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ST AER. PROT.
ZANZIBAR
13820

C. D.
13320
APR 20 1918

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risto,

Date.

April

previous Paper.

POSITION OF INDIANS

Asks that "all hardships under which the Indians are labouring" may be removed. Requests letter to Consul at Z'bar authorising him to give info required. Asks for name of E.A.P.

W. Field

This is a ~~rather~~ haphazard up of some of W. Gevanje's misleading statements. The writer has apparently no special connexion with the E.A.P. It will be observed with horror that he promises future communications with W. Harcourt's goodself.

Does not say
A copy referred to my 22 Aug 18

Copy to G.O. & request that the writer may be informed that the questions referred to in his letter have lately received careful consideration from the S. of S. on the representations of the London All-India Muslim League that

Subscription Paper

H. M. Agent & Consul General at
Zanzibar will no doubt give him all the
information that he properly can without
special instructions to that effect, or that
the B. & B. regrets that there are no
maps of the E. A. P. available for distribution.

HAB

at once

at once
Mr. 3

Mr. Read

Please see the attached letter from
Mr. Eaton of the India office

I doubt whether the letter is of
sufficient importance to warrant the
use of the diplomatic channel.
I therefore suggest that we should
reply to Mohan Kanto Chowdhary direct
in the sense agreed upon and cancel
our letter to the J.O. but send them
a copy of the correspondence (127) for
information.

HAB

May 15

at once
HAB
15/IV

ind. letter to return
Official

1882

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1882

India Bengal (11)

Chandernagore 5th April 1911

To the Colonial Secretary

REC-20

10

London

Dear Sir, Although my ancestors were
rewarded with gold medals by King
Louis XV of France (diagram of a medal
in sein) & the French nation at the time
of their early settlements in Bengal to-
wards the end of the 17th century (of their
mutual friendships - particulars of
which I intend to state in my future
communications with your goodness) I
a Bengalee by birth have been
possessing since my childhood the
deepest interest & the greatest respect
for the British nation & in my ad-
vanced age for the constitutional
form of their government. Not only
the inhabitants of Great Britain are
enjoying the privileges of a well

established governments but the people²
of her numerous distant colonies,¹¹
throughout the world have obtained
the benefits of self government &
of her great Dependency India,
the Heavens of the British Crown,
though not to the full extent, at
present. But we Indians hope to
obtain them sooner or later when we
deserve. Because I have a special
regard for the British nation, as I
stated above I beg to draw the
attention of their Statesmen & the
public to a subject which concerns
them & others who wish the welfare
of mankind in general. I take the
liberty to write your goodness a few
lines regarding British East Africa.
In December last Sir Percy Grenard,
late of East Africa, in an address to
the London Chamber of Commerce

said "he had been in every British African colony but East Africa was the gem of the lot affording splendid sport & possessing great productivity" the said time was coming when the Planter settler merchant would reap the richest harvest. He denied that it was the land of sloping sickness, (vide notes to Indian papers Dec. 6).

There is not the slightest doubt that this vast region will in process of time become one of the biggest colonies in the British Dominion beyond the seas. I am given to understand that it is larger than India & it is being peopled mostly by Indians & that its inexhaustible resources are being developed by Indian energy & labour with the assistance of English capital. These facts require special consideration.

British politicians & the public towards
 the part of Africa. This being nearer
 India it can be a place of good
 going for the surplus population of
 eastern India, who can settle there
 in large numbers so that in course of
 time it will become a large Indian
 continent as there is a little drawback
 for Europeans to settle as Mr. Winston
 Churchill lately said that "it can
 never be a white man's country" on
 account of most of its portions being
 quite unsuited to European colonisation
 to a large extent. With the exception
 of the highlands the climatic conditions,
 as we are told, are such as to make it
 impossible for Europeans to migrate there
 efficiently to work out the colony, so
 naturally, it will be a country (under
 the guidance & sovereignty of Great Britain)

... has already been
 to depopulate it since the
 of the Imperial British
 Africa Company. To carry out the
 of the Uganda Railway to build
 to be able us has to make it suitable
 human habitation in short all ~~the~~
 we been ~~to~~ & being done it with
 the immigration to say by
 discuss a ~~provision~~ one. A native mem-
 of the legislative council of British E.
 Mulla Jangar
 have seen I want lately
 to a member of D. of Post & Telegraphy
 representative that the British Government
 not to take further steps to remove the
 "need" that a return of the progress
 it is rather low
 Apr.

