

Public (189^f) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 1194

Dated 19-9-98

INDEXED.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Recording endt. of the ¹st
forw. for information copy of certain correspondence
on the subject of the emigration of native
artisans to there from Bombay to certain
African ports.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
		Cre. 1167/98 (Protective?) Immigrants					

Act 441 8 93

Public (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 2721

5/26.9.98

CS

From

The Govt of India.
Rt A. Depto.

Order No 1194, 19/9/98.

Imis

Recorded.

No. 1901
7-8

17/9/98

14.9.98.

Dated 5 Sept. 98

Received 12

Registered 13

Enclosures 3.

Spare copies -

Protective of Immigrants

Enclosures to be returned, and
P of emment.

SUBJECT.

Forwarding copy of correspondence
with the Govt of Bombay on
the subject of the Immigration
of native artisans others from
Bombay to certain African Ports.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

No. 2542 of 1897.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT

Bombay Castle, 11th May 1897.

From

J. DEC. ATKINS, Esq., I.C.S.,
Secretary to Government,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
Department of Revenue & Agriculture
(Emigration),
Simla.

SIR,

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 1947—66—3, dated 28th October 1896, on the subject of the increasing emigration of persons of the trading, agricultural, labouring, artisan and clerical classes from Bombay to East African ports, outside the provisions of the Emigration Act of 1883, I am directed to forward herewith copies of the papers noted in the margin, and to state as follows.

2. On a careful consideration of the whole question the Governor in Council is of opinion that the proposal originally made by the late Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkari, Mr. Wingate, in his memorandum No. 3355, dated the 22nd July 1896, embodied in the preamble of Government Resolution No. 3430, dated 4th August 1896, that the Protector of Emigrants in Bombay should be supplied through African Administrations and Consuls with authentic information regarding the condition and treatment of emigrants in the various localities to which they emigrate, is one which could be adopted with advantage, and I am accordingly to recommend it for the favourable consideration of the Government of India.

3. It is urged, both by the Protector of Emigrants and by the Commissioner of Customs, that if an emigrant relying on information so obtained and supplied to him by the Protector of Emigrants deceives himself as to his expectations in his new country and does not find his hopes realized, he will inevitably blame Government, and that Government will thereby be undertaking a burden for which they need expect no thanks or gratitude but rather

the reverse. With regard to this, I am to observe that the objection urged is one directed more against the subsequent dissemination of the information which it is proposed to obtain than against the actual collection of the information from the proper authorities in Africa, which is the basis of Mr. Wingate's proposal. It appears to the Governor in Council very desirable that the information should, as proposed, be available to Government and the Protector of Emigrants in order that Government may take steps by legislation or otherwise to protect voluntary emigrants (as distinguished from emigrants coming under the provisions of Act XXI of 1883) whenever the information provided shows the necessity for such steps, and also that, as suggested by Mr. Wingate in paragraph 4 of his letter No. 4154, dated the 4th September 1896, a copy of which was forwarded to you with my letter No. 4267, dated the 26th September 1896, the Protector of Emigrants should be in a position to advise and warn natives leaving these shores. It is not proposed that the Protector of Emigrants should in any way act as a Recruiter of Emigrants or Emigration Agent for ports of East Africa or raise expectations in the minds of intending emigrants which might prove delusive and doomed to disappointment, but that he should, on the contrary, confine himself to warning emigrants of the difficulties, liabilities or mal-treatment to which they may be subjected in any particular part of East Africa where the information obtained justifies him in so doing.

4. I am further to remark that it is not proposed that Government should undertake the collection of information on a scale at all commensurate with that undertaken by the London Emigration Office, nor that the scheme should involve any considerable expenditure; the information which it is desired to obtain from the various Consuls and Administrations in East Africa being of a very simple character and such as they could probably supply without much difficulty.

5. I am therefore to recommend for the consideration of the Government of India that Her Majesty's Consuls or other diplomatic Agents at the places concerned should be officially requested by the Government of India to annually supply such information as it may be in their power to give on the points noted in the memorandum attached to the letter No. 57, dated 31st December 1896, from the Protector of Emigrants to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkari, a copy of which is among the papers herewith forwarded.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. D&C. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

Accompaniments to the letter to the Government of India,
No. 2542, dated 11th May 1897.

Emigration—
Emigration of natives of India to Zanzibar
and British Africa.

General Department.
No. 3430.

Bombay Castle,
4th August 1896.

