Annex III, of the Sanitary Regulations to the Persian Gulf.

His Excellency stated that, in the case of the 1st and 3rd reservations, his Government were disposed to recommend the French Government to agree to the proposals of Her Majesty's Government, but that they hoped to induce us to yield to the wishes of France on the second point. With regard to it the French Government proposed that one and a half metres square (sixteen feet) should be substituted for the two metres stipulated for in the Convention as the minimum space to be allowed for each pilgrim.

The Government of India had, however, in their Draft Regulations, assigned to each only twelve square feet of space (between decks).

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The Right Hon. Sir E. Monson, G.C.M.G., C.B.,

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12th June 1896.

Sir,

The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador called on me to-day and spoke of the differences which had arisen between the Governments who were signatories of the Sanitary Convention signed at Paris on the 3rd of April 1894, in regard to the execution of certain of the provisions of that instrument.

The points upon which Her Majesty's Government had made reservations were, Count Deym reminded me, three in number, and concerned,—

1. The obligation of pilgrims to possess the necessary funds for defraying the whole cost of the pilgrimage.

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2. The minimum space to be allotted to each pilgrim on vessels coming to the Hedjaz from India and the Far East.

3. The application, under Annex III, of the Sanitary Regulations to the Persian Gulf.

His Excellency stated that, in the case of the 1st and 3rd reservations, his Government were disposed to recommend the French Government to agree to the proposals of Her Majesty's Government, but that they hoped to induce us to yield to the wishes of France on the second point. With regard to it the French Government proposed that one and a half metres square (sixteen feet) should be substituted for the two metres stipulated for in the Convention as the minimum space to be allowed for each pilgrim.

The Government of India had, however, in their Draft Regulations, assigned to each only twelve square feet of space (between decks).

Count Deym inquired whether it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government to maintain the attitude which they had assumed on this point, and I promised to consult the Secretary of State for India on the subject.

I am, &c.,

SALISBURY,

His Excellency

The Right Hon. Sir E. Monson, G.C.M.G., C.B.,

&c., &c., &c.

*File 892-3
19-8-96*