W. H. ...
 M. H. ...

you

Franco-German war, M. Victor Hugo called
 the Germans as semi-barbarians "com-
 ing to invade Paris" &c & it is a plain
 fact that the victory at Sedan & the
 five milliards of money from the French
 have enabled the former to make great
 strides in the path of colonial expansion
 their Empire. Before 1870 Germany
 has scarcely any colony of importance
 but since then she has been granting
 enormous annual subsidies to her
 numerous new colonies in every part
 of the world for their development,
 the fact of Germany's arrival in C
 Africa is not an indispensable necess-
 ity for England to do every thing
 in her power to extend her influence
 in that quarter. Mr Devanay says
 that there are many wants at present
 which ought to be supplied as early as

possible. No water works have been con-
 structed though repeated appeals have
 been made (while German Protectorate
 gave a splendid water supply). No
 facilities for the loading & unloading
 of goods on the coast, no proper ship-
 ping arrangements for the intercourse
 of commerce between it & the mother
 country & above all the great res-
 trictions that are placed upon the
 Indians the backbone of the country
 such an extent as seriously in-
 terfering its progress. I am no agitator
 do not mix in politics but a private
 man. The reason of my writing your
 goodself this letter is that as an Indian
 I feel for my countrymen wherever
 they may live. I wish your goodself,
 Colonial Secretary should be so kind you
 please to remove all hardships under

which the Indians are labouring. The
 Indians are not permitted to purchase lands
 while every facility is being given to
 other European nations to do so. They
 are not allowed by the market master
 to enter the market either for sale or
 purchase of merchandize & they were de-
 nied the trial by jury. There are
 many more ^{more} regulations to give birth
 to many more ^{more} grievances. With such
 restrictions as those stated above on the
 Indians who have made settlements
 throughout the Protectorate & who are
 practically the owners of the great part
 of the town of Macroba (the site of the
 administration) & who pay the greater
 part of the taxes. Are not they not
 suffering from unfair treatment? Are
 not all these taken together hampering
 the progress of the country where all

the lands set aside for
 these extensions and now
 they carried by your action
 very harmful things could
 be done to the people of these
 lands. The Conference
 understand what has been
 said & tried by getting together
 European & other people
 the most of the world
 people under the sun. I
 mean to European nations
 will be more powerful
 they will assume more power
 than they have ever had
 with means to their
 will such capabilities
 they to extend the influence
 nations in this part of
 upon the interests

The Indians who are intimately connected with the welfare of the British. They will be rather help-mates, the more you give them the more advantages. In the end it will be advantageous to both to remain allied to each other. There is no possible chance of any fear from these conquests.

With such bright prospects as Mr Girouard pointed out it requires now certainly the fullest attention of the British Statesmen towards C. Africa. It is undoubtedly disappointing to find that German C. Africa have good water works every where in an area of 384,180 sq miles which is more than double that of the British who have no water supply at all. Germany has arranged with the ship-owners to run regular vessels to carry on trade with Europe while England is wasting time uselessly. She

man imports there annually are greater
 than those of British. Is it not regret-
 table to see Germany making rapid
 progress while Great Britain lags in
 behind? It is certainly the careles-
 sness of the British public to stand
 still while the Germans are going
 quick paces in the way of advance-
 ment in that quarter. Sooner the
 sooner is stirred up in the matter,
 the better for them.

It has rather turned into a long
 letter. Before I conclude I beg to say
 a few words about my family. It
 played a conspicuous part in Prussia during
 the end of the Mahomedan period & the
 beginning of the British period (including
 the battle of Chandernagore in 1757 & the
 loss of the battle of Plassey). Since the
 conquest of Chandernagore by the English
 their victory it became a power. But

has all along been connected, some way or other, in the education of the Natives. My brother late Bishop Sir Kristo Choudry created a fund called the "Choudry Educational Fund" by which a limited number of Natives can annually go to England for education without any personal expenses whatever. I myself entertain the greatest interest for the moral & mental improvement of the young men of our town.

May I request the favor of your writing a letter or the British Consul in Freetown or write him direct that in case of my asking him any general information (not political) he may be pleased to furnish me with the same. May I further ask your goodness to forward me a rough sketch map of E. Africa shall ever pray for the peace & good of our native country.

Yours truly
 Sir Kristo Choudry
 in Kristo Choudry Chamberlain
 Freetown



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13820
REC
29 APR 11

unintelligible partly unintelligible

The gold medal presented to Rajah
 (nee de pays) Indira ^{Rajah} Chowdry
 (great great grand father) by King
 Louis XV of France through M.
 Duplex then Governor of Chandernagore
 his town was donated
 by the Rajah to the French East
 India Company in 1766. The Rajah
 only fought the battle of Chandernagore
 on the side of the French in 1762.
 Hence the plunder of their property
 the cause of their poverty. See
 de Melin's History of France in French
 page 636. See Edition (there are other editions)

C/ 13 & 20 } Col
Zangher



Cancelled

DRAFT.

U.S. of S.
I.O.

6 May 1820

MINUTE.

hi.