Memorandum from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkari, No. 3355,
dated the 22nd July 1896—

Submitting the following letter No. 33, dated the 21st idem, from the Protector of
Emigrants, Bombay:—

"With reference to your No. 3276, dated 17th July, I have the honour to reply that the late orders of Government narrowing the interpretation of the term 'Emigrant' will not, in my very humble opinion, stop the exodus of Indians to British South Africa. All sorts of men are leaving, and as the law stands, they cannot, I think, be interfered with, for they are not going under agreement to serve any one, but on the contrary are going of their own free will, at their own expense, and are dependent on themselves to pick up a living in the country to which they are going. The S. S. *Naseri* sailed on Sunday last for Natal and Delagoa Bay *via* Zanzibar. She had 285 passengers, of whom 270 were for Natal, 10 for Zanzibar and 6 for Mozambique. I went on board for the purpose of ascertaining whether there were any emigrants on board. I found none that could be described as coming within the provisions of the Indian Emigration Act. I took down the statements in brief of several men, and these I beg to forward for your consideration and for submission to Government, so that Government may know how matters stand with regard to the influx of Indians into the British Possessions of South Africa. The passenger traffic to Delagoa Bay and Natal is growing fast. Politically, the Indians may have a bad time of it in that region, but they are, I am informed, making money, and are thriving. I think you will agree with me in concluding that this must be so after examining the appended statements, to which I very respectfully invite close attention.

"With regard to paragraph 3 of my No. 31, I have no objection to offer to the departure of these Indians to British South Africa. I think it a desirable state of things, and I submit that it is for the Cape Government to give a check, if a check be necessary, to the influx of labour for which the country is willing to pay and does pay for liberally. At the rate at which India is supplying all kinds of labour, it will not, in my opinion, be long before the Cape Government will have its attention drawn to this subject, but until it intervenes, I would not venture to recommend any interference with what I hope I may not be deemed rash in calling a natural law, *i. e.*, the deficiency of one country being supplied with the superfluity of another."

the Commissioner observing as follows:—

"Undersigned is respectfully of opinion that emigration of the class of persons described is unobjectionable. From several points of view it is beneficial. The Emigration Office in London is well supplied with information, and as emigration to Africa seems to be assuming some little importance, undersigned would venture to submit that it would be advantageous if trustworthy information could be supplied to the Protector of Emigrants through the African Administrations and Consuls."

Memorandum from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkari, No. 3454,
dated the 28th July 1896—

Submitting the following letter No. 35, dated the 27th idem, from the Protector of
Emigrants, Bombay:—

"With reference to Government Resolution No. 2782 in the General Department, dated 26th June 1896, I beg to bring under the notice of Government that four men were brought to me this morning who were disembarked from the S. S. *Selos*, because they were contravening the provisions of the Emigration Act XXI of 1883, in so far that Pedro Fernandes had entered into agreement with them, four Hindu washermen of Bombay, to go to Zanzibar and serve him for three years. Copies of the agreements are appended. In my very humble opinion, the case can very suitably be made a test one under paragraph 3 of the Government of India's letter embodied in the Resolution above quoted, and I have therefore to enquire whether I may prosecute Pedro Fernandes before a Magistrate under Section 82 (a and b) of the Emigration Act. The labour of the washerman is, I think, essentially manual, and therefore within the interpretation given in paragraph 2 of the letter just quoted. * * * "

emigration statistics cannot with advantage be abandoned at present. It appears to Government that the information contemplated by that officer being limited to a small portion of Africa and to such statistics as could apparently be readily procured by Consuls, Administrators, &c., cannot fairly be compared with that obtained by the London Emigration Office, the scope of whose inquiries is so much more extensive; and the Governor in Council is further unable to understand how Mr. Wingate's scheme would necessarily involve the expenditure of Rs. 10,000 as mentioned in your letter. It appears to him that the collection of authentic information regarding the emigration in question might have some useful results, and I am accordingly directed to ask you to be so good as to consult with the Protector of Emigrants and ascertain definitely what information should be asked for.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. D. C. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

No. 41 of 1897.

From
THE HON'BLE MR. T. D. MACKENZIE, I. C. S.,
Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari;

To
THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
General Department, Bombay.

Camp Ekalvelu, 6th January 1897.

SIR,

I have the honour with reference to your letter No. 5216, dated 27th November 1896, to state that in accordance therewith I have consulted the Protector of Emigrants, copy of whose letter No. 57, dated 31st ultimo, I beg to submit for the information of Government.

2. Mr. Walsh, as I have previously done, lays stress on the fact that the greater number of emigrants from Bombay to the South African ports are, from the circumstances of their movement, outside the provisions of the Emigration Act, and it is not at present possible to furnish the statistics referred to in paragraph 3 of the Honourable Mr. Wingate's letter to him, No. 4154, dated 4th September last. The method which occurs to the Protector for procuring such further information than the mere numbers of such emigrants is to request the various Consuls to supply it to him direct, and the information, which it is desirable to obtain, and the ports from which it should be obtained, are contained in the appendices to his letter. When obtained, there will be no difficulty in disseminating it in the manner suggested in paragraph 4 of that letter.

3. At the same time Mr. Walsh utters a word of caution in his fifth paragraph as to the light in which the intending emigrant, outside the provisions of the Emigration Act, will regard the information given to him, should he deceive himself as to his expectations in his new country. This was one of the points I had in view when I wrote my letter No. 4907, dated 9th October last, and suggested that so far as regards this class of emigrants, Government should let the matter of further information drop. They will be taking on themselves a burden for which they need expect no thanks or gratitude, but rather the reverse. Should they obtain and furnish this information, they will inevitably be blamed by the emigrant who does not find his hopes realised, and I very respectfully

adhere to my previously expressed opinion that, in this particular matter of private enterprise in emigration, Government would do well to let it alone. If the movement is a sound and healthy one, there is no need for Government interference or responsibility. If it is not, there is, it seems to me, still less need for Government to take measures which will result in a good deal of undeserved censure being dealt out to them when the movement comes to an untimely end.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
T. D. MACKENZIE,
Commissioner of Customs, Salt,
Opium and Abkari.

No. 57 of 1896.

*Preventive Service Office,
31st December 1896.*

To
THE HONOURABLE MR. T. D. MACKENZIE, I. C. S.,
Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari.

SIR,

With reference to your No. 4154 of 4th September last, and later correspondence, I have the honour to remark that emigration from Bombay is mostly free emigration, that is to say, the people leave for foreign countries on their own information, money, and responsibility. They are, therefore, so far as statistics are concerned, treated as native passengers, and it will not be possible to give particulars regarding them such as are given by the Government of India, and referred to in Mr. Wingate's letter. The coolies that leave Calcutta and Madras are emigrants in the legal sense, and go under the provisions of the Emigration Act, while those from here, as stated above, go outside of it.

2. Returns are annually submitted by me as Superintendent, Preventive Service, of the number of passengers leaving Bombay for home and foreign ports, and from these information can be had as to the number of people going to East Africa. The coolies that go to Mombassa for the Uganda Railway are emigrants proper and the number of these will at the end of the official year be given separately.

3. In reference to paragraph 4 of the letter under reply, I submit a few points on which, I think, information is desirable. The information should be supplied, if possible, by the Consuls at the various ports. A list is appended to which Indians go. Having regard to the feelings in the Colonies against the importation of Asiatics, I think no information would be reliable, except such as came through an accredited channel. If the information is sought even through Administrators, it will, I think, be reluctantly given considering the state of public feeling. I need scarcely point out that it is a question not only of present information but of supplying it continuously.

4. When we have the information we require, the most practical way of disseminating it will be, I think, to let it be known through the Vernacular Press that the Protector of Emigrants is in a position to give authentic information to people intending to emigrate.

5. With due deference to all that has been said on this point, I venture to point out that if the emigrant who has had his information through the Protector gets to his destination and does not find things exactly as he hoped, he will be inclined to blame Government and to believe himself misled. This is

the point of view from which, I submit, this question of supplying information must be looked at, that is the responsibility of Government to a certain extent in helping people to go abroad in search of labour. In any case this is a serious matter; it is very much so in dealing with people so little versed in matters beyond their narrow circle as the people of India are, and so little fitted by education and training to help themselves in the least.

6. In my No. 30 of July last in submitting a letter from the Chief of Customs at Mombassa to Government for consideration and orders, I remarked that I did not know whether I might reply direct. This, I believe, was the origin of Mr. Wingate's suggestion that the Protector of Emigrants should be authorised to communicate direct with authorities in Africa.