- Mr. Parkin 4/3 - due etc. to transmit to you, to be
- Mr. Butler 4/3 laid before next meeting of Blackburn
- Mr. Fiddes.
- Mr. Just.
- Mr. Cox.
- Sir C. Lucas.
- Col. Seely.
- Mr. Harcourt.

a copy of a letter received from
 Notin Kristo Choudry, of Chander-nagore
 subject of the position of Indians
 in the East.

from Mr. Choudry - signed
 13 & 20.

2. Mr. Harcourt will be
 glad if the writer could be
 informed through the appropriate channels
 that the questions referred to
 have lately received careful
 consideration in the representations of
 the

the London All-India
Muslim League; that
Mr. Agnew & General
General at Langford
will no doubt give
him all the infⁿ that
he properly can without
special instructions to
that effect; and that

in both regard to both
Chandigarh region for
a sketch map of India

it is regretted that there
are no maps of the WPA East
available for distribution

21
1626

1911

India, Bengal.

Chandernagore, 5th April, 1911.

the Colonial Secretary, London.

Dear Sir,

Although my ancestors were honoured with gold medals by King Louis XV of France (diagram of a medal herein) and the French nation at the time of their early settlements in Bengal towards the end of the 17th Century (and their mutual friendships - particulars of which I intend to state in my future communications with your good-self) I, a Bengalee by birth have been entertaining since my child-hood the greatest interest and the greatest respect for the British nation and in my advanced age for the constitutional form of their government. Not only the inhabitants of Great Britain are enjoying the privileges of a well established government (but the people of her numerous distant colonies) throughout the world have obtained the benefits of self-government and even of her great Dependency India, the diadem of the British Crown, though not to the full extent at present. But we Indians hope to get them sooner or later when we deserve. Because I have a special regard for the British nation as I stated above I beg to draw the attention of their statesmen and the public to a subject which concerns them and others who wish the welfare of mankind in general I take the liberty to write your good-self a few lines regarding British East Africa.

In December last Sir Percy Girouard late of East

East Africa, in an address to the London Chamber of Commerce said "he had been in every British African Colony but East Africa was the gem of the lot, affording splendid sport and possessing great productivity". He said "time was coming when the planter, settler and merchant would reap the richest harvest. He denied that it was the land of sleeping sickness" (vide Reuters to Indian papers Dec. 5th). There is not the slightest doubt that this vast region will in process of time become one of the biggest colonies in the British Dominions beyond the Seas. I am given to understand that its area is larger than India and it is being peopled mostly by Indians and that its inexhaustible resources are being developed by Indian energy and labour with the assistance of English capital. These facts require special consideration of British politicians and the public towards this part of Africa. This being nearer to India, it can be a place of good living for the surplus population of western India, who can settle there in large numbers, so that in course of time, it will become a large Indian continent as there is a little drawback for Europeans to settle as Mr Winston Churchill lately said that "it can never be a white man's country" on account of its portions being quite unsuited to European colonization in a large extent (with the exception of the highlands, the climatic conditions, we are told, are such as to make it impossible for Europeans to migrate there, and efficiently to work out the colony, so naturally, it will be a country under the guidance and suzerainty of Great Britain) for the Indians who have already been engaged in its

development

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development since the formation of the Imperial British East Africa Company. To carry out the work of the Uganda Railway, to build up the public works, to make it suitable for human habitations in short all has been done and is being done it will not be an exaggeration to say by Indians almost alone. A native member of the legislative council of British East Africa named Seth Aithoy, a Hindu Jevanjee a Mahomedan of Indian descent lately spoke to a "Liverpool Daily Post and Mercury" representative that the British Government is not taking proper steps to remove the hindrances that are retarding the progress of that place. Thus it is rather allowing the German East Africa to surpass it and putting itself backward in that part of the globe. At the time of the Franco-German war M. Victor Hugo called the Germans as semi-barbarians "coming to invade Paris" etc and it is a plain fact that the victory at Sedan and the five millions of money from the French have enabled the former to make great strides in the path of colonial expansion of their Empire. Before 1870 Germany has scarcely any colony of importance but since then she has been granting enormous annual subsidies to her numerous new colonies in every part of the world for their development. In the face of Germany as rival in East Africa is it not an indispensable necessity for England to do every thing in her power to extend her influence in that quarter. Mr Jevanjee says that there are many wants at present which ought to be supplied as early as possible. No water works have been constructed though repeated appeals have been made (while German Protectorate have splendid water supply)

No facility for the loading and unloading of goods on the coast - no proper shipping arrangements for the intercourse of commerce between it and the Mother country and above all the great restrictions that are placed upon the Indians the backbone of the country to such an extent as seriously retarding its progress. I am no agitator, I do not mix in politics but a private man. The reason of my writing your good-self this letter is that as an Indian I feel for my countrymen wherever they may live I wish your good-self as Colonial Secretary should exercise your influence to remove all hardships under which the Indians are labouring. "The Indians are not permitted to purchase lands" while every facility is being given to "other European nations to do it." They were not allowed by the market master to enter the market either for sale or purchase of merchandize and they were denied the trial by jury. There are many more minor regulations to give birth to many more grievances. With such restrictions as those stated above on the Indians who have made settlements throughout the Protectorate and who are practically the owner of the great part of the town of Nairobi (the site of the administration) and who pay the greater part of the taxes. Are they not suffering from unfair treatment? Are not all those taken together hampering the progress of the country where all improvements in the land and elsewhere have been due to Indian exertions and labour? Is not this policy carried by your subordinates in that quarter harmful to my country-men, harmful to the colony and therefore harmful to the Empire?"

I do not understand what benefit will England derive by giving preference to European and other

foreigners above Indians, the most proverbially loyal people under the sun; if privileges are given to European nations they will gradually become rivals to the British anywhere and when more privileges are bestowed they will assume more power and at the end may turn themselves opponents and even enemies to their benefactors. With such probabilities is it a good policy to extend the influence of other European nations in this part of the globe and sacrifice the interests of the Indians who are intimately connected with the welfare of the British? They will be rather help-mates, the more you give them advantages. In the end, it will be advantageous to both to remain allied to each other. There is no probability of any fear from these conquered colonies.

With such brightest prospects as Mr Girouard pointed out, it requires now certainly the fullest attention of the British statesmen towards E.Africa. It is undoubtedly disappointing to find that German E.Africa have good water works everywhere in an area of 384180 sq.miles which is more than double that of the British who have no water supply at all. Germany has arranged with the ship-owners to run regular vessels to carry on trade with Europe, while England is wasting time uselessly. The German imports there annually are greater than those of British. Is it not regrettable to see Germany making rapid progress while Great Britain lagging behind? It is certainly the carelessness of the British public to stand still while the Germans are going in quick paces in the way of advancement in that quarter. Sooner the former is stirred up in the matter, the better for them.

It has rather turned into a long letter.

Before I conclude I beg to say a few words about my family. It played a conspicuous part in Bengal during the end of the Mahomedan period and the beginning of the British period (including the battle of Chandernagore in 1757 March, before the battle of Plassey). Since the plunder of Chandernagore by the English on their victory, it became poor. But it has all along been connected some way or other in the education of the Bengalees. My brother late Baboo Oran Kristo Chowdry created a fund called the "Chowdry Educational Fund" by which a limited number of Bengalees can annually go to England for education without any personal expenses whatever. I myself entertain the greatest interest for the moral and mental improvement of the young men of our town.

May I request the favour of your giving me a letter on the British consul in Zanzibar, or write him direct that in case of my asking him any general information (not political) he may be pleased to furnish me with the same. May I further ask your goodness to forward me a rough sketch map of East Africa.

I shall ever pray for the welfare of the British nation.

Your most obedient servant,

Nobin Kristo Chowdry

Chandernagore, Bengal, India.



partly unintelligible

partly unintelligible

The gold medal presented to Rajah (Prince de pays) Indiraiah Chowdry (my great great grand-father) by King Louis XV of France through M. Duplex, then Governor of Chendernagoret. This town was donated by the Rajah to the French East India Company in 1767. The Chowdry family fought the battle of Chendernagore on the side of the French in March 1757. Hence the plunder of their property and the cause of their poverty.

+ vide Melin's History of France in French page 336
New Edition (there are other certificates)

C. / 13820 Cal 11
Luzerne

18

DRAFT

Notin Kristo Chowdry
Chandermafore,
Beapal
India.

20 May 1944

MINUTE.

- Mr. Packerim 16/5
- Mr. Muthu 16/5
- Mr. Piddes.
- Mr. Just.
- Mr. Cox.
- Sir C. Lucas.
- Lord Lucas.
- ~~Col. Sany~~
- Mr. Harcourt.

I am etc. to ack: the receipt
 of your letter of the 5th of April
 to inf: you that the
 questions to which you refer
 have lately received his
 careful comment on the
 representations of the London
 all-India Muslim League.

M/19
 22/5/44
 23/5/44

with regard to ~~the~~
 request ~~for a letter~~ in the
 last part of your letter
 I am to say that it is
 I await etc. - Tangier

copy of report
 to G.O. for inf.
 etc.
 22/5/44
 SR
 not a letter
 6 May 1944

will no doubt give
you all the info
that he properly
can without special
instructions to that
effect.

3. Mr. Harcourt reports
that he is unable
to furnish you with
a map of the East,
as there are none
available for
distribution.

[Handwritten signature]

5