7. I would respectfully solicit a reference to the Government Resolution which I append, No. 926, dated 6th March 1895. The * memorandum accompanying the Resolution will show the information required by the Government of India before giving its sanction to emigration. Though the memorandum may not apply to free emigration such as was apparently in the Acting Commissioner's mind when he wrote, I think the points in the memorandum are such as the Government of India will be likely to require information upon before having anything to do even indirectly with free emigration.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. WALSH,
Protector of Emigrants.

Memorandum of information required by the Protector of Emigrants from African Authorities to enable him to advise intending Emigrants.

1. Name of country.
2. Nature of climate.
3. Nature of employment offering and suitable for Indians.
4. Rate of wages.
5. Cost of living.
6. Port of disembarkation.
7. Cost of transport to scene of labour.
8. Political status of Indians.
9. Treatment of Asiatics by employers.
10. Whether agreements are usually made and kept.
11. Whether Indians are subject to any special taxation.
12. Whether there is any law as to military service applicable to Indians.

List of Ports in Africa to which Indians go.

Mombassa.	Quilimane.	Saadani.
Natal.	Inhambane.	Bagamazo.
Zanzibar.	Beira.	Kilwa.
Delagoa Bay.	Darassalam.	Lindi.
Seychelles.	Tanga.	Miknidani.
Mozambique.	Pangani.	

* Received from the Government of India with their letter No. 1605-64-3-E, dated 21st October 1890.

NO. 48 OF 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

EMIGRATION.

To

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD GEORGE F. HAMILTON,
Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Simla, the 14th July 1897.

MY LORD,

WE have the honour to forward for Your Lordship's information a copy of correspondence with the Government of Bombay in connection with the emigration of native artisans and others from Bombay to East African ports, outside the provisions of the Indian Emigration Act.

2. We would explain that the class of emigrants referred to by the Government of Bombay is that which voluntarily proceeds to Africa without any assistance and under no agreement to labour or service. We are aware that in Natal, the Transvaal, and other states and colonies of Africa, there is a strong objection to the immigration of natives of India, and we have taken strict precautions to prevent evasion of the Emigration Act. But quite distinct from the assisted emigration there is a steady stream of *bond fide* free emigrants who, so far as the Indian Emigration Act is concerned, have perfect liberty to seek their fortunes in Africa. These emigrants are, there is reason to fear, often ignorant of the drawbacks which will meet them in the new country, and the Protector of Emigrants at Bombay might do something to warn natives of India against emigration to countries which are hostile to them, if he were kept fully acquainted with the facts, so that he could give intending emigrants the benefit of such information.

3. We would therefore ask Your Lordship to ask the Foreign Office to cause its Consular Officers and Agents in South and East Africa to supply the Government of India annually with information on the following points:—

- (a) Nature of employment offering and suitable for Indians.
- (b) Nature of climate.
- (c) Rate of wages.

Encl No 1 to Protector's
letter No 462 of 4-10-98

Encl No 2 to Public
No 292 of 98

(d) Cost of living.

(e) Cost of transport to scene of labour.

(f) Treatment of Asiatics by employers.

(g) Whether agreements are usually made and kept.

(h) Whether Indians are subject to any special taxation.

4. It will be seen from the enclosures of the letter from the Government of Bombay of the 11th May last, that the African ports to which the free emigrants proceed are:—Mombassa, Natal, Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay, Seychelles, Mozambique, Quilimane, Inhambane, Beira, Darasalam, Tanga, Pangani, Saadani, Bagamazo, Kilwa, Lindi, and Miknidani.

We have the honour to be,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servants,

ELGIN.

G. S. WHITE.

J. WESTLAND.

J. WOODBURN.

M. D. CHALMERS.

E. H. H. COLLEN.

A. C. TREVOR.

LIST OF ENCLOSURES.

1. Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 3431, dated 4th August 1896, and enclosures.
2. Telegram to the Government of Bombay, dated 19th August 1896.
3. Letter to the Government of Bombay, No. 1497, dated 1st September 1896.
4. Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 4267, dated 26th September 1896, and enclosures.
5. Letter to the Government of Bombay, No. 1947, dated 28th October 1896.
6. Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 2542, dated 11th May 1897, and enclosures.

Vide A. Emigration Proceedings, September 1896, Nos. 2-4.

Vide A. Emigration Proceedings, October 1896, Nos. 15-16.

File No. 37 of
1897.

Serial No. 2.

No.

1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND
AGRICULTURE.

EMIGRATION.

NO. 48, DATED SIMLA, THE 14TH JULY 1897.

(Copy.)

*Letter to Her Majesty's Secretary of State
for India.*

SUBJECT.

Forwards a copy of correspondence with the Government of Bombay regarding the free emigration of Indians to Africa. Suggests that Consular Officers and Agents in South and East Africa may be instructed to furnish the Government of India annually with information regarding the treatment accorded to the Indian emigrants in those parts.

G. C. Press, Simla.—No. 638 R. & A. D.—12 7 97—52

*Encl No 2 to Protector's
letter No 462 of 4.10.98*

*Encl No 3 to
C. 5029 of 10/10/98*

Letter from the Honourable the Colonial Secretary,
Natal, to the Government of India, No. 7436/1897 dated
20th July 1898.

With reference to the letter addressed by the Government of India to the India Office on the 14th July last, enclosing a copy of correspondence with the Government of Bombay in connection with the Emigration of native artizans and others from Bombay to certain African Ports, I have the honour to transmit, for your information, a copy of a minute from the Protector of Immigrants in this Colony with respect to the particular class of Emigrants in question.

I am to express the concurrence of the Government in the views of the Protector of Immigrants, and to state that, having regard to the provisions of Act No. 1, 1897, it is assumed that the information asked for by the Government of India to be furnished periodically will not be required from this Colony.

Copy of Minute from Protector of Immigrants to
Colonial Secretary, Natal, dated 12th July 1898.

The Immigrants from Bombay now in the Colony came here, as far as I am aware, under no agreements to labour or service, and without assistance, except perhaps from their own people and are usually described in this Colony as "Arabs" or "Arab traders".

They are excluded from the operation of the Laws relating to the introduction of Indian Immigrants into this Colony and to the regulation and government of such Indian Immigrants.

As

As a rule the class of Immigrants from Bombay are merchants, traders, hawkers, petty shop-keepers or shop-keepers' Assistants.

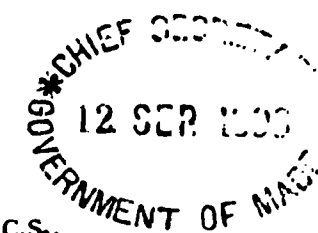
A number of religious mendicants are also amongst these people.

Not being agriculturists, general labourers or domestic servants of any kinds, Immigrants from Bombay, generally speaking, are of little, if any, benefit to the Colony, and, under these circumstances, I think that the class of Emigrants referred to, from Bombay, should be strongly advised not to emigrate to this Colony, unless they are in a position to comply with the provisions of Sub-Section A of Section 3 or Sub-Section A of Section 5 of Act No.1, 1897, placing certain restrictions on Immigration.

As long as Act No.1, 1897, is in operation in this Colony, I presume the information asked for by the Government of India to be furnished periodically will not be necessary.

Sd. L.H.Mason,
Protector of Immigrants.

No. 1900
7-8



FROM

E. MACONOCHIE, ESQ., I.C.S.,

Under-Secretary to the Government of India,

TO

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary,
Natal.

Department of Revenue
and Agriculture.

(Emigration) SIR,

Simla, the 5th September 1898.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 7436/1897 dated 26th July last, on the subject of the Emigration of native artisans and others from Bombay to certain African ports.

2. The Government of India agree with the Government of Natal that the periodical information asked for in their Despatch to the Secretary of State for India, No. 48 dated 14th July 1898 need not, under the circumstances, be supplied in future by the Protector of Immigrants for the Colony of Natal.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd. E. Maconochie.

Under-Secretary.

No.

Encl No 3 to Protector's
letter No 462 of 4.10.98

Incl No 3 to Prot. C. No.
292 of 98

CURRENT No. 2921

No. 1901
7-8

Copy, with copy of the letter to which it is a

from the Government of Bombay, No. 2542
dated 11th May 1897 and enclosures.
to H.M.'s Secretary of State for India,
No. 48 dated 14th July 1897

} reply and of the corres-
pondence noted in the margin.
forwarded to the Government

of Madras, for information.

By order,

Shannon

Under-Secretary.

Encl No 4 to Prof. Lator's
letter No 462 of 4.10.98

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AGAIN G.O., No. _____, DATED
 189 ____

ARRANT No.

ENCLOSURES TO G. No

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILLED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DISPATCH
 IN ORIGINAL.

N.B.—

- A = Copy in full.
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